

CHRONOLOGY OF GALAKTION TABIDZE LIFE AND WORK



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P r e f a c e

“The Chronology of Galaktion Tabidze’s Life and Creative Work” stands as a bio-bibliographic work, meticulously documenting all significant facts of the life and artistic contributions of the eminent Georgian poet that are accessible to the researchers. Galaktion Tabidze is the founder of modern poetic thought and modernist poetry in our country, a reformer of Georgian verse, and the greatest Georgian poet of the twentieth century, who left us a brilliant body of work and a rich documentary heritage. He was born when Georgia was annexed by the Russian Empire, lived for three years in an independent Georgia, and spent the remaining 38 years under the communist regime. This diverse socio-political situation and historical context are widely reflected in the chronology of the poet’s life and work, giving the book not only literary and biographical significance but also important historical value.

Although Galaktion Tabidze’s work is studied as an independent field of scholarship, receiving considerable academic attention – including the regular publication of the collection *Galaktionology* – the compilation of the chronology nonetheless required extensive textual, source-based, and biographical research. In order to compose each annotation, it was essential to verify and refine the information presented in the sources, establish the dates of undated events, identify individuals, correct mechanical errors, and prepare the scholarly apparatus, among other tasks. Since 2013, when a group of Georgian scholars connected the process of compiling the chronology to fundamental research and gave it an academic framework, a scholarly volume of textual studies has been published alongside the creation of the bio-bibliography. In the cases of the bio-bibliographies of Ilia Chavchavadze, Grigol Orbeliani, and Guram Rcheulishvili, selected studies were included within the scholarly apparatus itself; however, given that the chronology of Galaktion Tabidze exceeds those works in volume several times over, a single book could not contain all of the material. Therefore, the research component was published in full in the monograph *Textual and Interdisciplinary Studies of Galaktion Tabidze’s Life and Work*, and references to this source were included under a newly introduced section – “Source” – within the scholarly apparatus of the chronology. Since the fundamental research related to the annotations serves two principal aims – to establish the date of a text or event, and to clarify the information presented in the annotation – corresponding sub-sections were added to the “Source” rubric: “For Dating,” “For Clarification,” and “For Clarification and Dating.” Both volumes – the *Chronology* and the *Studies* – will be made available in the digital library Iverieli, allowing readers to consult them simultaneously without difficulty. In cases where the dating of an undated text did not require special in-depth research and a brief indication of the basis for the proposed date was deemed sufficient for the reader, that basis is provided under the “Dating” section of the scholarly apparatus. Examples include: “Dated based on the first publication,” “Dated based on the dated text preceding it in the notebook,” or “Dated based on the dated entry following it in the diary,” and so forth.

In the “Note” section, we included information such as alternative titles of the texts mentioned in the annotations, conjectures regarding errors found in the sources, the abbreviations or

pseudonyms under which individuals are referred to in the sources, and similar details. Frequently, in various contexts, Galaktion Tabidze's name appears in sources alongside those of many other individuals – for instance, noting who else participated in a literary evening, or who was elected alongside him to a council or committee. These lists often include incidental figures who are not mentioned elsewhere. Since this is a chronology of Galaktion Tabidze, and in order not to overwhelm the reader with lengthy lists of names, we decided not to include such individuals in the annotations themselves. At the same time, recognizing that certain researchers might have a particular interest in this type of information, we transferred these lists – preserving them exactly as they appear in the sources – into the “Note” section. This also allows readers to observe, for example, Galaktion's position within the order of names in such lists.

The intended readership of the Chronology includes not only specialists, but also the broader public. For this reason, we made every effort to minimize the use of specialized terminology, foreign words, pseudonyms, and cryptonyms in the annotations. When such coded language or allusions appeared in the sources, we rendered them in a form accessible to the contemporary reader, while preserving the authenticity of the information by providing relevant clarification in the “Note” section of the scholarly apparatus.

In the annotations, all individuals are referred to by their full names. However, in the case of those who are more widely known by a particular pseudonym than by their given name and surname, we cite them by that pseudonym. As for Galaktion's mother – Makrine Adeishvili – and his brother, Abesalom (Prokle) Tabidze, who are mentioned frequently throughout the chronology, we often refer to them simply as “mother” and “brother,” respectively, in order to avoid overburdening the text.

When individuals in the source are referred to by surname and first initial, pseudonym, cryptonym, or by some form of allusion, but their identity is not in doubt, we present them in the annotation using their full name and surname. However, if there is any likelihood of misidentification, we indicate how the person is referred to in the source within the “Note” section. Since the Chronology reflects the life and work of Galaktion Tabidze, the vast majority of annotations would, by default, need to begin with his name as the acting subject: “Galaktion Tabidze writes...,” “Galaktion Tabidze travels...,” “Galaktion Tabidze edits...,” and so forth – something that would become tiresome through frequent repetition. Therefore, in all cases where no other individual is mentioned at the beginning of the annotation and no ambiguity would arise, we either omit his name or replace it with a pronoun. Accordingly, in every annotation where the acting subject is not explicitly named, Galaktion Tabidze is to be understood.

During the Soviet period, it was not uncommon for editorial boards of various periodicals or collections to publish the poet's works without his consent. Identifying every such instance would be exceedingly difficult. For this reason, instead of phrasing such as “publishes a poem in the newspaper *Temi*,” we opted for the more neutral construction: “a poem is published in the newspaper *Temi*”.

Processed Sources: In preparing the Chronology, researchers worked not only with archival materials housed in the major manuscript repositories, but also with 1,687 items from the private collection of the poet's nephew, Nodar Tabidze – materials that had previously been inaccessible to scholars. A digital database of this collection is preserved at the Association for Textual, Publishing Studies, and Digital Humanities, and its contents are being presented to readers for the first time through the Chronicle. In addition, for the first time, the Chronology brings together information about marginal notes and inscriptions found in the books of Galaktion's personal library, preserved at the Giorgi Leonidze Museum of Georgian Literature.

The creation of any author's bio-bibliography is a labour-intensive task, but it becomes even more demanding when the subject is a prolific, internationally renowned, and culturally significant figure who, over the course of more than half a century, was not only a prolific writer and publisher himself, but also the subject of extensive commentary by others. The present bio-bibliography could not have been produced without key reference materials, including the poet's lifetime editions, the twelve-volume collection of his works, the first five volumes of the academic fifteen-volume edition, the twenty-five-volume archival publication prepared by the Museum of Literature, and the three books compiled by Ioseb Lortkipanidze – *Chronology of Galaktion Tabidze's Life, Bibliography, and Galaktion Tabidze: The Path of Life and Creative Biography*. Equally foundational were Vakhtang Javakhadze's "The Unknown" and the first volume of the "Chronology of Galaktion Tabidze's Life and Work", prepared by Mamuka Shelegia. These publications laid the essential groundwork for the present Chronology.

In the course of research, valuable assistance was provided by the digital library Iverieli of the National Parliamentary Library of Georgia, as well as by the website prepared by the Giorgi Leonidze Museum of Georgian Literature, which features archival materials related to Galaktion Tabidze. The book also fully incorporates the results of textual research conducted specifically for the Chronology by the museum's staff member, Nana Kobaladze.

While working on the Chronology of the writer's life and work, we conducted a thorough examination of all publications issued during the author's lifetime and encountered significant inconsistencies in the dating of texts. It became evident that Galaktion Tabidze's editions from 1937, 1952, 1954, and 1959 are entirely unreliable in terms of dating. In numerous cases, poems were not only written but also published well before the dates indicated in these editions. For instance, the poem "Around Me", published in 1913, is dated as 1915 in the 1937 edition; "On the Cord", "Visitor of the Dusk", and "I Observe This Bottomless Sea...", all published in 1914, are dated as 1915 in the same edition. Likewise, "To the New Dawn", "Doomed", "Wind", "On the Last Day", and "Memory", all published in 1914, are dated as 1916; "By the Mirror", published in 1914, is dated as 1917; and "From Horizon to Zenith", published in 1914, is dated as 1918. The poem "Where?", published in 1913, is dated as 1914 in both the first volume of the 1937 edition and in the "Selected Works" of 1954 and 1959. Poems published in 1914, such as "Withering", "Beyond Fate!", and "Beneath Tired Eyelashes...", are dated as 1915 in the same volumes. "Cold", written in 1914, is dated as 1916, and "Closed Eyes", written in 1912, is dated as 1915. The poem

“Autumn Leaf”, published in 1912, is dated as 1914 in the “Selected Works” of both the 1937 and the 1954 editions. “Flowers” (“With flowers I wove garlands...”), published in 1910, is dated as 1915 in the 1937 edition and 1911 in the 1954 edition. Similarly, “How Beautiful Was the Dew...”, also published in 1910, is dated as 1915 in the 1937 edition and 1913 in the 1954 edition. These are but a few examples among many. As these cases demonstrate, the factual evidence of a poem’s publication unequivocally proves the unreliability of the dates provided in these editions. Moreover, the discrepancies are not simply the result of mechanical repetition or copying of incorrect dates from one edition to the next. If that were the case, we could attribute all inaccuracies to the earliest of these editions – the one from 1937. However, the dates often differ from one edition to another, and in many cases, none of them is correct.

There are instances in which the dates indicated in various editions are inconsistent not only with each other but also with the actual publication timeline – some dates precede the known publication year, while others follow it. For example, the poem “Song of the Traveler”, published in 1914, is dated as 1916 in the 1937 collection of poems, the first volume of the collected works, and the 1959 edition, while in the 1954 edition, it is dated as early as 1909. Similarly, the poem “The Heart Was Renewed”, also published in 1914, is dated as 1917 in the 1937 poems and the first volume of collected works, but as 1911 in the “Selected Works” of 1954 and 1959. The poem “Sorrow, At Night...” is dated as 1915 in the 1937 and 1959 editions, yet in the 1954 edition it appears with the date 1910. In such cases, we can no longer rely on the argument that a particular poem could not have been published earlier than the date assigned to it. Nevertheless, the sheer inconsistency among the dates across different editions – and the dozens of confirmed inaccuracies concerning other poems – led us to the conclusion that the years indicated in these editions should not be relied upon at all, except in instances where all editions unanimously assign the same year, and that date does not conflict with the poem’s known publication timeline. Consequently, we were compelled to date hundreds of poems – which in Galaktion Tabidze’s lifetime editions bear specific dates – based on the year of their first publication. The unreliability of the dates given in the aforementioned editions was also recognized by the editors of the fifteen-volume academic edition of Galaktion’s collected works. In the preface to the first volume, they note Galaktion’s “free attitude toward dating,” and highlight the unreliability of the dates provided in earlier editions. Furthermore, stylistic, versification, and poetic analysis of poems bearing incorrect dates also affirms this unreliability. Thus, stylistic and versification evidence brings us to the same conclusion: that the dates in these editions cannot be used as a trustworthy basis.

Since the Chronology also includes a bibliography of Galaktion Tabidze’s works, it was essential to indicate all authentic sources of each text – both autograph manuscripts and lifetime publications. If the differences between autograph versions were not substantial enough to be treated as separate redactions of the same work, we listed all autograph versions in the annotation that discusses the poem’s composition. Each individual publication, however, was assigned a

separate annotation, with the publication itself cited as the source. In cases where editorial differences between autographs were significant, we created as many annotations as there were distinct redactions available. If the precise dating of subsequent versions could not be determined, we dated them to a period following the poem's original composition and indicated the specific autograph corresponding to each stage of revision.

Given that autograph manuscripts and lifetime publications are not easily accessible to the general reader, we decided that each annotation introducing a work for the first time must also cite a reliable modern edition. Since the most comprehensive information about each text and its variants is found in the academic fifteen-volume edition of the collected works, we cited the relevant texts and pages of the scholarly apparatus from this source, where available – that is, for texts included in the five volumes published to date. For works not yet included in this edition (as they chronologically fall outside the currently published volumes), we cited either the archival edition prepared by the Museum of Literature or the twelve-volume edition.

The incipit – or opening line – of a poem is typically provided only for untitled poems or for distinguishing between works with identical titles. Initially, we adhered to this convention. However, the discovery of hundreds of previously unknown poems in Galaktion Tabidze's digital archive made it impossible to anticipate which titles might be duplicated. For this reason, we decided to take a precautionary approach and include the opening line for all such poems. The incipit also plays a crucial role in identifying poems that were published without a title as part of larger poetic cycles or within the structure of narrative poems. In such cases, the opening line becomes the only reliable means of distinguishing and cataloging the text.

Chronology: Annotations dated by a specific month within a given year are placed in the Chronology immediately after annotations with an exact date within that same month. The same principle applies at the level of the year: annotations dated only by year are positioned after those with precise dates within that year. The category “1915 or later” precedes “after 1915” – the difference being that in the first case, the year 1915 is included within the possible range, while in the second, it is excluded. When an event is dated to a broad interval, such as 1907–1909, the annotation is placed just before those entries specifically dated to the final year of the interval (in this case, 1909). There are also cases where the upper or lower bound of a date range is approximate, but the exact day and month are known. For example, “11 January 1927 or later” suggests that the event occurred on January 11 of 1927 or the same day in any subsequent year before the poet's death. Such an annotation is placed immediately after the entry dated 11 January 1927. Annotations concerning letters sent *by* Galaktion are placed in the Chronology according to the date of writing or sending. Letters *to* Galaktion, however – since they may not have reached him on the same day – are dated to the period following the stated date.

Among Galaktion Tabidze's archival materials are several thousand undated manuscripts whose dating could not be determined through analysis of their historical or biographical context.

Theoretically, these texts could have been written at virtually any stage of the poet's life – from the time he first learned to read and write to the final days before his death. Including such a vast body of undated material under speculative headings such as “at age six or seven” or “shortly before death” would have rendered the Chronology incoherent and unmanageable. Here, the results of the project “Graphematic Research and Methodology for Dating Manuscripts”, funded by the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation, proved immensely helpful. The project's findings were directly applied in each such difficult case. Although graphematic analysis typically yields only approximate datings, this level of precision is nonetheless of immense value for the purposes of constructing the author's biography and compiling a comprehensive bio-bibliography.

Calendar style: Dates before April 18, 1918, in the Chronology are indicated using the Old Style calendar, while dates from April 18, 1918, onward are in the New Style calendar. For instance, April 18, 1918, is listed as “May 1” and all subsequent dates follow accordingly. When processing Russian materials, it is also taken into account that a calendar change occurred in Russia from February 1918 - where February 1 was replaced by February 14, and so forth.

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used throughout the book:

Fifteen-volume works – G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes.

Twelve-volume works – G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes.

Researches – “Textual and interdisciplinary studies of the life and work of Galaktion Tabidze”.

AE – G. Tabidze, Archival Edition in 25 books.

MGL – Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Georgian Literature.

WUF – Writers' Union Files.

GTDA – Galaktion Tabidze's Digital Archive.

Maia Ninidze

1891

1891

November 5

He is born in the village of Chkvishi. His mother is 24-year-old Makrine Adeishvili, daughter of Giorgi, and his father is Vasil Tabidze (son of Stepane), who had been deceased for six months at that time. He has an older brother, two-year-old Abesalom (Prokle).

Source: Central State Archive of Literature and Art of Georgia, Repository 303, Record №1, Case №1183; Regarding the time of his father's death: Central State Archive of Literature and Art of Georgia, Repository 303, Record №1, Case №1183; The Republican Archive of the Civil Status Acts Department of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, Vani, 21; Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2; For Dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 440-441.

1892

1892

January 3

He is baptized in the Church of St. George in the village of Chkvishi. The sacrament of baptism is performed by his grandfather, Priest Stepane Tabidze, and the godfather is his aunt's husband, Priest Thaddeus Namicheishvili. According to Orthodox typikon, the godfather suggests naming the newborn after the Syrian saint, Galation, on the feast day of the saint corresponding to his birth date, November 5.

Source: The 1892 Birth Certificate issued by the St. Giorgi church in Chkvishi, Central State Archive of Literature and Art of Georgia, Repository №303, Record №1, Case №1183; The Republican Archive of the Civil Status Acts Department of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, Vani, 21; N. Agiashvili, Quietly, Past, Quietly, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1981, January 16, №3, p. 12-13. For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 145, 146.

1892

December 31

Galaktion's uncle, Iustine Tabidze's wife, Elizabeth Pkhakadze, is pregnant, has difficulty walking, and is bedridden. On New Year's Eve, the mother-in-law brings little Galaktion on purpose and puts him in her bed, saying that he brings luck.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-90; Record of February 27, 1935, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11.

1893

1893

January 1

He begins to walk and takes his first steps independently.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-90; Record of February 27, 1935, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11.

1894

1894 and onwards

January 1

On New Year's Day, he goes to his uncle Iustine's, where he is met with joy, as a 'first visitor after New Year' and as a present he is given silver coins (a 20-kopeck coin).

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-90; Record of February 27, 1935, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11.

1894

November 3

His grandfather, priest Stepane Tabidze, passed away.

Source: Record of an unknown person, which is preserved with the manuscripts of Galaktion Tabidze, GTDA, №1323, p. 2.

1894

16 December

After the death of her father-in-law, Galaktion's mother requests state guardianship for the orphans. In this regard, an inventory is taken of the property of Abesalom and Galaktion Tabidze. It is determined that they currently have a small residential house, a barn, and a little more than two parcels of land, all valued at 615 roubles. Additionally, they have shared property with the father's brothers amounting to up to 1600 roubles and a debt of 222 roubles.

Source: List of immovable and movable property signed by priests: Alexandre Shanidze and Tadeoz Namicheishvili, GTDA, №397, p. 1-3.

1897

Until 1897

He learns to read and write.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 172.

Dating: In the aforementioned personal record, the poet notes that he already knew how to read and write at the age of 6.

1897

Galaktion's neighbour loses a child to tuberculosis, and Galaktion is so affected by this event that he dreams of becoming a "tuberculosis doctor".

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's several meetings with the workers of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 11-12.

1898

1899

1899

Until August 27

Priest Theodore Namicheishvili submits a metric extract and a request to the supervisor of the Kutaisi Theological School for Galaktion Tabidze to be admitted to the preparatory class.

Source: Kutaisi National Archives of Georgia, Repository 7, Case 1717, Sheet 86; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 23-24.

Dating: The request made by Theodore Namicheishvili on August 23, 1900, indicates that this application was submitted a year earlier and it should have taken place before the mother took Galaktion to Kutaisi.

1899

August 27

Together with his brother Prokle Tabidze, his mother Makrine Adeishvili, his aunt Anastasia Adeishvili, and his cousin Amberk Julakidze, Galaktion travels from Chkvishi to Kutaisi, where his mother rents an apartment for him.

Source: Hey you, Childhood Days, *Akhali Kartuli Gazeti*, 1998, №98, November 17, p. 8.

1899

Summer

He stays in the village of Dutskhuni with his aunt, Anastasia Adeishvili's family. Then, together with his aunt and his cousin, Amberk Julakidze, he returns to Chkvishi.

Source: Hey you, Childhood Days, *Akhali Kartuli Gazeti*, 1998, №98, November 17, p. 8.

Until September 1898-1899

He goes to the village school.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1899

September 1

To prepare for admission to the preparatory department of the theological seminary, he is enrolled in Archpriest Nestor Kubaneishvili's private one-class school, located in his house near the ruins of Bagrati Cathedral in Kutaisi. Galaktion's teacher is Nadia Machitidze. To be close to her son, his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, rents an apartment near the school on Arkieli Gora in the house of nobleman Andro Tsereteli and moves there to live.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13, 18; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 23.

1899 or later

He writes a poem "At the Gate of Bagrati Temple".

Source: Ioseb Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 1968, p. 20.

1900

1900

August 23

Galaktion's guardian, Father Theodore Namicheishvili, submits an application to the superintendent of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, requesting Galaktion Tabidze's admission to the preparatory class.

Source: Kutaisi National Archives of Georgia, Repository 7, Case 1717, Sheet 86; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 23-24.

1900

September 1

He is admitted to the first preparatory class of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary. Georgian is taught by the renowned teacher Meliton Chogovadze, his class teacher is Ivane Giorgadze, and there are 57 students in his class.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13; Kutaisi Central National Archives, Repository 7, Case 17508, Sheet 6, 11, 41; 68, 77, 84; GTDA, №338, p. 1; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 26.

1900

After September 1

He registers in the Kutaisi City Library, takes out books and reads a lot.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 332.

Dating: It is clear from Simon Tabidze's recollection that this took place during Galaktion's studies at the Theological School.

1900

After September 1

He sometimes asks his mother to play the four-stringed lute and sings songs together with her and his brother: "I love Megrelian Wicker Peasant House...", "Three Women Were Mowing Hay...", "Three Wolves are Going to the Hillock...", etc.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 334.

Dating: It is clear from Simon Tabidze's recollection that this took place during Galaktion's studies at the Theological School.

1900 or later

Galaktion sits on the balcony reading. Suddenly, his mother, who is washing clothes, tells him that the cattle have been driven in and asks him to bring them into the yard. Galaktion complies with his mother's request, but it turns out that none of the cattle he brought in are theirs. Makrine and Galaktion are forced to release the other people's cattle and bring their own into the yard. His mother reproaches Galaktion for wasting time instead of helping.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 336.

Dating: In his recollections, Simon Tabidze does not specify when this took place, but he mentions this fact when he tells the news of Galaktion's studies at the Theological School.

1901

1901

September 1

He moves to the second preparatory grade of the Kutaisi Theological School. The teachers are Jajanidze and P. Kvitsaridze. He lives in some Kote's house.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13; GTDA, №338, p. 1.

Note: Information about the teachers and the owner of the house could not be obtained.

1901

He writes a poem "The Secret of the Ruin".

Source: Sh. Amiranashvili, Our Galaktion, A Toast to Him, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 15.

1902

1902

From September 1

He moves to the third preparatory grade of the Kutaisi Theological School and lives in Natsvalov's house. He reads Akaki Tsereteli, Alexandre Kazbegi, Ilia Chavchavadze, Giorgi Tchaladideli, Dutu Megreli, and Irodion Evdoshvili. He begins writing poetry.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13; GTDA, №338, p. 1.

1900-1902

He lives with his mother in an apartment rented from Namicheishvili in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147.

1903

1903

Until April 22

The mother, Makrine Adeishvili, is forced to return from Kutaisi to Chkvishi to manage the household, leaving Galaktion with his brother, who is two years older than him. Accustomed to his mother's constant supervision, Galaktion is less diligent in her absence.

Source: Diary, MGL, d-29, p. 43; Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2; Autobiographic record; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 278; Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 110.

1903

After April 22

In Kutaisi, he receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, sent from Chkvishi, along with three and a half roubles. His mother asks him to study well, use the sent money to pay the landlady for rent, and be sure to write her a letter in response.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter, GTDA, №830, p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter indicates that Makrine Adeishvili has already returned to the village and is no longer in Kutaisi with her children.

1903

April 22

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to their mother on behalf of himself and Galaktion, telling her about their situation and informing her that Galaktion is doing well in his studies.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1535, p. 2-4.

1903

Until summer

Makrine Adeishvili entrusts Galaktion, who is in the third preparatory class of the Kutaisi Theological School, to student Ilia Tevzadze for exam preparation. However, Galaktion does not advance to the first main class, and Makrine asks the student to return half of the payment.

Source: Ilia Tevzadze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1639, p. 1-2.

1903

Summer

Since he is unable to advance to the fourth preparatory class of the theological school, he sends a letter to his mother, requesting money for the journey home so that he can return to Chkvishi and prepare for the gymnasium.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter, GTDA, №829, p. 1-3.

Dating: Since he continued his studies in the third class of the theological school in September, this must have happened during the summer.

1903

Summer

He receives a reply letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. She writes that preparing for the gymnasium entrance exam requires money, as the studies themselves are also paid, and attending the theological seminary is not easy. They simply do not have the means for it. Therefore, the only solution is to remain in the theological school. His mother believes that Galaktion's failure to complete the course was partly due to the influence of his surroundings. Therefore, she instructs him to rent a place with good companions and to excel in his studies so that he can be admitted to the first class of the theological school at state expense the following year. His brother Abesalom and cousin Gerasime will help him prepare for the exams. She sends him 5 roubles for renting a place and writes that he should also cut his hair before going to school.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter, GTDA, №829, p. 1-3.

Dating: Since Galaktion continued his studies in the third class of the theological school in September, his mother's letter must have been written during the summer.

1903

Summer or later

A student at the Kutaisi Theological School, Ilia Tevzadze, sends a letter to Makrine Adeishvili. He explains that Galaktion was well-prepared but was not admitted to the first class of the theological school due to a lack of available places. He apologizes for not being able to return the requested amount at that time but promises to repay it.

Source: Ilia Tevzadze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1639, p. 1-2.

1903

From September 1

He once again takes the program of the third grade of the preparatory Theological School.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1902-1903

He reads his poems to his closest friends from the students at the Theological School at the gate of Bagrati Temple.

Source: G. Mikhelidze, "A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 175.

1903

Imitating Ilia Chavchavadze, he writes a poem "Our Nation".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 124.

1903

He lives with his mother in Kutaisi on Natsvalov Hill. Their cow goes missing, and despite a long and fruitless search, it is eventually found by Galaktion's cousin, Epiphane Rusadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 373.

After 1903

He reads Marie Corelli's novel "The Sorrows of Satan" and makes highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-707, Мария Корелли, "Скорбь Сатаны или Необыкновенное Испытание Одного Миллионера Джоффрея Темпеста", Saint-Petersburg, 1903.

1904

1904

May 19

He completes the senior preparatory grade of the Kutaisi Theological School with the following grades: Scripture - 3 ½, Russian language - 4/4 ½, Georgian language - 3 ½, Arithmetic - 4, Slavic

church chant - 5, Georgian church chant - 4, Calligraphy - 4, Behaviour - 5. He has holidays until August 31 inclusive and goes to his native village Chkvishi.

Source: Certificate and School Progress Report issued by the institution, GTDA, №1059, p. 1-2.

1904

September 1

He continues his studies in the first grade of Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1904

September 27

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter from Kutaisi to his mother, asking her to visit her children soon because Galaktion no longer has shoes and is walking barefoot.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1536, p. 1-3.

1904

Until November 5

He reads Adam Mickiewicz's poetry and likes it so much that the latter becomes his favourite poet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 645.

1902-1904

He recites poems to his cousin Amberk Julakidze.

Source: Hey you, Childhood Days, Akhali Kartuli Gazeti, 1998, №98, November 17, p. 8; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 620.

1903-1904

He lives in an apartment rented from the Marjanishvili in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147.

1905

1905

February 28

He receives a letter from Ivane Adeishvili. The sender inquires about him and Abesalom and writes that their relative Akaki was planning to visit them in the village.

Source: Ivane Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom and Galaktion Tabidze, GTDA, №1596, p. 1-2.

1905

July

He writes a story "Robbers".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 128.

1905

September 1

He continues his studies in the second grade of Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1905

October 9

He begins to write a five-act tragedy “The Commandments of Christ”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 129.

1905

Until November

He translates Walt Whitman’s text “The Bravest Soldiers...” without a title.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 1.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

Until November

He writes an untitled poem “The Morning Star Is Shining...”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 1.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

Until November

He writes a poem “Picture” (“Torrential Rain Roars Down...”).

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 2.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

Until November

He writes a poem “Four” (“What Is The Country Longing For Today...”).

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 2.

Note: In the autograph, something was written after the word “four”, however, it is no longer legible. The poem is about feelings, unity, freedom and love.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

Until November

He writes a poem “To Luck” (Don’t, Don’t Torture Me, My Luck...).

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

Until November

He writes a poem “Spring” (The Sun Flatters The Mountains Peaks...).

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: In the entry made after this poem, November 1905 is referred to in the past tense.

1905

After November

He makes a record that in November 1905, the female editors handed the youth’s magazine *Nakaduli* over to Pavle Tumanishvili.

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Note: The first editors of the magazine *Nakaduli* were Elizabeth Eristavi and Nino Zurabishvili.

Dating: Since the entry mentions November 1905 in the past tense, it must be from a later date.

1905

After November

He writes a poem “Vintage” (The Ripe Grapes From Above...).

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is placed on the second page of the record in which November 1905 is referred to in the past tense. Therefore, it must be of a later period.

1905

After November

He writes a poem “Christ Has Resurrected” (The Sky Gazes Cheerfully...”).

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is placed on the second page of the record in which November 1905 is referred to in the past tense. Therefore, it must be of a later period.

1905

After November

He writes a poem “Swallows” (“Swallows by My Porch in the Morning...”).

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is placed on the second page of the record in which November 1905 is referred to in the past tense. Therefore, it must be of a later period.

1905

After November

He makes an untitled draft for a children’s prose miniature, whose characters are Niko, Tamara and Nutsa.

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is placed on the second page of the record in which November 1905 is referred to in the past tense. Therefore, it must be of a later period.

1905

After November

He writes an untitled poem “Don’t, Don’t Make Me Suffer Waiting...”.

Source: Record, Autobiography, GTDA, №28, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is placed on the second page of the record in which November 1905 is referred to in the past tense. Therefore, it must be of a later period.

1905

November-December

He finishes the second grade of the Theological School with the following grades: Scripture - 3, Russian language - 4/4, Georgian language - 4, Arithmetic - 3, Slavic church chant - 4, Georgian church chant - 3, Calligraphy - 4, Behaviour - 4.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 112.

Note: We could not find this document in the archive of Nodar Tabidze.

1905

December 23 or earlier

He translates an extract from Aleksei Koltsov’s poem “The Harvest” from the textBook “Native Word” (“Родное слово”).

Source: Record, Autograph, GTDA, №28, p. 1.

Dating: The poem in the autograph is dated 1905, and the second poem on the verso of the same page is dated December 23, 1905. Therefore, we think that this verse must have been translated either on the same day or before.

1905

December 23

He translates a poem “An Ox-Herder and a Flower” from the textBook “Native Word” (“Родное слово”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №28, p. 2.

Note: The discussion is about the textBook “Native Word” (“Родное слово”).

1904-1905

He lives in Kutaisi in an apartment rented from Natsvilishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147.

1905

He writes a poem “Spring Morning”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 129.

1905

He writes a poem “Winter”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 129.

1905

He returns to the village of Chkvishi, because the Theological School is temporarily closed due to the agitation of the students.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

1905

He writes a play about the revolution and stages it at home together with Titsian Tabidze. He himself plays the role of a robber.

Source: Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

Note: The information is based on Galaktion Tabidze’s later records, and it is difficult to determine how accurately it reflects reality.

1905

He is impressed by the sequence of events in Guria.

Source: Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

Note: The information is based on Galaktion Tabidze’s later records, and it is difficult to determine how accurately it reflects reality.

1905

He writes a poem “Tsitelashvili’s Squad” and asks the commander of this revolutionary-partisan squad operating in Samtredia-Vani – Tsitelashvili, whom he likes very much, to read it.

Source: MGL, d-659-11; Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

Note: The information is based on Galaktion Tabidze’s later records, and it is difficult to determine how accurately it reflects reality.

1905

He reads and works on the following works: “Bezhaniani”, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s “Works”, Daniel Chonkadze’s “Surami Castle”, Ilia Chavchavadze’s “Is a Man a Human?!", Akaki Tsereteli’s “Natela”, “Tornike Eristavi”, volume I of works, Iakob Gogebashvili’s “The Mysterious Adventure”, “The Battle of Aspindza”, “Harvest Watchmen”, “Because of the Icon”, Alexandre Kazbegi’s “A Confessor”, “Tsitsia”, Niko Lomouri’s “Qadjana”, “Ali”, Anton Purtseladze’s “Woe to the Righteous”, “The Adventure of the Three”, Melania’s “You, Dark”, Mose Janashvili’s “Short History of Georgia”, “Kvali” of 1893, “Don Quixote” by Cervantes.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 111.

1905

He makes short annotations about the following books read in Russian: A. Pushkin's "The Story of Pugachev", L. Tolstoy's "Easter", Alexandre Khakhanashvili's "Essays on the History of Georgian Speech", Henrik Ibsen's "Doctor Stockman", and others.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 111.

After 1905

He writes a poem "Hit", in which he forms his opinion on the purpose of the writer.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 124, 125.

1906

February

1906

February 20

The Theological Seminary of Kutaisi issues a certificate stating that he is a student of the second class at this institution.

Source: Certificate, GTDA, №447.

April

1906

Until April 25

He sends a letter to his family from Kutaisi to Chkvishi, in which he informs that Serapion received money from Epiphane.

Source: GTDA, №1283, Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 102.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter dated April 25, 1906, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1906

After April 25

He receives Abesalom Tabidze's letter, sent on April 25. The sender writes that Serapion should give him one rouble to buy shoes, and the rest of the money is for his landlady. But if he had already given all the money to the landlady, then Galaktion should take one rouble from her. He informs that they will soon arrive and settle all issues with the landlady.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 102.

1906

April

At the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, he writes an essay in Russian titled "What Do Peasants Do in Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-642, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126-127.

May

1906

May 27 or after

He responds to the murder of Ippolit Grekov, the overseer of the Theological Seminary of Kutaisi, with a poem.

Source: G. Mikhelidze, “A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 175.

Dating: Ippolit Grekov (son of Aleksey), the supervisor of Kutaisi Theological School, was killed on May 27, 1906.

1906

After May 28

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his mother from Chkvishi, informing her that the students have been dismissed due to the murder of Ippolit Grekov, the overseer of his seminary. However, the landlady is not allowing him to leave the house because the rent has not been paid. He requests that she urgently send the money so he can return to the village.

Source: Letter’s autograph, GTDA, №1240, p. 1.

1906

May 30

He finishes the second grade of Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Certificate issued by the school, GTDA, №1060, p. 1.

1906

May

According to legend, he writes a poem “Satan” (“Selim Could Not Sleep... Suddenly...”), whose protagonist is Lele.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №336, p. 1-14; GTDA, №366, p. 2; GTDA, №376, p. 1.

Note: The original title of the poem, “The Old Tower”, is crossed out.

June

1906

Until June

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, informing her that he and Galaktion are in great distress, have no money, and will starve if she does not visit them soon. He also mentions that a new inspector has arrived at the school, and with such worn-out clothes, Galaktion will not be allowed into the class.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1534, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

1906

Until June

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that the money she left was immediately spent by Galaktion on bread. He writes that Galaktion needs a dictionary and two notebooks with hard covers. He requests that, in addition to the money, she also sends some fruit.
Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1558, p. 1-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

August

1906

After August 19

The military field courts begin to operate in the Russian Empire, which hear the cases of terrorists and revolutionaries in an accelerated manner. Cossacks are rummaging the population in Chkvishi. Galaktion's elder brother Abesalom Tabidze buries the illegal literature, newspaper *Brdzola* and other illegal newspapers and papers in the ground, which upsets Galaktion a lot.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

Dating: We date according to the time of the adoption of the Decree on military-field courts (August 19, 1906).

September

1906

September 1

He continues his studies in the third grade of Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1906

After September

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter to her son Abesalom, in which she inquires about his well-being, congratulates him on entering the seminary, and informs him that she has taken Galaktion to Kutaisi and left him with Serapion.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1520, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 663.

1906

September or later

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter to her nephews, Serapion Isako and Kakino Adeishvili. She apologizes for having left Galaktion in their care, explaining that she hasn't been able to visit them or send anything for a long time. She asks Kakino to mend Galaktion's clothing if necessary.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to nephews, GTDA, №1529, p. 1-3; For dating: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1520, p. 1-2.

October

1906

After October 4

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze sent on October 4, who asks him to let him know whether he has received the books he sent and to inform him about his marks at school. The sender advises him to study well because he will have more difficult subjects in the third grade.

Source: GTDA, №1282, Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 103.

1906

Until October 22

He arrives in Kutaisi and settles with his relative Serapion. He is waiting for his mother to come to Kutaisi so they can move into a separate place.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №808, p. 1-2.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter to his brother dated October 22, 1906.

1906

Until October 22

They change his Russian language teacher. The new teachers are Peradze and Kobakhidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №808, p. 1-2.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter to his brother dated October 22, 1906.

1906

October 22

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He informs him that their mother has not yet arrived from Kutaisi, so he is staying with Serapion. He writes that he has received books from him and requests more if available. He explains that the letter was delayed because he lost the postage stamp. He sends regards from Serapion, Kakino, and Mikhako.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №808, p. 1-2.

1906

October or earlier

He receives a letter from his mother and learns that she has been ill.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1242, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his mother in October 1906.

1906

October or earlier

He learns that his brother, Abesalom, who was studying in Tbilisi, has fallen ill and spent two weeks in the hospital.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1242, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his mother in October 1906.

1906

October or earlier

He receives the books sent by his brother from Tbilisi.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1242, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his mother in October 1906.

1906

October

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his mother in Chkvishi. He informs her about Abesalom's illness and recovery and mentions that he is studying at the state's expense. He also writes that their relative Kakino does not plan to leave yet.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1242, p. 1-2.

December

1906

After December 10

He receives a letter from his brother – Abesalom Tabidze, sent on December 10. The latter asks Galaktion to write him back immediately and advises him to study diligently.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 103.

1905-1906

He writes a poem "My recollections", in which he expresses great love for his mother.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 18.

Dating: According to I. Lortkipanidze, he wrote this poem when he was in the second grade of Kutaisi Theological School.

1905-1906

He lives in an apartment rented from Tsereteli in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147.

1906

He writes a poem based on the legend.

Source: Record, GTDA, №35, p. 2; Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 251.

Note: This poem written 5 years earlier is mentioned in a personal letter of 1911, its title is not specified.

1906

He publishes a handwritten magazine *Dghiuri* in which he publishes his own verses, poems, and short stories.

Source: MGL, d-659-11; Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281; G. Tabidze, autobiography, MGL, d-659, p. 11; AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 467.

1906

In the house of his godfather, Andro Tsereteli, on Arkieli Gora in Kutaisi, he stages his own play “Tsitelashvili’s Squad”.

Source: MGL, d-659-11; Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281; Record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 467; I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, 1968, p. 16.

1906

On holidays, he competes with his brother Abesalom, who is going to the countryside from Kutaisi, in making up rhymes and wins in the “versification competition” for the first time.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 67.

1906

He dedicates a poem to Iakob Tsintsadze.

Source: N. Tabidze, “Fragments of Galaktionology”, “Dedicated to Ia Ekaladze”, in the anniversary collection: “Galaktion-125”, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 56.

Note: In the source, Iakob Tsintsadze is mentioned under the pseudonym “Ia Ekaladze”.

1906

The religious studies teacher, Trifon Japaridze, asks a question in class about why it is difficult for rich people to give alms. One student answers that it is generally hard for rich people to give alms, and this answer is highly praised. Galaktion doubts that the answer deserves such high praise and notes this in his diary.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 7-8.

Note: In the diary, Trifon Japaridze is mentioned by his initials.

Dating: Time is mentioned in the diary entry.

1906 or later

He reads a Russian-language Book of riddles and writes answers to some of them.

Source: MGL, t-447, Загадки-Догадки, Saint-Petersburg, 1907.

Until 1907

Samson Tsitelishvili, who is being sought by the police for the murder of the headman of Vani, Vamekh Maglakelidze, takes refuge with the family of Titsian Tabidze, as Titsian’s father, Iustine, is a priest and thus unlikely to be suspected. During this time, Titsian is on school vacation and is at home, where he talks to the guests. At dawn, the guests bid farewell to their hosts and disappear. In the morning, Galaktion visits his cousin and Titsian tells him about Tsitelishvili’s visit, which greatly excites Galaktion.

Source: G. Lezhava, cousins, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, 1962, April 5, №68, p. 4.

Dating: According to the article, Titsian, who was born in 1895, was 10-12 years old at that time.

1907

January

1907

From January

In his notebook, he copies Latin words and annotates them with their Russian meanings.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №71, p. 1-4.

Dating: The study of Latin at the theological seminary began in January 1907.

1907

January 7

After spending Christmas holidays in his native village, he returns to Kutaisi.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 4.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 8

It's Monday, and he goes to the seminary, but classes are not held because a large number of students have not yet returned from their holidays.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 5.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 9

He goes to the seminary, where only a mathematics lesson is conducted.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 5.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 12

It is snowing heavily in Kutaisi. The landlady tells the lodgers that if they go to the seminary, they might get sick, but they still decide to go. The first lesson is mathematics, the second lesson is a discussion led by the teacher Meliton Chogovadze on a play about the life of mountain people. The third lesson is geography, and the next Latin lesson is cancelled because the teacher, Theodor Bogolyubov, cannot make it due to the heavy snow. The fifth lesson is "Civic History", and regarding the teacher of this subject, he remembers the Georgian proverb: "It does not rain as it thunders".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 5-6.

Note: Meliton Chogovadze is mentioned in the diary with initials.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 13

His first class is “Russian Language”, the second is “Nature Studies”, the third is “Civic History”, and the fourth is “Choral Singing”. The fifth class is “Latin”, which is missed. Galaktion notes with regret that he needs to study Latin a lot, but the teacher frequently misses classes.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 8-9.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 13

Under the pseudonym G. Phazispireli, he writes a poem titled “To My Homeland” (“Georgia, I love your...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 129.

1907

After January 13

Under the pseudonym G. Phazeli, he writes a poem titled “Rise, Oppressed” (“Oppressed one, it’s time for you to awaken...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 129.

Dating: In the notebook, the poem is written on the same page as the text dated January 13.

1907

January 13

The Students’ Bureau makes an announcement that they are collecting funds for the students of the Kutaisi Gymnasium: A. Kipshidze, G. Enukidze, and Sh. Chikvinidze, who were arrested on January 10 near the city park for distributing proclamations of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers’ Party.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 9-10.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 14

He does not attend the liturgy. He learns from a student of the Seminary School, Galaktion Loria, that the students of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary - Sh. Chikvinidze, I. Makharashvili, A. Kipiani, and G. Enukidze - who were arrested for distributing proclamations, are to be exiled to the Vyatka Governorate by the local administration’s decree.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 11.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 14

In the evening, his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, visits him in Kutaisi from the village.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 11.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 15

His first lesson is “Catechism”, the second is “Georgian Language”, and the third – “Latin Language” – is not held because students loudly protest against the teacher, leave the class, and go home. They submit a petition demanding the appointment of a different teacher.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 12.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 16

Under the pseudonym G. Phazeli, he writes a poem “In Response to V. N.N.N”. (“It is precisely our life that astonishes me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 130.

1907

January 17

In the morning, Galaktion’s mother, Makrine Adeishvili, departs back to the village of Chkvishi.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 12.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 17

The first class is “Catechism”, the second is “Geography”, the third is “Georgian Language”, and the fourth is “Russian Language”. After this, during the Latin class, the school inspector Trifon Japaridze and then the supervisor Father Zinovy Drozdov enter the classroom. He asks the students what grievances they have against the Latin teacher Theodor Bogolyubov. When the students loudly express their protest and say they don’t want such a teacher, the supervisor warns that such loud protests resemble demonstrations, and that the administration will resort to repression. Galaktion writes in his diary, “let’s see what happens tomorrow”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 13-14.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 18

The first class is “Catechism”, the second is “Georgian Language”. The teacher starts reading Lavrenti Ardziani’s “Solomon Isakich Mejghanuashvili” and tells the students it is about the Armenians. The third class is “Arithmetic”, the fourth is “Ecclesiastical Slavic Chant”, and the last class is “Latin”, which, surprisingly for Galaktion, takes place in a calm environment among the students. The poet thinks that Theodor Bogolyubov’s words about not doing any harm to the students might have had an effect on his classmates. Otherwise, they would have reported the protests they organized in the classes to the administration a long time ago.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 15-16.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 19

The first class is “Russian Language”, the second is “Georgian Language”, the third is “Geography”, the fourth is “Latin Language”, and the fifth is “Civic History”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 17.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 19

He specifically buys a notebook to sketch portraits of famous writers, kings, and leaders, and that same day he draws the portraits of the writers Ivan Myatlev (a Russian) and Anton Purtseladze (a Georgian). He intends to write something in his diary but decides not to do so, as it might be offensive to someone.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 17-18.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 23

His first lesson is “Catechism”, the second is “Georgian Chant”, and the third is “Georgian Language”. The teacher continues reading and analysing “Solomon Isakich Mejghanuashvili”. For writing, they are given the topic “The Spread of Christianity in Georgia”. His fourth lesson is “Civic History”. They receive news from Tbilisi that criminals have kidnapped a gymnasium student and are demanding a ransom from the student’s parents.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 19-20.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 24

His first lesson is “Arithmetic”, the second is “Civic History”, the third is “Geography”, and the fourth is “Russian Language”, which he misses. During the Russian lesson, they read a brochure brought by one of the students titled “Who Oppresses the Peasant”. They end the reading with applause.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 20.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 25

In the morning, they read their morning prayers. The first lesson is “Catechism”, the second is “Geography”, the third is “Georgian Language”, during which they continue reading “Solomon Isakich Mejghanuashvili”. The fourth lesson is “Latin”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 21.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 25

In the evening, they begin writing an essay assigned by their Georgian language teacher, Meliton Chogovadze, titled “The Spread of Christianity in Georgia”. The deadline for submitting the assignment is January 29.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 21.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 30

After the morning church service, the supervisor Ivane Kobakhidze informs the students at the theological school which “hour” (hour prayer) they need to read during the divine service. Galaktion is assigned the sixth hour. The first lesson is “Catechism”, the second is “Geography”, the third is “Slavic Church Chant”, the fourth is “Georgian Language”, during which Galaktion submits his essay titled “The Spread of Christianity in Georgia” to the teacher. The fifth lesson is “Latin”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 22.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 30

In his diary, he writes that he has been studying at the theological school for six years, and there has never been such disorder. The students fight over almost everything, and the teachers and supervisors no longer even try to calm them down. Galaktion notes that there were ten fights just today, and a window was broken. The teachers are scared because it often happens that the unruly students of the theological school beat the teachers or even shoot at them with revolvers. Soon, the theological school will become a nest of “bandits”. The students who were arrested on January 12 are already free and will return to the school.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 23-25.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

January 30

In the evening, the inspector of the theological school, Trifon Japaridze, and the supervisor, Konstantine Matcharadze, inform Galaktion at his residence that the Brotherhood Council has allocated 5 roubles for him.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 23-25.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: In the source, individuals are mentioned only by their initials.

1907

January 30

He makes an entry in which he expresses his concern about the disorder prevailing in the school. He laments that the teachers and supervisors do not pay attention to the behaviour of the students, and the students do not respect the teachers.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 119.

1907

January 30

Galaktion and Abesalom Tabidze appeal to the school’s supervisors, requesting that they consider the difficult situation of the orphans, Abesalom and Galaktion Tabidze, and provide them with financial assistance.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 121, 122.

1907

After January 30

Based on the request, Abesalom and Galaktion Tabidze receive financial assistance of 5 roubles from the theological school.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 121, 122.

Dating: The request to the school supervisor is dated January 30.

1907

Until January 30

He receives a reply letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. She is pleased that Galaktion has been promised financial assistance from the school. She asks him to hand over the money to his housekeeper, Despina, as soon as he receives it, and if he needs anything urgently, to take a small amount. She also warns him not to mention the assistance received if Uncle Thadeos comes by to leave money with Despina.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, GTDA, 839, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 494.

1907

Until February 26

At the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, most children receive free clothing, but Galaktion is not among them. The news reaches Makrine Adeishvili, who hears remarks suggesting that perhaps

he is not studying well or behaving properly, as even children with both parents received clothing, let alone those orphaned of their fathers. The seminary inspector also hints to Galaktion's mother that if he studies diligently and behaves properly, they will not neglect him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-297; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", 2025, p. 494.

1907

Until February 26

In Kutaisi, he receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. The sender encloses three roubles and asks him to add this amount to the assistance received from the school and hand it over to his housekeeper, Despina. She also sends three silver coins (20 kopecks) for travel. She urges him to study diligently and, as soon as he finishes his studies, to go to the village to help her with the vodka production or any other work to help gather a little money for him. He is urged to stop reading other books, as only a year and a half remains, and there will be time to read other books later.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, MGL, Manuscript 24551/297; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141, 142; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 663.

Note: On January 30, 1907, Galaktion received 5 roubles in assistance from the school.

February

1907

February 1

He makes a note expressing his enthusiasm for the Georgian language teacher Meliton Chogovadze's lessons, specifically for his explanation of Lavrenti Ardaziani's "Solomon Isakich Meighanuashvili".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 114.

1907

February 1

Under the pseudonym G. Phazispireli, he translates Ivan Myatlev's poem "Flowers" ("How good and beautiful the flowers were in my garden...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 131-132.

1907

February 1

Under the pseudonym G. Phazispireli, he writes a poem titled "Sorrow and Grievs...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 134.

1907

February 1

In the morning, as he enters the classroom, a student shouts, “Look, there’s a fly on the ceiling!” and when Galaktion looks up, everyone simultaneously exclaims, “Today is February 1!” They also make Father Zinobi to look back and then repeat, “Today is February 1”. The second lesson is “Arithmetic”, and Galaktion is called, but he does not know what mark the teacher is giving him. The third lesson is “Georgian Language”, where they continue studying “Solomon Isakich Mejghanuashvili”. Galaktion enjoys the Georgian lessons because he learns many new things. The fifth lesson is “Latin”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 27-28.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: It seems that, at that time, February 1 was considered a day for pranks, rather than April 1.

1907

February 1

He takes out the Book “Stories of the Heroism of Human Minds” by Nikolai Rubakin from the theological school’s library.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 28.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: In Russian, the book’s title is “Рассказы о подвигах человеческого ума” (Stories of the Heroism of Human Minds).

1907

February 3

He is ill with a fever and, after the evening prayers, goes home after receiving the blessing.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 29.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 4

Despite being ill and suffering from a severe headache, he still goes to the service.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 29.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 5

The first lesson was supposed to be “Catechism”, but the teacher is absent, so “Geography” is taught instead. The second lesson is “Georgian Language”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 30.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 5

The first lesson is “Dictation”, the second is “Nature”, the third is “Latin”, and the fourth is “Slavic Church Chant”. In his diary, he writes that he hasn’t made any entries for five days, but a lot has happened.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 30.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1904-

Until February 6, 1907

The Russian language teacher, Grigol Vashchenko, reads various literary works to the students at the theological school on Sundays, shows them paintings, and takes care of their general education.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 37.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 6

He has a new Russian language teacher – Mikhail Bistrov.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 31.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 9-10

He writes a poem titled “Before Me the City” (“Before my eyes, the whole sea appears...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 137-141.

1907

February 10

He returns Nikolai Rubakin’s Book to the library and checks out the complete works of Alexander Griboedov, which includes the author’s most famous work, the comedy “Woe from Wit”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 32.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 10

In the evening, he draws a portrait of Alexander Griboedov in his special notebook.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 32.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 11

They collect money for a trip to the zoo and give it to Inspector Trifon Japaridze. The entire school goes to the zoo except for Galaktion, which makes him upset. The first lesson is

“Arithmetic”, and the second is “Russian Language”. During this lesson, they return the “Dictation” notebook s written on Saturday, and he learns that he received a 4. The Russian language teacher then asks him to recite an episode from Alexander Pushkin’s poem “Poltava”, titled “Kochubey in Prison”. He also receives a 4 for this answer.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 34.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 13

He translates Alexander Pushkin’s poem “The Monument” (“I have erected an imperishable, grand monument, sacred...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 134-136.

1907

February 14

The first lesson is “Georgian Language”, the second is “Slavic Church Chant”, the third is “Geography”, and the fourth is “Russian Language”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 35.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 16

The first lesson is “Russian Language”, the second is “Church Slavonic Chanting”, the third is “Geography”, and the fourth is “Russian Language”, during which they submit a report prepared based on several lessons’ materials.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 35-36.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 16

In his diary, he writes about the crisis in the school administration. Previously, poor students were given 10 roubles in assistance, but now both Galaktion and others receive only 5 roubles. In the harsh winter conditions, the classrooms are not heated, and many other things are disorganized.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 37.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 18

He attends the service at the cathedral of the Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 37.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 18

In his diary entry, he expresses concern that, unlike the previous Russian language teacher, Grigol Vashchenko, the new teacher does not pay attention to the students' general education.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 38.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 18

He reads Alexander Pushkin's novella "The Captain's Daughter".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 39.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 19

They celebrate the day of the liberation of peasants from serfdom with festivities. No classes are held, and he goes to the cathedral of the Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium but does not attend the service. Instead, he goes with a friend to the city library to read newspapers. He reads the newspaper *Mitsa*, which urges peasants to celebrate the day. He also reads about how the students of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary observe February 15 as the day of the first student strike and mentions that there was talk at the teachers' meeting about closing the first and second grades. After returning from the library, he goes back to the gymnasium's church, where people are gathering for the funeral of Semionov, an 8th-grade student from the gymnasium. He attends the funeral at the Sapichkhia cemetery, which is crowded with people. Back home, he shares news about the Tbilisi Seminary with his housekeeper, knowing that her son studies there, and piques her interest.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 39-42.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 20

He reads the brochure "Our Rebellion" by Priest Ermolaoz Kandelaki.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 44.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: The Book was published in Kutaisi in 1905.

1907

February 20

He writes a critical review of Ermolaoz Kandelaki's brochure "Our Rebellion".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 144-152.

1907

February 21

Under the pseudonym “Ga-va-ta”, he writes a poem titled “The Testament” (“Comrades! This is...”).

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 153.

1907

February 21

The first lesson is “Catechism”, and the teacher, who is conducting the lesson for the first time after a two-month illness, leads the class. The second lesson is “Russian Language”, the third is “Georgian Language”, where the teacher asks the students about episodes from the story “Solomon Isakich Mejghanuashvili”. The fourth lesson is “Slavic Church Chant”, and the fifth is “Latin”. The students still disobey the teacher, Theodor Bogolyubov, and shout. After the lessons, the students request Inspector Trifon Japaridze to announce the grades for the current quarter of the academic year. Galaktion writes in his diary that teachers prefer to satisfy the students’ demands.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 46.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 22

He arrives at the classroom very early and is alone. The first lesson, “Catechism”, should have been held, but since Father Zinobi is absent, Trifon Japaridze talks about how serfdom was established in Russia during the reign of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich Rurik and Boris Godunov, and how it then spread to the Caucasus. The third lesson is “Georgian Language”, and the fourth is “Latin”. After the lessons, the grades for the second quarter are announced.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 47.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 22

He returns the volume of Alexander Griboedov’s works to the library and checks out a condensed version of Alexei Tolstoy’s novel “Prince Serebrenni”, which he reads the same day along with Vladimir Khilyak’s Book “Two Old Men”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 47-48.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: The titles of the books are: Князь Серебряный and Два старика.

1907

February 22

The school provides 5 roubles in assistance.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 47-48.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 23

The first lesson is “Russian Language”, the second is “Civic History”, the third is “Geography”, and the fourth is “Latin”. Due to a disruption during this lesson, he is left without lunch. Galaktion, along with Titsian and Ezekiel, goes to visit Polievktos. In the evening, he attends prayers and then goes with his friend Davit Demetrashvili to the city library. In the newspaper *Akhali Tskhovreba*, he reads an article by Irodion Evdoshvili in response to a piece in the newspaper *Mitsa*, which had urged peasants to celebrate February 19 as their day of freedom. Evdoshvili argues that the peasants are not yet free and that there is nothing to celebrate. In the newspaper *Tsin*, he reads about the murder of the renowned ataman Aprasion Merkviladze and his two friends in the village of Sveri. Merkviladze, once a simple bandit, had joined the liberating movement after it began.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 48-49.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: It is likely referring to Polievktos Karbelashvili. The name of Davit Demetrashvili is not mentioned in the source.

1907

February 23

He writes a poem titled “Lute” (“Oh Lute, your moaning...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 105-106.

1907

February 23

A wedding is held at the theological school’s cathedral, and afterward, someone, presumably a student, sneaks into the refectory unnoticed, and the priests lock the church. The person left inside takes 3 roubles, drinks wine, eats the consecrated bread, then opens the door and leaves, without touching any church valuables.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 52-54.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 24

During the service, he hears an explosion, and after the church services are over, he learns that there was an attack on the postal treasury. The first bomb killed the chief of police of Kutaisi, “Chachani Sultana”, and two guards. After the liturgy, he goes with a friend to the city library. There are many Cossacks stationed along the way. The library is crowded, and everyone is interested in the newspapers. Galaktion reads several newspapers: *Tsin*, *Isari*, *Akhali Tskhovreba*, *Baku*, and the illustrated magazine *Novoie Vremya*. He learns the names of the people killed along with Merkviladze: Gachechiladze and Botchorishvili.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 54-56.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

1907

February 24

He goes to the library with a friend, where he reviews both Georgian and Russian newspapers. In one of the Russian newspapers, he reads an obituary for the Austrian theatre critic Ioseb Levinson. In *Russkie Vedomosti*, he finds an article about Admiral Ivan Nepliev, who was stabbed and subsequently received a letter of thanks from Emperor Nikolai II. Almost every newspaper features the story of Father Grigol Petrov, who was exiled to a monastery but was still elected to the State Council. He also reads that Vikenty Lomtadze, elected as a member of the State Council from Samegrelo, has already departed for Petersburg. In addition, he comes across the obituary of Vladimir Khilyak and recalls that he read Khilyak's Book "Two Old Men" just two days earlier.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 58.

Dating: We date the fact according to the diary entry.

Note: The source only provides the initials of people's names.

1907

February 24

He writes a poem titled "Song", which features the refrain with the words of another author: "My beloved, my darling".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 56, 137-142.

1907

After February 24

Under the pseudonym G. Phazeli, he writes a poem titled "Lyre" ("You, my jingling Lyre...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 143.

1907

25 February

It is a Sunday. When he wakes up in the morning, he sees that snow has fallen. His landlady is ill and still asleep. Galaktion prepares tea himself and then goes to attend the liturgy at the Kutaisi Theological Seminary's church. The hymns are sung in Georgian. After the service, the students gather in groups. There is much discussion about the murder of Aprasion Merkviladze and his friends.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 59.

1907

25 February

He writes a poem titled "To the Sea" in imitation, with the lines: "The sea roars and bitterly rumbles...".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 154.

1907

After February 25

He makes excerpts from “From the Theory of Eloquence”, including definitions of terms such as: poem, novel, fable, idyll, ballad, ode, elegy, and others.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 155-158.

Dating: In the notebook, the poem is written following the text dated February 25, on the same page.

1907

After February 25

In the newspaper *Isari*, he reads the text “Rain”, translated by his brother Abesalom Tabidze, and is very pleased.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №818, p. 1-4.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his brother on March 11, 1907.

1907

February 26

The first lesson is “Georgian Church Chant”, followed by “Catechism”, “Georgian Language”, “Latin Language”, and “Civil History”. Galaktion brings Ermolaoz Kandelaki’s brochure “Our Rebellion” to the seminary, which many read and later discuss. After classes, he returns the Book “Prince Serebrenni” to the library and instead takes out the third volume of Elizaveta Vodovozova’s Book “The Life of European Peoples”. He also starts reading Margarita Yamshchikova’s story “Asan Khiz”. In the evening, at the library, he reads Russian newspapers and finds a portrait of State Council deputy Priest Grigol Petrov, who was then transferred to the Cheremenets Monastery due to a critical letter sent to Metropolitan Anton Vadkovski. In the newspaper *Isari*, he reads the text “Rain”, translated by his brother Abesalom Tabidze, and is very pleased.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 60-61.

Note: Margarita Yamshchikova wrote under the pseudonym “A. Altaev”.

1907

February 27

He thinks he will be dismissed and goes to the seminary without any books, but the first lesson, “Catechism”, is conducted, and only in the middle of the second lesson, “Russian Language”, he is released. Inspectors enter the classroom and hand out tickets for going home. That same day, Galaktion leaves for Chkvishi, bringing with him the third volume of Elizaveta Vodovozova’s Book “The Lives of European Peoples” to read. At 4:30, he boards the train with his friends Bolkvadze and Kokhroidze. At the Ianeti station, Kokhroidze gets off, and Bolkvadze and Galaktion walk to Chkvishi. Bolkvadze stays with the Tabidze family that night and continues his journey to Sapaichao the next morning.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 61-63.

1907

February 27

On vacation, he goes to stay with his mother in the village of Chkvishi and stops making diary entries for 14 days.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 63.

March

1907

March 6

He writes a poem “Japan” (“Oppressed by the multitude...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 103.

1907

March 7

He writes a poem “Russia” (“The Turks and Mongols...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 104.

1907

February 28 - March 10

While staying in the village, he reads the 1895 edition of Lev Tolstoy’s story “The Master and the Man”, Klavdia Lukashevich’s story “A Piece of Bread”, Voltaire’s “Candide” from the 1892 Georgian edition, and other books.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 64.

Dating: The entry is placed before the March 11 entry in the diary.

Note: In the original, the titles of the texts are “Хозяин и работник” and “Кусочек хлеба”.

1907

Until March 11

He stays in his native village of Chkvishi and takes communion.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, 818, p. 1-4.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his brother on March 11, 1907.

1907

March 11

In the morning, he departs from Chkvishi and is already in Kutaisi by the evening.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 65.

1907

March 11

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He conveys their mother’s request to find out whether Galaktion will be granted permission to enrol in the seminary in September 1908.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, 818, p. 1-4.

1907

March 12

He starts studying at the theological school. His first lesson is “Civic History”, and the teacher requests that the curriculum be reviewed from the very beginning. The second lesson is “Georgian Language”. Out of the students, 20 have still not returned from vacation.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 65.

1907

Until March 13

Galaktion Tabidze sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother Abesalom in Tbilisi, asking for his opinion on various matters but does not mention his progress in his studies.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1548, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Abesalom Tabidze’s letter dated March 13, 1907.

1907

March 13

The Georgian language teacher, Meliton Chogovadze, assigns the topic “The Last Day of Capital Punishment” to be written based on Irodion Evdoshvili’s poem, with a deadline of March 19. Some students have already returned from vacation, but 9 are still absent. He debates with a friend about August Bebel’s Book “Christianity and Socialism”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 67-68.

1907

March 14

After a 50-minute morning service, the “Catechism” lesson lasts for 10 minutes. Following that, he has “Russian Language”, then “Georgian Language”, and finally “Geography”. After these classes, the third-grade students discuss the case of Shanidze and Kvirikadze. Shanidze accuses Kvirikadze of appropriating his Book “Georgian Writers”. The students confirmed that the Book belonged to Shanidze.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 67-68.

1907

March 16

After the morning service, he has a Russian language lesson where he is assigned to write an essay on “The Battle of Poltava”, based on Pushkin’s poem of the same title. The second lesson is Georgian, where the teacher begins reading and discussing Giorgi Tsereteli’s “The Gray Wolf”. The third lesson is Geography, and the fourth is Latin. Galaktion is deeply affected by the fact that during the Latin lesson, inspectors Zinobi Drozdov and Trifon Japaridze enter the classroom and ask the teacher, Theodor Bogolyubov, to name the students who are causing disturbances. The teacher names the most innocent students, including Meburishvili, Chakhunashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and a few others. In reality, the actual troublemakers, Gordeladze, Sirbiladze, and Uklelia, are sitting quietly, having intimidated Bogolyubov with a revolver

multiple times to keep silent about their misbehaviour and to give them high marks. Galaktion believes that the Latin teacher was favourably disposed toward him and feels a terrible sense of disillusionment. He wonders how he should continue his studies, contemplating whether he should also intimidate the teachers with a revolver.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 71-72.

1907

March 16

He finishes reading another Book based on Alexei Tolstoy's novel "Prince Serebrenni", which, unlike the first 80-page book, is 248 pages long. He intends to find and read the complete version.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 73.

1907

March 16

He borrows a Book by Gustav Danilovsky from a friend, and the same friend promises to bring another Book by the same author the next day. After a long illness, he sees David Demetrashvili for the first time since February. He is very troubled by the fact that there are very bad rumours circulating about his class.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 73.

1907

March 16

He reads the story "The Fairy of Karelaant Castle" adapted by Anastasia Tumanishvili-Tsereteli, Tedo Razikashvili's "Heroes", Niko Khutsesishvili's (Khitsishvili's) "Sincere Answer", and Gotthold Lessing's fable "The Dogs of India" translated by Aleksei Barnov.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 74.

1907

March 17

During the Russian language lesson, they write a dictation. The second lesson is "Geography", the third is "Latin Language", the fourth is "Civic History", and the fifth is "Slavic Church Chant". On that day, he learns about several incidents that occurred in Kutaisi. A gymnasium student shot at a woman three times near the boulevard due to betrayal but missed each time. Near the bridge, a man named Begov was killed with a revolver while walking with his brother. On Arkieli Gora, a shopkeeper named Maksime shot a Tatar in the head with a revolver after an argument. A bomb was thrown at the director of the real school, and dynamite was placed in the wall of the building, but no one was harmed.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 75-76.

1907

March 18

He does not attend the service and goes with a relative to the Sapichkhia cemetery, then to the Motsameta monastery, and finally to Gelati.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 77.

1907

March 21

The first lesson is “Catechism”. During the second lesson, Russian, the teacher brings the corrected dictation notebooks, and Galaktion sees that he received a four. In the Georgian language lesson, the teacher finishes reading Giorgi Tsereteli’s “The Gray Wolf”. The fourth lesson is “Geography”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 78.

1907

March 23

Using the pseudonym G. Phazispireli, he writes a satirical poem titled “The Heroes of Our Class” (“Who are our heroes? – They are all donkeys...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 101-102.

1907

March 23

The first lesson is “Geography”. In the second lesson, during the Georgian language class, the teacher Meliton Chogovadze begins reading Shakespeare’s “Macbeth”, translated by Ivane Machabeli. The third lesson is “Russian Language”, and the fourth is “Latin Language”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 78-79.

1907

March 26

He notes in his diary that on this day, Simon Munjiev, the owner of a confectionery shop, was shot with a revolver. He explains the reason for the absence of diary entries for March 24-25, stating that he lent this notebook to his friend Genadi Mikhelidze.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 79.

1907

March 26

He reads Ignat Potapenko’s story “Azorka”. The Georgian language teacher brings the corrected essays on “The Spread of Christianity in Georgia”. Overall, the teacher is dissatisfied with the results, commenting that the ideas are unclear and punctuation is incorrect. Galaktion receives a grade of 5. In geography, they are assigned to write an essay titled “Tundra”. By March 31, he needs to submit an essay to his Russian teacher on “How I Spent My Christmas Holidays”. For the civil history class, he needs to present an essay on “The Establishment of the Trinity Cathedral”.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 81.

1907

March 26

Under the note “Student Observations”, he writes an essay titled “Theological Schools and Seminaries in the Caucasus”. In it, he states that no other educational institutions serve the spread of education among Georgians as effectively as theological seminaries. These institutions are accessible even to rural residents. Only Georgians study in Georgia’s theological schools, and great attention is given to the teaching of the Georgian language. These schools nurture patriots such as Noe Zhordania, Filipe Makharadze, Ia Ekaladze, and others.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 81-88.

1907

March 27

The Russian language teacher hands out the dictation notebook s, and Galaktion has a few mistakes.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 89.

1907

March 29

He writes a vaudeville titled “Chicken Pkhari”. The characters are merchants: Ivane and Petre.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 91.

Note: “Pkhari” should mean “a writing pen” here.

1907

Until March 30

He writes a play titled “Scenes from Our People’s Life”. The characters include: the wealthy merchant Gabriel, his wife Tekla, their children Tamara and Iason, servants, and bandits. The drama depicts how bandits murder the honest merchant Gabriel Makhlov for the purpose of robbery and then falsely accuse social-democrats of the crime.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 107-126.

Dating: On March 30, 1907, the poet’s friends staged the aforementioned play by Galaktion.

1907

March 30

Under the pseudonym G. Phazeli, he writes a poem titled “Critic” (“To my opponent”) (“Whoever has a tongue, though a bit long...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 127.

1907

March 30

In the rented apartment of Galaktion, the poet’s friends – Genadi Mikhelidze, Akaki Devdariani, V. Gogodze, M. Kipshidze, P. Charkviani, and others – perform his two-act play “Scenes from Our People’s Life”. Genadi Mikhelidze takes the work seriously, while the others cannot refrain from their laughter during the performance, which upsets Galaktion.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 89-90.

Note: In the source, only the initials of the participants in the performance are presented.

1907

Until March 31

In a few days, he reads the following works: Egnate Ninoshvili's stories: "Simona", "Bad Disease", and "Rebellion in Guria" (half of it), Avksenti Tsagareli's dramas: "One Step Forward", "Khanuma", "Mischievous", "The Seekers of Beautiful Helen", and Cervantes's novel "Don Quixote of La Mancha".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 91.

1907

March 31

He resumes making entries in his diary. He did not make entries from March 28 to 30 because he had lent his notebook to a fifth-grade student of the gymnasium, who was interested in reading his works.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 89.

1907

March 31

Friends once again perform Galaktion's drama "Scenes from Our Lives".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 89.

1907

March 31 or later

He writes a poem titled "To My Friends" ("Friends, to one another...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №693, p. 99-100.

Dating: In the notebook, the poem is written after the text dated March 31, using the same ink and style.

April

1907

April 2

Galaktion and his classmates receive a letter from the Tbilisi Theological Seminary and learn about the strike that took place in the first class and the beating of the student Meliton Kukhelashvili.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 91.

1907

April 2

The Georgian language teacher assigns reading Shakespeare's tragedy *Macbeth*. The Russian language teacher distributes dictation notebook s, and Galaktion finds that he received a 4.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 91.

1907

April 4

He notices that the first swallows have returned to Kutaisi.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 91.

1907

April 4

Galaktion's friend, Akaki Devdariani, is beaten.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 92.

1907

April 5

In the Georgian language lesson, they finish reading Shakespeare's "Macbeth".

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 92.

1907

April 5

In the diary, he writes that the students of the Noble Gymnasium and the Real School are released for Easter holidays on April 7th, while those of the Theological Seminary are released on April 13-15.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 92.

1907

April 5

The students of the Theological Seminary perform the children's comedy "The Queen of Flowers", published in the 1906 magazine *Nakaduli*. Akaki Devdariani is the prompter.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 92.

1907

April 12

Galaktion and the students of the Theological Seminary demand to be promoted to the next grade without exams. The strike ends when they are informed of the upcoming holidays, and they return to their homes.

Source: Diary entry, GTDA, №693, p. 92.

1907

April 12

He finishes the third quarter of the third grade at the Theological Seminary in Kutaisi with the following grades: Scripture – 4, Russian Language 3 and 4, Latin Language 3 and 3, Georgian Language 5 and 4, Geography 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$, Arithmetic 2 and 3, Slavic Chant 4 and 4, Georgian Chant

3, Orthography 4 and 2, Behaviour 5 and 4. He is granted Easter holidays until April 30 and is allowed to return to his native village, Chkvishi.

Source: Certificate and School Progress Report issued by the institution, GTDA, №1061, p. 1.

1907

April 27

He writes a story “In front of Judgement”.

Source: MGL, d-648, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218-223.

1907

April 27

He translates Leo Tolstoy’s story “Where Love Is, God Is”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №27, p. 1-17.

May

1907

May 24

The Kutaisi Theological Seminary granted students vacation before September 1, providing them with certificates and grade sheets. According to his grade sheet, Galaktion received the following marks: Behaviour - 5; Scripture, Russian language, Georgian language, Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Georgian and Russian Ecclesiastical chanting - 4; and Latin - 3. On the same day, Galaktion returned to his native village of Chkvishi.

Source: Theological Seminary Certificate, GTDA, №446, p. 1-2.

August

1907

Until August 15

He translates a part of Van Voorst’s story “Why the Teacher Forgot to Comb Her Hair”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1040, p. 26-27; GTDA, №416, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval”, “Dating Manuscripts and the Challenges of Graphematic Research”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1907

After August 30

He responds to the murder of Ilia Chavchavadze with great indignation and outrage through a poem, the manuscript of which is taken by prison doctor David Japaridze to political prisoners sitting in Kutaisi prison.

Source: I. Bakhtadze, Galaktion, A Toast to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 193.

May-August

1907

May-August

He writes an untitled poem “The Peaks of the Mountain Shine with Silver...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №333, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval”, “Dating Manuscripts and the Challenges of Graphematic Research”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1907

May-August

He begins writing an untitled poem: “What Silence! Just Here, Almost...”, but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №333, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval”, “Dating Manuscripts and the Challenges of Graphematic Research”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1907

August

He writes a play featuring devils as the characters.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №629, p. 1-4.

September

1907

September 1

While traveling by train with his uncle, Iustine, he learns about the murder of Ilia Chavchavadze from a newspaper at the Rioni station.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 57.

Dating: The news of Ilia Chavchavadze’s death was published in the press on September 1st.

1907

September 1

He continues his studies in the fourth grade of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary.

Source: Autobiography, MGL, d-659-13.

1907

September 9-17

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom, sent to him from Tbilisi to Kutaisi, delivered by a seminarian student. Abesalom describes Ilia Chavchavadze’s funeral in detail and notes that Georgia has never witnessed such a grand procession. He advises him to take care of himself and try to get admitted to the seminary without having to take exams. He informs him that he will finish his exams on September 18 and return to the village.

Source: Letter’s autograph, GTDA, №1267, p. 1-5.

Dating: We date it based on the dates of Ilia Chavchavadze’s funeral and Abesalom’s exams.

1907

Until September 20

He receives a letter from a seminary student sent to him by his brother, Abesalom, from Tbilisi to Kutaisi, and learns that he is well.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1228, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned by Galaktion in a letter sent to his mother on September 20th.

1907

September 20

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his mother in Chkvishi through his relative Akaki. He informs her that the school has introduced the voluntary teaching of two new languages, French and German, but the lessons are paid, and he wants to know if they will be able to afford them. He writes that Despina has deceived them and raised the rent. According to Galaktion, for seven roubles, he can rent a better apartment on the hill from Mose Tevzadze's daughter, where there are fewer children and more peace. He writes that it is impossible to study in their current house, which is why he either studies in the classroom or gets up very early. He asks her to inform him of the decision soon. In addition, he requests money for shoe repairs and for buying notebook s.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1228, p. 1-2.

1907

September 22

The students of the third and fourth grades of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary go on strike.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4.

Dating: The date is mentioned in Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his brother.

1907

September 23 or later

Galaktion Tabidze and his classmates are requested to leave the seminary until a decision is made by the Synod, and the poet travels to his native village, Chkvishi.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025. p. 496-497.

1907

Until September 25

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter with regards to her son, Abesalom, and informs him that Galaktion has arrived in the village and was very disappointed that his brother was not there to greet him. She writes that if Abesalom decides to go to Chkvishi as well, he should not visit Manjgaladze, as they have smallpox in the house. She also mentions that Aunt Marta invited Galaktion to stay with her in Isriti. He initially agreed but later changed his mind because he was too lazy to go alone without Abesalom.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1516, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496-497.

1907

September 25 and later

In the morning, unable to get out of bed, he tells his younger cousin, Simon Tabidze, who comes to see him, that he is ill. When Simon's father sees Galaktion's condition, he sends his son to fetch Remanoz Bakhtadze, a neighbour, who concludes that the child has smallpox. Since Galaktion's mother, Makrine, has not had this infectious disease, Remanoz takes it upon himself to care for Galaktion. Galaktion's uncle, Iustine, who has also had smallpox, and Remanoz entertain the sick child by playing the lute.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 332; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496-497.

1907

September

He writes the story "Bitchia Ugrekhelidze".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 1-36.

October

1907

October 19

After a twenty-day illness, he feels fully recovered, but scars remain on his face from the rash.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496-497.

1907

Until October 28

During his time in the village, they harvest the crops but suffer significant losses. The livestock trample 240 sheaves of bundled straw, the sharers slip several baskets of rotten corn into the harvested corn, and each apple tree bears only a few apples.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 497.

1907

October 28

He returns from Chkvishi to Kutaisi and settles into his relative Despina's place.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 497.

1907

October 28

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He recounts the events of the strike at the theological seminary and subsequent developments. He expresses relief that

his illness, smallpox, did not pass to their mother, despite her exposure. He conveys her request that Abesalom should definitely get vaccinated before going to Chkvishi. He also shares news about their family's farm and harvest.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 820, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 497.

1907

December 27

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother from Tbilisi, inquiring about Galaktion's progress in his studies. He mentions that he wanted to come home for the Christmas holidays but doesn't have the extra 5 roubles needed. He apologizes to Galaktion for not being able to bring the books as promised but assures him that he will bring them when he comes.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1547, p. 1-2.

1907

December

In the theological seminary, he writes a theological essay in Russian titled "The Inner Divine Law, or the Testimony of Conscience", which is graded by the teacher, the monk-priest Vasili, with a rating of "4.5. Very good".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-642, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128-129.

1905-1907

Galaktion and his friends help deliver information from the imprisoned revolutionaries in the Kutaisi prison to their intended recipients. The revolutionaries write messages on letters and throw them out of the window wrapped in loaves of bread. Once, during Galaktion's watch, a dog grabs the bread thrown by the prisoners, and the poet has to exert great effort to retrieve the letter. In the letter, the revolutionary prisoners instruct their comrades to send weapons and discuss breaking out of the prison. Galaktion stays up all night to ensure that the message reaches the illegal headquarters.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is One, Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 342.

Note: The events described in this reflection are not corroborated by any other sources.

1907

He writes a poem "To my homeland".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 134.

1907

He writes a poem "Arise the oppressed".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 134.

1907

He writes a poem “Lyre”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 134.

1907

He writes a poem “Japan”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 134.

1907

He writes a poem “Russia”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 134.

1907

He writes a long poem “Sixty Heroes”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Soul is Purer than the Azure Sky”, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217.

Note: Galaktion himself refers to this 102-verse work as a poem in one of his lists.

1907

He translates Leo Tolstoy’s story “Where love is, God is”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №27, p. 1-17.

Note: “Где любовь, там и Бог” is the name in the original of the story.

1907

In the notebook, he sketches with a pencil the portraits of Anton Purtseladze, Ivan Krylov, Mikhail Lermontov, Charles Dickens, Napoleon Bonaparte, Nikolai Karamzin, Kote Meskhi, Ilia Chavchavadze, Mamia Gurieli, Alexander Pushkin, Charles Darwin, and David Giorgi Meskhi, and Davit Batonishvili son of Giorgi III.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №274, p. 1-11.

1907

In the notebook, he writes a poem “On Mount Gordi” by Giorgi Chaladideli (Kochakidze) (“High above, there is peaceful silence...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №274, p. 12.

1907

In the theological seminary, he writes an essay titled “The Volga River and Its Importance for Russia”. The work receives a positive evaluation from the teacher. In the brief comment attached to the paper, the teacher notes that the student has the ability to express his thoughts poetically.

Source: MGL, d-642, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 129-130.

1907

He writes a poem titled “On New Year’s Eve” (“With a candle, I lit up my sorrowful room...”) dedicated to “N” and precedes it with a phrase from Ivan Bunin: “In the dark night, the weary heart struggles terribly”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4.

1907 or later

He reads a collection of materials about the geographical points of the Caucasus and the tribes living there, making underlines and notes.

Source: MGL, t-412, Сборникъ Материаловъ для описания Местностей и племеньъ Кавказа, Tbilisi, 1907.

1908

January

1908

Until January 1

In Russian, he writes a plan for the topic “New Year in the countryside” and makes a sketch at the bottom of the page. A man with a moustache and a top hat, whose image is marked “New Year”, is persecuting a bent double and head bowed figure, whose image is marked “Envy”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №160, p. 1.

Dating: Since the poem “New Year”, dated January 1, is crossed out, and this manuscript is corrected, it must be a later one.

1908

January 1

He writes a poem “New Year” (“With a smile on the face, with a laugh...”).

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №160, p. 2.

1908

After January 7

He sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: MGL, №24551-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

Dating: In a letter sent on January 28, 1908, it is mentioned that it was written after the Christmas.

1908

Until January 13

He rents an apartment in Nestor Kubaneishvili’s house, pays half a month’s rent, 4 roubles, and doesn’t have any money left to buy overshoes.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his mother on January 13.

1908

January 13 or earlier

He thinks that he will be drafted into the army. Therefore, he decides to stay in Kutaisi and undergo military training to prepare as a “free soldier”, about which he informs his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in writing.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his mother on January 13.

1908

January 13

He sends a letter to his mother, writing that he has moved to Nestor Kubaneishvili’s house and asks her to send three and a half roubles to pay the landlady.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

1908

Until January 20

He submits an application requesting to be appointed as a third teacher.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 107.

Note: The source does not mention which school he applied to for the teaching position.

Dating: The fact can be dated based on a letter from Abesalom Tabidze to Galaktion, which is dated by us to a period before February 1, 1908.

1908

January 28

He sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, stating that there is interest at the school regarding who plans to continue their studies at the seminary. He informs him of the teachers’ comments that two brothers should not expect to both receive state funding for their education.

Source: MGL, №24551-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1908

January

He writes a poem titled “On the Barricade”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 138.

1908

January

He writes a New Year’s etude titled “Tomorrow I Will Turn Eighty”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 37-40.

February

1908

February 1

He writes a poem “At Midnight” (“I was calling the muse... lost in the distance...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 624, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28.

1908

January 28 - February 2

He receives a reply letter from Abesalom Tabidze. Abesalom disapproves of Galaktion's plan to stay in Kutaisi and undergo military training. He writes that even if he is drafted into the army by a vote, there are several ways to obtain exemption. He expresses hope that Galaktion will find a teaching position by September and, if not, will prepare for the seminary. He promises to visit in the evening of February 1st to discuss everything in detail.

Source: Mamuka Shelegia, "Chronology of the Life and Works of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 48; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 273.

1908

After February 6

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze, dated February 6. In the letter, Abesalom informs him that the claim made by his teachers – that two brothers cannot both study at the seminary at state expense – is not true. He requests that Galaktion try to obtain a recommendation from the school for admission to the seminary.

Source: Prokle Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1997, p. 106.

1908

February 11

He writes a play titled "The Poet", featuring the following characters: the poet Akaki Geniosidze, Officer Mikhail Ivanich, his companion Leto, and a servant.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 43-52.

1908

February 16

Mikheil Botchorishvili, under the pseudonym "M. Dachagruli", dedicates the poem "It Is Every Young Man's Duty..."..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №429, p. 1-2.

1908

Until February 21

He finishes the first semester of the fourth grade at the Kutaisi Theological School with the following grades: "Excellent" in behaviour and Georgian language; "Good" in Theology, Catechism, Russian language, History, Geography, Natural Sciences, and Georgian Chant; and "Satisfactory" in Arithmetic and Latin language.

Source: Notice regarding leave, GTDA, №317, p. 1-4.

Dating: The information is dated February 21, 1908.

1908

February 21

During the Easter holidays, the Kutaisi Theological School grants permission to return to his native village of Chkvishi until March 3 of the current year. According to the school's rules, he is required to attend divine services, make a confession, and receive communion during the holidays.

Source: Notice regarding leave, GTDA, №317, p. 1-4.

1908

After February 23

He receives a letter sent by Titsian Tabidze on February 23. The sender asks him to find out the price of the previous year's issues of the pedagogical magazine *Ganatleba*. He also talks about the evening organized by students of the Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium on January 8 in honour of Akaki Tsereteli's literary and public activities. During the event, students Iovel Zhordania and Akaki Shanidze gave presentations. He also writes that Akaki Shanidze's presentation displeased the administration.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Soul is Purer than the Azure Sky", Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 27.

March

1908

Until March 2

He is in his native village of Chkvishi and receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. Abesalom requests that he writes back about the progress of the house roofing and the news of his studies.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №806, p. 1-4.

Dating: The envelope is dated 1908, but the letter itself indicates that it is March 2.

1908

March 2

He returns to Kutaisi from Chkvishi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №806, p. 1-4.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter to his brother dated March 2, 1908.

1908

March 2

He learns that a new inspector has been appointed at the theological school.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №806, p. 1-4.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter to his brother dated March 2, 1908.

1908

March 2

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He writes that his academic situation is very disorganized. Trifon Japaridze has been transferred elsewhere, which

has left other teachers to run their classes as they please, often missing lessons. As a result, the fourth-grade students have turned to excessive partying. Galaktion avoids drinking with them. He also informs that roofing laths have already been brought in for the house renovation.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №806, p. 1-4.

Dating: The envelope is dated 1908, but the letter itself indicates that it is March 2.

1908

Until March 3

He spends the Easter holidays in his native village of Chkvishi.

Source: Notice regarding leave, GTDA, №317, p. 1-4.

Dating: The probable timeframe is indicated by a certificate issued by the Kutaisi Theological School on February 21, 1908.

1908

March 20

He, along with his classmates, attends a literary evening celebrating Nikolai Gogol, which is conducted by the Russian literature teacher V. Preobrazhensky. The students read excerpts from Gogol's works, including "The overcoat", "The Inspector General", and "Dead Souls".

Source: P. Khmaladze, Galaktion's classmate, newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1973, March 17, №54, p. 3.

Dating: The date is not specified in the source, but it was likely held on Gogol's birthday.

1908

Until March 29

He finishes the fourth grade at the Kutaisi Theological School with the following grades: "Excellent" in behaviour and Georgian language; 4/5 in Russian language; "Good" in Catechism, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Georgian chant; and "Satisfactory" in Latin language and Natural Sciences. He is recommended for admission to the Theological Seminary in Tbilisi.

Source: Notice regarding leave, GTDA, №318, p. 1-4.

Dating: The certificate is dated March 29, 1908.

1908

March 29

He returns to his native village of Chkvishi. He has vacation from the seminary until April 23.

Source: Notice regarding leave, GTDA, №318, p. 1-4.

Dating: The probable timeframe is indicated by a certificate issued by the Kutaisi Theological School on March 29, 1908.

1908

March

He writes a poem "The Pen" ("When it is necessary...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 53-54.

1908

March

He writes a poem titled “Nobody Will Tell Me That Our Writing Should Not Wait For The Dawn...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 55.

1908

March

He writes a poem titled “At the Sound of the Lute”, which begins with “The string trembled, and the lute sounded again...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 56.

1908

March

He writes a poem titled “Verses from the Intellectual’s Diary”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 655, p. 57-62.

1908

Until April

He writes an untitled poem: “In the orchestra’s sound, there is the edge of the forest...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №603, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “Alaverdi” (“Fill my cup... fill it with wine...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes the title “By the Ruins of Bagrati Cathedral”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes the title “With Books” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Cloud” (“A cloud descended upon the mountain...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Dream” (“I dreamed that I was gazing down into an abyss from a high cliff...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes the title “To the Homeland” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes the title “Winter” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №546, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “Dawn” (“The sky cast off its black veil...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №51, p.1; GTDA, №416, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem about the homeland: “What spark of love ignites my heart, my homeland...” but repeatedly revises and crosses out the beginning.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №461, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “The Warrior” (“It is dark... rain and storm...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №418, p. 3.1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “Epitaph” (“What a grand sun will set...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №418, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes an untitled poem: “I love the dawn, when the lark...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №418, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a story about Princess Margarita, the king’s daughter, about whom it was prophesied that if she smelled a rose, touched a butterfly, or heard a nightingale’s song, she would die.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №243, p. 1-4, 244, p. 2-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a sketch about school life.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №245; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He translates the essay “Tuberculosis and Its Causes”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №244, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “Alaverdi” (“Brothers, to those who in the harsh battle...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “To the Muse” (“I desire neither wealth in this world nor...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “Confession of the Condemned” (“Comrades, my final confession...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 4-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes an excerpt from his own poem: (“What do we await next? Only torment...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

Under the note “An Idea from the Russian” and the pseudonym “To the Lark”, he writes a poem “The Merciless” (“Some giant was born far away, in Russia...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 415, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem "Elegy" ("I love the dawn when spring...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 6-7; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem "Nana" ("Hush, hush... Nana, my little wild one...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №583, p. 8; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem "The Breeze" ("The rocky mountain is somber...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 7-9; MGL, №8418; №8784; Copy, GTDA, №598, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 20; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title of the poem was "Thought".

1908

Until April

Under the pseudonym "To the Lark" and with the note "An Idea from the Russian", he writes a poem "The Merciless" ("Some giant was born far away, in Russia...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 415, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a story titled "The Knight".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №694, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem "The Innocent Soul" ("When silence reigns over the world...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 5; GTDA, №516, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title options for the poem were “The Demon” and “Is It Justice?”. Alternative beginnings include “A star glimmered in the sky...” and “What darkness covered the earth...”..

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Phantom” (“The sun levelled with the mountain...”).

Source: Autograph, №516, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: The title “He Hated” is crossed out.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “S” (“Oh, I can no longer endure this conversation...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Fir on the Grave” (“It is midnight... the earth is shrouded...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 7; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Cloud” (“On the clear sky, a cloud...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 10; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “Thought” (“The restless one will not pity you...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 13-14; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title option for the poem was “At Dawn”.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Prisoner” (“What bird will soar in the forest...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “Romance” (“What in this world brings joy...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 17; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem titled “The Prisoner’s Song” (“Dawn has broken... quietly it illuminated...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 18; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a memoir about his childhood. An orphan from his father’s side and surrounded by stern-faced people, he always longed to meet, even once in his life, someone as kind as the figure depicted on a paper hung on the wall. It was an image of Jesus Christ blessing a gathering of children. When the poet shared this wish with his mother, she would embrace him and say, “I know you don’t have a father, and you lack warmth, but one day, when you grow up and go to school, you’ll find someone who will care for you like a father”. Galaktion often imagined kind teachers, but he completed the preparatory division of the theological school without encountering even one such teacher.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1130, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

With the note “Dedicated to My Compatriots”, he writes a poem “Alaverdi” (“Oh, Toastmaster, you do not suit us...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1130, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He jots down individual notes related to human anatomy on a piece of paper and writes in Russian about various diseases and epidemics.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №107, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes a poem “The Dying One” (“The sun leaned westward...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №183, p. 1-2; Copy, GTDA, №598, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He translates Frank Wedekind’s play “Spring Awakening”. The characters include Mrs. Bergmann, Ina Müller, Dr. Bräusepulver, Wendla, Elfriede von Witzleben, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №255, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: The source does not specify the author or title of the play, and the characters’ surnames are listed as “Bräusepulver” and “Witzleben”.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a poem “Cloud” (“I long for you, cloud...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №778, p. 20; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He begins writing a story dedicated to Meliton Chogovadze – “The Stepmother”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №20, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

Note: In the autograph, the addressee of the poem is represented by the initials “M. Ch”.

1908

Until April

He begins translating Mikhail Lermontov’s poem “Demon” but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №20, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

1908

Until April

He writes an untitled poem “You were sobbing – I was listening...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №408, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 97-112.

April

1908

April 8

He writes an untitled poem “My homeland, I love you with madness...”.

Source: GTDA, №161, p. 1.

1908

Until April 13

He sends a letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1514, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 546.

1908

April 20

He writes a poem “Thus”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 139.

May

1908

Until May 3

He sends a letter to Mr. Taras and Mrs. Eprasi, informing them that Natalia is ill and, according to Trifon Japaridze and Nestor Kubaneishvili, she should have smallpox. He also informs his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, that the exams will last from May 3 to June 10 and asks that she pay the rent for the rented room to the landlady promptly.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №791, p. 1-2.

Dating: From the letter, it is evident that Galaktion is still a student, is in Kutaisi, and that the exams start on May 3.

Note: Nestor Kubaneishvili is mentioned only by his first name.

1908

May 3

He writes a poem “Evening”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 139.

1908

After May 7

He receives Abesalom Tabidze’s letter sent on May 7, stating that the seminary cannot be opened in Kutaisi. Therefore, they should focus on Tbilisi again. Abesalom asks him to inform when he is going to finish the exams. He advises Galaktion to study hard.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 105.

Dating: The letter is dated May 7.

1908

May 9-10

He begins writing a poem titled “Child of Nature” (“Oh, my friend, I never long for freedom as much as...”) and signs it with the pseudonym “Accordi”. Then, he starts anew, crosses out the old title, and writes a new one, “Once” (“I lost my mother, that beloved comfort, my protector...”) with a dedication underneath: “Dedicated to the brilliant luminary of our poetry, Vazha-Pshavela”. In the same notebook, he continues with an episode titled “Oh, mischievous breeze...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 8-15, 18-23.

1908

Until May 31

While walking between the desks, the teacher of the Kutaisi Theological School, Phakadze, dislikes the writing of Alexander Ukleba and slaps him. Later, noticing Galaktion’s indignation, he also hits him and expels him from the classroom.

Source: N. Papuashvili, Galaktion and Kutaisi, newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1982, December 4, №232, p. 2-3.

Dating: We date this to the period before the completion of the Kutaisi Theological School.

1908

May 3-31

He takes the final exams at the Kutaisi Theological School.

Source: Kutaisi National Archives of Georgia, Repository 440, Case 2098, Sheet 36; I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, 1968, p. 41.

1908

May 31

He graduates from the Kutaisi Theological School and, along with other graduates, acknowledges receipt of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary's May 16, 1908, notice regarding admission procedures by signing the document. Out of the 34 students who graduate with him, 25 receive recommendations for continuing their studies at the Tbilisi Seminary, besides him. Galaktion and four others have a first-class certificate.

Source: G. Mikhelidze, "A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 176; Kutaisi National Archives of Georgia, Repository 440, Case 2098, Sheet 36; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 41.

1908

Until Summer

Together with his friend, Elene Godabrelidze, on the road from Kutaisi to Ukimerioni, he visits a gymnasium student girl, Paradova, who secretly loves Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 142

Note: The source mentions "Eliko", but in the notes, "Elene Godabrelidze" is referenced.

1908

Until Summer

He writes a short poem for Elene Godabrelidze: "Rarely do black beauty spots suit you...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №487-4, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 142

Note: The source mentions "Eliko", but in the notes, "Elene Godabrelidze" is referenced.

1908

Until Summer

On the day before the final exam, he talks to his classmate Genadi Mikhelidze. He expresses his joy about the fact that soon they will graduate from the Theological School and go to Tbilisi.

Source: G. Mikhelidze, "A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 176.

June

1908

Until Summer

The teacher, Anthimos Gorgadze, takes students once a month to the "Radium" cinema to watch films with heroic themes.

Source: P. Khmaladze, Galaktion's classmate, newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1973, March 17, №54, p. 3.

1908

Until Summer

He checks out extracurricular literature from the Kutaisi Theological School library so frequently that the librarian and Russian language teacher, Pavlov, become curious about whether he is really reading all these books or if there is another reason for borrowing them. Once, when Galaktion

returns Nikolai Gogol's *Taras Bulba* to the library, Pavlov asks him about its content. Galaktion succinctly and accurately summarizes the plot, which convinces Pavlov and allows Galaktion to continue borrowing books from the library with the same intensity.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, Galaktion Tabidze at the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1973, №9, p. 125.

Dating: We date this to the period of his studies at the Kutaisi Theological School.

1908

Until Summer

The Georgian language teacher, Meliton Chogovadze, asks about a lesson. Although Galaktion is unprepared, the teacher does not give him a negative mark. When the students express their surprise, he responds that Galaktion has nearly read the entirety of ancient and modern Georgian literature, has almost memorized "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", and writes such beautiful poetry. He then reads Galaktion's poem "When the leaves rustle...".

Source: P. Khmaladze, Galaktion's classmate, newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1973, March 17, №54, p. 3.

Dating: We date this to the period of his studies at the Kutaisi Theological School.

1908

June 17 or later

He receives a certificate from the administration of the Kutaisi Theological School confirming that Galaktion Tabidze completed the school in 1908. The certificate lists the poet's birthdate as November 5, 1891.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528.

1908

June 12

He completes the translation of Van Voorst's story "Why the Teacher Forgot to Comb Her Hair".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №416, p. 1; GTDA №1040, p. 2-30.

1908

June 21

He writes a poem in Russian "Why I Do Not..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №122, p. 1.

August

1908

August 20

He writes a patriotic poem "Song".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 139.

September

1908

Until September 1

He writes a statement in Russian addressed to Innokentiy Belyaev, Archbishop of Kartli-Kakheti and Exarch, requesting an exemption from tuition fees as a first-year student of the Tbilisi Orthodox Theological Seminary.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №647, p. 1.

Note: The autograph is fragmented, and the tuition fee is not mentioned directly, but it is known that at that time Galaktion was facing the issue of seeking exemption from the tuition fee.

1908

Until September 1

He moves to Tbilisi to continue his studies at the seminary. He lives with a distant relative who works as a railroad worker and has a small hut in Nadzaladevi.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 142.

1908

Until September 1

While in Kutaisi, he meets an acquaintance from the seminary, who tells him that he will not be alone in Tbilisi and that a poet, Kuchu Kavtaradze, also known as “Demon”, will greet him there. Galaktion eagerly anticipates meeting him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-641, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

Dating: The poet specifies that the event occurred before he began studying at the Tbilisi Seminary.

1908

Until September 1

The teacher of Russian literature and the theory of rhetoric at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary, Ipolite Vartagava, has candidates for admission write an essay titled “Vintage in Georgia” during the Russian language examination. He is particularly impressed with Galaktion Tabidze’s essay, noting its beautiful literary style.

Source: Ipolite Vartagava, Letters and Recollections, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 285, 286.

1908

September 1

In the seminary’s chancery, an elderly teacher informs him that he has been admitted at the state’s expense. He moves into the dormitory, known as the “bursa”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s recollection, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 246; G. Tabidze’s archive, №021371-18; Georgian SSR National Archives, Repository 440, Case 2139, Sheet 1; I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, 1968, p. 49.

1908

1908

September 1 or later

After leaving the school, he notices seminarians gathered around a richly dressed young man, listening intently to his passionate discussion about Georgian literature. Galaktion immediately realizes that this must be the young poet Kuchu Kavtaradze, also known as “Demon”. He learns that Demon had been held back in class because of Latin.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-641, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117-118.

1908

After September 1

Together with the seminarians, he attends a church service. His attention is drawn to the seminarian Kuchu Kavtaradze, who appears utterly captivated by the ecclesiastical hymns. During the service, Kavtaradze leans against the wall, leading to a disagreement between him and the supervisor. Galaktion watches the incident closely, observing every detail.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-641, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118.

1908

After September 1

Ipolite Vartagava personally meets the author of the essay he liked most on the Russian language exam. Galaktion Tabidze makes an impression of a polite and shy young man who feels awkward during the conversation with the teacher, unable to relax and unsure where to put his hands, but he expresses his thoughts in a refined and complete manner.

Source: Ipolite Vartagava, Letters and Recollections, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 285, 286.

September 1 or later

In the seminary’s reading room, the seminarians introduce Galaktion to Kuchu Kavtaradze. “Demon” mentions that he has heard of Galaktion before. When the seminarians curiously ask how, Kavtaradze replies that he has read Galaktion’s handwritten poems. Feeling awkward, Galaktion tries to shift the conversation to another topic. The discussion turns to Akaki’s jubilee. Kavtaradze asserts that the seminary must participate in the celebration.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-641, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119;

1908

September 5

Abesalom Tabidze writes to his mother from Tbilisi, informing her that he has bought Galaktion low boots, but his trousers are too tight, and he does not have a hat. He requests her to send two pairs of underpants, towels, a woollen shirt, and money for purchasing trousers. Although they do not have overcoats or jackets, they will somehow manage to get through the winter. He

expresses concern that the state has only provided half of the tuition fees for the brothers and plans to request full funding, though he is unsure of the outcome.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1555, p. 1-2.

1908

September 24

Abesalom Tabidze writes a letter to his mother, stating that Galaktion's trousers are too tight and that he no longer has any shirts. He requests her to send money for Galaktion's trousers and shirts, as well as 3 roubles for expenses.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1546, p. 1-2.

1908

Until September 28

He writes an untitled poem "The Moon Shines Brightly..."

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8784; GTDA, №377, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 15.

Dating: It is dated according to the date of the first publication.

1908

Until September 28

He goes to the editorial office of the newspaper *Amirani*, where Dominika Eristavi reads the notebook of poems he submitted for publication. She is amazed that such a young poet writes such beautiful poems. She tells him that the poem "The Moon Shines Brightly" will definitely be published but asks for permission to replace the word "twilight" with "mist" in it.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Gandegili (of Dominika Eristavi)", G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 239, 240;

Dating: The record indicates that this took place before the poem's publication.

1908

September 28

The magazine *Chveni Kvali* publishes an untitled poem "A thick cloud..." with the signature Gal. Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Chveni Kvali*, 1908, №19, September 28, p. 298.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Clouds" and "Black Cloud".

1908

September 28

The newspaper *Amirani* publishes an untitled poem "The Moon Shines Brightly..." with the signature "G. T-b-dze".

Source: Newspaper *Amirani*, 1908, №169, p. 2.

1908

Until September 28

He writes a poem “A thick cloud”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1249; №2823; №3265; №5552. №5943; №8852. №133-d, p. 1; №8784; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34-35; GTDA, №547, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 16.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1908

September 28

It is Sunday. Galaktion finds the newspapers *Amirani* and *Chveni Kvali*, in which his poems are published for the first time and shows them to students of the seminary. After the service, his classmates: Pilipe Shavgulidze, Irodion Surguladze, Vano Chlaidze and Genadi Mikhelidze have a small ceremonial meeting with Galaktion at the fountain in the courtyard of the seminary.

Source: G. Mikhelidze, “A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 176, 177.

1908

After September 28

The editor of the magazine *Akhali Kvali*, Vladimir Darchiashvili, warmly welcomes Galaktion to the editorial office and introduces him to the magazine’s staff as the “rising star of Georgia”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “The First Poem”, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 210;

Dating: It is logical that such an introduction in the editorial office would have occurred after the publication of the poem.

1908

September 30

He receives a reply letter from his friend, Mikhail Botchorishvili, sent from Tkibuli to the address of the Theological Seminary in Tbilisi. The sender thanks him for remembering. He expresses regret for not being able to continue his studies at the seminary and for having lost touch with friends. He is distressed by the difficulty of finding books to read and deeply desires to go to Russia to continue his education, but he is uncertain if he will be able to do so.

Source: GTDA, №848, p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Tbilisi post office.

1908

September or later

He is in Alexandre’s Garden together with other seminarians, (present-day April 9), there are ten of them in total. They notice a tap on the uphill and thirsty young people decide to drink water. Galaktion opens the faucet, water flows out with such force that no one can stop it. After a long struggle, the seminarians leave the loose faucet and leave, and Galaktion will remember this story forever, because he turned on the faucet himself and felt embarrassed about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-398, p. 55-56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: In the source, the Alexandre's Garden is referred to as Alexandrov's Garden.

1908

September or later

Under the pseudonym "Tsremli" ("Tear"), he prepares the first issue of the handwritten brochure *My Library*. The cycle aims to characterize the types of students at the seminary. The first text in the series is titled "Our Gela". On the last page of the brochure, it is noted that the next issue will feature "The Victorious Pumpkin".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №430, p. 1-7.

1908

September or later

He meets Ioseb Grishashvili, who comes out from the editorial office of the satirical magazine *Nishaduri*, in front of the Georgian Society for the Spread of Literacy bookshop. Grishashvili, who is on his way to meet him, introduces himself, talks about his work, mentioning that he assists Valerian Gunia and Mikhail Gachechiladze, and shows his writings.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

Dating: It is dated according to the start of Galaktion's studies at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned by his last name, and Mikheil Gachechiladze is mentioned by part of his first name and last name.

October

1908

October 8

For the theological seminary, he writes an essay titled "The Christianization of the Georgians".

Source: Certificate regarding leave, GTDA, №318, p. 1-6.

1908

October 8

The theological seminary teacher, Onipante Gamzardia, reviews the essay "The Christianization of the Georgians" and gives it a grade of 4 points.

Source: Certificate regarding leave, GTDA, №318, p. 1-6.

November

1908

Until November 2

He writes a poem "Romance" ("Do you remember nature blooming...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8784; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 17.

Dating: The magazine in which the poem was first published was released on November 2, 1908.

1908

November 2

He publishes the poem “Romance” under a signature “Tabi” in the magazine *Sakartvelo*.

Source: Magazine Sakartvelo, 1908, №7, p. 16.

1908

November 8

Abesalom Tabidze writes a letter from Tbilisi to his mother in Chkvishi, informing her that he was ill but is now recovering. He requests that she send underwear for Galaktion. He also notes that Galaktion’s low boots were made of rotten leather and have fallen apart. He is unsure of what to do and plans to appeal to the government for assistance with purchasing clothing.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1571, p. 1-2.

1908

Until November 9

He establishes a weekly handwritten magazine *Shuki* and begins to collect materials.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 143, 144; G. Mikhelidze, “A Few Things About Galaktion Tabidze”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1962, №11, p. 177.

Dating: The magazine was already released on November 9.

1908

Until November 9

He writes a poem “Light”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8409; №6398; №8784; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 19.

Dating: The magazine with this poem was published on November 9, 1908.

1908

November 9

He publishes the poems “Light” and “Breeze” in the handwritten magazine *Shuki* under the signature “GA”, as well as letters: “Tbilisi, November 9”, “When will the light reach us” and “Akaki’s anniversary”. The magazine is completely copied by his hand.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 143, 144; *Shuki*, 1908, №1, November 9, the manuscript magazine of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary.

1908

November 15

In the handwritten magazine *Shuki* he publishes poems: “His Heart is Young” and “I look at him (dedicated to Akaki)” and articles under the signature “GA”. The magazine is completely copied by his hand.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 143, 148, 151.

1908

April-November

He writes an untitled poem: (“Do not, do not forbid me to express my feelings...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №52, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

1908

April-November

He writes a prose sketch titled “Could It Be?” (“Do not, do not entangle yourself in life’s journey...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №261, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

1908

April-November

He writes a poem “The Star” (“It is night... the moon shines brightly in the sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №182, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

Note: The poem’s original title was “The Dawn”.

1908

April-November

He writes an untitled poem: (“Do not, do not forbid me to express my feelings...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №52, p. 2; №784, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

1908

April-November

He writes a poem “Epitaph” (“For those who lived for the well-being of the people...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №52, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

Note: In the autograph, the poem’s alternative title is “Song”.

1908

April-November

He writes an excerpt from a poem titled “The Star”, whose main character is Tamar.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №182, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

Notes: The excerpt titled “The Star” should have been part of the poem “In the Monastery”.

1908

April-November

He begins writing an untitled poem: (“The sky cast off its black veil...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №416, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

1908

April-November

He writes a poem “Autumn” (“Here the grapes have ripened...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №731, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-118.

1908

November

From Tbilisi Theological Seminary, Galaktion secretly leaves for Chkvishi with the intention of surprising his mother with his poems “The Moon Shines Brightly” and “Black Cloud”, which were published on September 29th in the magazine *Kvali* and newspaper *Amirani*. Initially, he had planned to travel with Kuchu Kavtaradze, but due to illness, Kavtaradze is unable to join him.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Quietly, Past, Quietly, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1981, January 16, №3, p. 12.

1908

End of November

He is trying to get a ticket to attend the 50th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli’s literary and public work at the Opera-House in Tbilisi but fails.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s recollection, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 231.

December

1908

December 7

In connection with the 50th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli’s literary and public work, the streets of Tbilisi are full of people. The jubilee is first taken to the Sioni Cathedral to attend the mass, and

then to the Opera-House to attend the jubilee evening. Galaktion goes to Sioni and to the Opera-House and tries to see his beloved poet somewhere, but there are so many people that he fails.

Source: G. Tabidze's archive, p. 021371-19; Galaktion Tabidze's recollection, G. Tabidze, Akaki, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 231.

Dating: The 50th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's literary and public work was held in Tbilisi on December 7, 1908.

1908

December 12

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her son Abesalom. She informs him that she has received a letter from the seminary regarding Galaktion. The letter indicates that Galaktion has received a grade "three" in Georgian and History, and "two" in other subjects. The mother reproaches Abesalom for not checking his brother's grades sooner and for not helping him with any difficulties he might have faced or arranging for others to assist. She also scolds him for not providing proper clothing, suggesting that this may have contributed to Galaktion's academic struggles. She asks Abesalom to buy either a coat or a jacket for Galaktion. She is puzzled about what is wrong with Galaktion, why he is so disappointed, and why he is wasting his talent.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1523, p. 1-4.

1908

Until December 13

In Tbilisi, he receives a letter sent by his mother from Chkvishi, which expresses reproach over Galaktion's poor grades.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1241, p. 1-3.

Dating: The fact is discussed in a reply letter sent to his mother on December 13, 1908.

1908

December 13

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his mother in Chkvishi, describing the unbearable conditions at the seminary and the boarding house. They are criticized for everything. He notes that especially those coming from the Kutaisi Seminary, like himself, are in a particularly bad situation. He is surprised that they do not even have a single grade "one", let alone "twos".

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1241, p. 1-3.

Note: From Tbilisi, Galaktion sent letters addressed to his mother in Chkvishi through Ioseb Gogodze in Samtredia, who was supposed to forward them to Makrine Tabidze.

1908

Until December 21

He writes a poem "Like a swan".

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1908, №29, December 21; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 21.

Dating: The newspaper in which the poem was first published was released on December 21, 1908.

1908

December 21

He publishes an untitled poem “Like a swan in the sea...” in the newspaper *Droeba* under the signature “Gal. T-b-dze”.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1908, №29, p. 2;

1908

December 22

Makrine Adeishvili writes a letter to her son Abesalom in Tbilisi, informing him that she has sent Galaktion underclothes and 13 roubles. She instructs him to buy his brother a pair of trousers and either a coat or a jacket. She also asks him to tutor Galaktion and help him improve his poor grades but advises him not to be too harsh or embarrass him in front of his peers. Instead, she suggests giving him advice privately when they are alone.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1687, p. 1-4.

1908

December 28

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother in Chkvishi from Tbilisi, informing her that they are fine. He reports that Galaktion is studying better, has improved his grades, and the risk of losing state funding has been avoided. However, his shirt, trousers, and shoes were all worn out, so he has bought new ones.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1545, p. 1-3.

1908

Until December 30

He writes a poem “When the Nightingale at Dawn”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8725; №8781; №8784; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 18.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Thirst for Freedom”.

Dating: The magazine in which the poem was first published was issued on December 30, 1908.

1908

December 30

His untitled poem “When the Nightingale at Dawn...” is published in the magazine *Sakartvelo* under the signature of “Tabi”. Ioseb Grishashvili, the secretary of the magazine, takes the ten-stanza poem to 10 lines and adds two stanzas at the end. Grishashvili does not like Galaktion’s name and indicates only the shortened form of his last name – “Tabi”.

Source: Magazine *Sakartvelo*, 1908, №11, p. 12; I. Grishashvili, “My Recollection of Galaktion”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 370.

1908

December

He writes a poem “She Comes” (“She comes, like the beauty of the night...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №211; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-116.

1908

December

He writes a poem “Even in Heaven” (“Even in heaven, the soul preserves...”) but stops after the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №211; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-116.

1908

December

He writes a poem “Oh Star” (“Oh, sun of the sleepless...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №211; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-116.

1908

December

He begins translating George Byron’s “The Prisoner of Chillon”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №211; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113-116.

1907-1908

He lives in an apartment rented from Tateishvili in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 264, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 147.

1908

He writes a poem “On the Chest of the Nature” (It has been a long time since it lost...) under the pseudonym “Tear”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №145, p. 1-38.

Note: In the autograph, the original title was “With Nature”.

1908

He writes a poem “Many had a premonition...” in which he expresses his heartache due to the failure of the revolution of 1905-1907.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Several meetings of Galaktion with the workers of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 9.

1908

He writes a poem “Glory of Glories” (“Neither the delicate rose, hidden under the bush...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 124; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; №970, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 443-446.

1908

Makrine sends a letter to Serapion Adeishvili, who is living with Galaktion in a rented house in Kutaisi, provided by Makrine’s sister, Ekaterine Namicheishvili, and her husband, Thaddeus Namicheishvili. In the letter, Makrine informs Serapion that, according to the agreement with the landlords, she will supply flour and food to support Galaktion’s stay with him. The landlords, her sister and brother-in-law, will provide a certain amount of money upon collecting the rent. Serapion refuses, stating that he never agreed to such an arrangement with the Namicheishvilis and declines to let Galaktion stay with him.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Thaddeus and Ekaterine Namicheishvili, GTDA, №1526, p. 1-4.

1908

Makrine Adeishvili writes a letter to her sister Ekaterine and her husband Thaddeus Namicheishvili, informing them that Serapion Adeishvili, who lives in the rented house in Kutaisi, is refusing to let Galaktion stay with him. She explains that Serapion is supposed to receive a payment, but Galaktion is left without a place to stay. Makrine urgently requests their assistance in resolving the matter.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Thaddeus and Ekaterine Namicheishvili, GTDA, №1526, p. 1-4.

1908

He writes a poem “Why”.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, Unpublished Poems of Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Drosha*, 1962, №3, p. 8.

1908

He writes a poem in Russian titled “A Note on Tacitus’s Manuscript”.

Source: MGL, d-656, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

Note: The poem in Russian is titled “Надпись на летопись Тацита”.

1908

He writes an untitled poem: “Do not burst into giggles...”..

Source: MGL, d-656, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

1908

In the September 1907 issue of the children’s magazine *Jejili*, he inscribes his poem dedicated to Iliia Chavchavadze in the margins and over the text: “Death passed by with its serpentine descent,

it hid behind Tsitsamuri with savage intent. An eagle descended from the mountains where Aragvi's shadow lies, can't you understand, O Death? Ilia is immortal".

Source: MGL, kp-1382, magazine *Jejili*, 1907, September, №IX, Tbilisi, 1907, p. 58.

1908 or later

He writes the text for a newspaper article about the lamentable condition of the village of Chkvishi and recalls how in 1882 the correspondent of the newspaper *Iveria* praised the school there, where his father Vasil Tabidze taught.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №185, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 465.

1908 or later

Sosiko Merkviladze gifts Galaktion Tabidze Akaki Tsereteli's jubilee collection with the inscription: "To our dear poet and patriot – Galaktion Tabidze, with deepest respect".

Source: MGL, t-603, "Akaki's Jubilee Collection", Tbilisi, 1908.

1908 or later

After reading Alexandre Tsagareli's article "Akaki, Rejoice" in Akaki Tsereteli's jubilee collection, he underlines the final phrase "Misfortune should teach a man wisdom" and writes an untitled poem: "Comrades, we wish to learn from them... / For misfortune should teach a man wisdom".

Source: MGL, t-603, "Akaki's Jubilee Collection", Tbilisi, 1908.

1909

January

1909

January 1

He meets Ioseb Grishashvili, who is heading up Korghalanishvili Street for a party with young actors.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned by his last name. Korghanashvili Street, also known as Korghanov Street, is now Leo Kiacheli Street.

1909

January 21

Abesalom Tabidze writes a letter to his mother in Chkvishi from Tbilisi, informing her that he received the 22 roubles she sent, but he cannot buy a coat with that money because Galaktion needs money for food and rent.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1541, p. 1-2.

1909

Until January 25

He meets and approaches the editor of the magazine *Paskunji* – Samson Pirtskhalava, who invites him to collaborate. Currently, well-known poets such as Akaki Tsereteli and Vazha-Pshavela are also publishing their works in the magazines.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XX, Galaktion Tabidze’s record, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

Dating: In the magazine, Galaktion’s first poem was published on January 25, 1909; Therefore, the event must have occurred before this date.

1909

Until January 25

He writes a poem “Night” (“Dusk Draped the Land with the Veil of Darkness...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8784; GTDA, №51, p. 2; Copy, GTDA, №570, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 22.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1909

January 25

The poem “Night” (“Dusk Draped the Land with the Veil of Darkness...”) is published in the magazine *Paskunji* under the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №4, p. 3-4.

February

1909

February 1

The poem “Breeze” is published in the magazine *Paskunji* under the signature “Ga”.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №5, February 1, p. 2.

1909

After February 12

He receives the letter sent by Titsian Tabidze on February 12. The sender writes that he could not get in touch with him in time due to a long illness. He informs that he has read Galaktion’s poems in *Chveni Kvali*, *Amirani*, and *Sakartvelo*. He especially likes the poems published in *Paskunji*. Titsian also writes that Galaktion is praised by Kutaisi Theological School teacher Meliton Chogovadze and poet Parmen Tsakheli.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, A Soul Purer than the Azure, Titsian Tabidze’s Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184.

1909

Until February 26

He writes an untitled poem: “Then the torments suffocate my soul...”..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №185, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 465.

1909

February 26

Eighteen years after his father's death, he begins writing an essay about the situation in the village of Chkvishi. On March 21, 1892, the newspaper *Iveria*, in the column "Town and Village", published an article about the village of Chkvishi, which highly praised the contributions of Galaktion's father, Vasil Tabidze, a young teacher who had passed away a year earlier. This inspired the poet to depict the conditions in the village at that time.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №185, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 465.

March

1909

Until March 1

He reads the poems "Breeze" and "Mortal" to Titsian Tabidze. Titsian likes them, but at that time he could not even imagine if they would be published in the country's most prestigious magazine *Paskunji*.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, A Soul Purer than the Azure, Titsian Tabidze's Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187. Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №9, p. 2.

Dating: Titsian Tabidze's letter shows that he had heard these poems from Galaktion before they were published.

1909

March 1

The poem "Mortal" is published in the magazine *Paskunji* (Phoenix) under the signature "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №9, p. 2.

1909

After March 17

He receives a letter from Titsian Tabidze, who is delighted with his poem "Mortal" published in the magazine *Paskunji*. Titsian informs Galaktion that on March 17, Grigol Robakidze gave a lecture on the work of Vazha-Pshavela and was universally appreciated. Titsian asks Galaktion to tell him how the seminarians celebrated the anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli. He notes that he was happy to find out about the identity of "Demon". Titsian asks for information about Alexandre Shanshiashvili and assumes that he must be a student of Gymnasium. He sends his regards to their common cousin - Gerasime and Galaktion's brother - Abesalom.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, A Soul Purer than the Azure, Titsian Tabidze's Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187; Magazine *Paskunji*, № 9, p. 2.

Dating: We date according to the fact mentioned in the letter about the lecture given by Grigol Robakidze on March 17.

1909

March 20

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that Galaktion has only one bad grade “two” in mathematics. Although he initially had trouble adapting to the environment, he now feels well and is getting better grades.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1540, p. 1-3.

1909

Until March 22

He writes a poem “Thinking” (“Like a Phantom, Veil Removed...”).

Source: GTDA, №585, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 26; For dating: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №12, March 22, p. 2;

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1909

March 22

The poem “Thinking” (“Like a Phantom, Veil Removed...”) is published in the magazine *Paskunji* under the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №12, p. 2.

April

1909

Until April 5

He writes a poem “Waiting for spring”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8777; GTDA, №476, p. -3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 28.

Dating: The magazine in which the poem was first published was released on April 5, 1909.

1909

April 5

The poem “Waiting for spring” is published in the magazine *Paskunji* under the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №14, p. 3.

1909

After April 5

“The collection “New Lyre” publishes the poem “Waiting for spring”.

Source: Collection “New Lyre”, 1909, III, p. 317; For dating: Record, Autograph, GTDA, №21.

Dating: From Galaktion’s record, it is obvious that this poem was reprinted in “New Lyre” from the magazine *Paskunji*.

1909

Until April 11

He writes Easter epigrams dedicated to: Ivane Gomarteli, Valerian Gunia, Ioseb Grishashvili, Alexandre Shanshiashvili, Ilia Aghladze, Ipolite Vartagava, Grigol Robakidze, Petre Dadvadze, Polio Ireteli, Tskviti (Ana Khakhutashvili), Irodion Evdoshvili, Kote Makashvili, Giorgi Gvazava, and Keta Abashidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1169, p. 2; №1151, p. 1-2. №1183, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 458.

1909

Until April 12

He writes a poem “Young, So Young!” (“Amidst the flowers, a soul so pure...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 2.

Dating: The poem is written in the notebook before the poem dated April 12.

1909

Until April 12

He writes a poem “I Will Not Be Granted” (“I await the dawn, I await the sun’s rays...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 4; List of poems, GTDA, №10, №196, p. 33.

Note: The poem has an alternative title, “Dawn in Tiflis”, with an opening line: “It is dawn. The first light falls upon the ruins of Narikala...”.

Dating: The poem is written in the notebook before a poem dated April 12.

1909

Until April 12

He writes an untitled poem: “A rose blooms for her...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 5; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written in the notebook before a poem dated April 12.

1909

April 12

He writes the novel “Only Once” (“When I see your tormented face...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 6.

1909

April 18

He writes an untitled poem: “The moments of joy have vanished...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 7.

1909

April 18

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that they are doing well, studying hard, and that the exams for him will end on May 29, while for Galaktion, they will end on May 27. Therefore, they will not be able to return to the village until May 30.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1567, p. 1-2.

1909

After April 18

He begins writing a poem titled "If I Had Wings..." ("It is spring... the sun is shining brightly...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 11.

Dating: The poem is written in the notebook after a poem dated April 18.

1909

After April 18

He writes a satirical poem titled "Happiness" ("For Georgians, happiness does not imply drinking wine...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 9-10; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 163.

Dating: The poem is written in the notebook after a poem dated April 18.

1909

Until April 19

He writes an untitled poem "A rosebud...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №476, p. 8; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 29.

Dating: The magazine *Paskunji* in which the poem was first published was released until April 19, 1909.

1909

April 19

The poem "A rosebud, blossoming out..." is published in the magazine *Paskunji*.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №16, p. 1.

1909

After April 20

He translates Alexander Pushkin's play "Mozart and Salieri".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №30, p. 1-10; №391, p. 1-2; GTDA, №635, p. 1.

Dating: In a note made on the paper, April 20, 1909, is mentioned in the past.

1909

After April 20

He writes a poem "The Mourning of the Homeland, Mountain and Plain" ("You have died, but you live forever...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №391, p. 2.

Dating: In a note made on the recto of the page, April 20, 1909, is mentioned in the past.

1909

Until April 26

He writes a poem “At the cemetery” (“I love evening, quiet, calm, and sad...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 30; For dating: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №17, April 26, p. 4;

Dating: The magazine in which the poem was first published was released on April 26, 1909.

1909

April 26

His poem “At the cemetery” (“I love evening, quiet, calm, and sad...”) is published in the magazine *Paskunji*.

Source: Magazine *Paskunji*, 1909, №17, p. 4.

Note: This poem is somewhat related to the poem “The ruins of the castle”.

1909

April 27

The teachers at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary, based on the examination results, decide not to promote Galaktion to the second grade.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1686, p. 1-4.

May

1909

After May 13

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter to her son, Abesalom, informing him that on May 13th she received a notification from the seminary stating that Galaktion will not be allowed to take the exams and will not be promoted to the next class. The mother does not understand why he did not come home if he was dismissed, but since Abesalom will be free soon as well, it is preferable for the brothers to travel together.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1686, p. 1-4.

Dating: The content suggests that Galaktion was not promoted to the next class at the seminary, which occurred in 1909.

1909

May 15

He writes a poem “Summer night” dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: Autograph, MGL, a-34, p. 1; GTDA, №733, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 119; G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 457.

Note: The original title of the poem was “May Night”.

1909

After May 15

He writes a poem dedicated to Samson Pirtskhalava “At the Window” (“How lovely you are, my beloved...”), but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, MGL, a-34, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 457.

Note: Samson Pirtskhalava’s name is indicated only with initial.

1909

After May 15

Under the pseudonym “Tsremli” he writes a poem titled “Two Kinds of Melody” (“I loved music, and I still love it...”), which is prefaced with Dutu Megreli’s words: “I love music, but not the sweet kind”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, a-34, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909

After May 15

He writes a poem titled “Romance” (“I desire sorrowful lament...”) dedicated to Babutsi K.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №733, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 457.

Note: The text is written on the reverse side of the sheet that contains the poem dated May 15, 1909.

June

1909

June 26

He writes a poem “June 26, 1909” (“Have You Seen the Sky, With Black Clouds...”).

Source: GTDA, №154, p. 2; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31.

Dating: The work is included in the list dated August 1909, and several other titles are written after it. Therefore, we think that the title of the poem also indicates the time of its writing.

1909

After June 26

He edits the poem “June 26, 1909”.

Source: GTDA, №154, p. 2.

Dating: The title of the poem should include the time it was written. The work is included in the list dated August 1909, and several other titles are written after it.

1909

After June 26

He writes a poem “A Ship” (“The Poor Ship... Suddenly Crashed Into a Black Rock...”).

Source: GTDA, №154, p. 1, №195, p. 6. №13, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written on the reverse side of the same sheet on which “June 26, 1909” is written. Since this text is on the verso, meaning it was written later than the text on the recto, it must also be dated after June 26, 1909.

1909

June or after

He writes a fable “The Mountain and the Cloud” as a poem.

Source: GTDA, №195, p. 5.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”.

1909

After June

He edits the fable “The Mountain and the Cloud” with a red pencil. He crosses out the title, the word written in parentheses under it (fable) and above it he writes “The sun is sometimes on the road, sometimes in the flood meadows”.

Source: GTDA, №195, p. 5.

Note: The original title in the autograph is later crossed out and the following is written in red pencil “The sun is sometimes on the road, sometimes in the flood meadows”.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”, but the change of the title could have taken place later.

1909

June or later

He writes an untitled poem “Who I swore to love...”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №195, p. 2.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”.

1909

June or later

He writes a poem “Why has the East lit up...”.

Source: GTDA, №195, p. 4.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”.

1909

June or later

He writes a fable “The Mountain and the Cloud” as a poem.

Source: GTDA, №195, p. 5.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”.

1909

June or later

He writes an untitled poem “The bright belongs to the day, while sadness – to the night...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 6.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”.

August

1909

Until August

He writes an untitled poem “Here, this heart, here, this life...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 7.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910” and the poem is placed before the text (“A Rose”), the beginning of which is recorded in the August 1909 entry.

1909

August or later

He edits the last stanza of the poem “A rose will open for...” in dark ink.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №13, p. 2; For dating: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

Until August

He writes a poem “A Blue Bird” (“Are You Seeking Him?” The Muse Told Me...).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 8-9.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910” and the poem is placed before the text (“A Rose”), the beginning of which is recorded in the August 1909 entry.

1909

August 8

He writes a poem about reclusiveness and ascetic life (“How Many Victims Will Again Be Sheltered...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 72, p. 1; GTDA, №347.

Note: It may be the last part of the poem “Anchorite”.

1909

Until August 24

He has to pass an exam to move to the second grade in the theological seminary. Because his teacher has gone to Ozurgeti for inspection, the rector of the seminary - Archimandrite Pimen conducts the exam. He tests Galaktion Tabidze for half an hour, with special persistence. Galaktion responds faster and better than the other students but is very stressed because he suspects that they may not want to move him to the second grade.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 155, 156; For identification of persons: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 358.

Dating: In the letter sent to his mother on August 24, passing this exam is mentioned in the past tense.

1909

August 24 or earlier

He writes a poem "The Gravedigger" ("I wish to shed a tear, but I do not know...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №342, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Dating: The poem is written on the same recto of the page as a poem dated August 24, 1909.

1909

August 24

He writes a poem "I Dedicate to N" ("Oh, gentle breeze, I have poured...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №342, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909

After August 24

He does not know whether he will be moved to the second grade of the theological seminary. The desire to commit suicide flashes across his mind. He thinks that if he loses his last hope, "one day he will finish his life in Mtkvari".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 155, 156.

Note: According to Simon Tabidze's recollections, Galaktion was picked on by the leadership of the seminary for publishing poems in an illegal student newspaper and marked his grades in Greek and Latin as unsatisfactory.

Dating: The letter sent to his mother on August 24 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1909

August 24

He sends a letter to his mother. He tells how Archimandrite Pimen tortured him during the exam, calls the situation in the seminary "hell" and says that such pressure may lead him to commit suicide.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, 1230; Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 155, 156.

1909

August 26

He writes a poem “Confession” (“I could have been immortal, my name...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №612, p. 1.

1909

August 24-31

He learns that he will not be transferred to the second grade of the seminary and will have to repeat the course of the first grade. He is depressed and drinks carbolic acid to commit suicide.

Source: Ak. Minashvili, “Suicide Among Students”, almanac “Pirveli Nabiji”, 1909, №1, p. 12.

Dating: This fact must have happened after the letter sent to his mother on August 24, and since it seems that friends visited him at home on September 1 for encouragement and support, the upper limit of time should be August 31.

1909

August or earlier

He writes an untitled poem “The darkness covers the scattered village...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, №40, p. 1.

Dating: The beginning of the poem, the phrase “The darkness covers the scattered village...” was included in the list of “Good Poems” compiled in August 1909.

1909

August or later

He edits the cleanly written untitled poem “The darkness covers the scattered village...”, which has as an epigraph the words of Alexander Pushkin “И может быть на мой закат печальный / Блеснет любовь улыбкою прощальной” with purple ink, crosses out the epigraph and writes “Saying good-bye” as the title.

Source: GTDA, №40, p. 1.

Dating: As the poem was written before August 1909, it must have been edited later.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem “Autumn” (“To orphan leaves, tender flowers...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: In the list from which we obtained this information, the beginning of the poem “Autumn” is not indicated, but the earliest published poem with this title is the one that begins with the words: “To orphan leaves, tender flowers...”..

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes poem "The Fierce Genius" ("Dawn... a collection of stars...") and dedicates it with an epigraph, quoting the French Romantic poet Alphonse de Lamartine: "The fierce genius always follows me, it takes away my comfort and peace".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1; GTDA, №593, p. 1-2.

Note: In the list compiled before September 5, 1910, the title of the translation of Lamartine's poem is indicated as "Evil Genius".

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own verses and poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "I was looking for your caress in vain...".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "I remember standing still...".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

He writes a poem "Autumn evening" ("I'm sitting by the window, sky flowers...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: The beginning of the poem is indicated in the list of 1910.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Life and death" ("I remember, on the trail...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909. The beginning of the poem is given in the list of 1910.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "The ignorant, unfathomable crowd...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1166, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem", "Let the bitter and dark life fade away".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №344, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He begins writing a poem titled "The Poet" ("To your heavenly sounds, the beating of my heart...") but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №344, p. 1.

Dating: The text is written in the autograph before the poem "Hey, Gondolier!".

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Hey, Gondolier!".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №344, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "A cloud" ("Oh, do not block the rays of the sun...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: The beginning of the poem is given in the list of 1910.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "A man from haut monde".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "My soul is restless...".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Elegy" ("My soul is restless... The dark gloom will engulf the surroundings...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №166, p. 1; №169, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Environs are silent...".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "The Bell Rang... They Are Bringing the Body".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "A crown".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Mukhammas".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "A dream" ("I will fly to a foreign country...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909. It is true, the beginning of the poem is not indicated there, but we took the beginning from the list of September 1910.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Poet" ("This is the lyre...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: The beginning of the poem is indicated in the list of 1910.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Apparition" ("It is midnight, the moon is shining brightly...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 79-81; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "A Word and a Prayer".

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "To my Ia" (dedicated to N).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Spring Songs" ("What a warm day, the sun is shining brightly...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №785, p. 1; GTDA, №199, p. 3; Autograph, GTDA, №1214, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title of the poem was "Spring Motifs", and in one instance, it was untitled.

1909

August or earlier

He translates a fragment of a poem by the Polish poet Kazimierz Tetmajer ("And hopelessly bowed his head...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1131, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem titled "Fateful Thought" and dedicates it with epigraphs from Montesquieu and Nikoloz Baratashvili.

Source: GTDA, №157, p. 2; GTDA, №199, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: The epigraph from Montesquieu reads: "Science is the deepest well in the ocean", and the epigraph from Nikoloz Baratashvili includes: "What is our existence anyway..." and "But if once we must..."..

Dating: The list of the writer's own poems compiled in August 1909 is dated based on this.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem "Hyacinth" ("in trance under the bush...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He dedicates the poem “Napoleon” to Kote Meskhi (Silence is inviolable).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №323; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Note: A list of poems from 1910 shows that at that time Galaktion already had two poems entitled “Napoleon”, one of which began with the words “Silence is inviolable” and the other with “I am immortal”. As they are listed in this sequence, it is believed that the earlier one was written first.

Dating: We date it based on the list of his own poems compiled by the writer in August 1909.

1909

August or earlier

He begins writing a poem titled “Idyll” (“Oh, how wonderful it is when the surroundings...”) but stops shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

August or earlier

He begins writing a poem titled “Oblivion” (“Lead me, my love! There we shall find oblivion...”) but stops shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

August or earlier

He begins writing a poem titled “The air, heated by the day, has turned grey...” but stops shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem “Evening” (“The disk tilts to the west...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

August or earlier

He writes a poem called “The Cup” (“Fill the cup, fill it quickly / The value of life has not yet withered...”), but then stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №580, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1909

August

On a piece of paper under the inscription “Good Poems”, he writes the titles of the following poems: “To my Ia” (dedicated to N), “Apparition”, “My soul is restless... of the dark haze...”, “I remember standing in awe”, “I was looking for your caress in vain”, an extract (from K. Tetmajer), “Hyacinth” (“in trance under the bush...”), “A song”, “A dream”, “Evil Genius” (from Lamartine), “The bell rang”, “Environs are silent... the moon from the sky”, “It does not bring you joy, my soul”, “Life and death”, “A crown”, “Mukhammas”, “Autumn”, “Autumn Evening”, “A Cloud”, “Let the bitter and dark life fade away”, “Hey, Gondolier!”.. and a poem “A fatal thought”. He writes down the titles of his poems in “Other Poems”: “Napoleon”, “The ignorant, unfathomable crowd”, “What a warm day...”, “Kolkhida”, “Poet” and “A man from haut monde”. He also mentions that he has many more published and unpublished poems in the village.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1.

Dating: The date is indicated at the bottom of the list.

1909

Summer

Galaktion has one exam left to pass at the seminary and needs to retake it in September. He spends the summer in Chkvishi, and when his mother advises him to study, he responds that he can prepare for the subject in two weeks. At the end of August, his aunt Anastasia, along with her family, Almaskhan and Amberki Julakidze, visit them and invite him to stay with them for a while. They inform Makrine that Galaktion will be tutored by Amberki and that he will also prepare better for the exam with their help.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Mikhako Adeishvili, GTDA, №1527, p. 1-4.

1909

Summer

During his stay in Chkvishi, Galaktion is invited to a wedding of Napetvaridze in the village of Shuamta, where the bride comes from the village of Dikhashkho. He is provided with a white horse, while his mother dresses him in a black coat and white kalapakhi (a traditional hat), underneath which he wears his seminary uniform. The wedding procession is accompanied by beautiful music, with Daria and the groom singing along. Galaktion also joins in with his alto voice. When passing near the Vani bazaar, the village constable Bagrat Bakuradze mistakes the wedding procession for a revolutionary squad led by Samson Tsitelishvili and blocks the road with his detachment. However, Deacon Iustine Mamphoria clarifies the situation, and they continue on their path. By the river Sulori, near the village of Sakhorkhidi (Salkhino), the procession is joined by the priest of the village of Tkelvani, Galaktion’s godfather, and his aunt Eka’s husband, Taddheus Namicheishvili, along with his sons. After crossing the river, Galaktion falls behind the procession as he plans to visit the family of the priest Theophan Nadiradze from Dikhashkho, whose sons are his classmates. While passing through a mill canal, Galaktion’s horse injures its leg and begins to limp, forcing him to dismount. Feeling embarrassed about arriving as a guest in such a state, Galaktion decides to continue on foot and rejoins the procession near Didi Mukhrani. They then proceed on foot to Dikhashkho, where the groom and bride get married. They celebrate well into the night and the next day, and it is the first time Galaktion gets drunk. On the third day, in

the evening, there is dancing and fancy riding near the river Bonko, but due to his horse's injury, Galaktion cannot participate in the festivities. Feeling exhausted, he decides to return home. His uncle and cousins do not support his decision. Galaktion notices the revolutionary Samson Tsitelishvili among the guests, who is visiting Dikhashkho and plans to travel to the village of Suri via Galaktion's mother's village, Sapaicho. Tsitelishvili learns that Galaktion plans to write about him and offers to travel together and share his stories along the way. They are hosted by the miller Nektarioz Baghdavadze, who provides them with rabbit stew and brandy, but Galaktion, extremely fatigued from traveling and lack of sleep, declines the meal and rests in a haystack with a blanket. In the forest's noise, he imagines golden fairies moving around the Bondi Bridge. As they continue towards Zenobani, Galaktion's horse struggles greatly, so the poet stays with the village teacher, Davit Baghdavadze. The next morning, he crosses through the woods to reach Tkhelevani and his aunt Eka.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Quietly, Past, Quietly, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1981, January 16, N 3, p. 12-13.

Dating: Letter from Makrine Adeishvili to Mikhako Adeishvili, dated September 7, 1909, allows us to determine the timeframe.

September

1909

September 1

Four friends visit him in order to encourage him and he is overjoyed at their support.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 158.

1909

After September 1

He again goes through the first-grade program in the seminary; He is disappointed in his studies and rarely prepares the lessons. He doesn't have close friends, he always sits alone and if someone asks him something, he answers, but does not continue to strike up a conversation.

Source: Gigla Mebuke, "Records on Galaktion Tabidze", a recollection by Galaktion's schoolmate, Giorgi Khabazishvili, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 70.

Dating: Giorgi Khabazishvili's recollection shows that this takes place during the repeated first-grade program.

1909

September 7

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter to her nephew Mikhako. She is concerned that Galaktion continues to read various books and still has one exam left to pass. Although Galaktion himself says that two weeks will be enough to prepare and that there is no problem, Makrine is deeply troubled and asks the recipient to pay attention to him in Tbilisi. If he needs anything, she asks Mikhako to lend him money, promising to reimburse him later.

Source: Letter from Makrine Adeishvili to Mikhako Adeishvili, GTDA, №1527, p. 1-4.

1909

After September 7

He receives two letters and money sent by his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 106, 107.

Dating: The letter sent by the brother on September 21 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1909

September 11

He writes a poem titled “In Silence” (“The silence quivers... the harp trembles”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №738, p. 1-2; GTDA, №195, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 458.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “The Poet”, while in one list it is untitled.

1909

Until September 16

He writes a poem “Autumn” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №287.

Note: In the source, the poem is titled “Осень” (“О, День печальный...”).

Dating: The poem is written on the recto of the same page, the verso of which contains a text dated September 16, 1909.

1909

September 16

He writes an untitled poem (“It reminds me of the grave of life...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №287, p. 2.

1909

September 16

He writes an untitled poem (“The gentle breeze plays...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №287, p. 2.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page and with the same pencil as the untitled poem dated September 16, 1909 (“It reminds me of the grave of life...”).

1909

September 17

From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his mother in Chkvishi, informing her that he has rented an apartment with one of his friends for ten roubles, which includes a bed and tea in the morning and evening. Consequently, he urgently needs bedding and a small amount of money. He also informs her that Abesalom is receiving state funds at the seminary and has been allotted 150 roubles.

Source: Letter’s autograph, GTDA, №1239, p. 1-2.

1909

September 17

He writes a poem titled "From the Artist's Diary" ("Today marks twenty-five years...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 4-6; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909

September 18

An altercation occurs with the teacher of Russian literature theory. When the teacher, using an ironic tone, says "You must submit", the student replies that he will not submit to anyone as he has his own will. This leads to a heated argument, which is prohibited in the seminary. The enraged teacher calls him an "idiot" and expels him from the classroom.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 160.

1909

September 19

Writes a poem titled "In Solitude" (dedicated to N) and includes the epigraph with Akaki Tsereteli's words: "The withered rose and lily / Will bloom anew tomorrow...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №131, GTDA, №366, p. 1.

Note: The alternative title in the second autograph is "Loneliness".

1909

September 19

He writes a poem "No one listens to my bitter sobbing...".

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 194.

1909

September 19

He makes a record that he should soon submit an essay to the seminary: "Biblical teaching on the unity of the human race".

Note: In the source, the title is given in Russian "Библейское учение о единстве человеческого рода" ("Biblical teaching on the unity of the human race") and the work was also written in English.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 161;

1909

September 21

He writes a poem "To N" ("To the voice of your strings...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №157, p. 1.

Note: In the autograph, the poem's original title was "To the Poet" and has been crossed out.

1909

After September 21

He receives the letter sent by his brother Abesalom Tabidze on September 21. The sender reports that both he and his mother had a fever but are now better. He reassures Galaktion that staying in the class is not a problem but asks him to let them know about his decision, whether he will continue his studies at the seminary or whether they should consider moving him to the gymnasium or something else. He is interested in whether he got an apartment and whether they need to bring bed linen or not.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 106, 107.

1909

September or later

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her children, Abesalom and Galaktion. The sender asks Abesalom to help Galaktion if he struggles with any subject, citing the example of Titsian Tabidze, who is very supportive of his brother, Simon.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to her sons, GTDA, №1512, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 546.

October

1909

October 19

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother from Tbilisi, informing her that Galaktion is fine and attending classes. However, he notes that the landlady did not promise tea and sugar for breakfast, as he had thought, but only boiling water. Consequently, additional funds will be needed for both breakfast and lunch.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1593, p. 1-2.

1909

October 20

At five o’clock at night, he returns from the banquet, which was attended by young Georgians, who did not speak Georgian and had no Georgian spirit. He experiences the degeneration of the nation and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 169.

1909

October 22

He completes the work on the poem “A Georgian Woman”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 166.

1909

October 29

He makes a record in his diary, in which he notes that the next day, a quarter of the study course ends, and marks will also be granted. Galaktion worries about expected low marks in history, singing, French and Russian verbal folklore. He regrets that even interesting subjects have been turned into endless “learning by heart”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 163.

1909

October

Almanac of young students of Tbilisi “Pirveli Nabiji” publishes information about young poet’s “G.T.’s” attempt to commit suicide. It is said that he was saved by a lucky circumstance.

Source: Ak. Minashvili, “Suicide Among Students”, almanac “Pirveli Nabiji”, 1909, №1, p. 12.

1909

October

He reads books in Russian, including Honoré de Balzac’s “Gambara” and “The Cursed Child”, Marian Gavaliyevich’s “The Silhouettes of Wives”, Maxim Gorky’s “The Blind”, Mikhail Artsybashev’s “The Meeting”, Maurice Maeterlinck’s “The Blue Bird”, Leonid Andreyev’s “The Seven Who Were Hanged”, George Byron’s works such as “Manfred”, “Cain”, “Don Juan”, “Hebrew Melodies”, “The Lament of Tasso”, Poems, “The Prisoner of Chillon”, “The Giaour”, “Corsair”, “Lara”, “Mazeppa”, “Childe Harold”, and others. He also reads Heinrich Heine’s two volumes of poetry, Mikhail Lermontov’s “The Demon”, “The Novice”, “The Song of Merchant Kalashnikov”, “The Prisoner of the Caucasus”, “The Wanted”, “The Angel of Death”, “Masquerade”, “A Hero of Our Time”, and other poems and verses, as well as the third issue of the magazine *Kvelasatvis*. Among the Georgian books he has read are Shio Aragvispireli’s stories published in the second and third volumes, Zakaria Chichinadze’s “Davit Eristavi”, Noe Jordania’s collection of letters “Georgian Press”, Ia Ekaladze’s first volume of works, David Karitchashvili’s “Tamar King”, Alexandre Proneli’s “Rebellion of Kakheti”, Émile Zola’s “Victory is Ours”, Irodion Evdoshvili’s “Poems and Verses”, half of the translation of Henrik Sienkiewicz’s “With Fire and Sword” by Grigol Kipshidze, Anton Purtseladze’s “The End of Our Business” and “Woe to the Righteous”, Akaki Tsereteli’s second volume, Valerian Guni’s editions of “Calendar of Georgia” for 1895-1897, Soprom Taruashvili’s three-act drama published under the pseudonym ‘S. Glakhashvili’, titled “Thirst”, Valerian Guni’s “An Only Child”, Nadezhda Lukmanova’s drama “The Death of Napoleon”, the translation of Fyodor Dostoevsky’s “Crime and Punishment” by Shalva Dadiani, Alexandre Movsesiani’s (Shirvanzade) “Namus” (A tradition of honour), Mako Safarova-Abashidze’s adaptation of the vaudeville “The Heart Feels”, and “Many, Many Others”. Some of these works he is re-reading, including Alexander Pushkin’s “The Fountain of Bakhchisaray”, which he is reading for the fifth time.

Source: Galaktion’s record titled “Books Read in October 1909”, GTDA, №970, p. 198-200.

Note: The names of the authors are not specified for the books by Henryk Sienkiewicz and Nadezhda Lukmanova, and neither the author nor the translator is indicated for the vaudeville “The Heart Feels”.

November

1909

Until November 1

He writes a poem “Fantasy” (“Sweet dream and bliss...”).

Source: GTDA, №40, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 32.

Dating: Almanac “Pirveli Nabiji” (The First Step), in which the poem was first printed, was published on November 1, 1909.

1909

November 1

He publishes his poem “Fantasy” (“Sweet dream and bliss...”) in the almanac “Pirveli Nabiji”.

Source: Almanac “Pirveli Talgha”, 1909, №1, p. 8.

1909

November 14

He publicly reads the poem “A Georgian woman” for the students of the Noble Gymnasium of the Seminary. Other interested people are also present at the discussion. The form of the poem is generally appreciated, but there are also critical remarks. According to T. Iakobashvili, this is more a verse than a poem, and Galaktion Tabidze is influenced by the poems of Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli. According to Davit Turdospireli, the story of the poem is outdated. Galaktion explains the displeasure of the idea of the poem by the fact that almost all of the attendees are social democrats, and in their values, “homeland” has been replaced by “humanity”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 166.

1909

Until November 25

He writes a poem “Kolkhida” (“The stream from the slope of the mountain...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №313; №8781, GTDA, №706, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 42; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 34; For dating: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1909, №265, p. 2.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“There, where the mountains stand as sentinels...”) and with a title “In Kolkhida”.

Dating: We date based on the information in the newspaper *Droeba* (November 25, 1909), which states about its publishing.

1909

November 25

The newspaper *Droeba* publishes a notice that on November 29 the second issue of the monthly almanac “Pirveli Nabiji” will be released, in which G. Tabidze’s poem “Kolkhida” will be published.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1909, №265, p. 2.

1909

November 29

He publishes the poem “Kolkhida” in the Almanac “Pirveli Nabiji”.

Source: Almanac “Pirveli Nabiji”, 1909, №2, p. 2-3;

Dating: According to the reference published in the newspaper *Droeba*, the almanac was to be released on November 29.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “In Kolkhida”.

1909

Second Half

He writes a poem “Poetry” (“I will not put up with moaning...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 9-10.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”. This poem is on the third page from the end of the notebook.

December

1909

December 1

He writes a poem “Why?” (“Sad and sullen...”) and introduces as an epigraph the quote from Dante “Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch’entrate”, (Let those who enter give up all hope).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №24; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 381, 382.

1909

Until December 6

He writes a poem “Grief” (“To the one full of life, living in a dream...”).

Source: Manuscript: Autograph, MGL, №8777; Autograph, GTDA, №934, p. 1-2; GTDA, №407, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 33.

Dating: The almanac in which the poem was first published was released on December 6, 1909.

1909

December 6

In the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe*, Titsian Tabidze’s poem “A flower” is mistakenly published under the signature “G. Tabidze”. According to the recollection of the secretary of the magazine, Ioseb Grishashvili, he replaced the initial “T” with “G” because Titsian was not yet known in literary circles, and he considered the poem belonged to Galaktion.

Source: I. Grishashvili, collected works, vol. V, p. 318.

1909

December 6

He publishes the poem “Grief” (“To the one full of life, living in a dream...”) in the almanac “Pirveli Talgha”.

Source: Almanac “Pirveli Talgha”, 1909, №2, p. 5; For dating: A. Abramishvili, “Georgian Periodicals” (1819-1917), TSU (in Russian), p. 120.

1909

After December 6

He reads the sixth issue of the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe*, in which he is named as the author of the unknown poem “A flower”. After that, he meets his cousin Titsian Tabidze, who scolds him for misappropriating the poem. Galaktion excuses himself and says that he has nothing to do with this case.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Our Galaktion, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 256; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 654.

Note: It turns out that Ioseb Grishashvili changed “Tite” to initial “G” because he knew the poet Galaktion Tabidze, but he did not know that there was another Tabidze who also wrote poems.

1909

December 7 or after

By the order of Archimandrite Pimen, together with other students of the theological seminary, he attends the ceremony of the appointment of Innokentiy Belyaev as the Exarch of Georgia at the Exarchate Square.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscription, GTSM, 156, *The calendar of the Georgian Church for the year 1949*, p. 135.

Dating: Innokentiy Belyaev is the Archbishop of Kartli-Kakheti and the Exarch of Georgia since December 7, 1909.

1909

December 12

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that he and Galaktion are in good health but will not be able to go to the village for Christmas. He writes that he was unable to buy a coat or trousers because he had to pay the rent, and Galaktion still needs at least 12 roubles per month.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1592, p. 1-2.

1909

December 19

Abesalom Tabidze writes to his mother, informing her that despite his efforts to guide Galaktion and his good studies, he has not made much progress. This month, however, he has slightly improved his academic performance and now has only two failing grades (2). He hopes that from now on, Galaktion will study well and that the state funding will not be discontinued due to poor

grades. He also mentions that he is having Galaktion's clothing sown with the money received from his mother.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1566, p. 1-3.

December 17-28

Under the title "Henry's Diary", dated December 17, 20, and 28, he writes three short poems ("Who will weaken me... there is strength within me...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №369; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Dating: Earlier titles were "Maro's Diary" and "From the Artist's Diary".

1909

He writes a poem "A shepherd" and a poetic dedication to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №190, p. 1-11; Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 166.

1909

Dr. Jashi examines him and advises that due to weak lungs, he should quit smoking, limit alcohol consumption, eat well, and drink one litre of milk per day.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to mother, Makrine Adeishvili, N. Tabidze "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 162.

1909

His brother, Abesalom, writes a letter to their mother, Makrine Adeishvili, informing her of Dr. Jashi's advice to Galaktion. He mentions that with the 20 roubles he received, he had trousers made for himself and Galaktion, and repaired Galaktion's torn shoes. He explains that they often cannot write letters because they usually lack the 7 kopecks needed to send them.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to mother, Makrine Adeishvili, N. Tabidze "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 162.

1909

Second Half

He writes an untitled poem "An oppressed nation under heavy burden...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 10-11.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written "from June 1909 to January 1910", and this poem is on the second page from the end.

1909

Second Half

He writes an untitled poem "Your inspiration trampled underfoot...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 10-11.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”, and this poem is on the second page from the end.

1909

Second Half

He writes an untitled poem “I love the beauty of ...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 11.

Dating: There is an inscription on the notebook in which this poem is written stating that this notebook contains texts written “from June 1909 to January 1910”, and this poem is on the second page from the end.

1909

After August

He edits the poem “A man from haut monde” with a red pencil and titles it as “A ghost from haut monde”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №195, p. 12; List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1, 2.

Dating: As the first version of the poem is included in the list of August 1909, the editing of the text must be of a later period.

1909 or later

In the notebook, he writes a catalogue of his Georgian and Russian-language books in alphabetical order and notes the prices next to them.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №73, p. 1-6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes a play whose main characters are Natela and Pirimze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №584, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “Romance” in Russian, dedicated to M. N.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №75.

Dating: The initials “M. N”. are understood to refer to the poet’s beloved Maro and appear in 1909 and subsequent years.

1909 or later

Under the pseudonym “Tsremli”, he writes an untitled poem: “It is evening... the moon, passionate with allure...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №66; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes an untitled poem “When the lute hums...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №50; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Note: In the autograph, the title “From the Motifs of the Factory” is written later.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “Firefly” (“It is night... now here, now there...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Gigantic Firefly”.

1909 or later

He translates Heinrich Heine’s poem “Spring” (“The waves of the river murmur softly...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №22; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Psyche” (“His heart beats, but in his hand...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №22, №364, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He translates poems by Heinrich Heine: “Doctrine” (“Beat the drum...”) and “The Secret” (“We do not moan...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №29; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes in Latin the opening words of the hymn to the Virgin Mary, sung on Holy Thursday and during Passion Week, which expresses the mother’s sorrow at the cross of Jesus. On the same page, he includes explanations of individual words.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №29; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “To My Ziulia” (“Look at the dawn, there on the horizon...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №33, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “The Earth Below, the Sky Above” (“When the sun crowns the hilltop...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №33, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “The Letter” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №33, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Note: The original title is “Письмо”.

1909 or later

He writes a poem “Music” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №33, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Note: The original title is “Музыка”.

1909 or later

He reads Gabrielle Reval’s Book “Gymnasium Schoolgirls” in Russian and makes excerpts in his notebook.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №310, p. 2.

Dating: The Book was published in Russian in 1909.

1909 or later

He reads Sergei Gusev-Orenburgsky’s short story “Children” in Russian and makes an excerpt.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №310, p. 1.

Dating: A Book published in 1909 is mentioned on the second page of the manuscript.

1909 or later

He reads Victor Hugo’s novel “Brother Against Brother” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №310, p. 1.

Dating: A Book published in 1909 is mentioned on the second page of the manuscript.

1909 or later

He reads Anatole France’s short story “The Street Merchant” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №310, p. 1.

Dating: A Book published in 1909 is mentioned on the second page of the manuscript.

1909 or later

In Marietta Shaginyan's Book "First Meetings", he writes word-for-word translations of the verses.

Source: MGL, t-607, Мариэта Шагинян, Первые Встречи, Москва, 1909, p. 5-24, 29, 31, 34, 37, 39-41, 43-47, 53, 55, 57, 61, 64, 72-84, 86-94, 98-107.

Note: He later uses these word-for-word translations in the poems "What Use Are Words? I Believe" and "The Tears of the Raven".

1910

Until 1910

Galaktion's poem "Thinking" is published in the 1910 Calendar.

Source: People's Calendar, 1910, p. 225.

January

The early 1910s

He is fascinated by Russian Symbolists: Konstantin Balmont, Andrei Bely and Alexander Blok.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, Fragments of Galaktionology, in the collection "Galaktion Tabidze – 125", Tbilisi, 2016, p. 58.

1910

The beginning of January or earlier

He writes an excerpt from the poem "New Year's" ("...And once again, alone, orphaned, I welcome the new year...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №220; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31.

Dating: On the verso of the page, there is a poem written before September 5, 1910.

1910

Until January 2

He writes a poem "To an actress" ("When captured by thought...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №379, p. 2; GTDA, №387, p. 1-2; GTDA, №387, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 35.

Dating: The magazine in which the poem was first published was released on January 2, 1910.

1910

January 2

Abesalom Tabidze sends a brief letter to his mother, informing her that Galaktion has decided against going to the village.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1573, p. 1-2.

1910

January 2

The poem “To an actress” (“When captured by thought...”) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №1, January 2, p. 5.

1910

Until January 17

He writes a poem titled “To the New Wave” (“The ever-persistent thought burned...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №534, p. 2; GTDA, №197, p. 1-2. Autograph, MGL, №7294; volume I mock design, №5760, p. 36; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 36; For dating: almanac “Akhali Talgha”, 1910, №1, January, p. 3.

Note: In the manuscript, the original title of the poem was “To the First Wave”.

Dating: Since the almanac was published on January 17, 1910, the poem must have been written before this date.

1910

Until January 17

He writes a poem “Poetry: (“Ah, don’t touch the lyre’s strings”).

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №3, January 17, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 37.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on January 17, 1910.

1910

17 January

The poem “Poetry: (“Ah, don’t touch the lyre’s strings”) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №3, January 17, p. 4-5.

1910

January 17

The poem “To a new wave” is published in the Almanac *New Wave*.

Source: Almanac “New Wave”, 1910, №1. p. 3; For dating: Абрамишвили А. З., Грузинская периодика: (Аннот. каталог грузинской периодики (1819-1917), Тбилиси, ТГУ, 1968, стр. 128.

1910

January 18

His closest friend, the poet Dimitri (Kuchu) Kavtaradze, commits suicide in the seminary; Galaktion suffers so much that he even thinks about committing suicide.

Source: Ioseb Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 38.

1910

After January 18

He dedicates the poem “Shanshe” to the memory of Dimitri (Kuchu) Kavtaradze.

Source: Autograph: National Centre of Manuscripts, №S 5188; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 245; For clarification of information: L. Tchrelashvili, magazine *Matsne, Enisa da Literaturis Seria*, 1981, №1, p. 176-177.

Dating: We date according to the time of death of the addressee.

Note: The original title of the poem was “Mirza”. The poet later changed the central character’s name and accordingly replaced “Mirza” with “Shanshe” throughout the text.

1910

Until January 25

He writes an untitled poem “I was born at dawn...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 161; For dating: Giorgi Chikobava, “Close to Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 53.

Note: Later, the poet took the beginning of the poem and made it the title “I was born at dawn” and it was published that way.

1910

January 25

At the funeral of his friend Dimitri Kavtaradze in Old Senaki, he recites the poem “I Was Born at Dawn...” The funeral takes on a protest character.

Source: Giorgi Chikobava, “Close to Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 53.

1910

After January 18

Due to Dimitri Kavtaradze’s suicide, he is so depressed that he gives up studying at the seminary and returns to the village. In this regard, he has conflict with the family members, who managed to take care of his education at the cost of great hardship. He thinks that if his mother and brother knew what suffering he went through for the past year, they would not be upset.

Source: Ioseb Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 38.

1910

After January 18

He dedicates the elegy “On the Tombstone” (“The breeze of the meadow clings to the cord...”) to the memory of his friend Kuchu Kavtaradze (Demon).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №532, p. 1-2.

Dating: We date according to the time of Kuchu Kavtaradze’s death.

1910

After January 18

He makes notes titled “Domestic Matters on Wild Affairs”, in which he discusses the “trial” of the suicide victim Kuchu Kavtaradze (pseudonym “Demon”) in the newspaper *Shinauri Sakmeebi* and, simultaneously, begins writing a poem on this theme: “Disturbed and stirred up, domestic affairs...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №578, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 629.

1910

After January 18

He sends a short letter to Kolau Nadiradze in Tbilisi, calling him Georgia’s greatest poet and referring to himself as a poet cast out by everyone.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-90; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1910

January 30

He makes a record in which his grave spiritual condition is reflected due to the death of Dimitri (Kuchu) Kavtaradze.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 177.

1910

January 31

Meliton Chogovadze, his beloved teacher at the Kutaisi Theological School, who encouraged Galaktion a lot and predicted a great future for him, died.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 114, 116.

1910

After January 31

He makes a record, which he dedicates to the recently deceased teacher Meliton Chogovadze. Galaktion characterizes the teacher as a deep connoisseur of native literature and a friendly person to students.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 114, 116.

1910

31 January or later

He writes a poem “On the grave” (“I have seen the grave of a sad poet...”), which he dedicates to the memory of Meliton Chogovadze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №167, p. 1, GTDA, №336, p. 1.

Note: The dedication initially read “To D. D”. Only the initial of Meliton Chogovadze’s name is indicated.

Dating: We date according to the time of Meliton Chogovadze’s death.

1910

January

For the theological seminary, he writes an essay titled “Giorgi the Brilliant”, receiving a grade of 4+. The teacher, Onifante Gamzardia, highly praises Galaktion’s abilities in the commentary, noting that the author is skilled at conveying a great deal concisely and vividly. He highlights that the language is purely literary, the description of historical realities is unique, and that reading such a composition is a pleasure.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №319, p. 1-4.

1910

January

He writes a poem titled “Hymn” (“Oh, sky, sky!..”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №324, GTDA, №611, p.1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27.

February

1910

Until February 7

He writes a poem “From the actor’s diary”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7728; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 38.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on February 7, 1910.

1910

February 7

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the poem “From the actor’s diary”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №6, February 7, p. 9.

1910

February 12

He writes an untitled poem “I was writing quietly, with heavenly wings...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №147, p. 1.

1910

Until February 21

He writes a poem “I am looking for ... in the struggle”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5552. №7729; GTDA, №363, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 39.

Note: The title is crossed out in the autograph.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on February 21, 1910.

1910

February 21

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a poem “I am looking for ... in the struggle”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №8, February 21, p. 13.

1910

February 21

In his notebook, he writes in Russian the text “What Is the Significance of Church Sacraments in a Christian’s Life”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №105, p. 1-16.

1910

February 21 or later

On the last page of the theological text written in Russian in his notebook, he adds the poetic phrase, “And with you, let the beloved sing carefree”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №105, p. 1-16.

1910

Until February

He writes a poem “A dream on a rock”.

Source: Volume I mock design, №5757, p. 387; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 38; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 40.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “The sky has been filled with stars...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

February

An untitled poem “The sky has been filled with stars...” is published in the almanac “Chveni Nabiji”.

Source: Almanac “Our Step” 1910, №1, p. 11.

March

1910

March 1

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her son, Abesalom. She expresses concern about Galaktion’s studies, as his certificate from the seminary shows a grade of three. She asks him not to be upset with Galaktion but suggests that it would be good if he could make him understand the importance of his studies.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1511, p. 1-3.

1910

March 6

He writes a poem “You Will Not Die” (“The bright ray of dawn...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №462, p. 2.

1910

Until March 7

He writes a poem “Only nature”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №10, March 7, p. 5; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 41.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on March 7, 1910.

1910

7 March

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the poem “Only nature”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, March 7, №10, p. 5.

1910

Until March 28

He writes a poem “Demon” (“In the open garden, I wanted to pick a fresh flower...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №230, p. 2, GTDA, №641, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 134; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №13, March 28, p. 2.

Note: The poem can also be found with and without a title “From Demon’s Song” and with the beginning “Beauty in Orchard”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

Until March 28

He writes a poem “Oh, who hears my sighs...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 134; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №13, March 28, p. 2.

Note: In later editions, the author combined this poem with the poem “Demon”. It was published under the title “From the Demon’s Song” and also without a title.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

March 28

The poem “Demon” (“In the open garden, I wanted to pick a fresh flower...”) and “Oh, who hears my sighs...” are published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №13, March 28, p. 2.

Note: In the following editions, these poems are combined and published without a title: “In the open garden... a fresh flower...”.

1910

March 29

In the letter “Our Critics” published in the newspaper *Khalkhi* under the pseudonym “Menave”, Galaktion Tabidze is named among promising young poets.

Source: Menave, “Our Critics”, newspaper *Khalkhi*, 1910, №13, p. 1.

1910

March 30

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her sons, Abesalom and Galaktion. She prays that her sons do not bring shame upon themselves before God or men. She apologizes for not being able to send more than 20 roubles and expresses her concern that she has written to Galaktion multiple times but has not received a reply.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to her sons, GTDA, №1513, p. 1-4.

April

1910

April 1 or after

He writes a short essay about the work of the Russian artist, Mikhail Vrubel, on the occasion of his death.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 95.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Mikhail Vrubel’s death.

1910

April 6

He makes a note about the young artist Mikhail Vrubel, who was not properly appreciated during his lifetime.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 227.

Note: Russian painter Mikhail Vrubel died on April 1, 1910.

1910

Until April 7

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her son, Abesalom Tabidze. She informs him that she was expecting Galaktion, but in vain, and has not received his letter either. She reproaches them for disregarding their mother’s sorrow and worries. She asks them to study diligently, hoping that something will eventually help the family. She sends socks for both of them and asks that half of the fruit be given to Galaktion.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1506, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

1910

Until April 7

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her son, Abesalom Tabidze. She congratulates him on the resurrection of Christ and asks both him and Galaktion to study well for their exams. She sends sweet round loaves of bread and churchkheldas.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1508, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

1910

Until April 7

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her children, Abesalom and Galaktion. She is interested in knowing what grades Galaktion is getting in school; she advises Galaktion to show anything he intends to publish in the newspaper to his brother first.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to her sons, GTDA, №1509, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

1910

Until April 7

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of regards to her children, Abesalom and Galaktion. She regrets not being able to send them money earlier and is now only sending three roubles and two five-kopeck coins. She promises to send more if she manages to earn something.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to her sons, GTDA, №1510, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 545.

1910

April 7

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that with the 20 roubles they received from her, he and Galaktion had pants made, and in addition, he had Galaktion's torn shoes repaired. Responding to her complaints about why Galaktion hasn't been writing letters, he explains that they don't even have 7 kopecks for postage. He also writes that they won't be able to visit the village for Easter because their exams are starting soon, and they need to prepare.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1565, p. 1-3.

1910

April 8 or after

He writes a brief essay about the work of the Ukrainian theatrical figure, Marko Kropyvnytskyi, in connection with his passing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 93; GTDA, №232, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Mark Kropyvnytskyi's death.

1910

Until April 18

He translates Henrik Ibsen's play "Brand".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1150, p. 1; Autograph, GTDA, №582, p. 1; Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 16, GTDA, №455, p. 1-4; GTDA, №582, p. 2.

Note: There is an alternative title "Ash" in one autograph.

Dating: Since on April 18, 1910, the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* published the information that Galaktion Tabidze was translating this poem, the translation must have been started before that date.

1910

Until April 18

He begins to write a poem "Ah, what a mistake I made...", but does not complete it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He begins to write a poem with the title "The sun" ("The sun is scattered in rays...") but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He begins to write a poem with the title "Why did I fall in love" but stops right there.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He writes a title "Under the bush", but he does not begin to write a poem.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 17-18; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He dedicates a poem "I am dreaming" (Do not remind me, my Deity) to Eliko Tsereteli.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 17-18; Autograph, GTDA, №420, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

Note: The title "Spruce" is crossed out.

1910

Until April 18

He writes a title "Madonna", but he does not begin to write a poem.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 17-18; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He writes a poem entitled “Desdemona” (“My song with sincere feeling...”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 17-18; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He writes a new version of the poem “Desdemona”, giving it the title “Orphaned Grave” and beginning with the words: “Like the sorrow of the sky, it shimmered upon me...”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №233; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452.

1910

Until April 18

He writes a poem “At the cemetery” (“We longed for the sun, we sighed...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 42; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №16, April 18, p. 3.

Note: The poem is published in some editions under the title: “Raise the sun up, up!”.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on April 18, 1910.

1910

April 18

The poem “At the cemetery” (“We longed for the sun, we sighed...”) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №16, April 18, p. 3.

1910

April 18

The information is being published in the section ‘Theatre news’ of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* about the translation of Henrik Ibsen’s play ‘Brand’ by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №16; For noting: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Raisa Chikhladze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 538.

Note: “M. Tabidze” is written instead of “G. Tabidze” in the magazine. However, Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Raisa Chikhladze confirms that these works were translated by Galaktion indeed.

1910

April 26

He goes to his native village Chkvishi.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 181.

May

1910

Until May 8

Near the Georgian theatre, he meets Ioseb Grishashvili, who informs him that Grigol Robakidze has invited him to participate in a literary evening at the Georgian theatre and intends to recite the poem: “Dear lamb, don’t get cold”. Galaktion is surprised by this choice because, in his opinion, it is a street poem. Grishashvili responds that he knows, and that’s exactly his intention. He explains where the phrase comes from. When a lady would walk past the idle merchants sitting in taverns, shouts would start from the taverns: “Don’t get cold, Barashkajan”. The embarrassed woman would quicken her pace, and the street would echo: “Don’t get cold, don’t get cold”. Finally, when the woman would disappear, there would be a collective raucous laughter from the taverns. Galaktion remains of his opinion, but Grishashvili says that he doesn’t care; what matters is that the people will like it and there will be applause. Galaktion realizes that Grishashvili will not change his mind and thinks, let the madman do as he wishes.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 20-21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545; *Sakhalkho* Gazeti, 1910, May 8, №2, p. 1.

Note: In the review published in issue № 4 of the *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, the poem “Dear lamb, don’t get cold”, read by Ioseb Grishashvili at the evening event, is negatively reviewed.

Dating: Grigol Robakidze’s evening event at the Georgian theatre took place on May 8, 1910.

1910

Until May 9

He writes a poem “Nocturnal butterfly” dedicated to El. N.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №967, GTDA, №970, p. 94; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 44; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №18, May 9, p. 2;

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on May 9, 1910.

1910

May 9

The poem “Nocturnal butterfly” is being published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №18, May 9, p. 2.

1910

Until May 16

He is fascinated by a 17-year-old girl named Maro and dedicates the untitled poem “What a wonderful dew it was”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 120; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №19, May 16, p. 10.

Note: An early version of the poem had the title “Dew”. Maro’s surname is not known, but we found out that her father was Armenian, and her mother was Russian.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

May 16

The poem “What a wonderful dew it was” is being published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №19, May 16, p. 10.

1910

May 18

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, informing her that Galaktion is no longer staying with relatives and is now living separately. Therefore, he needs money for rent and expenses. He asks her to send 13 roubles.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1576, p. 2-3.

1910

Spring

In one of the halls located on Sapiorebi Street what is now Tabukashvili Street, Niko Sul Khanishvili tests Galaktion’s voice. He likes its velvety and clear alto quality, which he says will develop into a baritone as the person ages. He accepts the owner of this voice as a member of his choir.

Source: MGL, d-447, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158-159; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 256.

June

1910

Until June 6

He writes a poem “Morning” (“An Endless, Turbulent Lake...”).

Source: Autographs: 6630; 8715; GTDA №141, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 45.

Note: The poem is also known under the title “May morning”.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on June 6, 1910.

1910

June 6

A poem “Morning” is being published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №22, June 6, p. 4.

1910

June 6

In the letter “Fate of Georgian Young Poets” published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* under the pseudonym “Nari”, Galaktion Tabidze is named among young talented lyricists and the wish was expressed that for further development, magazines and newspapers should provide such young people with more information about the new directions of world literature.

Source: Nari, “The Fate of Young Georgian Poets”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №22, June 6, p. 11-12.

1910

Until June 13

He writes a poem “Flowers” (“I was twisting flowers into a wreath”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 121; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №3, June 13, p. 23;

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

June 13

A poem “Flowers” (I was twisting flowers into a wreath) is being published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №23, June 13, p. 3.

1910

Until June 20

He writes a poem “Blue sky”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 1; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №24, June 20, p. 5.

Dating: The poem “Bitter sadness does not leave me” which is written after this text in the same notebook, was already published on June 20, 1910, in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

1910

Until June 20

He writes a poem “Poet” (“Far away, on the top of the mountain, a song is heard...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 2; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №24, June 20, p. 5.

Dating: The poem “Bitter sadness does not leave me” which is written after this text in the same notebook, was already published on June 20, 1910, in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

1910

Until June 20

He writes a poem “A Song” “Bitter sadness does not leave me”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 4; GTDA №231, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 46; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №24, June 20, p. 5.

Dating: The issue of the magazine in which the poem was first published was released on June 20, 1910.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled.

1910

June 20

An untitled poem “Bitter sadness does not leave me” is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №24, June 20, p. 5.

1910

June or earlier

He writes a poem “Spring flowers” (“Embroidered with a thousand of colours...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №138, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 47; For dating: magazine *Nakaduli* (for adults), 1910, №8, June, p. 15.

Note: The opening line, “Do Not Touch This Flower”, is crossed out.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

June or earlier

He writes a poem “Lullaby” (“Sleep, child, peacefully...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №138, p. 2; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 47.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem published in June 1910.

1910

June

An untitled poem “Embroidered with a thousand of colours...” is published in the magazine *Nakaduli*.

Source: Magazine *Nakaduli* (for adults), 1910, №8, p. 15.

July

1910

July 4

A poem “Downpour” (“When the sun... the top...”) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №26, July 4, p. 2.

1910

July 10

Mikheil Adeishvili sends a letter to his relative, Makrine Adeishvili, writing that her son, Galaktion, borrowed 12 roubles and 25 kopeks from the addressee a long time ago and has not yet repaid it. He asks her to pay off the debt on his behalf.

Source: Mikheil Adeishvili's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1594, p. 1-2.

August

1910

August 1

He leaves Chkvishi.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 181.

1910

After August 1

He cooperates with magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* on a regular basis.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №3470-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

Note: Ioseb Imedashvili is mentioned by name in the source.

Dating: A letter sent by Galaktion Tabidze to Ioseb Imedashvili after August 1, 1910, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1910

After August 1

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Tbilisi to Ioseb Imedashvili. He asks the latter to send the cooperation ticket of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* so that he can freely attend the theatre and other institutions. He informs that he has to stay in Kutaisi for a long time due to various reasons. Galaktion sends a stamp and address: Pavle Saghirashvili's house, Meskheta street turn, Kutaisi. He promises to provide reviews for the magazine if he trusts his impartiality.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №3470-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 527.

Note: Ioseb Imedashvili is mentioned by name in the source.

1910

August 26

He sends two poems and a short letter to Ioseb Imedashvili, the editor of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* in Tbilisi. He expresses his regret that fate has assigned him the role of a simple village teacher. He hopes to at least send folk poems from the village.

Source: Koba Imedashvili, "The Great Bright", magazine *Tsiskari*, 1976, №9, p. 104.

1910

Until August 31

He receives a letter sent by his mother from Chkvishi, in which she reproaches him for not writing letters.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1237, p. 1-2.

1910

August 31

From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his mother through his relative Gigo from Chkvishi. He writes that he had previously sent a letter informing her that he needs 10 roubles for an exam, which will likely take place between September 1 and 15.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1237, p. 1-2.

1910

August or earlier

Under the collective title "Spring Motifs", he writes poems: "Wing-stirred, full of joy, the gentle breeze whispers to me...", "On the Flower's Heart" ("Dew trembles on the flower's heart..."), and "From the Window" ("What a warm day... the sun shines brightly...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №228, GTDA, №610, p. 2; GTDA, №624, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is included in a list compiled no later than August 1910.

1909-

1910 August

He translates a scene from Goethe's "Faust". The action takes place by the seashore and features a dialogue between Faust and Mephistopheles.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №634, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a one-act play in verse titled "Oh, Days... Days". The characters are: the official Vakhtang Mamulishvili, his wife Ketevan, their daughter Nino, and the teacher George.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem in Russian titled "At the Cemetery", dedicated to "D. K-dze" and signed as "G. T. Tsremli".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The poem starts with the words "Тихо и печально у твоей могилы" "У могилы" and "Весною".

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “The Poet” (“Soaring toward the dawn... sweet, beautiful...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the title “In Blue Eyes” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the title “The Breeze and the Thought” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the title, the word “Sorrow” is crossed out.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing an untitled poem: “I steer a boat into the raging sea...”..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №368, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem: “To the mountain peaks, the fields, and the meadows...”..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №368, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

With the dedication “To N”, he writes a poem “The Last Rays” (“I did not wish, to part...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №368, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Over the course of two days, he visits the apartment of his former teacher, Trifon Japaridze, several times but fails to meet him, so he leaves a note.

Source: Copy of the letter, autograph, GTDA, №365, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Appear to Me” (“Do you remember, so sincerely, with such admiration...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №323, p. 2; GTDA, №350, GTDA, №635, p. 3; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: One version begins with the words: “It has been a long time, quietly buried in the grave I laid...”.. The initial titles, “Waiting” and “Spring Motifs”, are crossed out. In another autograph, the title “At the Cemetery” was added later.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the miniature piece “The Letter” (“Newly blossomed...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №302; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the titles “In the Evening...” and “Tell a Tale” are crossed out.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “The Torrent” (“When the sun touches the peak...”), dedicated to his Maro.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1213, p. 2; GTDA, №198, GTDA, №321, p.1, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 90; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: Initially, the dedication was marked with the initials “M. N”.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Homeland” (“Homeland, I love your...”) but stops shortly after.

Note: Autograph, GTDA, №321, p.1, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “On the Tombstone” (“I am a boat on the vast sea...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 1; GTDA, №321, p. 1, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the second autograph, the poem begins with: “Here rests one who, with steadfast struggle...”..

1909-

August 1910

He begins translating Mikhail Lermontov’s poem “The Caucasus” (“And the Caucasus mountains...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №321, p. 1, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “May” (“Quiet sorrow, stirring melancholy...”) but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №321, p. 1, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

On the page, he writes a list of his lyrical poems under the title “Melodies”, which includes: “Oh, I Beg You, If Again”, “Hey, Gondolier”, “Secrets of the Night”, “I Do Not Grieve, My Beauty”, “I Remember, I Stood Motionless”, “The Cloud”, “The Brightness of Day, the Sorrow of Night”, “A Rose Blooms for Her”, “The Sun Will Rise Again in the Azure Sky”, “The Demon”, “Exhausted, Weary”, “In Blue Eyes”, “Could It Be the Shadow That the Sun Cast”, and “Above Me, the Sky Was Joyful”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №280; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym “Tsremli”, he writes a poem “Romance” (“For the last time, the rays of the sun...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №43; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Language” (“I listened to the mysterious whispers of nature...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №213; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The original title was “Native Language”, but it was later changed to “The Hyperbolic Language of Revolution”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Evening” (“We sat by the seaside...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №213; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: Later, a second title, “By the Seaside”, is added.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “It’s Spring... It’s May...” (“Flaming strings shimmer...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №210; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an impromptu poem dedicated to his seminary friends, titled “The Walls” (“The beauty of the day no longer reaches us...”). The poem conveys the idea that the seminary walls have claimed many victims and will continue to claim more.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №207, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “To I. Evdoshvili” (“Traveler, do not dwell on misfortune...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №57, p. 1; GTDA, №201, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The revised version of the poem begins with: “Enough, do not dwell on misfortune...”..

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “My Song” (“I write... thought and sorrow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №57, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Do Not Sing” (“A song of suffering... my destiny...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №57, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem in Russian titled “Autumn Motifs”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №57, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Waiting” (“I was waiting for you, my beloved...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №7; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128..

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem without a title (“O Beauty, why are you staring at the flow of the river waves...”) but does not complete the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins translating Konstantin Balmont's poem titled "Descending Rays" ("Oh, adornment of the twilight sky...") but soon abandons the translation.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled "In the Darkness of Night" ("The distant expanse of the sky has been covered by darkness...") but soon crosses out the title and abandons the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem without a title ("The sea waves rest in silence...") but stops after the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem "I Condemn the Repressed Feeling" ("The life has already cast its arrow...") but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №3, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem "Memory" ("In the realms of memories, soaring...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №4, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem ("I want the wave to crash against...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №4, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He notes down the titles “Glacier” and “Buried” (to Ip. Vartagava) but does not start writing the texts themselves.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

With the inscription “Picture” beneath, he begins writing a poem titled “Summer Night” (“Look at the arc of the sky”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Idyll” (“Summer night... do you remember, beautiful”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “In the Coffin” (“Who can, in my heart”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He starts translating a poem titled “From Byron” (“Farewell!.. And if Heaven Receives...”) but stops after the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins translating a poem titled "From Byron" ("Oh, the soul is troubled...") but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem ("It frolics, sparkles, delights, and rejoices...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №16, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins translating George Byron's poem "The Gladiator" ("From the brother, ruthlessly heart-stricken..."), but does not complete it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №19, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled "Hymn" ("One solace and aspiration...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №46, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the neatly copied text of the poem "Hymn" ("One solace and aspiration..."), he adds a comment noting that he read this poem at a gathering where his basic idea was criticized. He reflects that the main message of the work might indeed be worthless to those who disregard our past.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №46, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Violets and Roses” (“If I had wings, with delight...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №133, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the titles “Spring Has Come to Us” and “It Is Spring” are crossed out.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “From the Diary” (“The day is surrounded by melancholy...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №149, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “From the Diary” (“Poor slave, your fate is...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №149, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem (“Ah, Muse, you see the fading star in the sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №149, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem (“For a long time I have become acquainted with the face of death...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №149, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem dedicated to Arsena Jorjashvili titled “Ar. J-shvili” (“I remember, as if standing trepid...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №152, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “Jorjiashvili”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Melody” (“Oh, I implore you, if you still honour...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №174, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “Homeland”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a play with the characters Lola and Fairy.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №181, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an episode of a fable (“Garments do not resemble the previous...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №181, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The characters in the fable are Fox, the king, his daughter, and the son-in-law.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “At Dawn” (“The morning has dawned as a trail... still with grandeur...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №184, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem (“In the blue eyes...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №280, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym 'Гал-Лилей' (Gal-Lilei), he writes a poem in Russian titled "Осень" ("Autumn") ("О, день печальный, О, сумрачный день...") ("Oh, sorrowful day, Oh, gloomy day...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №287, p. 1; №289, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym "Accordi", he writes a poem titled "A Georgian Woman" ("I love when with a lute in hand.") and as an epigraph, he precedes it with an entire stanza from Nikoloz Baratashvili's poem "The Fate of Kartli": "Oh, Mothers, Forever Blessed...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №339, p. 1-4; GTDA, №501, p. 3-13; №563, p. 1; №970, p. 47-61; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, he later added alternative titles to the poem: "Sorrow of Georgia", "Child and Mother", and "The Woman was Fighting the Barricades". The poem is accompanied by a footnote remarking that it is incorrect to consider the idea of the "Georgian woman" outdated.

1909-

August 1910

Under the note "Dedicated to the Great Contemporary Poet", he writes various episodes of the poem "Melody" ("I Sang a Mournful Tune...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №340, p. 1-2; GTDA, №353, p. 3-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem ("Slave, tormented by the environment...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №344, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The text was later included in the poem "Epoch".

1909-

August 1910

With the inscription "Legend" underneath, he writes two sections of the poem "Amirani" ("Do not trample down a man...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №353, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled "Sonnet" ("You, far from me, to my troubled soul...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №363, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing an untitled poem ("The sea is the heart... a single powerful wave...") but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №363, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a one-act play in verse titled "Woe, Days... Days...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The characters in the play are: the official Vakhtang Mamulashvili, his wife Ketevan, their daughter Nino, and the teacher Georges.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym 'Г. Т. Цремли' (G. T. Tsremli), he writes a poem in Russian titled "Весною" ("In Spring") "Тихо и печально у твоей могилы..." ("Quietly and sadly by your grave...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was "У могилы" ("By the Grave").

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem ("Oh, if with you too, celestial soul...") but does not complete it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №387, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Semion Nadson's style inspires him to write a poem "Life" ("Do not trust its kind face, its charm..."), but he does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №390, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem "Mother" ("What a warm day... the sun is shining brightly...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №390, p. 2; GTDA, №610, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem "To M. N". ("A black shadow, stern and cautious...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №404, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the title "From a Diary" and precedes it with an epigraph from Semyon Nadson's words: "How little we have lived, and how much we have endured".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №404, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the first scene of the dramatic work "The Feudal Lord", whose characters – a father and son – discuss the old and the new eras.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №423, p. 1-12; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title options for the work were "The Ancient Feudal Lord" and "Old and New".

1909-

August 1910

With an inscription “Fantastic Fragments” underneath, he dedicates the dramatic work “Three Pictures” to the memory of Yulia T-shvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №456, p. 1-4; GTDA, №957, p. 1-2; №1192, p. 1-2; №636, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The characters are: Tamara, Amors, and Spirits.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an excerpt from a play whose characters are Adam and Eve (“Glory to the Creator of the world...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №475, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

In the introduction to the poem “A Georgian Woman”, he makes a note about Georgian women (“I cannot help but say a few things...”). He does not agree with the opinion that Georgian women are only beautiful in appearance but ideologically backward.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №501, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Young Flower” (“I lay on the meadow, sad and contemplative...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №530, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “In the Dance Perkhuli” (“When the crowd, with rapturous pleasure...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №534, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the second part of the poem without a title (“The dark is torn... the shadowed meadow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №551, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Wings” (“Give me wings, give me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №588, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Fierce Genius” (“It is dawn... the constellation of stars...”), which is prefaced by the words of Alphonse de Lamartine: “Intense genius always follows me / It takes away my solace and tranquillity”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №593, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “To the Graves” (“How captivating and enchanting is the May night...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №613, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “The Song” (“To one far from me, exiled...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №5, p. 2; №613, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 40; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In one autograph, the poem is titled “Sonnet”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Red...” (“We are weary on the path of life...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №613, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a play without a title, set in the family of a wealthy Georgian intellectual named Petre. In the play, Petre’s wife falls in love with a foreigner whom Petre has invited as a tutor for their child.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №632, p. 1-2; GTDA, №321, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “The Eagle and Love” (“Nothing can halt the surging avalanches...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №632, p. 1-2; GTDA, №321, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem “I have given my cold body to the grave...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №639, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Romance to...-s” (“I awaited you, beloved... in torment and unrest...”) inspired by Nina Grisi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №639, p. 2; GTDA, №208; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an essay titled “Vakhang VI”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №640, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a story titled "Friends". The main characters are students: Vasiko and Gigo. The action takes place in a school, where the teacher's foolish actions exacerbate the already tense relationship between the two children.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №721, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins working on a poem with the theme of sacrifice ("Do not forget his fate...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №728, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem "Spring is coming..." ("I desire to believe only in you among other gods...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №733, p. 1; GTDA, №610, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled excerpt from Chapter XI of a poem ("Every faint point, every instance...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №742, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled "Ia" (Violet) ("I will congratulate you, lovely one, on spring...") but stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №754, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled "Sonnet" ("Do you remember, my lovely, how we spoke?") but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №754, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem without a title (“You, my friend, are my sweet hope...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №754, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem dedicated to Nino S. titled “Hyacinth” (“The day’s grace no longer reaches you...”) but stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №786, p. 2; GTDA, №1127, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the second autograph, the addressee is indicated as “M. N”.

1909-

August 1910

He starts writing an untitled poem (“But I can’t forget those days...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №904, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “The Reed in the Nettle” (“Behold, the East has reddened...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №942, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem untitled (“At dawn, when the morning star...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №956, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “The Grave” (“I remember the evening... how extraordinary it was...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №405, p. 1-2; GTDA, №563, p. 1; GTDA, №458, p. 1; GTDA, №956, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In other autographs, the poem begins with the words: “Ah, if only you knew...”, “When a flower at the cemetery...”, or “The World Has Lost One Flower...”. In one autograph, the title “Passed Away” and the dedication “To N” are crossed out, and the title “Sonnet” is written instead.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Memory” dedicated to L. (“I stand alone, amidst old ruins once more...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №965, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the inscription “Legend”, he writes a poem titled “In the Monastery” (“On the mountain peak... far from the village...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 7-9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a synopsis of a five-act dramatic poem titled “In the Monastery” and the poem itself, which consists of 26 chapters.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 10-14, 16-41, 43-45, 62-64, 67-68, 83; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The characters are: Abbot Father Ioane, monks Petre and Tornike, young monks Midia and Giorgi, Iakob, the children of Taarisa and Kaikhosro, Irakli and Nino, God, angels, a demon, peasants, and women.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Sulamith” (“Someday I will invent your precious name again...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 15; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He translates a poem from Byron without a title (“What is everlasting glory...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 46; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem “In Solitude” (“I wish to pray... in the twilight of solitude I gather...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 66; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Stream of Thoughts” (“I am a dream and you...”) and stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 66; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “The Oath of the Prophet” (“Listen to me, the voice of the past still echoes in the heart...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №96, №970, p. 70-71; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “The Oath”, “Before Storm”, “Evening”, “The Prophet’s Words” and “The Swan’s Song”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem without a title (“I asked for one kiss, I asked with passion...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 73; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem without a title (“Do you love me or not, tell me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 73; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem: “Here is the heart, here is life”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 195, p. 7; Autographic list, GTDA, №970, p. 75-77; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He lists his works in a catalogue. The list includes 62 works: the poem “A Fatal Thought”, the dramatic excerpt “Three Pictures”, “Hey, Gondolier”, “Song”, “Behold This Heart, Behold Life”, “Poetry”, “The Grave”, “The Crown”, “I Remember Standing in Awe”, “To Your Grave”, “To a Friend”, “Environs are Silent... the Moon from the Sky”, “To Whom I Swore Love”, “The Poet’s Grave”, “Cloud”, “The Bell Rang”, “Life and Death”, “Excerpt from K. Tetmajer”, “Hyacinth”, “A Rose Will Open for”, “I Was Looking For Your Caress in Vain”, “Autumn Evening”, “The Soul is Restless”, “Autumn”, “Dream”, “Do Not Tell Me He is Dead”, “In Solitude”, “Autumn Storm”, “Have You Experienced the Dark Night?”, “Thick Cloud, Black and Dark”, “The Moon Shines”, “When the Nightingale at Dawn”, “Romance”, “Like a Swan”, “Night”, “Breeze”, “Mortal”, “Thought”, “In Expectation of Spring”, “Rosebuds”, “At the Cemetery”, “It Doesn’t Bring You Joy, My Soul”, “Evil Genius” by La Martine, “Sorrow”, “To the Poet”, “Moonlit Night”, “The bright belongs to the day, while sadness – to the night”, “The Ignorant, Unfathomable Crowd”, “Expectation”, “From the Artist’s Diary”, “I Asked for One Kiss”, and “Do You Love Me or Not?”.

Source: Autographic list, GTDA, №970, p. 75-77; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

With the inscription “Fantasy” underneath, he writes a poem titled “Love” (“Across the sea, far, far, on a desolate island...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 84-90; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title option for the poem was “The Warrior”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Sonnet” (“Oh, I do not want that love...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 91-92; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem “Immortal Soul” (“On the rays of the sun, on the silent mountains...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 100; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Cain” (“Cain is tormented by envy...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 101-109; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a five-act comedy titled “Sashka Prantishvili”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №58, p. 1-4, №970, p. 110-114; Autograph, GTDA, №582, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The characters are: Sashka Prantishvili, his friends Irakli, Ioseb and Datiko, the elderly Colonel Platon Feodalov, and his daughters: Maro and Ninutsa.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “In Search of Amour” (“The demon stood sad and thoughtful...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 116-123, 184-197; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The poem has a later title added as “The Lonely Soul”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem without a title on the subject of Russian church services in Georgian churches (“I was in Sioni, in Sioni. Akaki does not tell lies...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 114-115; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem without a title (“The prophet strummed the lyre with lamentation...”) and stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 127; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Melodies” (“I yearn toward you from life...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 127; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Death” (“When among the damp walls located...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 128; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

Until September 1910

He begins writing a poem “The Poet” (“To the sound and tone of your celestial lyre...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 129-130; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem from Bodenstedt (“Before us, a flower had bent...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 970, p. 133; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128..

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem without a title (“Tell me, why does the heavens not captivate you...”), but crosses out the third stanza and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 141; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem “Sonnet” (“Do not forget me, hunted by all”), but crosses it out and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 145; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem without a title (“Friends, never as...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 150; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, above the title of the poem, it initially reads “Ali Yusuf” and then “Panin”. It is unclear who these individuals are and what their connection to the text might be.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem without a title (“For the last time, I wish to test my fortune...”) and presents it in the form of a distinctly expressed graphic representation.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 153; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Poetry” (“To the child, shining with pure hope...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 154-157; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes the chapters III to X of an untitled poem. One of the main characters in the work is Maro.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 173-178; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem (“Sorrow called me, mist has obscured...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 164; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “The First Wave” (“The lake, beautiful, grew turbulent...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 165-167; Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In different versions, the poem begins in various ways: “I listened to the quiet sea’s silence, filled with sorrow...”, “My song was carried far away by the storm...”, and “When the boundless and immeasurable expanse of the sea...”.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “At Midnight” (“Oh night, night, I remember how harshly...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 170; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “In the Waves” (“Where gently the distant space...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 172; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing the poem “The Statue of Napoleon” (“With Arms Crossed, He Gazed...”), dedicated to the actor Kote Meshki.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 179, GTDA, №230, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In one autograph, the title is “Napoleon”, and in the margin, the word “Death” is written. Kote Meshki performed the role of Napoleon in the 1910s.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an essay in Russian about the ancient Athenian statesman Aristides, extensively reviewing his relationship with Themistocles.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 201-204; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Rain” (“These are tears, spilled from the eyes of the sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1127, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

With the inscription “On a Biblical Tune” beneath, he begins writing a poem titled “To the Celestial Tune” (“Oh, I have endured much moaning and wailing...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1127, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title option for the poem was “Everything is pointless”.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “To a Biblical Tune” (“Who appears in the desert, what is seen?”) but stops shortly after and crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №582, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: An alternative title is “My Madonna”, while the titles “Torquato Tasso” and “Praise of Praises” are crossed out.

1909-

August 1910

Under the title “Once... in the Evening”, he writes a one-act play in verse with the characters: Ketevan, her daughter Nino, the teacher Petre, and the poet Toma.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Song” (“After so many tortures and so much torment...”) but soon abandons it and crosses everything out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the subtitle “Idyll”, he writes a poem titled “Stream” (“From the depths of the mountain, it rushes...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym G. Phazeli, he begins writing a poem titled “Romance” (“The sun scatters its rays... the wind whispers...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1166, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the note “Fable”, he begins writing a novel titled “Galia” (“The bird trapped inside pleaded with Galia.”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1166, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

Under the note “Dream”, he writes a poem titled “New Year” (“I am alone, black thoughts...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1168, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Two Flowers” (“One at the source’s edge among a bunch of flowers...”) but soon abandons it and crosses everything out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title option for the poem was “Orphaned Boat”.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “On a Biblical Tune” (“The days have passed...”) but stops right there and crosses everything out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “Pharaoh”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Poet” (“On the wing of dreams, he shed tears of relief...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title option for the poem was “Smile”.

1909-

August 1910

With the note “In the Album”, he begins writing a poem titled “Ashes” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1161, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Dedicated to Maro” (“As the days draw closer...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1168, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a sonnet titled “Cry” (“We will no longer see this evening today...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1168, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

With the note “To Our Idle Youth” beneath, he writes a poem titled “Melody” (“Let us drink, brothers, let us drink...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1169, p. 2; GTDA, №376, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “Song of the Drunkard”, “Only in Wine”, and “Contemporary Song”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem dedicated to Ilia Chavchavadze titled “At the Poet’s Grave” (“Innocent child, filled with sorrow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1182, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “Poetry” (“No... it is not trampled underfoot...”) but soon abandons it and crosses everything out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1183, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Poetry” (“In the depths of the forest, I confided to the breeze...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1183, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He begins writing a poem titled “The Crowned One” (“The king did not sleep when...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1183, p. 1; GTDA, №325, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: One of the possible titles for the poem might have been “Chaos”, which is written in the middle and crossed out. One autograph begins with the words, “So, You Can’t Tell Me Anything?”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Homeland” (“Bathed and cleansed in blood...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №325, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem “Praise of Praises” (“I sit by the window, fulfilled...”), prefacing it with his own translation of a phrase by Alphonse de Lamartine as an epigraph.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №325, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: The original title of the text was “Emma”.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “In Spring, Only in Spring!” (“Ah, I love it when in the glade...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1213, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “Spring” (“Lovely meadow, carefree...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1183, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a poem titled “May” (“A gentle breeze whispers to the forest leaves, it caresses...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1213, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes an untitled poem (“You have endured the dark, gloomy night...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1217, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He writes a drama titled “My Heart is My Homeland”, with the characters being: the foreign teacher Sasha Duncan, the foreign poet Rigolius, the noble Ilia Amirjanov, his wife Tamari, and their daughter Nino.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №582, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

He starts writing a poem titled “On a Biblical Tune” (“Who is this appearing in the desert...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №582, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “The Praise of Praise”.

1909-

August 1910

Under the pseudonym G. Tskvitishvili, he writes a satirical poem titled “Georgian Nation” (“The Georgian nation desires happiness...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №612, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

August 1910

He writes an excerpt from a poem without a title (“In the morning, amidst the group of learners...”), featuring Lola as the main character. Lola is distinguished by her naturalness despite living abroad.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №770, p. 1; GTDA, №181, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

August 1910

He drafts an outline for a report on contemporary Georgian women and makes notes.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №770, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1909-

August 1910

On the page, he writes a list of his poems, which includes 91 entries, four of which are newly added: “The Black Shadow,” “A Flower Before Us,” “Cain” (an unfinished poem), and “Have You Experienced a Pitch-Black Night?” The remaining 87 are also included in a list compiled before September 5, 1910: “Hymn,” “Acute Genius” (from Lamartine), “Autumn” (dedicated to ...s), “The Sky has been filled with Stars,” “Napoleon” (“Silence is Unbroken...”), “To the Actress” (“The curtain is lifted... silence...”), “Sorrow,” “Dream” (“I will fly to foreign lands...”), “The Poet’s Grave,” “Don’t Storm, Do Not Pity Me,” “Poetry,” “Muse” (At midnight, Muse...), “I Remember, I Stood Motionless,” “The Grave” (A gentle butterfly flickers above), “In Solitude” (Once I searched, approached), “Hyacinth” (Under the bush, still and cautious), “In Vain I Sought Your Caress, Your Love,” “An Autumn Evening” (“I sit by the window, the flowers of the sky...”), “To Your Grave, Peaceful and Silent,” “I Desire” (When dreams lead to the future), “To the Poet” (Your string’s resonance), “O Patriot!” (O Patriot, Homeland has long endured trials...), “For a Long Time I Have Befriended the Face of Death, the Black Apparition), “Life and Death” (I remember on the trail), “The Autumn Storm Creeps and Howls,” “Your Soul Finds No Peace,” “Here Is the Heart, Here Is Life,” “We Buried” (A tender flower on an orphan’s grave), “The Cloud” (“Oh, do not block the sun’s rays...”), “A Man From Haut Monte,” “My Soul is Troubled by the Black Darkness,” “The Bell Rang,” “Fragment” (from K. Tetmajer), “I Await the Dawn, I Await the Sun’s Rays,” “The Vision,” “I Want Your Gentle Smile,” “When the Sky’s Expanse Spreads,” “Love” (Fantasy), “On the Words of the Poet,” “To a Friend” (Again that sorrow, again the groaning), “Amour,” “The Statue,” “Praise of Praises,” “To the Poet” (And if again into the soul’s depth), “The Clock” (Satire), “Rhymes,” “Hush Your Voices, Villains!,” “Darkness Covers the Outspread World,” “Fantasy” (Sweet Dream and Bliss), sonnet: “I Do Not Grieve, My Beauty,” “To the Sealed Sky I Do Not Ask for Aid,” “Spring Motifs,” “The Storm,” “When I Look at Another’s Grave,” “To the Memory of

Chaladideli," "The Cross," "Evening," "The Poet and Sorrow," "Flying Through Memories," "The Demon" (At midnight on the lap of the sky...), "The First Wave," "Secrets of the Night," "Mukhammas," "The Wreath," "The Moon Shines Brightly," "When the Nightingale at Dawn," and "Poetry".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №108, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

September

1910

September 3

He writes a poem "Song" ("Woman, do not delight another...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №142, p. 2.

1910

September 3

He dedicates the poem "The Poet" ("It is night... mist gazes down upon...") to Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №142, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: On the same page, there is another version of the poem that begins with the lines: "In the darkness of night, it seeks the light..."

1910

September 3

He writes a poem "Weak Leaf".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №142, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Spring Motifs" ("Ray. Necklace. Stream...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 139; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a story "The First Kiss".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the original titles were "Nia" and "From the Window". The text is signed with the pseudonym G. T-dze.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a poem titled “Cold at the Grave” (“I awaited only torment, rebuke...”) but writes only one page and then stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the title is crossed out, but no alternative title is written.

1910

Until September 5

He plans to write a one-act play titled “By the Bedside” but stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the title is crossed out, but no alternative title is written.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a play without a title, starting with the lines “She is getting married today, the one I love...”. The characters are Nino and a maid.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 6-7; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins translating Ibsen’s play “Brand” with the line “Over-lively Stream” but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the notebook, there is only the title and a couple of phrases.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a poem titled “Sun” (“The sun scatters into rays...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the notebook, there is only the title and a couple of phrases.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem titled “Alaverdi” (“The battle and hope have vanished...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 19; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He selects pseudonyms and marks the following options: “Lag-at”, “Galakttion”, “Meli Ton”, “Ton-K-Meli”, “Ktiontgala”, and “Niagatu”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 19; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a novel titled “The Poison of the Future”. Then he crosses out the old title and writes a new one – “In the Waves. Under this title, he writes a two-page introduction about the diminishing role of women in Georgia and signs it with the pseudonym ‘G. T.’ He then includes fragments from the first and second parts of the novel and lists the characters: Andro, Mito, Babo, Tasiko, Melano, Tedo.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 19-22; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The plot of the novel might be drawn from personal biography, as it discusses the relationship between a young girl and a poet who grew up together at a village teacher’s house during their childhood.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a short poem titled “Autumn” (“Oh quietly, quietly let me be...”), which he precedes with the Russian phrase “One day I woke up and suddenly realized that I am famous...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 24; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The epigraph’s Russian text is: “Я раз проснулся и был знаменитым”.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a poem titled “What, Loneliness” (“I am alone, all alone...”) and soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 25; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Memory” (“It’s night, abundantly illuminated...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 35-36; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

Under the pseudonym “Ia Tabidze”, he writes a poem titled “For Eliko” is written (“I dream that somewhere my melody...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 15-16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: At the top of the page, the words “I dedicate it to her” and “I dedicate it to Eliko” are crossed out. Later, the note “I Dedicate the Pen” is added (referring to Samson Pirtskhalava).

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing the poem “I Dreamed of You” (“I dreamed of you, as if in the mist...”) but soon stops and crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 38; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing the poem “Homeland” (“A strange smile on your face...”) but soon stops and crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 54; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing the poem “Raindrops” (“A drop said on the desolate field...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 39; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing the poem “The Leaf” (“To the storm, eerie, dreadful, and suspicious...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 39; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes the stanza “Nature is the mother of life...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №196, p. 40; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Summer Night” (“The playful breeze with excitement...”), dedicating it to “M. N”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №60, №196, p. 38-39; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 48; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №35, September 5, p. 9.

Note: The poem is titled “Night”, “Spring Night” in various publications.

Dating: By September 5, 1910, the poem had already been published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The Nightingale Flew Toward the Dawn”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To the Night’s Longing” (“The sun will rise again in the azure sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1028, p. 1; GTDA, №1169, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; List of poems, GTDA, №280, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the poem has the general title “Melodies” above it, while in one instance, it is untitled.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I Write... Thought and Sorrow...”, which he first dedicates to Ioseb Grishashvili, and then to Eliko Tsereteli.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №8, p. 2, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “I Dream...” and “My Dear!” as well as with the opening line “I Write... I Long for Thought and Sorrow...”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Oh, if the delicate soul in heaven is not granted relief...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Suicides’ Flower...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem titled “Evening” (“The luminary has hidden in the mountains...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 145-147; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, a second poem with the same title “Evening” has a beginning written out, while this one does not.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The Sailor’s Song” (“The boat drifts... we have abandoned...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The Wind”, which is part of “The Sailor’s Song”.

Source: GTDA, №151, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “O Storm, Return to Me” (“Oh, storm, in the spring...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1219, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Evil Spirit” (“No, I Cannot Look with Peace of Mind...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №359, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To Whomever Life’s Injustice...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Autumn” (“I am weary... the soul yearns for the longed-for rest...”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze had several poems titled “Autumn”, and in this manuscript, the beginning of the poem is not indicated, but it is noted that it is dedicated to a specific person (“I dedicate it to ...”).

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Your existence mimics the spring sun...”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Melody” (“The gentle breeze caresses...”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine’s poem “Let’s Flee, My Beloved...”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №2, p. 1, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine’s poem “Sent from the Sky in Wrath...”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №2, p. 1, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine’s poem “The Pine Tree at Their Grave...”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №2, p. 1, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine’s poem “The Prisoner’s Song”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №2, p. 1, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine's poem "Nestle Close Your Cheek to Mine..."..

Source: Record, GTDA, №2, p. 1, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine's poem "On the Pinnacle of the Southern Mountains..."..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine's poem "I Dreamed of the Emperor's Wife..."..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He translates Heinrich Heine's poem "Alone and Orphaned, Far in the Field and Village..."..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "He Played Melancholic Tunes..."..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To Elene" ("The pine awaits the grave of the heartbreaker...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №581, p. 2. Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Oh, how enchanting, sweet, and gentle..."..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №581, p. 2. Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Colour" ("Oh, I love your enchanting colour...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №581, p. 1. Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the title is crossed out.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Farewell".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "At the Grave" ("O grave, abandoned and desolate...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Is it the shadow, cast by the sun...".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Above Me the Sky Rejoiced...".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Weary, enfeebled, turned into a shadow...".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "O, let the burning sorrow and grief spread their wings as fate decrees".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Darling, Come Closer, Do You Not Remember Me...”..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Do Not Show Me a Cheerful Face Anymore”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Dawn” (“Look, it cooled down on the dome of the sky...”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Three Voices”: I “I Saw at the Graveyard...” II “The Melody is Heard...” III “Today at the Graveyard...”..

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To an actress” (“The curtain was raised... Silence has fallen...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №379, p. 1-2; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: An alternative beginning is “I was listening to him...”..

1910

Until September 5

Based on Anton Kandaurov’s painting “Abraham Looking at Sodom and Gomorrah”, he sketches the biblical Abraham with a sceptre in his hand, using a pencil.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №379, p. 2.

Dating: On the same page, there is a poem written before September 5, 1910.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Napoleon" ("I am immortal").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "I was looking forward to the bright ray of dawn in vain".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "In the Album, to Shutu" ("Ah, I too wish that at this time...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He dedicates the poem "To the Memory of a Demon" ("You rest insensible in your grave...") to his deceased friend, Kucha Kavtaradze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №365, p. 2; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Sorrow" ("Enveloped in the blackened folds of the night...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "What's new?".

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Sigh" ("A crowd ignorant towards my song...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "My Portrait" ("The one to whom I swore my love is in the grave...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №738, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In one of the manuscripts, the poem is untitled.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "May Night" ("How enchanting the night is...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He dedicates the poem "To a Friend" ("Don't, storm, don't have pity on me") to "A. D"..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №368, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He dedicates the poem "A Poet's Will" to the memory of his deceased friend Kuchu Kavtaradze.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Is It Spring?!" ("My dear, I do not want...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To I. Evdoshvili" (Passenger, do not think about misfortune).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "In the album" (Oh, friend, the whole sea is murmuring in your album...).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "New Year's thought" ("Again all alone...").

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31, GTDA, №407, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He dedicates the poem "To Life" ("Oh, let the dark, sorrowful grief...") to his friend Demon (Kuchu Kavtaradze).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 148; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the original title of the poem was "Storm".

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "A Georgian melody" (Don't wander in the depth of the forest at night).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №220; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: Later, the title "Forest Melody" is added.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Muse" (At night a muse...).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Grave" (A gentle butterfly hovers above me).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №289, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "A poet is dashing in the vortex of freedom forever free".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To Nino".

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The midnight is shining” (Freedom).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 42; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes an untitled poem “I wish to start a new life again!..”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №5; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 42; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The poem also appears under the title “Before a New Path” and with the opening line “Always Begin Life Anew...”..

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “He Strummed the Strings and the Melancholic Tones...”..

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №172, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 42; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the poem is later titled: “An Idle Song of a Charming Young Poet”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “In Solitude” (“I searched, I once came close...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 42; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Song” (“The sky is veiled with clouds, the wind blows from the north”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “A song” (“Opened at the edge of abyss”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To Your Tomb, Quiet and Still...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To a friend" ("I know, I know what you are thinking about or what you are looking forward to").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Don't tell me he is not alive".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "I wish" (When the dream towards the future).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To the poet" (To the voice of your strings).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Patriot!" ("Patriot, the homeland has been in ordeal for a long time...").

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "I have been friends with the death, dark ghost for a long time".

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Autumn Storm Roams, Buzzing..."..

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “We Have Buried” (“A delicate flower at the lonely grave...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1165, p. 1; GTDA, №462, p. 1; GTDA, №639, p. 1; GTDA №588, p. 1; GTDA №970, p. 99; GTDA, №196, p. 28; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 28, 32, №588, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The poem can also be found with different opening lines: “It Is a Peaceful Night, a Gentle Breeze...” and “There in the West, the Sun Sets...”..

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Dew Quivers on the Flower’s Heart...”..

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Sun, when your rays fall on my heart”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1219, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I love when the area is filled with flowers”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “A poet and a poppy”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The Nightingale and the Poppy” (“Are you alone?... What are you dreaming of...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №343, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32.

Note: There is another title “From the Window” as well.

Dating: The poem is written on the recto of the page, which contains a poem written before September 5, 1910.

1910

Until September 5

He writes the title of a novel “In the Blue Eyes” but does not continue writing it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №343, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32.

Dating: The poem is written on the recto of the page, which contains a poem written before September 5, 1910.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Lilac!”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №343, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The original title, “The Poet”, is crossed out.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Tell ...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Night thoughts” (“The moon is shining, enchanting melodies...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “The Atomic Team, Joyful... Slightly Touches the Horizon of the Sky...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №610, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Impromptu”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Poppy” (“Tell me, the dew in the spring...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №799, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910**Until September 5**

He writes a poem “An eagle and love”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910**Until September 5**

He writes a poem “From the barren” (“The exhausted village is sleeping deeply”).

Source: GTDA, №16, p. 3; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910**Until September 5**

He writes a poem “A biblical tune” (“I was rich, I was a coach”).

Source: GTDA, №16, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910**Until September 5**

He writes a poem “A violet” (“It was looking forward to the ray of the sun, acting up, and shimmering...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the original title of the poem was “Forest Leaves”.

1910**Until September 5**

Under the note “Idyll”, he writes a poem “Flowers” (“I wove crowns from flowers...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №374, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33.

Note: In the manuscript, the original title options for the poem were “Among the Flowers” and “I Adore the Flowers”.

1910**Until September 5**

He writes a poem “Easter epigrams”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I Was Writing Calmly with Celestial Wings of Inspiration...”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I Swear by the Gods of the Sky, There Is No...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №19, p. 2; GTDA, №158, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 32-33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In one autograph, the poem’s title is “Do Not Touch”, and the opening is revised to begin with the words: “When It Is Not, It Truly Is Not...”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Lament” (“Where eternal time and the shimmering of the sea...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 171; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “In the album” (“The beauty of the minutes gradually fades away...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №133, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I was asking for a kiss”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “I long for your gentle smile”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 78; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

In imitation of Konstantin Balmont, He writes a poem “O Holy God” (“When the expanse of the sky is unfolding...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 82-83; GTDA, №411, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In another autograph, the title is written as “From the Stage”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Love” (“Fantasy”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “About poet’s words”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To a friend” (“That sadness again, that sighing again...”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Romances” (“Tender moon is floating calmly...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №232, p. 1-3; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem dedicated to Eliko, titled “For Her I Love” (“Where the chalice of tender feelings...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 96-98; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the original title options for the poem were “In the Homeland” and “Spring in the Homeland”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Amur” (“Beautiful virgin!.”).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Statue” (“Do not touch the statue with your hands, do not ruin it...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 125-126; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33; GTDA, №970, p. 125-126; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “To a poet” (“And if in the depth of the soul...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 131-132; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He dedicates the poem “Rhythms” (“Give me wine, I thirst for wine...”) to N.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 135; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes the satirical poem titled “The Clock” (“The progressives were debating...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 134; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Keep quiet, you traitors!”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 136; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Romance” (“I do not grieve, my beauty, for the lost hope...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 137, 78; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the manuscript, the titles for the poem were “My Crown”, “Romance”, “Sonnet”, and “The Poet”, while in one instance, it was untitled “I do not grieve, my beauty...”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "To the heaven, reserved, I do not ask for help..."

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "The Storm" ("The sky is overcast. Drizzle, drip-drip...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 140; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "When I Gaze at Someone Else's Grave..." and gives it a distinctly expressive graphic form in the autograph.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 142; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "In memory of Chaladideli" (I remember the first time in school...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 143; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem called "Cross" and gives it the graphical form of a cross (X) in the manuscript.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 144; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes an untitled poem ("Oh, friends, you do not know how much I wish to fight...") and gives it the form of a sharp graphical image.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 152. List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Your beauty and grace".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 158; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 33-34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Melody" ("Oh, I beg you if you still respect...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №174, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34 and 280, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The original title "Homeland" is crossed out, along with the opening line "Oh, Dying Soul, You Will Never Understand..."..

1910

Until September 5

He begins writing a poem titled "At Midnight" ("He will wait for me...") but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №174, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34 and 280, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the original titles "Poetry" and "Sorrow" are crossed out.

Dating: On the reverse side of the page, there is a poem written before September 5, 1910.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "The Poet and Sorrow" ("The face of the prophet shines...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №392, p. 1-2; GTDA, №393, p. 1-3; GTDA, №970, p. 159-162; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the initial title of the poem was "My Dream".

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Demon" ("At midnight, on the laps of the sky...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 163; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "Oh, why do I love this full night...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 168; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem "My Madonna".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 119; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 49; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Romance” (In the black-dark twilight of many days).

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “It’s a Secret” (“The moon is pale, the stars are twinkling...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №931, p. 1-2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “The Secrets of the Night”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Winter Evening” (“The soul is weary of monotony...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №209, p. 1, GTDA, №132; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: In one autograph, the original title is crossed out and replaced with “Spring”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a one-stanza poem dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili titled “Do Not Sing” (“Do not sing the melodies, the one melody that...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №8, p. 1, GTDA, №733, p. 2; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 34; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: Ioseb Grishashvili is represented with the initials ‘I.G.’ in the autograph. Alternative titles for the poem include “Thought”, “Romance”, and “The Roar of the Rotational Machine”.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Only you” (From a diary).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Evening” (“In the evening, the sun sets...”).

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He wrote the poem “To the Tormented and Troubled, Where Will You Lead...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №894, p. 1; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Crazy”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes an untitled poem “To the heaven, reserved, I do not ask for help...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №970, p. 138; Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

He writes a poem “Eyes”.

Source: Record, GTDA, №196, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

1910

Until September 5

In the notebook titled “My Poems (Published and Unpublished)”, he lists the titles of 211 poems: “The Skylark Soared Towards the Sky”, an excerpt from Ibsen’s “Brand”, “To the Night’s Longing” (melody), “Hymn” (Hey, sky, sky!), “I Write... Thought and Sorrow...”, “Oh, if the delicate soul in heaven is not granted relief...”, “Suicides’ Flower”, “Evil Genius” (from Lamartine), “Evening” (“The Disco Turning Westward...”), “A Georgian Woman” (poem), “The Sailor’s Song” (“The Boat drifts... We Have Abandoned...”), “Oh, Storm... In the Spring...”, “Evil Spirit”, “We Longed for the Sun”, “To Whomever Life’s Injustice...”, “Autumn” (Dedicated to ...), “The Sky Has Been Filled with Stars”, “Your Existence Mimics the Spring Sun” (melody), “Melody” (“The Gentle Breeze Plays...”), “At Midnight” (“I Called Out to the Lost Muse...”), “From Heine” (“Let Us Flee, Beloved...”), “From Heine” (“Sent from the Sky in Wrath...”), “The Pine Tree at Their Grave...” (from Heine), “From Heine” (The Prisoner’s Song), “Nestle Close Your Cheek to Mine” (from Heine), “From Heine” (“On the Pinnacle of the Southern Mountains...”), “From Heine” (“I Dreamt of the Emperor’s Wife...”), “From Heine” (“Alone and Orphaned, Far in the Field and Village...”),

“He Strummed the Strings and the Melancholic Tones”, “To Elene” (“The pine awaits the grave of the heartbreaker...”), “Oh, How Enchanting, Sweet, and Gentle”, “Oh, Colour... I Love Your Captivating...”, “Farewell”, “On the Grave” (“Grave, Orphaned and Abandoned...”), “Is It the Shadow Cast on the Sun...” (Melody), “Above Me the Sky Rejoiced” (Melody), “Weary, Enfeebled, Turned into a Shadow...” (Melody), “O, Let the Burning Sorrow and Grief Spread Their Wings as Fate Decrees...”, “Darling, Come Closer, Do You Not Remember Me?”, “Do Not Show Me a Cheerful Face Anymore...”, “Dawn” (“Look, it cooled down on the dome of the sky...”), “Three Voices” (1. “I Have seen at the grave...”, “The Melody is Heard...”, “Today at the Graveyard...”), “Napoleon” (“Silence Cannot Be Broken Up...”), “To an Actress” (“The Curtain Has Raised... Silence Has Fallen...”), “Napoleon” (“I Am Immortal...”), “I Was Looking Forward to the Bright Ray of Dawn in Vain”, “We Have Buried” (“It’s a Quiet Night. The Breeze is Slow...”), “In the Album, to Shutu” (“Ah, I Too Wish That at This Time...”), “To an Actress” (“When Captured by Thoughts...”), “To the Memory of the Demon” (Read the Demon’s Passing...), “Sorrow”, “A Dream” (“I Will Fly to a Foreign Country...”), “Sigh” (“A Crowd Ignorant Towards My Song...”), “Hey, Gondolier...”, “To Whom I Swore My Love...”, “The String Has Quivered, The Lyre Has Trembled...”, (The Writer’s Grave), “Why Has the East Lit Up?”, “A Song” (“You, far from me, question my troubled soul...”), “May Night” (“How Enchanting the Night Is...”), “I Am Looking For ... In The Struggle”, “Oh, Storm, Do Not Have Pity on Me”, “A Poet’s Will” (To the Memory of a Demon), “Is Spring Coming?!” (“My Dear, I Do Not Wish...”), “To I. Evdoshvili” (“Passenger, Do Not Think of Misfortune”), “A Song” (Opened at the edge of the Abyss), “In the Album” (“Oh, Friend, The Whole Sea is Murmuring in Your Album...”), “A Ship” (The Poor Ship Suddenly Crashed into a Rock), “Have You Seen the Sky with Black Clouds?”, “Lullaby...” (Sleep my Child Without Worry), “Spring Flowers” (“Adorned with a Thousand Colours...”), “A Rose Will Open for...”, “Poetry” (I Will Not Put Up With Moaning), “New Year’s Thought” (Again All Alone), “To Life” (“Oh, Let the Dark Sorrowful Grief...”), “A Georgian Melody” (“Do Not Wander in the Depths of the Forest at Night”), “Muse” (At Night, a Muse...), “Why?” (Sad and Sullen), “I Remember Standing in Awe”, “Grave” (A Gentle Butterfly Hovers Above Me), “A Poet Is Dashing In The Vortex Of Freedom Forever Free”, “To Nino”, “A Song” (The Sky Is Covered with Clouds, the Wind Blows from the North), “The Mountain and The Cloud” (Fable), “The Midnight is Shining” (Freedom), “I Wish to Start Life Anew!”..., “Kolkhida” (Where the Mountains Stand Guard), “He Strummed the Strings and the Melancholic Tones”, “In Solitude” (I searched, I once came close), “Hyacinth” (In Trace Under the Bush), “I was Looking for Your Caress in Vain”, “Autumn Evening” (“I Am Sitting by the Window, Sky Flowers...”), “I Am at Your Resting Place, Peaceful and Silent”, “To a Friend” (I Know, I Know What You Are Thinking About and What You are Looking For), “Do Not Tell Me He Is Dead”, “I Wish” (When the Dream Towards the Future), “A Blue Bird”, “Song” (The twilight of night disappears as a ghost), “To the Poet” (To the voice of your strings), “Patriot!” (Patriot, the homeland has long been in distress...), “For a long time I have become acquainted with the face of death”, “Life and Death” (I remember on the path), “Autumn Storm Roams, Buzzing”, “Let the bitter and dark life fade away, this is my desire”, “It does not bring you, joy my soul”, “Who I swore to love”, “The bright belongs to the day, while sadness – to the night”, “Behold, this heart, behold, the life”, “We have buried” (A delicate flower at the lonely grave), “A cloud” (“Oh, do not block the rays of the sun...”), “A man

from haute monde”, ”My soul is worried... of the dark haze...”, ”On the flower’s heart, dew trembles”, ”Sun, when your ray touches my heart”, ”I love when the area is adorned with flowers”, ”The minstrel and the poppy”, ”Lilac”, ”Tell me”, ”Night thoughts” (The moon shines, with captivating melodies), ”Atomic team, cheerful... barely touches the sky”, ”The ignorant crowd, the uncomprehending [shivers] with its head”, ”Reveal yourself!”, ”Improvisation”, ”Poppy” (Tell me the dew in spring), ”Dew” (Dew Quivers on the Flower’s Heart...), ”Downpour” (When the sun reaches the peak), ”An Eagle and Love”, ”A Poet” (”He is the lyre that...”), ”From the barren” (The exhausted village is sleeping deeply), ”A Biblical Tune” (I was rich, I was a coach), ”A Violet” (”It was looking forward to the ray of the sun, acting up, and shimmering”), ”Flowers” (I was twisting flowers into a wreath), ”Easter Epigrams”, ”I was writing quietly, with heavenly wings...”, ”I Swear By The Gods Of The Sky, There Is No...”, ”Lament” (”Where eternal time and the shimmering of the sea”), ”In the Album” (The beauty of moments gradually fades), ”Language” (I listened to nature’s mysterious whispers), ”The Bell Rang... They Are Bringing the Body “, ”Excerpt” (From K. Tetmajer), ”I am waiting for the dawn; I am waiting for the sunrays”, ”I asked for one kiss”, ”Apparition”, ”I long for your gentle smile”, ”When the expanse of the sky is unfolding”, ”Love” (Fantasy), ”About poet’s words”, ”To a friend” (That sadness again, that sighing again), ”Romances” (”Tender moon is floating calmly”), ”For her I love”, ”Amour” (”Beautiful virgin”), ”Statue”, ”Praise of Praise”, ”To a Poet” (And if still the depth of the soul), ”The Clock” (Satire), ”Rhymes”, ”Keep quiet, you traitors!”, ”Darkness covers the scattered village”, ”Fantasy” (Sweet dream and bliss), ”I do not grieve, my beauty”, ”To the heaven, reserved, I do not ask for help”, ”Spring Motifs”, ”Storm”, ”When I gaze at someone else’s grave”, ”To the memory of Chaladideli”, ”Cross”, ”Evening”, ”Oh, friends, you do not know how much I wish to fight”, ”Your beauty and grace”, ”Oh, I beg you, if you still respect”, ”The Poet and Sorrow”, ”Kolkhida” (”The stream from the slope of the mountain...”), ”Flown in Memories”, ”Demon” (At midnight, on the laps of the sky), ”Oh, why do I love this full night”, ”To a New Wave”, ”It is spring... It is May” (The passionate strings shimmer), ”My Madonna”, ”Romance” (In the black-dark twilight of many days), ”The Secrets of the Night”, ”Winter Evening”, ”Nocturnal Butterfly”, ”Do not sing”, ”May Night” (”The wind does not stir...”), ”Mukhammas”, ”A Crown”, ”A Thick Cloud”, ”The moon is shining”, ”Like a swan”, ”When the nightingale at dawn”, ”Romance”, ”Night”, ”Breeze”, ”Mortal”, ”Thinking”, ”A rosebud”, ”Waiting for Spring”, ”At the Cemetery”, ”Grief”, ”Poetry”, ”From the Actor’s Diary”, ”Only Nature”, ”Demon”, ”Walls”, ”Only You” (From the diary), ”It is Spring”, ”Evening” (Idyll), ”In the West the day has Passed”, ”To the Tormented and Troubled, Where Will You Lead”, ”Crazy”, ”Eyes”.

Source: List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 37-49; For dating: M. Ninidze, ”Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 452-453.

Note: The title ”Autumn” probably refers to the poem dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili, ”I am tired... the soul longs for a dreamlike rest...”.

1910

September 5

The poem “Spring Night” (“A playful breeze with delight...”) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №35, September 5, p. 9.

1910

September 15

He edits the poem “Satan”, titles it “The Old Tower”, and dedicates it to the memory of Meliton Chogovadze. The main characters are: Ioveli, the owner of the old tower, his son Yoram, and his daughter Zuleima.

Source: GTDA, №336, p. 1-14; GTDA, №424, p. 1-3; GTDA, №614, p. 1-3; GTDA, №634, p. 1-2.

Note: According to one autograph, Ioveli’s daughter is named Lela.

1910

After September 15

He edits the poem “The Old Tower”, crosses out the dedication to Meliton Chogovadze, and in the poem’s text, where the character “Selim” appears, he replaces the name with the word “Poet”.

Source: GTDA, №566, p. 1; GTDA, №140, p. 2-4.

Dating: The changes are made after the text dated September 15, 1910.

1910

September 19

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his mother in Chkvishi, informing her that exams will begin the next day. He also notifies her that the landlady is requesting 14 roubles for the apartment and asks that the money be sent promptly. He assures her that he will do his best to perform well on the exams.

Source: Letter’s autograph, GTDA, №1238, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 493.

1910

September 19

In the article “Nature in Poetry”, published under the pseudonym “Nari” in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, high praise is given to Galaktion Tabidze’s poems – “Downpour”, “Night”, “Breeze”, “Thought”, and “At the Cemetery” (“We longed for the sun, we groaned...”) – for their artistic portrayal of nature. According to the critic, these poems exhibit a perception of nature reminiscent of Fyodor Tyutchev’s.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №37, September 19, p. 7.

1910

Until September 26

He often visits the area around Bagrati Cathedral, spending hours observing the ruins of the Kutaisi fortress. It is here that He writes a poem “In Kolkhida”, which reflects his spiritual state at that time.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 52. GTDA, №526, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 188; Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №38, September 26, p. 2.

Note: The poem also appears untitled (“To the mountain peaks, to the mountain peaks...”) and with the titles “Lament” and “The Sky Does Not Hear”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1910

September 26

The poem “In Kolkhida” is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1910, №38, September 26, p. 2.

1910

September 27

He lives in Kutaisi, in the apartment of Pavle Saghirishvili on Meskheta Street, and receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili sent from Tkibuli. He learns that the sender would be thrilled to be by his side during the exams but is so occupied that it is impossible. He earnestly requests to write a reply letter and to send the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: GTDA, №843, p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kutaisi post office.

October

1910

October 22

The Chief School Supervisor, Tedo Zhordania, approves Galaktion Tabidze’s application and appoints him as a teacher at the primary school in the village of Partskhnali, located in the Kharagauli district. He takes up residence in the home of Ladime Kharadze and teaches Georgian language and arithmetic to second graders. After lessons, he provides additional tutoring to the students in the schoolyard and reads them children’s books.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2; Statement, GTDA, №567, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 388; E. Mitatishvili, “Galaktion’s Lime-Tree”, newspaper *Tsignis Samkaro*, 1973, October 24, №20, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 626.

1910

After October 22

While working as a teacher in the village of Partskhnali, he takes great care of his students, sometimes even purchasing books and other educational materials for them at his own expense. For instance, he gifts Polina Birkadze a copy of “The Door to Nature” by Iakob Gogebashvili. During lessons, he uses visual aids, teaches artistic reading of texts, and encourages students to draw and sculpt with clay and local soil. Even during breaks, he stays with the students, watching

them play and taking them on excursions, often to Mount Sabaduri. He shows particular care for a linden tree planted by the students in the schoolyard, which is affectionately known as “Galaktion’s Linden” because of his attention to it.

Source: A. Gorgadze, *Galaktion - Teacher, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 58-59.

Dating: We date it according to the time of his appointment as a teacher in Partskhana.

1910

After October 22

He is very upset that the new newspapers in Partskhani are inaccessible to him. Therefore, he writes a letter to the Russian newspaper *Kutaiskiy Listok*. He informs them that he works as a teacher in Kharagauli and, if the newspaper issues are sent to him for free, he is ready to provide correspondence. He writes that he already has such an arrangement with the editorial offices of the newspapers *Zakavkazie* and *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №356, p. 3.

Dating: We date it according to the time of his appointment as a teacher in Partskhani.

1910

After October 22

On a day off, he makes a special trip from the village of Partskhnali to the Kharagauli station to meet an acquaintance arriving from Tbilisi and to hear local news. When the train stops and no one disembarks, suddenly one of the windows opens, and he sees Akaki Tsereteli sitting in the carriage. Galaktion cannot take his eyes off him in admiration.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 231, 232.

Dating: We date it according to the time of his appointment as a teacher in Partskhana.

1910

After October 22

He writes a poem titled “Prayer” (“On the mountain of Kakhori, ruins appear...”).

Source: Autograph, №199, p. 4, №125, p. 2.

Note: In one autograph, the poem is titled “Tamar’s Fortress” (Legend) and begins with the words: “On the Mount of Kakhori, It Still Stands...”.

1910

Until October 27

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “The land appears distant, agitated...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №155, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 453.

1910

Until October 27

He writes a poem titled “The Flower of Passion” (“I stood under the overgrown bush...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №155, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 453.

1910

Until October 27

He writes an innovative poem in form titled “In the Forest” (“Zephyr’s Leaves...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №155, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 80; For dating: newspaper *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1910, №142, October 27, p. 2.

Dating: The newspaper in which the poem was first published was released on October 27, 1910.

1910

October 27

The poem “In the Forest” is published in the newspaper “People’s Newspaper”.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1910, № 142, p. 2.

November

1910

Until November 6

He comes down from Chkvishi to Kutaisi to fulfil his mother’s request and find a teaching position.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 183.

1910

Until November 6

In the evening, he walks from his rented house on the outskirts of the city towards the theatre. He encounters an unfamiliar lady who observes him and remarks in Russian, “Ah... the poet”. Galaktion is very pleased by the stranger’s reference to him as a poet.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 184.

Dating: The entry regarding this fact is dated November 6.

1910

November 12

The poem “Autumn” (“To the fallen leaves, delicate flowers...”) is published in the newspaper *Sakhalkho Gazeti*.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1910, №156, p. 2.

1910

November 15

He takes his teaching certification exams.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 184.

December

1910

After December 3

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. The sender expresses joy at his appointment as a teacher and advises him not to get accustomed to drinking wine.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 108.

Dating: The letter is dated December 3.

1910

After December 15

In the village of Partskhnali, he receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, sent from Tbilisi. The sender reproaches him for not informing him of recent events and asks how he has settled into his teaching position. He inquires if he has read the December 12 newspaper, which featured an article about their cousin, Titsian Tabidze. He writes that the poem by Ioseb Grishashvili published there resembled the ending of his own poem: “I long for sorrow...”. He advises him to avoid drinking to prevent any regrettable consequences.

Source: GTDA, №1270, p. 1-2.

Note: The letter mentions the *Kviris Gazeti*. The Sunday before December 15 was December 12. Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Morning”, written in 1910, ends with the lines: “I long to relieve you from the sorrow!”

1910

December 24

During the Christmas holidays, he sends his pupils on holiday at the Partskhnali school and goes to Kutaisi.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1517, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 546.

1910

December 24-25

In Kutaisi, he buys a coat and a hat, meets his cousin Titsian, and they both travel to Chkvishi together.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1517, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 546.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem titled “Daughter of Iairozi”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №146, p. 1-10; №777, p. 1-2; GTDA, №955, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “Why Did You Wake Me?”.

September-December

He writes a poem titled “To Miss Olga” (“I don’t know you, but I still wish from afar...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №178, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write an untitled poem (“It is night, and darkness has spread its wings...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №146, p. 11; GTDA, №51, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: An alternative opening is “It Is Night... Darkness Envelops the Land...”.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a play titled “Flowers in the Room” (“The playful stream washes away the young flower’s tears...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №189, p. 1-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the play was “New Year’s Eve”, “A Fantastic Sketch”, “New Year’s Fantasy”, and “New Year’s Dream”.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem “The Fountain” (“Tell me why you wonder, that feeling...”). The characters are Shadrevana, Atabegi, the Student, Vasili, and Petre.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №189, p. 6-15, 17-18; GTDA, №425, p. 1-22; №449, p. 1-2; GTDA, №531, p. 1-2; GTDA, №633, p. 1-2; GTDA, №495, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In some manuscripts, the poem is titled “The Fountain” or “New Year’s Dream”.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “Someday” (“Today, I Have Put a Flower Into a Book...”), which is dedicated to Raisa.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №189, p. 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “Delight” (“A raindrop strikes my heart...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №189, p. 18; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “Angel of Silence” (“The delicate barren to the moon’s rays...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №365, p. 1; GTDA, №503, p. 2-3; GTDA, №531, p. 1-2; GTDA, №1116, p. 1-2; GTDA, №551, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “Eliko”, “Satan”, “Orpheus”, “Autumn Fog”, “The Suicide”, “Legend”, and “Lullaby”. The characters include: the Poet, Nina, Immortality, Muse, Crowd, Demon, the Poet’s Friend Sulisi, Elpha, Nymphs, Apollo, Zephyr, and Sorrow.

1910

September-December

He begins to write an untitled poem (“Oh, reader, lend me your ear...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №380, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes down quotes from various authors about the nature of women. Among those quoted are Petr Nevezhin, Pavel Zasodimsky, Nadezhda Lukhmanova, and Olga Shapir.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №380, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem “Music” (“Through the window, the moon’s heart-chest can be seen...”), which he precedes with an epigraph from a poem by his friend “Demon” (Kuchi Kavtaradze): “Sweet music does not soothe me / It disturbs me more, it torments me...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №414, p. 1; Autographs: MGL, №8702; №8766; List of poems, №198, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 55; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autographs, the poem is signed in three different ways: G. Tabidze, Accordi, and Samshapatela.

1910

September-December

He begins writing an untitled poem dedicated to XXX in Russian but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №425, p. 23; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem begins with the words: “Как вольная птица в лазурной...”.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “To R” (“Drawn with sincere feeling”) but then crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №425, p. 23; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the poem was initially dedicated to “K. Abashis-Pireli” – Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem “The Prophet” (“I wander as an orphan... I wander alone...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №460, For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem in Russian titled “Дума” (“Спала девица у колодца...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №460, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes the name “Eliko” and next to it he writes “Elene Dgebuadze” several times in Russian. writes “Elena Dgebuadze”. He also writes the pseudonym of Tchola Lomtadze in Russian - “Spiridon Mtsirishvili”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №460, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a short story titled “Nadiko” (“It is a cold autumn day...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №468, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “Prostitute” (“It is autumn... The fierce wind...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №468, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem “Glory” (“The glory of the country seeks glory...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №468, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “Homeland”.

1910

September-December

He begins to write an untitled poem (“Illuminated In The Embers...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №503, p. 9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes an outline for a dramatic work titled “Immortality”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №503, p. 12-14; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem titled “Memory” (“The ether of the sky, yearning for the sky, lying on the steep rock...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №564, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem titled “Memories” (“There was a time when you showed me the sky with a smile...”).

Note: Autograph, GTDA, №564, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “The Essence of Life”, which he dedicates to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №564, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “Epitaph”, “Reminiscences”, “Pure Memory”, and “The Poet’s Tragedy-Comedy”.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a three-act drama titled “The Wandering Destitute Pilgrim Was Passing By...”. The characters are: Iorami and his father, Toma; the married couple, Nino and Irakli; and their daughter, Tamro.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №633, p. 3; GTDA, №189, p. 7; GTDA, №351, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The characters are: Ioram, Tomas, Keto, Irakli, and Olga.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “A Song” (“The blue mist detached from the blue sky...”), which he dedicates to Noe Zhordania but soon erases it and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, one of the title options for the poem is “The Song of the Letter Arranger”.

1910

September-December

Under the pseudonym Accordi and with the note “in the album”, he writes a poem titled “Loneliness” (“Thought is like a light...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “Mist” (“The blue mist of the blue mountains...”), which he dedicates to Giorgi Kutchishvili but soon abandons.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem titled “Before the New Road” (“The breeze with its wing...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

Under the pseudonym “Accordi”, he writes a poem titled “The Torments of Creation” (“In sorrow, I will create a face...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins to write a poem titled “The Worker’s Song” (“The blue sea’s blue mist of the sky...”) but soon abandons it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №725, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “The Song of the Quarry Worker”.

1910

September-December

He writes an untitled poem (“Joyful and desired torment has closed the doors of fate for me...”).
Source: Autograph, GTDA, №895, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He begins writing a poem titled “I Wonder When the Sun Will Rest” (“Everyone dies, everyone disappears...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №911, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes a poem “A Night Bird” (“In the night space, I pleaded for my beloved’s affection...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1181, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes an untitled poem (“It is a cozy night... The fierce cloud...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1181, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

Under the pseudonym “Tear”, he writes a poem titled “Cupid” (“Until you love – you are merely a longing...”), but he stops writing and crosses out the draft.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1181, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

September-December

He writes an untitled poem (“The moon wears the light of love gracefully...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1201, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

December

He writes New Year's epigrams addressed to: Akaki Tsereteli, Vazha-Pshavela, Domenika Eristavi, Irodion Evdoshvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Barbare Khositashvili, Alexandre Abashidze, Meliton Gobechia, Nestor Kalandadze, Dutu Megreli, Ioseb Grishashvili, and Elisabeth Orbeliani.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №866, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the source, Domenika Eristavi is referred to by the pseudonym "Gandegili" ("The Recluse"), Barbare Khositashvili as "Babilina", Nestor Kalandadze as "Eshmaki" ("The Devil"), and Elisabeth Orbeliani as "Sazandari" ("The Sorceress").

1910

December

He writes a humorous hymn titled "The Trash Bin" ("To my sacred poems...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №866, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910

December

He writes a satirical poem titled "The Thoughts of Some" ("I am a superman... There is no one like me...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №866, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1910 or earlier

He writes an analysis of Ivan Krylov's fable "Demyan's Soup".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №311, p. 1-2.

Dating: It is evident from the work that it was written in the seminary.

1910 or earlier

He writes a work in Russian titled "The Moral Qualities of a Teacher", in which he expresses his opinion on how sincerely devout, attentive, strong-willed, and warm a teacher should be, and how they should love their country in order to inspire the same love in their students.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №385, p. 1-2, 386, p. 1-2.

Dating: It is evident from the work that it was written in the seminary.

1910 or earlier

He takes Byron's poetic collection from the library of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary. While reading, he underlines certain parts and makes notes.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, My Dear Heart, My Turbulence, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 15, 1981, №188, p. 4.

Dating: The fact must have occurred before Galaktion left the seminary.

1910 or earlier

He writes a satirical poem titled “Mascarade” (“Today, Beso is having a grand feast himself...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №474, p. 1-2.

Note: “Ball” is a Russianism, meaning ‘dancing party’ or ‘reception’.

Dating: The fact must have occurred before Galaktion left the seminary, as the reverse side of the page contains a statement addressed to the rector of the seminary.

1909-1910

He writes a poem “To N” (“I have seen the fire, trace-marked...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №204.

1910

He writes a poem titled “Again, Tears... With the Sun’s Ray...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №31, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 140.

1910

He writes a poem titled “If I Could”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 195, 196.

1910

He writes a drama titled “Money”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 170.

1910

During a conversation with a student of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary, the rector, Archimandrite Pimeni, expresses doubt about whether Galaktion will manage to write the paper on time. He says, “You’re not Galaktion Tabidze, able to suddenly find inspiration and write the essay effortlessly, are you?”

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 178, 180; For identification of persons: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 546.

1910

He gets acquainted with Shio Aragvispireli.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, №266, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 151.

1910

Under the title “Collected Words and Phrases”, he writes various thoughts in a notebook and then marks some of them with “lect”. for use in his lecture.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №503, p. 1-11; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 114-116.

1910

He writes a poem titled “Byronic” (“Sorrow gnaws at the heart...”).

Source: GTDA, №31, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 140.

1910

He writes a poem titled “Lermontovian” (“The soul is weary, sorrow forces...”).

Source: GTDA, №31, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 140.

1911

January

1911

January 1

Galaktion is excessively melancholic, and his mother fulfils all his wishes to cheer him up – playing the lute, playing cards with him, and trying to make him a bit happier.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1517, p. 1-4.

1911

After January 6

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, written before the New Year and sent on January 6.

Source: GTDA, №851, p. 1-5.

Note: The information is provided in a letter sent by Mikheil Botchorishvili from Tkibuli on February 12.

1911

January 10

It snows heavily in Chkvishi. Galaktion can no longer delay his departure but doesn’t have enough money to travel and asks his mother for an additional amount. Makrine Adeishvili manages to gather up to one rouble for him. That is all she has, and Galaktion, feeling disheartened, sets off.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1517, p. 1-4.

1911

After January 10

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of greetings to her son, Abesalom. She informs him that Galaktion arrived in the village with Titsian for Christmas. They had agreed to bring Abesalom for Easter as well. After the Epiphany, he returned. Due to insufficient travel funds, and with his mother unable to provide more, he had to set off despite the severe snow. He and Titsian went together. Although he promised his mother he would update her, he never wrote the letter. Makrine is deeply worried that Galaktion is feeling “downhearted”.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1517, p. 1-4.

1911

Until January 14

He works on a poem with the main character inspired by his beloved, Raisa, the daughter of Rafael Chikhladze, his former Georgian language teacher at the Theological Seminary. At that time, Raisa was a student at the Women’s Seminary in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 538; N. Chikhladze, Galaktion’s Unknown Lines, magazine *Komunisti*, 1963, №53, p. 3.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter sent to Raisa Chikhladze on January 14.

1911

January 14

From Partskhnali to Kutaisi, he sends a letter to Raisa Chikhladze. He informs her that he is writing a poem in which one of the characters is named “Raisa”. He apologizes for not being able to visit Kutaisi and deliver on his promise. He also writes that he dedicates the translation of Henrik Ibsen’s play “Brand” to her.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 538.

1911

After January 15

In Partskhnali, he receives a letter from Konstantine Gamsakhurdia. He has heard that Ioseb Grishashvili promised to help Galaktion with the publication of his book, but he views this with scepticism. He writes to Galaktion, asking him to send his publications and assuring him that he will handle the matter with Grishashvili himself. He writes that he recently published the short story “The Flower of Sorrow” in the magazine *Tskhovreba da Khelovneba* and advises Galaktion to collaborate with this magazine as well. He writes that Galaktion should not worry about his studies, suggesting that he save money and continue them later. He suggests that, if Galaktion also wishes, they travel on foot across all of Georgia together in the summer. He asks him not to be led by his emotions and not to fall into depression. He confides that he has experienced similar feelings and even contemplated ending his life, but in the end, he decided to keep fighting for a little longer. At the end of the letter, he sends a thousand embraces to his friend and asks him to respond with the same sincerity to this heartfelt letter.

Source: K. Gamsakhurdia’s autograph, GTDA, №855, p. 1-2.

1911

Until January 20

Ioseb Grishashvili is interested in Galaktion's news and his address. Since Vasili Gorgadze does not know the address, he asks Titsian and Sergo Kldiashvili for it.

Source: Vasil Gorgadze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1982, p. 230.

Dating: Vasil Gorgadze's letter dated January 20, 1911, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1911

After January 20

He receives a letter from Vasil Gorgadze. The correspondent informs him that he was impressed with his poem "The Shepherd". He believes that while there is a hint of haste, the depictions of nature are genius. He thinks that the poet is very talented and should definitely read a lot more.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1982, Vasil Gorgadze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, p. 230.

1911

January 27

David Chkheidze, writing under the pseudonym "D. Dimitrishvili", publishes an article titled "Life and Writing (Young Writers)", in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among the poets who are only interested in their own "selves" and are indifferent to social issues.

Source: D. Dimishvili, Life and Literature (Young Writers), newspaper *Sinatle*, 1911, №23, p. 2.

1911 or later

January 27

He writes an untitled poem "The narrow cell of our generation...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №214; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911

Until the end of January

He is fascinated by Christian literature and reflects on both worldly happiness and the immortality of the soul. He is in love with Raisa Chikhladze, whom he considers a "worthy Madonna", but the latter does not reply to his feelings.

Source: Mikheil Botchorishvili's Letter of February 12, GTDA, № 851, p. 1-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 648.

1911

Until the end of January

He sends a letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, in which he shares details about his activities and his unfulfilled love for Raisa Chikhladze. He advises Mikheil to read more Georgian books since Mikheil is trying to write novels.

Source: Mikheil Botchorishvili's Letter of February 12, GTDA, №851, p. 1-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 648.

February

1911

February 9

From Partskhnali, he sends a brief letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He writes that he hasn't read newspapers for three months and feels disconnected from the world. He asks his brother to write to him and promises to send a more detailed letter himself.

Source: GTDA, №819, p. 1-2.

Note: The letter was sent from Batumi. It appears that Galaktion handed it to someone traveling from the village to Batumi. It is unusual that the destination listed is Tbilisi, yet the postal stamps are from Batumi and Kutaisi.

1911

Until February 12

In the newspaper *Kolkhida*, he publishes a poem titled "Sorrow" ("To the one full of life, in dreams...").

Source: Almanac "Kolkhida", 1911, №1, February, p. 14.

Dating: The publication is mentioned in a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili dated February 12.

1911

After February 12

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, sent from Tkibuli on February 12. In the letter, Mikheil describes the harsh weather he had to travel through to reach the school where he was assigned. The priest, who was in charge of the school's affairs, either pressured him to buy the previous teacher's residence or to give one-third of his salary to him. When Mikheil refused, the priest demanded 100 roubles to resolve the matter. Mikheil wanted to speak to the people during the next day's church service, but the priest intentionally did not hold the service, so Mikheil returned to Tkibuli empty-handed. He writes that he is very pleased with Galaktion's love story and is himself deeply infatuated with Raisa Chikhladze. He mentions that he would truly enjoy reading Georgian books, but he cannot afford to buy them and is forced to read whatever comes to hand. He also writes that he was very pleased with the publication of Galaktion's poem "Sorrow" in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: GTDA, №851, p. 1-5.

Note: The letter mentions the poem "Sorrow" ("To the one full of life, in dreams...") published in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Tkibuli post office.

1911

After February 14

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, dated February 14. In the letter, Abesalom reproaches him for not updating their mother about his affairs. He asks for details about what he is working on, what he is reading, and whether he is keeping a diary. Abesalom mentions an article by Davit Chkheidze, which contained unjust accusations against Galaktion and Titsian. He suggests organizing a public reading of his and Titsian's poems. He advises him to continue writing poetry and working towards his ideals and also recommends visiting their mother in the village during the holidays.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 109-114.

Note: The reference is to the letter titled "Life and Writing (Young Writers)" published by David Chkheidze under the pseudonym "D. Dimishvili" in the newspaper *Sinatle*, 1911, №23, p. 2.

1911

After February 16

He receives a letter sent by Abesalom Tabidze on February 16th. The sender is interested in whether he has adjusted to his new job. He advises that if there are no age restrictions, he should take the exam to enter the sixth grade at the gymnasium. He asks him to seek advice on this matter from Silovan Khundadze.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 114-115.

1911

February 17

In his article "Signs of a New Direction in Georgian Literary Art", Giorgi Tchumburidze mentions Galaktion Tabidze among the poets whose work exhibits elements of symbolism.

Source: G. Tchumburidze, "Signs of a New Direction in Georgian Literary Writing", newspaper *Khalkhi*, 1911, №9, p. 2.

1911

February 19

Galaktion gives a speech at a gathering held in honour of the 50th anniversary of the emancipation of the peasants.

Source: GTDA, №846, p. 1-5.

Note: This information is in Mikheil Botchorishvili's letter from May 9, 1911, but it does not specify exactly where Galaktion Tabidze gave the speech.

1911

Until February 26

The mother asks Abesalom to tell Galaktion that she is worried about not receiving letters from him, and if she doesn't receive a letter soon, she will go to Partskhnali to find out what's going on.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1229, p. 1-2.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter dated February 26, 1911.

1911

February 26

He sends a letter from Kharagauli to Samtredia to Mikheil Bakhtadze to be forwarded to his mother in Chkvishi. He reassures his mother that he is fine and that there is no need for her to come. He mentions that he had sent a letter earlier but did not receive a response. He promises to let her know if he needs anything and writes that he won't be able to come home before Easter.

Source: Letter's autograph, GTDA, №1229, p. 1-2.

March

1911

After March 2

He receives a letter sent by his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, sent on March 2nd. He expresses disappointment about the lack of communication and informs him that if their mother doesn't receive a letter from him within two or three days, she plans to visit Partskhnali to check on him.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 115-116.

1911

March 7

He receives a letter at the Kharagauli post office sent by Mikheil Botchorishvili from Tkibuli. In the letter, Mikheil talks about his difficult conditions at school. He is enthusiastic about Knut Hamsun's novel *Hunger* and wonders if Galaktion has read it. He mentions that on February 20th, he attended the 50th anniversary of the abolition of serfdom organized by the People's University in Kutaisi. Raisa Chikhladze was seated next to him, but he didn't like sitting beside her and moved to a different seat. He asks how the work on Galaktion's poem "The Fountain" is going and insists that Galaktion must write him a letter.

Source: GTDA, №844, p. 1-5.

Note: In the source, Raisa Chikhladze is referred to as "your Raisa".

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kharagauli post office.

1911

After March 7

He receives a reply from Mikheil Botchorishvili, sent from Tkibuli. Mikheil asks him to stop drinking wine, as it brings no good. He is surprised that Galaktion told Raisa Chikhladze that if she does not love him, he will kill himself. He writes that suicide is not acceptable for anyone, as we do not belong only to ourselves. He explains how precious Galaktion is to him personally, how important their friendship is, and that it is no less significant than a woman's love.

Source: GTDA, №847, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 537.

1911

March 23

He sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He writes that his life is flowing monotonously and boringly, he tries to live like an ordinary person, and he has abandoned his old dreams. He

cannot follow the press and does not want to, as he lost his literary career along with Tbilisi. Life in the village seems to have worn him out, and if he has to stay there for another year, it will be the end of him. He yearns to find a job in the city.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №810, p. 1-2.

April

1911

April 8

From Partskhnali, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He apologizes for not being able to collect his salary in Kutaisi, explains that he returned to the village, borrowed money, and is now sending the money from there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №817, p. 1-2.

1911

After April 10

He is invited to a gathering with two gymnasium students, where they get very drunk. On their way back, Galaktion and one of his companions fall into a small river from a footbridge, and the other one helps them out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №811, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496.

1911

After April 10

From Partskhnali, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tbilisi. He apologizes for not writing letters and explains that he is in a very bad situation. His salary is not even enough for clothes and postage for letters. He has no like-minded people around him and cannot find books to read. He writes that he is deeply pained by the interrupted education and disappointing his mother. He can no longer endure it when his mother asks for money when he visits the village. He informs his brother that although he continues to write, he cannot produce anything valuable without reading books, and none of his work is being published by any editor. He asks him to bring books when he passes his exams and returns to the village, as Galaktion will also be in Chkvishi at that time.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №811, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496.

1911

April 13

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother and brother. He asks Galaktion not to waste money on wine and cigarettes. He informs them that he has purchased Archil Jorjadze's Book *Around the National Problem* and also plans to buy Gogebashvili's book, unless Galaktion has already bought it, because it is very good for teachers. He shares news about the change of rector at the theological seminary and tells a story about a teacher of liturgics and homiletics at the seminary,

a certain Russian monk named Porfiry, who could not bear that Toma Chikvanaia, whom the brothers knew, read the Six Psalms in Georgian during the liturgy. Porfiry took off his ecclesiastical vestments, stormed out of the church, and fled to Saint Petersburg.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili and Galaktion Tabidze, GTDA, №1576, p. 1, 4-6.

Note: We do not know whether Galaktion was in Chkvishi at that time and whether this letter was received along with his mother's letter. Gogebashvili published three books that year, but it is likely that the letter refers to "The Door of Nature", which was republished that year with new material.

1911

April 18

He receives a letter at the Kharagauli post office from Mikheil Botchorishvili, sent from Tkibuli. His friend informs him that the newspaper *Temi* is holding a poetry competition on June 1st, in which only authors who have debuted in literature after 1900 can participate. He notes that detailed information about this is published in the *Sakhalkho Gazeti* and urges him to participate, as who else should win if not Galaktion. He is glad that Galaktion managed to meet Raisa. He asks him to write back about his thoughts on the correspondent's novel and play. Galaktion is his only advisor, and if he thinks that a writer will not emerge from him, it's better for him to timely turn to another line of work.

Source: GTDA, №845, p. 1-5.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kharagauli post office.

1911

April 26

In Akaki Papava's article "Our Young Poets and the Impressionistic Method", it is noted that Galaktion Tabidze is influenced by Konstantin Balmont and has an impressionistic style.

Source: A. Papava, "Our Young Poets and the Impressionist Method", *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №287, p. 3.

May

1911

May 3

In Giorgi Tchumburidze's article "Symbolism of Recent Years", Galaktion Tabidze is identified as a follower of contemporary "symbolic-lyrical poetry" alongside Alexandre Shanshiashvili, Alexandre Abashidze, and Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №293, p. 2.

1911

May 5

In the continuation of Giorgi Tchumburidze's article "Symbolism of Recent Years", it is noted that the works of Alexandre Abashidze and Galaktion Tabidze are characterized by a rejection of the mundane, an emphasis on dreams, and the idealization of the beautiful soul.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №295, p. 2.

1911

May 6

In the continuation of Giorgi Tchumburidze's article "Symbolism of Recent Years", he highlights characteristics of Galaktion Tabidze's poetry such as melancholy, spiritual orphanhood, and dissatisfaction with the existing reality. The author discusses his romantic-naturalistic and symbolic-psychological elements and writes that the new form of poetry is in conflict with the old one.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №296, p. 3.

1911

Until May 7

He sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He expresses concern about his small salary and shows a clear sense of hopelessness.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 117, 118.

Dating: The response letter from his brother is dated May 7.

1911

After May 7

He receives a reply from Abesalom Tabidze, dated May 7. His brother encourages him, assuring him that he will not be left without education and that he will take care of his future as soon as he finishes the seminary, possibly even preparing him directly for the maturity certificate. He scolds him for wasting money on drinks. He advises him to participate in the competition announced by the newspaper *Temi*, which is good for his reputation and offers a monetary prize. He offers to proofread and submit the poem to the newspaper's editorial office if he sends it to him. He also informs him that Giorgi Tchumburidze's article "Symbolism of Recent Years in Georgia" pertains to his work.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi 1997, p. 117, 118.

1911

May 8

From Partskhnali, he sends a letter to Raisa Chikhladze in Chiatura. He writes that he is not feeling at home and is constantly wandering in the mountains. He inquires about when she will be leaving Chiatura.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551.15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

1911

May 9

He receives a reply from Mikheil Botchorishvili, sent from Tkibuli, at the Kharagauli post office. His friend thanks him for providing detailed news and expresses deep affection, saying he would even climb a gallows with a smile for him. He asks that if he comes to Kutaisi for Easter, he should bring his poem *The Fountain* for him to read. He writes that a female friend of his knows Raisa Chikhladze, who read her poem dedicated to Galaktion, in which the name “Galaktion” was read acrostically. However, this woman thought Raisa was very cold and possibly incapable of love. He also mentions that the rumours about Raisa’s marriage should not be true, otherwise, he would have heard about it.

Source: GTDA, №846, p. 1-5.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kharagauli post office.

1911

After May 23

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, who recounts how Tedo Zhordania conducted an inspection due to a complaint from the school priest. He had expected more severity, but it turned out that Zhordania was quite favourable. Although he was very reluctant, he was forced to reconcile with the complaining priest and even had to shake his hand. He writes that he continues working on his prose piece “Mtsukhrishvili” and has sent three roubles for the publication of a Book on hypnosis.

Source: GTDA, №853, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 538.

1911

Until May 27

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who informs him that he will arrive in Chkvishi on May 28 or 29 and is interested in knowing when Galaktion will finish tutoring the children. He is surprised that Galaktion has not sent his poem to the newspaper *Temi* for the competition, which has a deadline of June 1, with the best poems being awarded 50 and 30 roubles.

Source: GTDA, №1278, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 495.

1911

After May 30

He receives a letter dated May 30 from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who informs him that he has arrived from Tbilisi and thought Galaktion would be in Chkvishi. However, he learned from Aprivan Chijavadze that Galaktion would not be released from school until the end of June. He expresses hope that Galaktion will be able to save money by the summer.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 118, 119.

June

1911

Until June 1

He finishes writing a poem titled “Deer and the Woman” and sends it to the poetry competition announced by the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: Record, GTDA, №38, p. 2; GTDA, №967, p. 2; For dating and clarification of information: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 626.

1911

June 18

He is in Partskhnali and revises the poem “Bequest” (“Oh, don’t bury me...”) written in a forgotten notebook, which he later titles “The Poet’s Crown”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №126, p. 1.

1911

After June 18

He writes an epigram titled “A Thousand Different Rumours...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №126, p. 2.

Dating: The poem is written on the reverse side of the same page that contains a poem dated June 18, 1911.

1911

After June 18

He writes a poem titled “The Fir Tree’s Tale” (“Like the wind cutting through the mist...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №126, p. 2-3.

Dating: The poem is written on the reverse side of the same page that contains a poem dated June 18, 1911.

July

1911

July 1

In the article “Notes on Native Literature (Individualism of Our Time)”, Akaki Papava criticizes Galaktion Tabidze for having lost his connection with nature. He acknowledges that spring is coming, yet his heart remains lonely. To illustrate this, he cites excerpts from the poem “In Anticipation of Spring”. The author of the article sees the reason for the loneliness of young poets in the goals and motivations they set for themselves, which are part of their individualistic world.

Source: A. Papava, “Notes on National Literature (The Individualism of Our Time)”, newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №76, p. 2-3.

1911

July 1

Titsian Tabidze takes two of Galaktion’s poems to the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida* in Kutaisi. Silovan Khundadze agrees to their publication but makes revisions to the poems.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, A Soul Purer than the Azure, Titsian Tabidze’s Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190.

Dating: In a letter dated July 2, Titsian Tabidze writes that this happened “yesterday”.

1911

After July 2

He draws a friendly caricature. On it, Silovan Khundadze’s head, due to his baldness, looks exactly like the moon, which he gazes at with the words: “The moon reminds me of something, but what?” On the other half of the page, he depicts a lady and a clergyman sitting closely together on a long bench, with the clergyman’s hand draped around the lady. Underneath, it is inscribed in Russian: “Love all ages yield surrender”.

Source: Sketch, GTDA, №200, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 333-334.

1911

After July 2

He receives a letter from Titsian Tabidze, dated July 2, sent from Kutaisi. Titsian informs him that the editorial office of *Kolkhida* has agreed to publish both of his poems, but Silovan Khundadze made some corrections. He advises him not to criticize the corrections, as Silovan does not print anything without them. He offers to have more poems sent for publication and asks him to check out his own newspapers as well.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, A Soul Purer than the Azure, Titsian Tabidze’s Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190.

1911

Until July 13

He writes an untitled poem, “It Is Midnight... In the Blessed Heart of the Sea...”.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №86, July 13, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 50; For dating: newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, July 13, №86, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1911

July 13

His untitled poem “It Is Midnight... In the Blessed Heart of the Sea...” is published in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №86, p. 3.

August

1911

August or earlier

He writes a poem “Tell Me, Nana” (“Soon, soon. A secret colour will shine upon the sky’s canvas...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №567, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 626.

1911

August or earlier

He writes a poem titled “Lines” (“Soon the autumn’s mournful wind will blow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №567, p. 1.

1911

Until August 7

Ioseb Grishashvili meets Vasili Gorgadze and discusses Galaktion. He inquires whether Galaktion has many poems, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, he offers to help with their publication. He expresses concern that the intellectual community does not give Galaktion’s talent the attention it deserves and asks Vasili to tell the poet that when he comes to Tbilisi, he should come to stay with him for the night.

Source: Vasil Gorgadze’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 231.

Dating: The fact is described in a letter dated August 7, 1911.

1911

After August 7

He receives a letter from Vasili Gorgadze, sent on August 7, detailing his meeting with Ioseb Grishashvili, Grishashvili’s opinion about Galaktion, and his willingness to help.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 231.

1911

After August 7

While in the town of Samtredia buying newspapers, Galaktion unexpectedly encounters Ioseb Grishashvili at the station, who had just held a literary evening there. They wait for the train’s arrival in the first-class buffet. Grishashvili requests tea. Galaktion observes that Grishashvili has become more arrogant since gaining popularity. After the second call for the train, Grishashvili rises with great pomp and exits the tearoom. Galaktion assumes that Grishashvili will board at least the second-class carriage, but Grishashvili goes to the freight car. Despite the good earnings from the evening’s event, he saves money by traveling in the freight car, avoiding wine, and not socializing with acquaintances. The only expense he does not regret is for inexpensive books. Galaktion notes in his diary that this is Grishashvili’s “passion”.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 22-25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 546.

Dating: The events are dated according to the content of Vasili Gorgadze’s letter from August 7, 1911.

1911

Until August 9

He dedicates the poem “To the Nun” to his first love, Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №8749; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 142; For dating: newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №107, p. 3.

Note: The poem is also found untitled as “Oh, How Sweetly the Night Sleeps, Silent and Pale...” or “Among the Fields It Echoes...”, and with titles such as “We Are Alone” or “To the Nun”, with the dedication marked as R.S. or ...S.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1911

August 9

In the newspaper *Kolkhida*, the untitled poem “Oh, How Sweetly the Night Sleeps, Silent and Pale...” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №107, p. 3.

1911

After August 12

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, sent from Kutaisi. The letter informs him that an application for a teaching position was submitted under both Galaktion’s and his own name, but there is no promise of success as they have already provided a position once. Botchorishvili is frustrated with this response, as the assigned location does not provide housing. He writes that if he could build a house, he wouldn’t need a teaching position. He informs that meetings will begin from the 15th, during which their employment issues will be decided. He advises Galaktion to come to Kutaisi to speak with the council members to ensure they do not end up without a position. He notes that he did not like the poem published in *Kolkhida* and suspects it was altered by the editorial office. He asks Galaktion to bring with him the manuscripts he requested to be edited when he arrives in Kutaisi. He also reminds Galaktion of the books he promised for the library. He sends regards from his cousin Titsian.

Source: GTDA, № 850, p. 1-2.

Note: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kutaisi post office.

1911

After August 14

He begins collaborating with the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2.

Dating: In the autobiography, it is stated that he “took refuge” with the editorial office of this magazine, which was published from August 14, 1911 to November 30, 1911.

1911

Until August 17

He draws his own portrait with a pen on a piece of paper. He has a folder under his arm with the words “File №16” and his surname written in Russian. Nearby, he has written the phrases: “Don’t bow your head” and “Suppress your thoughts”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №165, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 629.

1911

August 17

Inspired by the vision of the fervently praying beautiful nun Mariam, he writes a poem “With the Lyre of Hamlet” in the village of Khreiti and dedicates it to her.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 8; GTDA, №165, p. 1; List of poems, №198, p. 2; Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion’s Creative Laboratory”, Tbilisi, 1993, p. 34.

Note: In the early manuscript, the initial title was “In the Monastery”. In the second manuscript, below the title, it reads “Dedicated to the Nun R”, with “R” later changed to “xx”. The old title was then crossed out, and “With the Lyre of Hamlet” was written instead.

1911

Until August 18

He arrives in Kutaisi and settles in Konstantine Museridze’s house at 37 Balakhvani Street.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 540;

Dating: The letter from Ioseb Grishashvili, dated August 18, 1911, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1911

Until August 18

He announces the collection of signatures for the Book of poems.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 540;

Dating: In the letter sent to Ioseb Grishashvili on August 18, he mentions that he announced the collection of signatures for his own book.

1911

Until August 18

While walking in Kutaisi Boulevard, the poet Akaki Margiani introduces Galaktion to Sergo Gersamia, the editor and publisher of humorous magazines.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911

August 18

He writes a letter to Ioseb Grishashvili from Kutaisi. He informs him that, following his advice, he has decided to publish his own writings and is collecting signatures in Kutaisi for this purpose. He asks Grishashvili to speak with Mikheil Gachéchiladze about the paper and printing issues to keep the cost low. He intends for the Book to be small and sold for 10 kopecks. He provides his address and notes that he will await his reply in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 540.

1911

After August 18

With young Kutaisians – Akaki Margiani, Sergo Gersamia, Prokofi Gujabidze, Archil Paradashvili, and Giorgi Bregadze – Galaktion regularly visits the Kutaisi Library-Reading Room and also attends lectures at the Kutaisi People’s University. He often spends time with the older generation writer Ia Ekaladze-Tsintsadze. The young people familiarize themselves with both local and Russian magazines and newspapers, keep track of the country’s political life, and discuss current events. Discussions often take on a pessimistic tone, and the friends try to alleviate their concerns with cigarettes and wine.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911

After August 18

Galaktion maintains daily interactions with the youth of Kutaisi, among whom a particularly popular song is the students’ song from the play “The Days of Our Life” by the Russian playwright and dramatist Leonid Andreyev. The song begins with the line: “Our life is swift, like a wave”, as this text perfectly aligns with the spiritual mood of the new generation.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. p. 389-406.

1911

After August 18

In Kutaisi Boulevard, Galaktion is present with the young people of Kutaisi, including Akaki Margiani, Sergo Gersamia, and others. He listens to their passionate debates but does not engage in the discussion himself, opting instead to smoke a cigarette or browse through newspapers and magazines. Since this is not an uncommon occurrence, Akaki Margiani takes notice of Galaktion’s behaviour. He tries to determine whether the poet is uninterested in national issues and the future of the country, or what the reason for his silence might be. In response to Margiani’s observation, Galaktion explains that idle talk is ineffective and that, in his view, only discussing matters without action tends to irritate and distress a person who is already burdened. Therefore, he believes it is better to focus on action if possible, or, if not, to avoid pointless chatter altogether.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911

After August 18

Galaktion is in a state of hopelessness towards everything, influenced not only by the prevailing political situation but also by his personal problems and financial hardships. Although he is always well-dressed despite his poverty, he has almost no money for daily expenses. He does not reveal his struggles to anyone, avoids discussing this issue with his friends, does not ask anyone for loans, and keeps his worries to himself.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. p. 389-406

1911

After August 18

Galaktion is captivated by the poetry of Nikolai Baratashvili and frequently reads the works of Semyon Nadson, known for expressing civil sorrow. His interest in Nadson is partly due to the fact that the contemporary youth are fascinated by the Russian poet's texts, as his poems reflect the moods and sentiments of the period following the 1905 Revolution.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911

After August 18

In Kutaisi, near the Chain Bridge, Galaktion walks with a collection of Nikoloz Baratashvili's poetry in hand. Along the way, he encounters friends Archil Paradashvili and Sergo Gersamia. Paradashvili grabs the Book from Galaktion, looks at the author, and laughingly remarks that the young poet is once again reading Baratashvili's verses. Galaktion begins to discuss the book, explaining to his friends the significance of Nikoloz Baratashvili's poetry. He notes that the small-format collection is filled with profound thoughts. He also mentions that Baratashvili's moods and sentiments are close to him and precious. He is disheartened that such a genius as Nikoloz Baratashvili is not known to the world.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911

After August 18

He seeks assistance in gathering signatures for his poetry collection from Isidore Kvitsaridze, Sergo Kldiashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Titsian Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Sergo Gersamia, Mikheil Botchorishvili, and others, totalling 24 individuals. The proposed title for the collection is "The Torrent of Emotions", and he is also drafting a preface that indicates the periodicals where these texts have been published, noting that the unpublished texts were selected with the help of literary experts.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №382, p. 1.

Dating: On August 18, 1911, he had just begun contemplating the publication of the book, and all of this should have occurred afterward.

1911

Until August 27

He writes a poem "First of September"

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7143-№7149, GTDA, №198, p. 1-2; GTDA, №599, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 52. For dating: newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, August 27, №22.

Note: One of the titles of the poem is “The Village”.

Dating: We date on the information in relation to the first publication published in the newspaper.

1911

August 27

He writes a poem “On the Sea”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 250.

1911

Until August 27

He publishes the poem “First of September” (From the diary)” in the magazine *Ganatleba*.

Source: Magazine *Ganatleba*, 1911, №VII (September), p. 419-421; For dating: newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, August 27, №22.

Dating: The issue of the newspaper *Kolkhida* on August 27 states that this issue of the magazine has already been released.

1911

August 27

He writes a poem titled “On the Sea” (“On the Sea I Sail...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 5.

1911

After August 27

He writes a poem titled “The Dying Night”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 6; GTDA, №150, p. 1.

Note: The original title, “The Foam of Passion”, is crossed out.

Dating: One autograph of the poem is written in the notebook after the poem written on August 27, 1911 – “On the sea”.

1911

After August 27

He writes a poem titled “The Fir Trees” (“The sunlight on the forest of the Jakhori...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 7.

Dating: The autograph of the poem is written in the notebook after the poem “On the Sea”, dated August 27, 1911.

1911

After August

He writes a request to the management of Imereti schools for the payment of the August salary.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №567, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 626.

1911

Summer

Olya Okujava spots a tall, hunched young man in a dark shirt and a faded cap among the teachers in Kutaisi Park. She learns that this is Galaktion Tabidze, a poet who recently resigned from his teaching position at a village school. Olya notices signs of suffering on his face, thinks that he stands out from others, and develops a feeling of sympathy towards him.

Source: Olya Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352-354; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 6647-648.

1911

Until September

He has a dispute with the school inspector Tedo Zhordania, leading to the closure of the Partskhnali village school, and Galaktion Tabidze is left without a job.

Source: Shkhamadze, "Village Partskhnali", newspaper *Mnatobi*, 1911, №18, p. 4; Galaktion's record, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 278.

1911

Until September

He copies various short pieces of information from the newspaper. Among them are reports that the seminary students passed their village teaching exams two days ago, that the one-room school in the village of Chkvishi was converted into a two-room school and is being renovated, and that the school in the village of Partskhnali was closed, where the teacher was "young writer G. Tabidze".

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №266.

Dating: The teaching exams were to be held before September.

1911

Until September

He writes a letter in Russian to the Educational Council of the Imereti Diocese. He explains that he had been working at the Partskhnali school since November 1910, but due to the building's poor condition, the school was closed, and he requests to be transferred to another school with proper facilities.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №316, p. 1.

1911

Until September

He begins writing an untitled poem "Soon, soon the dawn's ray will stir, touching the sky..." but stops right there.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №316, p. 2.

September

1911

After September 5

He writes a prose text titled “The Black Banner”, in which he talks about the attack on the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pyotr Stolypin, at the Opera House on September 1, and his death four days later.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №254, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911

After September 5

He writes an untitled poem “In the silence, the carefree zephyr rushes...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №254, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911

September 6

In the newspaper *Mnatobi*, Polievktos Kalandadze, under the pseudonym “Shkhamadze”, publishes an article titled “The Village of Partskhnali”, which discusses the conflict between hostile clergy and the church’s dean, Kirile Kelenjeridze, regarding the school opened in the churchyard. This conflict led to the school’s closure. The publication notes that the school had a worthy teacher in recent years – young poet Galaktion Tabidze – and now 200 families are left without a school.

Source: Shkhamadze, “Village Partskhnali”, newspaper *Mnatobi*, 1911, №18, p. 4.

1911

Until September 7

He sends a letter to his brother Abesalom Tabidze in Tbilisi, asking him to find out what opportunities are available for him to continue his studies at a theological seminary or a teacher training institute.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 145.

Dating: The reply letter is dated September 7.

1911

Until September 7

He writes a poem titled “The Shepherd”, dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: List of poems, №198, p. 2; Autographs: 1351-1380; 8718; 4788; 3551; 1909, GTDA, №176, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 259.

Dating: The poem is mentioned in Abesalom Tabidze’s letter dated September 7.

1911

After September 7

He receives a letter dated September 7 from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, which informs him that many students have already been admitted to the third and fourth classes of the seminary, and it would be better for him to try to seek a teaching position again. The letter also mentions that the poem “The Shepherd” has not yet been submitted to the editorial office of *Temi*.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-356; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 145.

Note: The names of the poem and the editorial office are not specified in the source.

1911

September 12 or later

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili sent from Samtredia. The letter informs him that Kotsia is leaving his position, and if he wishes to start working, he should arrive the next day. It also notes that there has not yet been any discussion about the available positions in the council.

Source: GTDA, №849; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 11.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the stamp affixed at the Kutaisi post office.

1911

Until September 13

He addresses a letter to Aristo Tchumbadze, the editor-publisher of the newspaper *Kolkhida*. He states that he has worked as a teacher but is currently unemployed. He mentions that he is capable of translation, writing, and proofreading, and requests to be considered for a position at the editorial office. He adds that while he is not yet well-known as a literary figure, he will make up for this shortcoming through hard work.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 231.

Dating: This fact should have occurred before starting work at the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

1911

September 13

He begins working at the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*. He works from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and receives a monthly salary of 20 roubles, of which 5 roubles is paid for rent.

Source: GTDA, №807, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 11.

1911

After September 16

He learns about the tragic death of the Georgian scholar and cleric, Mikheil Tamarashvili, and begins writing a poem titled “The Hero” (“Stop! The hero shouted at the waves...”), but he stops writing after the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №660; For dating and identification of persons: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 330.

1911

September 20 or later

He is in Kutaisi and receives a letter sent by his brother from Tbilisi, dated September 19.

Source: GTDA, №1281.

Note: Only the envelope remains, which bears a stamp affixed in Kutaisi dated September 20.

1911

September 20

He writes a letter from Kutaisi to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. He asks her to send more money, as the previous amount was insufficient, and he is in urgent need. However, if she cannot send any, he asks her not to worry.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

1911

After September 20

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, which informs him that Galaktion will not be admitted to the teacher training institute for two years because those who are to be drafted into the army are not accepted. Therefore, he thinks that he should try the seminary again. He asks him to live very frugally, rent a place, and prepare in mathematics, Latin, and German. The letter also mentions that the editorial office of *Temi* removed the dedication to Ioseb Grishashvili from his poem “The Shepherd” because they did not understand why it was dedicated to him. He advises him to continue looking for a teaching position.

Source: MGL, 24551/352 – 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146, 147; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 502.

Note: The title of the poem is not specified in the source.

1911

Until September 23

He sends a very pessimistic letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He writes that he feels hopeless and asks for help.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi 1997, p. 122-124.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent by Abesalom Tabidze dated September 23.

1911

September 23

In the newspaper *Kolkhida*, he publishes a poem titled “With the Lyre of Hamlet” with the note: “Dedicated to the nun R”.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №142, p. 3.

1911

After September 23

He receives a response letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, dated September 23. The letter advises that there is no reason for despair. He recommends that the recipient eat well, as he is anaemic, and prepare for the third class of the seminary. He also suggests frequently checking for

teaching positions so that, if he cannot enter the seminary, he can start working and avoid being drafted into the army. He informs him that his poem “The Shepherd” has been submitted to the editorial office and that he will receive a response in two days. Additionally, he inquires about the progress of his book’s publication.

Source: GTDA, 1277, 1-5.

1911

September 24

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes a notice stating that the previous day’s issue incorrectly printed the beginning of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “With the Lyre of Hamlet” and offers the correct version to the readers.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №142, p. 3.

1911

September 26

He sends a poem based on a legend along with a letter to an unknown recipient, noting that he wrote the text five years ago. He asks the recipient to read it and share their opinion.

Source: GTDA, №35, p. 2

1911

After September 26

He writes a poem in Russian titled “Elegy”, which he dedicates to Madame M. N.

Source: GTDA, №35, p. 1.

Note: The poem is written on the same page as a letter dated September 26, 1911, and is later than it.

1911

After September 30

In the newspaper *Kolkhida*, there is a sketch by Giorgi Parkosadze published under the pseudonym Gutsa, titled “Doubt” with the subtitle “As a Tribute to ...s”. This sketch expresses the melancholic mood of a young man rejected by his beloved. Inspired by this note, He writes a poem “Doubt”.

Source: G. Parkosadze, Doubt, newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №148, p. 3; List of poems, №198, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 56.

1911

September or after

He receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. She writes that the inspector, who is responsible for securing him a teaching position, does not like young men who wear long hair. She asks him to cut his hair when he arrives in Kutaisi and not to ruin his chances over such a small detail.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №837, p. 1-2.

Dating: Galaktion was looking for a job at a school after the closure of Partskhnali School.

October

1911

October 1

The newspaper *Mnatobi* announces that on Wednesday, October 5, a literary evening will be held at the Kutaisi Theatre. Alongside Akaki Tsereteli, young poets will read their own poems, including Alexandre Abasheli, Varlaam Rukhadze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Giorgi Kutchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Mnatobi*, 1911, №38, p. 1.

1911

Until October 5

He writes an untitled poem “At midnight, when the surroundings...”.

Source: MGL, a-1378-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 52. For dating: “Researches”, T. Tvalavadze, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128.

1911

October 5

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes the poem “Music” (“From the window, the chest of moon can be seen...”).

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №152, p. 3.

1911

October 5

The newspaper *Mnatobi* reports that on the current day, a literary evening will take place at the Kutaisi Theatre. Alongside Akaki Tsereteli, young poets will read their own poems, including Alexandre Abasheli, Noe Chkhikvadze, Varlam Rukhadze, Barnab Gelazania, Giorgi Kutchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Mnatobi*, 1911, №41, p. 1.

1911

October 5

A literary evening is being held at the Kutaisi Theatre, where young poets, including Galaktion Tabidze, are reading their own poems alongside Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: AD-ens, “Literary Evening”, Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №154, p. 3.

1911

October 5

At the literary evening held at the Kutaisi Theatre, Akaki Tsereteli is impressed by the melodious recitations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems and asks if he might be from Racha. The evening’s organizer gives honorariums only to Akaki Tsereteli and his brother-in-law (his sister’s husband),

Noe Chkhikvadze. After the event, Galaktion, along with Abasheli and Chkhikvadze, dines together at a restaurant.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 322.

1911

October 7

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes an article titled "Literary Evening", noting that on October 5, a literary evening took place featuring young poets including Alexandre Abasheli, Varlam Rukhadze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others. The author of the article highlights Alexandre Abasheli and Giorgi Kuchishvili as particularly noteworthy among these poets.

Source: AD-ens, "Literary Evening", Newspaper Kolkhida, 1911, №154, p. 3.

1911

October 7

The letter is sent to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he earns 20 roubles as a salary from the editorial office, where he works from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., and that he gives 5 roubles for rent. He inquires whether the newspaper *Temi* has published the poem "The Sepherd" that he submitted. He also mentions that he will soon publish the poem "Satan" in *Kolkhida* and notes that the cost of publishing a Book is 200 roubles, and he is unsure where to find the money.

Source: GTDA, №807, p. 1-2.

Note: The source does not specify the title of the poem, but it has been determined through research.

Dating: We date based on the postmark on the envelope from the Kutaisi post office.

1911

October 8

In the *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, an article under the pseudonym "Attendee" titled "Literary Evening in Kutaisi" mentions that at the event held on October 5, alongside Akaki Tsereteli, young poets including Alexandre Abasheli, Varlam Rukhadze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others read their poems. The critic expresses regret that none of the poets are adept at reciting their poems; some rush through their readings, while others insert party-related accents into their poems, thereby detracting from their Georgian character.

Source: Present at occasion, "Literary Evening in Kutaisi", *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №419, p. 3.

1911

October 15

Under the pseudonym 'Galashka', he writes a feuilleton titled "In Georgian Theatre" ("Forgive me, my hearing").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 3.

1911

October 15

Along with the letter, he sends the statement for collecting the signatures and receipts for the publication of his own Book to Sergo Gersamia. He asks to place the statement in the reading room and collect signatures. He informs that the volume of the Book will be 240 pages, and it will be published in two months. He expresses his hope that he will get at least forty signatories and asks him to send the money to the classical gymnasium of Kutaisi in the name of Titsian Tabidze.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 321.

1911

October 16

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, reassuring her that Galaktion is doing well. He explains that Galaktion could not have stayed in the village for long, as the editorial office will support his development, and he will be able to move on to other places afterward. With some irony, he comments on the neighbours, noting that they seem to have calmed down now that Galaktion has left.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1584, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 547.

1911

Until October 20

He writes a poem “In the Narrow Rocks of Dariali”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №61, GTDA, №144, p. 1; List of poems, №198, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 108.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1911

October 20

The poem “In the Narrow Rocks of Dariali” is published in the newspaper *Mnatobi*.

Source: Newspaper *Mnatobi*, 1911, №54, p. 2.

1911

Until October 23

He writes a poem “Doubt”.

Source: List of poems, №198, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 56; For dating: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №68, p. 3.

Dating: On October 23, 1911, the poem was already published in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

1911

October 23

He publishes the poem “Doubt” with the inscription “As a tribute to Gutsa” dedicated to Giorgi Parkosadze in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №168, p. 2.

1911

Until October 28

He writes a poem “The Angel of Silence”.

Source: **List of poems**, №198, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 57;

For dating: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №172, p. 2.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “The Angel of Silence” and “Sleep!..”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1911

October 28

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes the poem “The Angel of Silence”.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1911, №172, p. 2.

1911

October 31

The newspaper *Temí* begins the publication of the poem “The Shepherd”.

Source: Newspaper *Temí*, 1911, №43, p. 4.

1911

After October 31

He writes a poem “Silence” (“The breeze does not move...”).

Source: GTDA, №198, p. 5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 668.

1911

After October 31

In the notebook, he records the titles of his poems and poems published in the almanac “Akhali Talgha” and the newspapers *Kolkhida*, *Mnatobi*, and *Temí*. These titles are: “First of September”, “With the Lyre of Hamlet”, “Music”, “In the Narrow Rocks of Dariali”, “Doubt”, “The Angel of Silence”, and “The Shepherd”.

Source: List of poems, №198, p. 2; For dating: newspaper *Temí*, 1911, №43, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 668.

1911

After October 31

He begins to write a poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze under the title “White Night” (“Oh, be careful, be careful, don’t touch the heart...”), but he stops mid-way.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 668.

Note: He later designates the dedication to his deceased friend, Dimitri (Kuchu) Kavtaradze.

1911

After October 31

He begins writing a poem titled “New Year”, but he stops mid-way.

Source: List of poems, №198, p. 6; For dating: newspaper *Temi*, 1911, №43, p. 4.

Dating: The title is written in the notebook after the list, which we dated after October 31, 1911.

1911

After October 31

In the notebook, he makes notes in Russian for a lecture titled “A Modern Woman”.

Source: List of poems, №198, p. 3.

Dating: The title is written in the notebook after the list, which we dated after October 31, 1911.

November

1911

November 3

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter from Tbilisi to his mother in Chkvishi. He writes that he receives letters from Galaktion and that he is doing well. He mentions that he has read some information in the newspaper and is interested in the prospects of opening a school in their village. He reassures the villagers not to be worried about Galaktion starting work there.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1588, p. 1-4.

1911

Until November 4

He writes a humorous feuilleton titled “Lecture” about an event held at the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 132; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1911

Until November 4

He begins writing a poem titled “Immortal Sorrow” (“This sorrow will not give rest...”) at the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 132; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the alternative title “Sculpture” is crossed out.

1911

Until November 4

He has a disagreement with the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*, resigns from his position there, and moves to the editorial office of *Mnatobi*, where the salary is higher and the environment is more favourable for social-democrats.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №809, p. 1-2; Autographic record, GTDA, №682, p. 1.

Dating: The date is mentioned in the letter to his brother dated November 18, 1911.

1911

November 6

On his way from the rented house on the outskirts of Kutaisi to the theatre, he notices a young woman in a red dress (Olya Okujava) with a friend. As they pass by Galaktion, the woman looks him in the eyes and says in Russian, "Oh, the poet". Galaktion feels great pride in such an attitude towards him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №248, p. 1.

1911

November 13

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of greetings to her son, Abesalom. She writes that Galaktion has a salary of 30 roubles, is doing well, but has not acquired any new clothes. She expresses concern that even if he had a high salary, unless he starts working at a school, this job won't protect him from military service. She informs him that Iustine Mamphoria also wants the teaching position at their village school for his daughter, so Galaktion needs to write his application promptly.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1683, p. 1-8.

1911

After November 14

He receives a letter dated November 14 from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who informs that they are going to add one class to the school in Chkvishi. He advises not to miss this opportunity and to get a position as a teacher. This is very important to save him from being drafted into the army, because his cooperation with the editors will not save him from this, and if he is taken into the army, he will lose the place in the editorial office anyway. He promises that once he's finished his studies, he'll work himself at the school of Chkvishi, and he'll help Galaktion find another job.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1997, p. 124-125.

1911

After November 14

He writes a newspaper note about converting the one-classroom school in the village of Chkvishi into a two-classroom school.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 233.

Dating: He learns from Abesalom Tabidze's letter of November 14 that they are going to convert the Chkvishi school into a two-classroom school.

1911

November 18

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him of his move to the editorial office of *Mnatobi*. He explains that at *Kolkhida*, he could not endure the situation because everyone was subject to Silovan Khundadze's authority.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №809, p. 1-2.

1911

November 18 or later

He begins writing a critical article about Silovan Khundadze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №249, p. 1.

Note: Only Silovan Khundadze's first name is mentioned.

Dating: We date it according to the time of disagreement with Silovan Khundadze and his cessation of work at the *Kolkhida* newspaper.

1911

November 18 or later

Under the pseudonym 'Galashka', he writes a play titled "The Living Corpse". The witnesses are: Silovan Khundadze, 'Sholti', 'Kvirike', Grigol Kipshidze, 'Ulmobeli' (Unforgiving), Imnaishvili, Grigol Gvelesiani, Nino Nakashidze, and Iakob Gogebashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 1-2.

Note: The original titles "Kutaisi Theatre" and "The Crowd" are crossed out.

Dating: We date it according to the time of disagreement with Silovan Khundadze and his cessation of work at the *Kolkhida* newspaper.

1911

November 20

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he has settled into the editorial office of *Kolkhida*. He is interested in the status of his poem and asks Abesalom to send a detailed letter to the newspaper's editorial office to provide some reassurance, as he is feeling very pessimistic.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №816, p. 1-2.

1911

November 21

The publication of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Shepherd" continues in the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1911, №46, p. 4.

1911

Until November 22

He has a disagreement with the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida* and writes to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, about it.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125-126.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter of November 22 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1911

Until November 22

He makes a note titled "My Laws" and lists the following rules: he should not talk about his poverty with anyone, he should never forget that he is a writer, he should not be too open because it resembles gossip and is shameful, when doing something, he should be fully concentrated on that task, he should not get close to bad acquaintances and should remain indifferent towards them.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №178, p. 4.

Dating: From the note on the last page of the notebook, it is evident that he should still be working at the *Kolkhida* editorial office, but by November 22, 1911, he had already left.

1911

Until November 22

He writes an untitled poem "The mind wanders around like mist...".

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №178, p. 2.

Dating: From the note on the last page of the notebook, it is evident that he should still have been working at the *Kolkhida* editorial office, but by November 22, 1911, he had already left.

1911

Until November 22

He writes a poem in Russian "Вдали сверкает Кутаис...".

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №178, p. 3.

Dating: From the note on the last page of the notebook, it is evident that he should still have been working at the *Kolkhida* editorial office, but by November 22, 1911, he had already left.

1911

Until November 22

He writes an untitled poem "Do not tell me that love fades away...".

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №178, p. 3.

Dating: From the note on the last page of the notebook, it is evident that he should still have been working at the *Kolkhida* editorial office, but by November 22, 1911, he had already left.

1911

Until November 22

He has a disagreement with the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida* and writes about it to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125-126.

1911

Until November 22

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who expresses concern about Galaktion's conflict with the editors of the newspaper *Kolkhida*. He regrets that on his initiative, his whole class subscribed to this newspaper because they expected Galaktion's poems to be published there. He wonders where he is publishing now. He advises him again to take care of finding a position as a teacher, it does not matter, whether it is in a theological school or school of the ministry, the most important thing is to be employed next year, when he has to go to the army. He inquires whether he signed the books of Kita Abashidze and Simon Kvariani. He promises that if a two-class school is indeed being established in the village and Galaktion secures a position there, as soon as he graduates from the seminary, Abesalom will take his place, allowing him to find a job more suitable to his preferences.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-303; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149-150.

Note: That year, Kita Abashidze's "Essays on 19th-Century Georgian Literature" and two books by Simon Kvariani were published: "A History of Georgia (Abridged Course)" and "The Tragedy of the Georgian Nation in the 17th Century".

1911

November 23

Abesalom Tabidze sends a letter to his mother, requesting that she send money. He also informs her that he has received a letter from Galaktion, who is doing well.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1590, p. 1-4.

1911

November 28

The publication of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Shepherd" is completed in the newspaper *Tem*.

Source: Newspaper *Tem*, 1911, №47. p. 3-4.

December

1911

December 8

He writes a feuilleton titled "In the City Reading Room".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 14.

1911

Until December 11

He writes a poem Autumn ("I am weary... my soul longs for a dreamlike rest...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №879, p. 1-2.

Dating: The poem was already published on December 11, 1911.

1911

December 11

He publishes the poem “Autumn” (I’m tired... the soul longs for a dreamy rest...) dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili in the magazine *Ganatileba*.

Source: GTDA, №879, magazine *Ganatileba*, 1911, №X, p. 618, 619; For dating: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1911, №473.

Dating: In the December 11, 1911 issue of *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, there is information about the release of the tenth issue of the magazine *Ganatileba*.

1911

December

He writes epigrams titled “New Year’s Greetings to Kutaisi Residents”. The recipients are: Silovan Khundadze, Vasil Tsereteli, Grigol Gvelesiani, Varlam Rukhadze, Davit Meskhi (pseudonyms “Samshabatela” and “Kvirike”), Aristo Tchumbadze (pseudonym “Syndiophala”), Davit Nizharadze, Grigol Giorgadze, Davit Kldiashvili, Isidore Kvitsaridze, Lado Bzvaneli, Shalva Sharashidze (pseudonym “Taguna”), Nestor Kalandadze (pseudonym “Eshmaki”), Davit Akopashvili, Trifon Japaridze, Nino Chkheidze, Leo Natadze, Iason Nikolaishvili, Parmen Tsakheli, and Stephane Dzimistarashvili (pseudonym “Kortokha”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №565, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 458-459.

1911

End of December

He writes one-stanza poems titled “Domestic Epigrams” (“He Is Foolish, Yet Still...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 7-8; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 458-459.

Note: The title was originally “To a Friend” and “New Year’s Epigrams”.

1911

End of December

During the Christmas holidays, when Olya arrives in Kutaisi, she occasionally spots Galaktion from a distance and becomes interested in him. However, when offered the opportunity to meet him, she declines. On one occasion, she notices that Galaktion seems somewhat drunk and tells someone that he will be traveling by train that day. Olya, in love, discreetly follows him to the station and watches from a distance until the train departs.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352-354; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 352-354.

1911

After December 31

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili dated December 31, 1911. The correspondent shares impressions gained from reading various books and confides that he did not like his play “Brand”. He requests that Galaktion speak to Niko Lortkipanidze, the editor of the magazine

Tskhovreba da Khelovneba, to whom he has sent his writings. He also informs that the Book on hypnosis he intended to order turned out to be a financial trap.

Source: GTDA, №852, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 537.

1911

December

He writes an excerpt from a poem that begins with the words: “I wish to be given to the waves of oblivion...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №124, p. 1; №125, p. 1.

Note: In the autograph, the title was initially written as “Song of the Regenerate” and then crossed out.

1911

He writes a newspaper note about Mikheil Botchorishvili’s play “Midia”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 233.

1911

He writes a newspaper note about Aguri Street and the area of Arkielis Gora.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 233.

1911

He sends a letter to Raisa Chikhladze, asking her to provide a detailed assessment of his literary works.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56, 57.

1911

He sends a letter to Ioseb Grishashvili, inquiring whether he is indeed organizing a literary evening in Kutaisi and expressing his keen interest in participating. At the end of the letter, he refers to himself as a “devotee of your talent”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 539.

1911

He writes a poem titled “At the Grave”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 253.

1911

He writes a poem titled “The Fields Are Blooming” and includes as an epigraph a line from Heinrich Heine: “The fields are blooming, soul, calm down!”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3985; №8714; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 61.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “The Ashes of Feelings from the Arc” and “The Ashes of Feelings”. In the autograph, the author of the epigraph is incorrectly cited as “Goethe”.

Dating: The date is based on one of the autographs and the time indicated in the fifth volume of the author's lifetime edition.

1911

He writes a poem "Evening by the Lake".

Source: G. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, N 4, p. 35.

1911

He gathers his manuscripts and sends them to Raisa Chikhladze. He writes that not everything is included, but it is sufficient for forming an opinion. He asks her to provide her sincere thoughts, emphasizing that he does not want either baseless praise or criticism. He hopes that someone will review his works professionally.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57.

1911

In a letter where he discusses his love for Raisa Chikhladze, he receives an unwanted response from her. Raisa illustrates her stance by quoting Otto Weininger, which irritates Galaktion. In his reply, the poet recalls how he once saw his longed-for Raisa from a distance in Kutaisi and how a friend of Galaktion's referred to her as an angel. Galaktion writes that he cannot erase his love from his heart and can only talk to her about his feelings.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57-58.

1911 or later

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled "Yellow Leaf" ("In my childhood, they used to call me the yellow leaf...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 2; GTDA, №196, p. 24; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: The alternative beginning of the poem is: "I was a child, they used to call me the yellow leaf...".

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled "The Poet" ("Every word is filled with bitter tears...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 24; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

In the notebook, he writes in Russian the verses from Dmitry Merezhkovsky's poem "Children of the Night" and also writes a Georgian poetic phrase: "I am imprisoned within myself, / loneliness is my cell".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled "Sonnet" ("Oh, to my dead body..."), with a note beneath it: "To a friend".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 12; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled "To a Friend" ("The grief sings the Lullaby...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 12; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled "Moonlight Sonata" ("I wither, wither in sorrow..."), and then, by revising this text, creates a new one titled "New Year" ("We wither, we wither in sorrow...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 14-15; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: In one autograph, the title of the poem is "Yellow Leaves".

1911 or later

Under the pseudonym 'Galashka', he writes an untitled poem "Hey, you wise ones...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 18; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "The Happy, Come to M...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 16; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "Like the wind, like the wind..." and on the same page with the same ink, he makes sketches.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 19; GTDA, №176, p. 6; GTDA, №383, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: In one autograph, the poem is titled “Resurrected”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Sonnet” (“Tell me, why did it fade away...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 20; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “In the Mountains” (“When the pale moon rests on the bed of clouds...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 23; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: In the autograph, the alternative title is “White Cloud”.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Two Countries” (“Give your soul boundless freedom...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 23; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Cry of the Tomb” (“The crowned one rests there in the grave...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 23; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “In the Album” (“What should I write in your album...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 27; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

In the notebook, he writes two lines of music and notes “Music by Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 23; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Poet” (“No, I will not say such a word...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 24; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

With the note “On D. Megreli’s picture”, he writes a poem titled “Sad Day” (“From the window, I see the carved meadow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 20; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: Dimitri Khoshtaria’s pseudonym is presented in the source by initials.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Blindness of the Night” (“The blindness of the night drifts...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 12; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Poet” (“The longing is boundless...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 11; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: In the autograph, the alternative title is “At the Sound of the Bell”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Strike the Strings...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 14; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Ashes” (“Mischievous woman, mischievous girl...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 9; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: In the autograph, the alternative titles are: “A String”, “From the Heart of the People”, “With Folk Strings”, and the subtitles – “On Ophelia’s Grave” and “I Dedicate to Ophelia”.

1911 or later

He begins writing a prose text titled “Autumn Night” but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 8; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

In the notebook, he writes a legend about how the Earth killed God and how it wanted to marry the sky.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 6; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem “The Sun’s Rays to the Silver Threads...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 3; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

In the notebook, he writes figurative expressions and word definitions in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 4-5; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem “The garden path with yellow leaves...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 4; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Hermit” (“There, where the fallen...”), but soon stops and crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 4; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes down episodes from “Abesalom and Eteri”, folk poems, and phrases on the sheet of paper.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №651, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Youth has flown away...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №868, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: On the page, “Ashes of Emotions” is written, and we believe that he was writing the poem to include it in this cycle.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “White Night” (“Tamar lay among the flowers...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №868, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: The titles: “Oath” and “Dream” are crossed out.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Night” (“You say, doctor, that...”), but crosses it out and does not continue.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №868, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Praise of Praise” (“If the waves ever crash upon you...”) and precedes it with an epigraph from Gottfried Bürger’s poem “The Fair Züsche”, taken from Leonid Andrusson’s translation.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №867, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: The epigraph is “Я приходил, я уходил, Как в синем море вал...”. The titles: “Rustling Leaves”, “The Lyre”, and “Oblivion” are crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “La Marseillaise” (“Pale and sorrowful, the moon illuminated the vast sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №864, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

With the note: “In front of Aivazovsky’s painting”, he writes a poem “The Sea and the Heart” (“On the raging, stormy sea, the roaring waves crash...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №864, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: The alternative titles were: “Sea Fairies” and “Song of the Waves”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem with the Latin title “De Profundis” (“Why do they cry out, I wonder? Brothers, explain to me...”), in which he expresses his deep sorrow over critics’ unfair attitude toward poets.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №863, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a satirical play in which one of the characters is himself. Other characters include: Sandro, the Doorman, Ivane, and the Spy.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №863, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a review of Varlam Khurodze’s (Malakiashvili’s) novel “Shota Brolidze”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №878, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem From the Village (“The twilight fades, the twilight fades... The surroundings are silent, the mountains and fields are silent...”) but then stops writing and crosses out the entire text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №878, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing a novella titled Iovel but stops on the same page.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №877, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

Note: The entire text, along with the alternative title “From a Traveler’s Diary”, is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “New Year” (“Left alone and orphaned like me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №873, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes down phrases in Russian from Russian literature and translations of works by world classics.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №874, p. 2-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Where the year slept at its dawn...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №874, p. 6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Suicide” (“Oh, if even in heaven a gentle soul finds no relief...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №874, p. 7; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “No, my friend, do not show me your sorrowful shadow...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №874, p. 7; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He begins writing a novella titled “Two Floors”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №885, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He draws a tree and writes the title “Lost Motif” but does not continue writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №885, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 128-129.

1911 or later

He translates his own poem “Sometimes in the Noise of the Restless City” into Russian.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 153.

1911 or later

He writes down a list of Book distribution agents in Western Georgia in his notebook for the Book he plans to publish.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12-13; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 153.

Note: The publication of this Book was not realized.

1911 or later

He writes poems “The Forest Begins to Roar, and the Army of Leaves is Stirred...” and “Rustling”, then combines these texts to create the poem “The Rustling of Leaves (With the Gods)”.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-15; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 153.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Be for me, be with me...”.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 153.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Triolets” (“I carry, I carry yellow candles...”).

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 16; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 153.

1911 or later

He copies Valery Bryusov’s quotes about Fyodor Tyutchev’s work from the preface of the “Complete Works of Tyutchev”.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-18; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, “Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 154.

1911 or later

He copies individual stanzas and lines from Fyodor Tyutchev's "Complete Works" that contain internal rhymes, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, and onomatopoeic language. In some places, he adds examples from Georgian poetry in the margins, specifically from the works of Nikoloz Baratashvili, Grigol Orbeliani, and Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: MGL, d-416, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18-20; For dating: G. Kalandadze, L. Beburishvili, "Comprehensive Study of Undated Poems and Notes Contained in Two Notebooks of Galaktion", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 154.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection: "The most beautiful woman, Mary Shervashidze...".

Source: MGL, d-626-31, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection: "In Alexandrov Garden, three young people have their photo taken...".

Source: MGL, d-628-20, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem "Monument" (an imitation of Horace).

Source: MGL, d-655-3, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307-308; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes the beginning of the play "Fire".

Source: MGL, d-655-3, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307-308; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes scenes for an untitled play: Act I – "The married couple, Otarbegs, enter...", Act II – "Cherry-plum".

Source: MGL, d-655-4-5, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308-310; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on

Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a prose text: “Mac-Dara felt that some misfortune was about to befall him soon...”.

Source: MGL, d-651-17, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 247-248; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “And they search for you in vain...”.

Source: MGL, a-1411, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 82; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an autobiographical fragment: “Thirty versts from Kutaisi lies my homeland, the village of Chkvishi...”.

Source: MGL, d-659-17, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472-473; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an autobiographical fragment “I was born in 1892. Seven months after my father’s, a public teacher’s, death...”.

Source: MGL, d-659-18, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He makes notes under the titles: “Whale”, “Alps”, “Kipheronomy”.

Source: MGL, d-503-11, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a text: “The clatter of machines shakes the walls of the printing house...”.

Source: MGL, d-578-2, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 408; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He makes a note: “My brain is tired of riddles...”.

Source: MGL, d-626-30, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an article titled “Mysterious Kinship (A Pantheistic Madrigal)”.

Source: MGL, d-645-3, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160-161; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Allow me to be near you...”.

Source: MGL, d-645-3, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a plan titled “Under a Foreign Sky”.

Source: MGL, d-658-5, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437-438; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He translates Oswald Spengler’s article “The Philosophy of Lyricism”.

Source: MGL, d-648-2, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213-214; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He translates Stewart Edward White’s short story “Greyhound”.

Source: MGL, d-648-3, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214-215; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Thorn Trees” (“Not long ago, this place...”).

Source: MGL, a-1686, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 297; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Winter, Winter...”.

Source: MGL, a-1688, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 299; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Make me understand, what is there in my past...”.

Source: MGL, a-1802, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 367; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “Alas, alas...”.

Source: MGL, a-2034, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 476-477; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “Still, what do I know...”.

Source: MGL, d-a-1967, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 549-554; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the poem “May Abroad”.

Source: MGL, d-a-2036, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 556-558; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes down quotes from “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-445, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 148-156; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a text: “A whimsical spiritual mood...”.

Source: MGL, d-626-37, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465-466; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Dawn” (“At your heights, Adjara...”).

Source: MGL, d-a-1679, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 290; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I spent the whole week...”.

Source: MGL, d-a-1865, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 405; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “What does the abandoned tower weep for...”.

Source: MGL, a-1771, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 347; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He makes a record “A whimsical spiritual mood...”.

Source: MGL, d-626-37, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an 8-point plan titled “Under a Foreign Sky”.

Source: MGL, d-643-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437-438; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He translates the beginning of Edward White’s short story “The Smoker”.

Source: MGL, d-648-3, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214-215; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection about Niko Sulkhaniashvili.

Source: MGL, d-447, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158-159; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection about the hermit (Dominika Eristavi).

Source: MGL, d-447, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 159-160; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection about Lado Darchiashvili.

Source: MGL, d-447, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a recollection “The Tree in Mepistchala”.

Source: MGL, d-450, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem “You must, with all your might, overcome falsehood...”.

Source: MGL, d-450, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes materials for an autobiography.

Source: MGL, d-551-1, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes 9 speeches for an untitled play “Lozeni Asks the Emperor...”.

Source: MGL, D-557-8, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312-313; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “You were a lion from the nine hundred...”.

Source: MGL, a-713, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 317; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Heart, oh, heart...”.

Source: MGL, a-1629, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 258; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Those who wish to have authority over me...”.

Source: MGL, a-1651, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 260; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The country has worn out like an old groschen...”.

Source: MGL, a-1632, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 261; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I despise the cozy shore...”.

Source: MGL, a-1633, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 262; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Before the rain passes...”.

Source: MGL, a-1634, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 262; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “No one will hear the call...”.

Source: MGL, a-1636, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 263; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He reads Edgar Allan Poe’s “A Descent into the Maelström” and translates the beginning.

Source: MGL, a-648-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-217; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

After reading Edgar Allan Poe's "A Descent into the Maelström", he begins writing an untitled poem "Since we reached the peak by the chasm...".

Source: MGL, a-648-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

Note: The poem appears under the titles "Aha, We Have Reached" and "The Old Mountaineer".

1911 or later

After reading Edgar Allan Poe's "A Descent into the Maelström", he writes an untitled poem "I could not reach the desired goal...".

Source: MGL, a-648-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "I often walk near the windows...".

Source: MGL, a-1638, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 264-265; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem "It Flashes, It Flashes Again" ("It will flash for a moment...").

Source: MGL, a-1637, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 264; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "The lake rustled like Chopin's...".

Source: MGL, a-1643, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 268; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "There is no more time for rambling..." and signs it with "Suicide is cowardice".

Source: MGL, a-1645, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 269; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on

Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “I remember Kharagauli...”.

Source: MGL, a-1646, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 270; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “You asked for my heart, I thought...”.

Source: MGL, a-1647, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 270; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “This Is It” (“When ecstasy veils the soul – this is it...”).

Source: MGL, a-1651, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 273; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “A distant ridge is visible...”.

Source: MGL, a-1660, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 281; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “In the evening, along the familiar path...”.

Source: MGL, a-1669, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 286; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the poem “From the Seminary” (“Gone into the fields from the seminary...”).

Source: MGL, a-1684, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 296; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The locomotive – freer than free...”.

Source: MGL, a-1671, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 287; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “The room. The night. The fear of rustling...”.

Source: MGL, a-1672, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 288; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Passion, why have you hidden from me...”.

Source: MGL, a-1673, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 289; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The moonlit sea is beautiful...”.

Source: MGL, a-1677, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 290; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

Note: The title “Shota Rustaveli” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The delicate dust of memory...”.

Source: MGL, a-1676, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 291; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “He cannot walk with others...”.

Source: MGL, a-1687, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 298; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “From the air or from iron...”.

Source: MGL, a-1693, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 303; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The First Meridian” (“May one heart take you along from another...”).

Source: MGL, a-1694, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 304; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “If you follow the road...”.

Source: MGL, a-1697, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 307; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, my poem! When the feast...”.

Source: MGL, a-1700, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 309; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “It was a blizzard, blue and sky-coloured...”.

Source: MGL, a-1737, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 331; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “You are sick from life...”.

Source: MGL, a-1738, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 331; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “It is a bright day, a sunny grove...”.

Source: MGL, a-1772, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 374; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Existence, old nightmare of life...”.

Source: MGL, a-1723, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 322; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, I too am praying...”.

Source: MGL, a-1731, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 328; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Passion, why did you come upon me...”.

Source: MGL, a-1673, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 289; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

On the back of the untitled poem “Passion, why did you come upon me...”, he writes that no verse meter fits the motive of “The Internationale” as well as the eight-syllable meter. In addition to being light and flexible, this versification is truly Georgian, as the entirety of Georgian poetry is based on the eight-syllable meter. Rustaveli combined two eight-syllable lines to create the sixteen-syllable verse form.

Source: MGL, a-1673, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 73-74; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs

Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “March 21” (“Twenty-first of March...”).

Source: MGL, a-1756, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 338; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “How could it not stand before my eyes...”.

Source: MGL, a-1757, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 338; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Principle of the Parable (to A. Kusikov)”.

Source: MGL, a-1758, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 339; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “No one can deceive death...”.

Source: MGL, a-1763, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 343; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I saw you from the fields...”.

Source: MGL, a-1764, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 343; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Before that, the sky had vanished...”.

Source: MGL, a-1765, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 344; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs

Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “It is a bright day, a sunny grove...”.

Source: MGL, a-1772, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 347; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I love May...”.

Source: MGL, a-1776, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 349; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Georgia with new paths...”.

Source: MGL, a-1783, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 355; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Epitaph on Guramishvili’s Grave” (“With turmoil, David...”).

Source: MGL, a-1785, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 356; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “Some chauvinists still believe...”.

Source: MGL, a-1786, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 356; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Shadow” (“Once again, the radiance of my glory shines...”).

Source: MGL, a-1803, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 368; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs

Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Something strange is happening: a natural disaster...”.

Source: MGL, a-1814, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 375; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “In the past, with some new gardens...”.

Source: MGL, a-1820, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 381; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “It’s a Star” (“Now I remembered: when everything...”).

Source: MGL, a-1831, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 390; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Clock” (“The warrior walks on land, and the sailor...”).

Source: MGL, a-1832, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 391; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The singer’s heart is different...”.

Source: MGL, a-1837, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 393; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes two versions of the poem “Old” (“When the poet is a false poet...”).

Source: MGL, a-1845, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 397; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs

Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I welcome the spring...”.

Source: MGL, a-1847, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 398; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “How happy I am, my homeland...”.

Source: MGL, a-1850, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 399; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes the beginning of the novel “The Ivy and the Poplar”.

Source: MGL, a-1850; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The morning star is born in the sky...”.

Source: MGL, a-1858, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 401; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The piano was roaring...”.

Source: MGL, a-1863, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 404; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I spent the whole week...”.

Source: MGL, a-1865, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 405; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs

Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Poet Feels New Bonfires” (“I get drunk with roses and everything...”).

Source: MGL, a-1866, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 405; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Speak, wave, endlessly flowing...”.

Source: MGL, a-1868, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 406; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Postman’s Song” (“I am the postman...”).

Source: MGL, a-1888, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 426; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Gentleman” (“The wind slightly moves the curtains...”).

Source: MGL, a-1889, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 427; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The scream of the train...”.

Source: MGL, a-1891, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 428; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Our ship no longer stands...”.

Source: MGL, a-1897, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 438-439; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on

Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I want to tell you about the poet’s moan...”.

Source: MGL, a-1899, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 439; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The sky covers me...”.

Source: MGL, a-1902, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 440; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The floods have covered the meadow...”.

Source: MGL, a-1903, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 441; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The soul was searching, to see the whole...”.

Source: MGL, a-1909, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 443; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “15 Poets” (“We together were translating Naso and Ovid’s...”).

Source: MGL, a-1913, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 445; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “In This World, Desire Alone Is Not Enough” (“He set out on the path, where the violet...”).

Source: MGL, a-1914, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 446-447; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

1911 or later

He begins writing the poem “The stars of the sky are sleeping...” but stops at the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №645, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The page is torn, and only the first word of the title, “Silence”, is visible.

1911 or later

He dedicates the poem “Gypsy Romances” (“Mist drifted over the slopes of the Bessarabian forest...”) to Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: GTDA, №478, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The dedication is written with the initials ‘To R XX’.

1911 or later

He writes a poem dedicated to N, “The blue eyes become transparent...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №638, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Only the first letters of the title remain, “ფსო” (Psy). It is likely that the title was “ფსობიჯა” (Psyché).

1911 or later

He writes a poem in Russian titled “Sorrow”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №638, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title of the poem is “Тоска” (Longing), and it begins with the words: “В скорби затаенной и в страхе немом...”.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The leaf withers with aimless thoughts...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №637, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a one-act vaudeville titled “The Second Coming”. The characters are students: Ioramik, Kato, and Toma.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №637, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the titles “I Must Explain the Eyes” and “A Sad Day” are crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a dialogue on the page, which concerns the attitude toward the Jews.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №626, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He makes a note about his attitude toward poetry and various existential issues. He writes that his personality is filled with the thoughts and principles of immortal Georgians and Romans. As much as he fits into the circle of poets, envy and criticism always accompany him; many love him, and many hate him, but personally, he holds no hostility toward anyone. When attacked, he calmly makes the sign of the cross and asks God to forgive the attackers. He believes that poetry is a riddle. If poetry does not approach the edge of an abyss, it does not deserve more attention than everything that breaks into that same abyss. According to the poet, to succeed in any field of art, one must be knowledgeable in other areas as well, because there is a very close connection between them.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №625, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a “short feuilleton” titled “With the Souls of the Dead” about Davit Meskhi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №622, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “Biographies” and the pseudonym ‘Galashka’, he writes epigrams about Silovan Khundadze, Vasil Tsereteli, who used the pseudonym ‘Unforgivable’, and Grigol Gvelesiani.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №622, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “He died at the moment when he was strangled...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №621, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Love, brotherhood, and friendship...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №621, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “He dies, we no longer have him... what scatters us...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №621, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Thorn” (“The rose of the heart withers early...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №621, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem is also found untitled as “The rose of the heart withers early...”.

1911 or later

He writes a new version of the poem “Sulamith” (“Old man, your soul, purified...”), but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №620, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Song” (“The quiet stream stirs the soul...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №615, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Blue Sky” (“The blue sky calls the blue mountains, embraces...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №615, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Nirvana” (“On the sea of existence, the presence of men fades invisibly...”), but stops at the first stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №615, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Critic” (“The wheel of time has turned. A group of critics sneaks into the phase of the newspaper...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №615, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He thoroughly edits the poem “Hymn” (“Hey, sky, sky!..”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №324, GTDA, №611, p. 1; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem was written out fair in 1911 or later, and corrections made with a red pencil may also be from a later time.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Death” (“Down, down with that crown...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №610, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Uncle Tom,” but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №609, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Derrière l’omnibus” (“Come on, move aside... move aside, coachman...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №574, p. 1; GTDA, №646, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: “Derrière l’omnibus” is the title of a famous French melody, which was played on a mechanical instrument (physiaronica). The titles “The Passenger” and “The Passenger’s Song”

are crossed out. In one autograph, the poem begins with the words: “No, I will no longer be ashamed to cry...”.

1911 or later

He writes on the page a description of a bird – the night owl, where they live, what their call is like, and notes that they are enemies of the daytime birds.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №602, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Fairy Tale,” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №574, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Winter” (“White snow...”), but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №574, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Morning,” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №574, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem: “The pale moon in the sky / gives off, who knows...” but stops at the third line.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №574, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Autumn” (“The torn sky is stitched, adorned with clouded mountains...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Moan of the Poet” (“I was destroyed after I sang the tune of sorrow...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Autumn” (“In the gorge, the caravan of mist sleeps...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Sun’s Desire” (“A light mist like hay...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “The Shepherd’s Desire (Fragment)” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Song on the Lake” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “The Poet’s Desire” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “In the Mountain Peaks” but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №568, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “At Midnight” (“The sun’s glowing, passionate rays...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №562, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Song” (“Oh, what a night... how excitedly...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №562, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Mist of Longing” (“When the sharp shadow of sorrow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №562, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Regret” (“While on the mountain peak... the moon casts light on the land...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №562, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Another version of the poem begins with the words: “The silver light of the sky, the light scattering...” The title “The Boards of the Coffin” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The poet, eternally free...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №548, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Oh, Christ, Christ, Your temple...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №548, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an etude titled “The two of them”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №548, p. 3-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He dedicates a poem to Iakob Gogebashvili “New Year’s Eve” (“It is night... mist surrounds...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №549, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The second version has the title “New Year’s Prayer”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Homeland!” (“Mist surrounds all around...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №549, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The hermit sneaks among the dim stars of the sky...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №541, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later written titles “Found in the Mud,” “Five ten-rouble note,” and “Silver Coins” are crossed out, and “Golden Ten-rouble note” is left.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The days pass by, and a serious illness...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №541, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Secret” (“He died when the young dawn was filling under the cover of night...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №544, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the title “In the Room” is written.

1911 or later

He writes words on the page that he plans to use in his poems, and in some places, he forms phrases with them, such as: “The moon rose and stood over the mountain like a lampshade,” “The sun shone like a car’s headlight,” “The thought – memory – flashed like a car’s wheel,” and others.
Source: Autograph, GTDA, №515, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Analogy” (“The abyss of the sky attracts the mist...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №502, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “Tortured by the English,” he writes the plot of a historical novel set in 1815 in Paris, at Place Vendôme. The characters are the Duke of Danzig and his wife.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №507, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “The Tragedy of a Georgian Writer,” he notes the following topics: foreign writers in our country, whether Georgian writers’ publications have readers, whether anyone knows poet Giorgi Tumanishvili, where Ivane Machabeli is, what writing gives to writers, the burial of writers in Georgia and abroad, writing as a profession, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №502, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes words with opposing meanings: enmity and friendship, light and darkness, storm and calm day, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №502, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the note “Letter to the English Novelist,” he writes a poem “The Hyperbole of Wales” (“Mister, you have a gaze...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №490, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “May Day” (“Underground, like the fabric of a net...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №490, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title “Rivers Beneath the Earth” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He dedicates a poem to Raisa Chikhladze titled “Night Serenades” (“I love it when the constellation of stars sews the sky’s canvas...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №419, p. 1; GTDA, №478, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The titles “On the Moonbeam,” “New Year,” and “Song” are crossed out in the autograph, as well as the final title. The dedication is written only with the initial “To R”.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Gypsy Romance” (“Elila, your body shines...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 69, p. 10; GTDA, №198, p. 87; GTDA, №479, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The alternative beginnings are “At midnight, when the area...” and “Elila, your graceful body touches...”. The title initially was “Romances,” and the title written above is “Let’s Wander!”

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Blue Sky,” dedicated to “The Nun” (“The image draws near, shaping beauty to the mysterious...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №479, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He translates Henri de Régnier’s poem “By the Sea” (“Lie down by the sea and slowly gather the sand...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №472, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Winter Evening” (“The luminary is covered by clouds...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №478, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Autumn” (“I love the blue of your gentle eyes...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №472, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Beauty” (“With eyes closed, filled with the passion of the heart...”) but then crosses it out and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №472, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Will You Come?” (“Once, when I painfully felt the relentless run of my life...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №470, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title “First Love” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Raven” (“And as an epigraph, he dedicates the words of Nikoloz Baratashvili: ‘The one who is shouting behind me...’”).

Source: Autograph; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Ortheos” (“The blindness of the night surrounded the towering mountains...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №465, p. 1; GTDA, №637, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Above the poem, there is another title written, “To Ia-Ia”. In another autograph, the title is “Raven”. In one autograph, the text begins with the phrase: “In solitude, I will drink life...”.

1911 or later

Under the title “Husband and Wife,” he writes an outline for a prose text, whose protagonist is Ivane.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №451, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the phrase “The blindfolded fate blows” and then crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №451, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Last Poem” (“Quietly, the darkness of the evening settled over the fields...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №451, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The word “Flowers” is crossed out in the title.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “An Extraordinary Winter of 1911”.

Source: MGL, №1656; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 277; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “To *-s” (“We live in the mist...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №425, p. 24; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the pseudonym ‘Galaktion Imereli’, he writes a poem in Russian titled “In Colchis”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №417, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In Russian, the poem’s title is “В Колхиде” and it begins with the words “Под небом знойной Колхиды...”.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “A Riddle” (“There is a group of writers...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №417, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Snake” (“When I mingle among the people with a cheerful face...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №417, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Smile” (“I have seen many smiles in the world...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №412, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Romance” (“Sincerity completely binds me, draining my longing...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №412, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “New Year’s Album of a Young Woman with Poems by Young Poets,” he writes parodies in the names of Ioseb Grishashvili and Alexandre Shanshiashvili (“I have no desire to be in your album...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №412, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “My Lyre” (“Izida! The heart still desires fire...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №406, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem in Russian “Grave”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №406, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title of the poem is “Могила” and it begins with the words: “Звездная полночь...”.

1911 or later

He writes on the page the names of mythological, biblical, and literary characters, as well as the titles of various works.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №389; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Colour Changed” (“Ah, everything around me has changed colour...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №388, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Night on the River” (“From the high mountain, the evening shadow descended...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №388, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem in imitation of Goethe “Attacked” (“Attacked – the heart dies with torment...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №388, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title “The Artist and the Craftsman” is written later and crossed out. The starting phrase is changed to: “They say, everything is transient, everything dies...”.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Nature, your strong hand...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №388, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the title “The Flock of Flapping Ravens” is written.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “It is evening. In the cemetery...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №388, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He plans to write a novel and writes down questions for reflection. He notes that Georgia is a path where the interests of various countries intersect. He is interested in the Middle East as the cradle of ancient civilizations, the origins of religious thought, the relationship between religion and mythology, and the perspectives on the rapprochement of the East and the West.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №384, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The day of lost youth...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №382, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Waltz of Flowers” but does not begin writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №382, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He reads a story in which a young person reproaches their family for shattering his life, “ruining” it, and recalls his feelings toward his mother and brother.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a brief review of Davit Kldiashvili’s story “In the Crowd”. He notes how the author conveys a significant message in a laconic manner.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1; GTDA, №426, p. 2.

1911 or later

He writes an outline for a dramatic work titled “The Cursed Son” and begins with the phrase: “Outside, the furious wind was howling...”. The outline reveals that the young man, disillusioned in love, is meant to leave his home, wander in search of wealth, face the threat of death, be enlisted in a Japanese squad, and, after passing through Persia, return home.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1; GTDA, №426, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The titles “Forgotten Dreams,” “Father and Son,” and “Reconciliation” are crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a play in which the characters are fourth-year students of a theological seminary: Shiuka, Tite, and Aleks, the inspector, and the overseers of the seminary. The inspector discovers that all the seminarians plan to continue their studies at the university, and he is concerned about this.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №426, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a play in which the characters are a father and a son.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №428, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Sorrow” (“Why, why do you revolve in the tortured and tormented heart...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Evening” (“Oh, if you have seen how the sun sets peacefully in the west...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Roar of the Waves” (“With a silvery beam, captivatingly transformed...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title “By the Seashore” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Evening,” but does not begin writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem in Russian titled “From the Motifs of Autumn” but does not continue.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title of the poem is “Из осенних мотивов” and it begins with the words “Любил я поле осенней порою”. The title “Песни моряков” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem in Russian titled “In the Album”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title of the poem is “В альбом” and it begins with the words “Ты вольно играешь...”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Tear of Cupid” (“Until you love – you are longing...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №378, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “In Solitude” (“Have you seen the waves of the ocean...”) but does not continue.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №377, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a memoir titled “On Akaki’s Trail”. It discusses how Baratashvili’s ring passed from one poet to another, eventually ending up in the hands of Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №375, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a memoir about how one of his poems became popular, and how, once on his way home, someone threw a wreath of flowers from a beautiful building’s window at him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №375, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Scatter-brained” (“Sing something... sad and boring...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Autumn” (“Descend, mist, descend like a veil...”) but then crosses it out and starts again with the title “The Poet’s Thoughts” and the beginning, “My dear, lend me your ear...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The dedication “To N,” the title “Mist,” and the word “Poet” in the title are crossed out. Later, the titles “Playful Rhythms” and “The Joy of Cruisers” are written. The alternative beginnings are: “The light-sorrow of my existence...” and “Do you tell me the sky is crying?”.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem, “Look, the door has opened...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the author writes the title “Moscow in the Expectation of Cannonade”.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem, “On the desert of the sky, the moon sadly drifts...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “New Year” (“At first, the evening darkness hadn’t yet left the window panes...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Distant Affection” (“I forgot the song I once sang long ago...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Distant Spring” (“Let me be mistaken, may my dream be deceived...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Distant Closeness” (“I have seen somewhere the face of a poet, pure and shining...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The wind blows, the calm breeze blows beyond the hill and across the hill...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Oh, I often think, when I am alone...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes in Italian a quote from Antoine Arnauld’s poem: “I go where the wind takes me, without complaint or fear”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4; GTDA, №383, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “It is night, deaf and dark, spread out...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “The tired night drifts with the day, heading toward release...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Inspired by the Italian poet Ada Negri’s poem “I Will Still Betray You,” he writes a poem titled “Wild Kiss” (“I love the strong embrace of a worker, a simple worker...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Have You Worked?” (“You fell in love, and love...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Tear” (“Oh, why do you stir the waves of the current...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Undine” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Blue Flower” (“The blue flower was blooming on the meadow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Undine” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “To Bashkirtseff” (“You are immortal, like a wave...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “When, before sleep, instead of praying...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Evening Flowers” (“Oh, evening flowers, oh, sunbeams...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Beautiful Ripsime” (“The army of clouds sleeps and rests...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Cursed Child” (“The day turns to meet the dark night...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The alternative titles are “Art” and “Twilight on the Aragvi”.

1911 or later

He dedicates a poem titled “Dream” (“The face of happiness, blessed...”) to the “Exiled Poet”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Aspen” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing the poem titled “The Wave” (“I once saw happiness...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing the poem titled “It is Midnight” (“It is midnight... with a silver ray, the landscape is veiled”) and precedes it with Lamartine’s words: “The playful breeze whispers softly...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: On the same page, the alternative title of the poem is “Silence,” with the beginning: “With a silver ray, the landscape is veiled...”.

1911 or later

He writes the title “Murmuring,” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “In My Love,” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili titled “A Small Feuilleton” with the note “To my poet friend” (“What are you saying: am I a donkey, my friend Parnassus?..”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He dedicates the poem “The Wind” to Irodion Evdoshvili (“Oh, I beg you, do not drive me away...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №364, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: On the same page, there are two more versions of the poem titled “Thought,” with the beginnings: “Oh, do not drive me away, my beloved” and “It is time to open the gates of Eden”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Karabadini” (“Oh, believe me, to a man’s beautiful soul...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №360, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem with homonymic rhymes titled “On the Ruins” (“Ha, ha, ha, ha, what are we waiting for...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №360, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Melody” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem with homonymic rhymes titled “Destroyed” (“It was destroyed, everything that was...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №360, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem without a title: “The fortress-courtyard hanging on an inaccessible cliff...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №360, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Dun” (“Child of Colchis, do you see there, above...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №361, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “What Will Women in Samtredia Write on the Guitar” (“No one has dedicated a poem to you...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №362; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The titles “The City That Grows Fantastically” and “Discovered By Me” are crossed out.

1911 or later

With the note “Fairy Tale,” He writes a poem “Honey” (“Young ones, lend me your ear...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №361, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title “Bread” is crossed out, with the notes “Idyll” and “Imitation” written underneath.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “To My Friends” (“Straight to the wind... straight to the wind...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №360, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The verse was later included in the poem “Epoch”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Sin,” in which the main character is “Elene”. According to the plot, she is in love with another young man, but her father marries her off to someone else.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №190, p. 1-10, GTDA, №356, p. 1-2, GTDA, №381, p. 2; GTDA, №452, p. 1-4. GTDA, №560, p. 1-2; GTDA, №561, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Dead Elene” and “Ashes”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Do You Remember That Night... The moon cast a silver beam around...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №381, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “When the body decays beneath the stone...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №381, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

In the style of Staufpacher, he writes a poem “The Young Homeless Man” (“To blind the eye of the forest’s edge...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №382, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Staufpacher is a character from Schiller’s “William Tell”, but we could not find a poet with that surname or his poem.

1911 or later

He dedicates the poem, in which the main character is Elene, to Elene Dgebuadze with the poem: “My friend! Have you seen a leaf of a tree on a silent lake?..”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №190, p. 1-10; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The addressee’s name is neither mentioned nor indicated in the poem, but the protagonist’s name is Elene. From one of the notes, we know that Elene whom Galaktion admired had the surname Dgebuadze. The author later titled the poem “Ashes”.

1911 or later

He edits certain stanzas of the poem “Ashes” (“The sky lit with love...”). In addition, he draws an illustration for the poem with the title “Lost Innocence”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №356, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He edits the poem “At the Cemetery” (“I love the calm evening...”) and crosses out the title.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №341; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He translates George Byron’s poem “Oscar of Alva” (“The pale sky is illuminated by the moon...”) and then writes across the first page: “This piece is dedicated by the author in infinite respect to Akaki”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №351, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the title of the poem and the author’s surname are crossed out, and it is written: “The Old Tower (Legend) G. Tabidze”. It seems that he decided to include episodes in the poem “The Old Tower”.

1911 or later

He writes a feuilleton under the pseudonym ‘Galashka’ titled “The Editor”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №348; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Do not disturb, do not tire you...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №347, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes words and divides them into syllables: e.g., and then creates riddles based on these words.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1, 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the title “How I Got Bored,” but does not continue writing the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Song of the Students” (“Hey, you dry, dry moralists...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №346, p. 1; GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “On the soft bed, the virgin slept...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №346, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “I remember when I used to bid farewell...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №346, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the beginning is revised to: “When I was bidding farewell to the village...”.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem titled “Georgian Woman” (“The Georgian woman still cares for the Lezgians...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №346, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title ‘The Dancing Woman’ is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes an outline for his autobiography and lists 19 points with notes on various topics.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №338, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem: “The night’s blanket has covered us...” but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №338, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Songs” (“Let us fight against him...”) under the pseudonym ‘Accordi’ but later crosses out the title.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №338, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a parody announcement: “The headache doctor Serapion Tsagareishvili is accepting...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №338, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Believe, trust me, that I do not love you...”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem “Write, write, didn’t I tell you...” but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Iris” (“The iris with its chest open...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “July” (“Nature recalls the months of roses... the breeze hums to the flowers”) but soon stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Winter” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem in Russian titled “Letter”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem is titled “Письмо” (“Letter”) and begins with the words: “Полночной скорби...” (“Of midnight sorrow...”).

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “On the Cross of Torment” (“Oh, Savior, Savior, when the village...”), but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Satirists” (“In our time, when everyone...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Resurrection Bell” (“Midnight burns, burns... midnight melts, melts!”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The beginning is transformed and used in the poem “I and the Night”.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem: “The sorrowful night is sorrowful, like a silent soul...” but completely crosses it out and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Coughing Masters” (“There is no more hearing...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №337, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, next to the title, it is written: “This patient struggles to breathe”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Let Us Follow the Sea Waves” (“It has been a long time...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №332; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The early title of the poem, “The Old and the New,” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “Greetings to the People From Kutaisi” (“Kutaisi is like this...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I never miss you as much as I do...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Say, say, Nana...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes to Yuza Zardalishvili, stating that he will read three poems: “Like the Breeze, Like the Breeze,” “The Yellow Leaf (Elegy),” and “With Hamlet’s Lyre”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the source, only the name “Yuza” is mentioned.

1911 or later

He writes under the title “Who Desires What for Easter,” mentioning what Silovan Khundadze and Isidore Kvitsaridze desire.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poetic phrase for one of the poems: “The only hope is the life of a child...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №315, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem in Russian “Autumn” and counts the syllables in the lines.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №315, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a feuilleton titled “Letters of a Passenger”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №303, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a play (“Two young women enter the room...”), where the characters are gymnasium graduates Elene and Nino.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №304, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a prose sketch about school life titled “The Yellow Leaf”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №282, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Autumn” (“The old doors of the main gates have been taken down...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №300, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

On the paper, he writes word combinations: “Painless breeze,” “Innocent gale,” “Irreversible moments,” “Tasteless life,” “Tasteless poet,” and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №294, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a prose sketch about the East and the beautiful colourful carpets.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №291; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I see, I see, my friends...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №282, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing an untitled poem “My dear, I really want to say something joyous to you...” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №282, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a play and describes the setting: a house located outside the city, with windows opening into a garden. The scene starts with two men crawling into the house from the balcony.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №284; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Weak” (“The heart is weak, exhausted and fatigued”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №285; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing epigrams under the title “New Year’s Greeting”. The first epigram is written under the name Ioseb Mchedlishvili: “If I were to end so bitterly, I wish I had never loved you,” and then stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №285; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a feuilleton titled “Is Another World War Still Necessary?”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №267; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Woman and the Cat” (“She buried her head in the flowers and gave in to the sin of smelling...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №267; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a text titled “Preface,” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №259; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a brief summary of Knut Hamsun’s novel “Hunger”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №260; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes the text of an open letter addressed to Shalva Sharashidze (“Taguna”) and Nestor Kalandadze (“Devil”). The letter discusses how there are far fewer editorial errors in *Mnatobi* compared to the newspapers *Kolkhida*, *Temi*, and *Sakhalho Gazeti*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №256; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “In the Garden,” he creates a prose sketch. The characters are the narrator, a young couple of gymnasium students, a young poet, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №258, p. 1-6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “Innocent, Young!” he writes a prose sketch about a demon, an angel, and a dying old man (“In the darkness of the night, an oak tree with twisted branches...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №257, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem with the words: “The angel appeared to the righteous Tobias...” but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №246, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes prose texts titled “The Drum Soldier” and “The Beginning of a New Era,” both featuring a character named Ioveli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №253, p. 1; GTDA, №605, p. 5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes “Correction for Publication” in the newspaper, stating that the previous day’s announcement did not mention that the authors would read “Fiction Literature”, and this was a typographical error.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №250, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

On the paper, he writes an announcement that the editorial office has received the Book “Great People”, which costs 25 kopecks. He also makes a note about the beautiful Dalisa, to whom the great people were confessing their love.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №251, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Mary of Egypt” (“And all of Alexandria knew the woman’s name...”) but stops at the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №246, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “The Sorrowful Crown Bearer,” he writes a story about the Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №242, GTDA, №246, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He searches in books and writes information about the Dioscuria in 28 sections.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №246, p. 2; CTDA, №247, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a prose sketch about a Persian song, titled “The Beautiful Song”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №239; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title was “Georgian Music”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Song” (“I wandered in the foggy grove...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №234, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “That face of yours, delicate, celestial...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №234, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “In the sky’s expanse, joyful stars gently flicker...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №234, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a dialogue between a woman and a man in a darkened room. They talk about the influence of demonic forces. The protagonist woman's name is Eva.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №237, №240; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

On the paper, he writes that Ivane Machabeli reminds him of the prophet Aegeus, who left us only one page, but it is still considered a book. However, there are writers who write many volumes, but none of them can be called a book.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №236; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the source, only the last name Machabeli is mentioned. It is likely referring to the 6th-century BC prophet Haggai.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "Kiss only... your love...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №234, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem "XXX" ("Like a meteor in the world's sky, I too will briefly appear in our poetry...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №227, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem "In the Monastery" ("A white flower glides across the sky").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №229; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The alternative title was "The Dreamer," with the beginning "The morning breeze gently stirs..." but everything is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a prose sketch titled "Greetings," in which he talks about the German city of Baden-Baden and its resident girl Henrietta.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №221, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem under the pseudonym “Galashka” - “Why do you chase me, why don’t you give me an answer...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №226; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “On the Thorny Path” (“Today I will triumph... there is no need for an oath...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №225, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, with a red pencil, the title “Song of the Victorious Love” is written.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Sonnet” (“The pine joins the pine, the orphaned fir the fir...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №225; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Death” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “To a Friend” (“The familiar breeze will roll me up at a high price...”) but then crosses it out and begins with the same title, but differently: ‘At times, it will settle with a dull calmness...’.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №221, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Manifesto” (“To the poet who seeks the theme...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №215, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Mist” (“The white haze has spread over the sleeping sea...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №218; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Oarsman” (“The oarsman was singing farewell songs...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №218; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes information about geographical locations from a Russian-language Book about the Caucasus in Georgian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №216; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Voice of Satan” (“I have drained the cup of torment with passion...”), with a note underneath (from the diary).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №219; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title ‘Lines,’ he translates a poem from English, which says that Robert Emmet, standing before the gallows, was adorned with a crown of flowers.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №212; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

“He writes a poem “In Autumn” (“Do not remind me of the future...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №205; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Song” (“The sky is overcast with clouds...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №206; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Swan” (“I am a swan of the azure sea...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №202; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Stone” (“On the restless sea, a massive wall of waves...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №203; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poetic phrase: “Your dream is always as delicate as an iris”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №203; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Autumn”.

Source: GTDA, №180, p. 1; G. Tabidze, Poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 20; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 162; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The poem titled “The Fields Are Spreading” was published in the 1927 anthology.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Culprit” (“The furred rose flower is guilty...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №176, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the title “Useful Thoughts and Rhymes”, he writes materials of interest to him in a notebook. Here are symbols (blue flower, withered blue flower), mythological characters (Linus, Antheos, and others), historical facts and places (Tamaris-tsikhe, the Battle of Partskhisi), as well as rhymes and rhymed phrases.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №176, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the pseudonym ‘Accordi’ for the column “A Short Felony”, he writes a poem “On Easter Day” (“Darejani grieves... a pot of beans...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №176, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Bouquet” (“Once, beautiful one, I don’t know what about...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №171; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the title “The Worker Deep in Thought by the Machine...” is written.

1911 or later

He dedicates the poem “Dawn” (“The forest is covered with a black veil...”) to Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №168, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He draws two girls sitting on a sofa and writes their dialogue about how the archbishop of the Kharagauli district, Father Ermaloz Vepkhvadze, advised the female teachers not to wear ‘Chanticleer’s’ dresses.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №168, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The text mentions “M. Ermalozi”.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The blue chamber of immortality...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №163; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Withered Flower” (“The flower withered...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №153, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: Later, the poem is revised. It is titled “The Factory Fume” and begins with the words “The fume rises...”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Withered Flower” (“The flower withered...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №153, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem titled “The Phantom” (“Boatman, do you see... in our far and near...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №156, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, the title ‘In the Album’ is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Poet” (“In the gurgling of the spring, when the valley is sleeping...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №156, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The wind scattered the mist...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №148, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Soul of Relief” (“It is not yet asleep...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №148, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title was ‘The Fairy of the Night.’

1911 or later

He writes a text titled “Short Biographical Notes”, in which he describes his life from birth until working in the editorial offices of the newspapers *Mnatobi* and *Tskhovreba*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №148, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: He states his year of birth as 1892.

1911 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Mysterious Land” (“My land, mysterious...”) but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №150, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The original title “Azure Face” is crossed out.

1911 or later

He writes a prose episode, in which the main character is Father Ekvtime.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №140, p. 5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

Under the pseudonym 'Accordi', he writes a poem "Georgian Songs" ("Woman, your beauty...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №135; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes an untitled poem "The team of poppies, the shielding curtain...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №136, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes rhymes on a page, some of which he uses in a poem written on the second page of the sheet.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №136, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem "Fairy Tale" ("When the sea fades away...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №125, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

In the notebook, he writes rhymes and poetic phrases: 'Where you breathe' – don't whisper to me,' 'Sadness is silent, with blue eyes' – enough of the suffering,' 'A hidden groan / is heard somewhere' – quietly... let me be!' and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He begins writing an epigram titled "The Tail of a Mouse" ("It is bad, bad...") but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №86; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes epigrams dedicated to Giorgi Parkosadze: "Your sweetheart, my Gutsa...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №87; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Ghost” (“In the middle of the night, darkness has fallen...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №62, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: On the handwritten sheet, there is an alternative beginning: “I want to tell you a fairy tale...”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Legend” (“For a long time, I bore the cross of torment...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №62, p. 1; GTDA, №130, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, there is an alternative beginning: “Oh God, God... how much torment...”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Do Not Read...” (“Do not read my diary...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №62, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Melancholy” (“Calmly, windless, calmly!...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He translates the poems of his contemporary German poets: Mariam Eschenbach’s “Little Song” and German Konrad’s “Meteor”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №21, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes down a list of 51 people who have written memories about him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №37, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “Golden String” (“The golden string for the harp...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №37, p. 2.

Dating: We date it based on the text we dated on the other side of the page.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Poem of the Weary” (“I wanted to name this poem a quote...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №37, p. 2.

Dating: We will date it according to the text dated by us on the other side of the page.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “At the Crossroads” (“You do not love me’ – I asked quietly...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №44, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: In the autograph, there are alternative titles: ‘Silence,’ ‘Love at Noon,’ and ‘Wandering,’ with all but the last one crossed out.

1911 or later

He attempts to create a crossword using the words: Galaktion, Akaki, Vazha, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №44, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “At the Crossroads” (“Wrapped in the greyish mist...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №143, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The title is crossed out and replaced with “He Seeks God”.

1911 or later

He writes a poem “The Prophet” (“Far away, with my gaze, I break the mist...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №143, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

He writes a three-act play in verse titled “Abesalom and Eteri”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №42, p. 1-6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

1911 or later

On the sheet, he writes a phrase from Dmitri Merezhkovsky’s poem “Children of the Night” and then writes in Georgian: “I myself am imprisoned in myself / loneliness is my cell”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: The text is titled in Russian “Дети ночи” (“Children of the Night”).

1911 or after

He writes the beginning of a dramatic work titled “Living Picture”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №868, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Note: On the page, “Ashes of Emotions” is written, and we believe that he was writing the poem to include it in this cycle.

1911 or later

He writes rhymes and poetic phrases on the sheet.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №68, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

Second half of 1911 or later

He writes in Russian, specifying in which city someone is entrusted with the distribution of his book.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №620, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 634.

Note: The matter should concern the Book that was supposed to be published in 1911 but was never published.

After 1911

He works as a proofreader at the editorial offices of the newspapers *Mnatobi* and *Tskhovreba*, and occasionally publishes brief notes unsigned.

Source: Autobiographic record, Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, p. 2000, p. 233.

Dating: The entry states that this occurred after leaving the school in the village of Partskhnali.

1912

January

1912

January 1

He writes a feuilleton “Language and Proofreading”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 1.

1912

January 1

He celebrates the New Year in his hometown of Chkvishi.

Source: Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 43.

1912

January 3

He writes a feuilleton “Polemic”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 1.

1912

Until January 16

He is submitting the poem “The Invisible (In Front of Aivazovsky’s Painting)” to the literary competition organized by the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1912, №56; Al. Abasheli, “Akaki’s Nimbus”, *Mnatobi*, 1935, №2, p. 90-91; Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, № 2, p. 20.

1912

January 16

In the literary competition organized by the newspaper *Temi*, where Galaktion Tabidze submitted his poem “The Invisible (In Front of Aivazovsky’s Painting)”, no first prize was awarded. The second prize went to Alexandre Abasheli’s poem “The Sun”, while Galaktion received the third prize. His poem received 3 positive and 5 negative votes. The jury included Akaki Tsereteli, Iakob Gogebashvili, Kita Abashidze, Iakob Nikoladze, Vladimir Bakradze, Grigol Rtskhiladze, Aleksandre Kancheli, Nikoloz Kartvelishvili, and representatives from various other organizations.

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1912, №56; Al. Abasheli, “Akaki’s Nimbus”, *Mnatobi*, 1935, №2, p. 90-91; Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, № 2, p. 20.

1912

Until January 25

He prepares a template for collecting signatures to publish his own collection of poems.

Source: Receipt form, GTDA, №98, p. 1.

Dating: The announcement in the press was published on January 25, 1912, and it was supposed to have occurred before that date.

1912

Until January 25

He drafts a text for an announcement in the periodical press about collecting signatures for the publication of his collection of poems. The announcement states that the Book will be published by Zakaria Tchelidze.

Source: Receipt form, GTDA, №179, p. 1; GTDA, №222.

Note: The text does not indicate where Galaktion Tabidze intended to publish this announcement.

Dating: The announcement was published in the press on January 25, 1912, and it should have been made before that date.

1912

January 25

The announcement published in the *Batumis Gazeti* states that signatures will be collected until February 15 for a Book of poems and verses by the young poet Galaktion Tabidze, priced at 50 kopecks. The collection points listed are: Isidore Kvitsaridze's journal and newspaper distribution centre "Imereti", Gogiberidze's bookstore, and the bookstore "Provintsiashi". It also mentions that for signing in Tkibuli, they can contact Mikheil Botchorishvili, and in Kharagauli, they can contact Sergo Rukhadze.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №20, p. 1; See the same announcement, which was published unchanged in issues №21-38 of the same newspaper.

1912

Until January 26

He begins writing a poem, writes the title "Autumn" and stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №696, p. 1.

1912

Until January 26

Under the pseudonym "Accordi", he writes a poem "To Beautiful Raisa" ("I do not want you to forget me...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №696, p. 1.

1912

Until January 26

He is eagerly anticipating the release of his first Book and writes on a piece of paper: "Published and available. G Tabidze".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №696, p. 2.

Note: The publication of this Book could not be accomplished due to insufficient funds.

1912

January 26

He writes the text of an announcement on a piece of paper. According to the note, on January 28, he is scheduled to host a literary and musical evening. At the event, a presentation on young Georgian writers will be delivered by Dimitri Uznadze, Kita Abashidze, Grigol Gvelesiani, or Romanoz Pantskhava (Khomleli). Readings of their works will be given by: Aristo Tchumbadze, Jaju Jorjikia, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Varlam Rukhadze, Barnab Gelazania (Gela), Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alexandre Abasheli, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia (Abashispireli), Silovan Khundadze, Parmen Tsakheli, Titsian Tabidze, Daria Akhvlediani, Vasil Tsereteli, and Davit Kldiashvili.

In the third section, the following will perform: Davit Meskhi, Mikheil Janoevi (Nemo), Vasil Urushadze, Vasil Balanchivadze, and Shalva Sharashidze (Taguna). The fourth section will feature a choir performance.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №696, p. 2.

Note: The mentioned individuals are presented in the source with only the initials of their first names and their last names or pseudonyms.

1912

January 30

The newspaper *Temí* announces that signatures are being collected for G. Tabidze's Book titled "Poems and Verses". The price is 50 kopecks. The collection points listed are: Isidore Kvitsaridze's journal and newspaper distribution centre "Imereti", Gogiberidze's bookstore, and the bookstore "Provintsiashi". Additionally, it is mentioned that for signing in Tkibuli, they can contact Mikheil Botchorishvili, and in Kharagauli, they can contact Sergo Rukhadze.

Source: Newspaper *Temí*, 1912, №56, p. 4.

1912

From January

He collaborates with the humourist almanacs edited by Sergo Gersamia: *Mashkhala*, *Jojokhetis Mashkhala*, *Eshmakis Mashkhala*, and *Ankesi*. In some issues of these periodical publications, he publishes materials under the pseudonym "G", including humorous responses to the authors of rejected texts.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

February

1912

February 2

The newspaper *Tskhovreba* publishes a notice that the young poet Galaktion Tabidze is completing a four-act play in verse titled "The Angel of Death".

Source: Newspaper *Tskhovreba*, 1912, №2, p. 2.

1912

February 2

The newspaper *Tskhovreba* announces that signatures are being collected for G. Tabidze's Book titled "Poems and Verses". The price is 50 kopecks. The collection points listed are: Isidore Kvitsaridze's journal and newspaper distribution centre "Imereti", Gogiberidze's bookstore, and the bookstore "Provintsiashi". It is also mentioned that for signing in Tkibuli, they can contact Mikheil Botchorishvili, and in Kharagauli, they can contact Sergo Rukhadze.

Source: Newspaper *Tskhovreba*, 1912, №2, p. 2.

1912

February 7

The newspaper *Kolkhida* announces that signatures are being collected for G. Tabidze's Book titled "*Poems and Verses*". The price is 50 kopecks. The collection points listed are: Isidore Kvitsaridze's journal and newspaper distribution centre "Imereti", Gogiberidze's bookstore, and the bookstore "Provintsiashi". It is also mentioned that for signing in Tkibuli, they can contact Mikheil Botchorishvili, and in Kharagauli, they can contact Sergo Rukhadze.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1912, №27, p. 2.

1912

February 8

The newspaper *Tskhovreba* publishes a notice stating that the journal and newspaper distribution centre "Imereti" has received the subscription receipts for Galaktion Tabidze's Book "*Poems and Verses*" and that the cost of each subscription is 50 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Tskhovreba*, 1912, №5, p. 2.

1912

Until February 10

He is working on a title of the work "Elements of Symbolism in Contemporary French, Russian, and Georgian Poetry".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 115, p. 1; GTDA, № 123, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 634.

1912

Until February 10

He writes an announcement in Georgian and Russian that on Friday, February 10, at 7 p.m., Galaktion Tabidze will give a lecture titled "Elements of Symbolism in Contemporary French, Russian, and Georgian Poetry" at the City Theatre.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 115, p. 1; GTDA, № 123, p. 1.

Note: In the Georgian version, the title of the lecture is "Impressionism in Foreign and Georgian Poetry".

1912

February 10

The newspaper *Tskhovreba* publishes an announcement that subscriptions are open for the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Poems and Verses", and that the subscription price is 50 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Tskhovreba*, 1912, №7, p. 4.

1912

February-March

He collaborates with the newly established Social Democratic newspaper *Tskhovreba*.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №148, p. 2.

Dating: In his autobiography, it is mentioned that he “took refuge” in the editorial office of this newspaper, which was published only in February-March of 1912.

March

1912

March 7

Announcements are published in the newspapers *Tskhovreba* and *Kolkhida* stating that on March 11, a literary evening-banquet featuring Ioseb Grishashvili will be held in Kutaisi. Along with Ioseb Grishashvili, Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others will also participate.

Source: Newspaper *Tskhovreba*, 1912, March 7, №29, p. 2; Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1912, №52, p. 1.

Note: Among the participants mentioned are: Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, N. Charekovisa, A. Tchumbadze, Parmen Tsakheli, Niko Lortkipanidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Jaju Jorjikia, A. Abasheli, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Parkosadze, and Ioseb Grishashvili.

1912

17 March

He is in Kutaisi and is writing a poem titled “N-aia” (“Why do you need sadness...”).

Source: GTDA, №6.

Dating: The date on the autograph is unclear, and it’s uncertain whether the number “1” before the “7” has been erased. Therefore, we cannot rule out the possibility that it was written on “March 7th”.

1912

January – Until March 25

He is in Kutaisi and, together with Prokopi Gujabidze, is participating in the preparation of the first issue of the humour magazine *Mashkhala*, which is set to be published under the editorship of Sergo Gersamia.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1912

March 25

In the humour magazine *Mashkhala*, he publishes informational texts under the title “News”, where he humorously presents the latest developments in the cultural sphere.

Source: *Mashkhala*, 1912, №1, March 25, p. 11-12; Ioseb Lortkipanidze, “Galaktion Tabidze: Life Path and Creative Biographist”, Tbilisi, 1988, p. 77

April

1912

Until April 7

While spending her Easter holidays in Kutaisi, Olya Okujava would quietly follow Galaktion whenever she saw him and loudly exclaim in Russian, “Oh, this is Tabidze”.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, პს. 352-354; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

1912

April 7

At the Kutaisi Theatre, he attends a concert by the 30-year-old Polish virtuoso Bronislaw Huberman. The musician plays Paganini on the violin, and his performance elicits extraordinary admiration from Galaktion. He expresses his feelings with such intense emotion and applause that he disregards a police officer’s warning and is subsequently detained.

Source: Newspaper *Закавказская речь*, 1912, (№88), April 17, p. 4; V. Javakhadze, “Galaktion Again”, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 2018, №9, p. 15.

1912

April 7

His mother and brother are eagerly awaiting Galaktion’s arrival in their native village from Kutaisi, but he is unable to make the trip or send travel money to Abesalom.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1585, პს. 1-4.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter sent by Abesalom to his mother before April 15, 1912.

1912

After April 7

In Kutaisi, his brother visits and asks for money to travel to Tbilisi. Galaktion has fifteen roubles to collect from the editorial office, but he struggles all day to find even 50 kopecks. When Abesalom inquires about the need for such assistance, Galaktion responds that he plans to hold a literary evening, and with the proceeds from it, he will publish a Book and quit his job at the editorial office.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1585, p. 1-4.

Dating: This is discussed in a letter sent by Abesalom to his mother before April 15, 1912.

1912

After April 7

He writes an announcement that on Sunday, at 8 p.m., a literary-dramatic evening will take place with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze. The event will feature Nadezhda Lukmanova’s play “The Death of Napoleon” and Vasil Balanchivadze’s one-act vaudevilles: “The Tailed Star” and “Unfortunate Day”.

Source: GTDA, №97, p. 1.

Dating: On the reverse side of the page where this note is recorded, the incident that occurred at Bronislaw Huberman’s concert on April 7, 1912, which led to Galaktion Tabidze’s detention is mentioned.

1912

After April 7

He writes a poem titled “At Huberman’s Concert”.

Source: GTDA, №47, p. 1.

Dating: The violinist Huberman’s concert was held on April 7, 1912, and the poem reflects the events of this concert.

1912

After April 7

He writes a poem titled “The Poet and the Policeman”.

Source: GTDA, №47, p. 1.

Dating: The violinist Guberman’s concert was held on April 7, 1912, and the poem reflects the events of this concert.

1912

After April 7

He writes a prose text titled “The Poet in the Theatre”.

Source: GTDA, №97, p. 2.

Dating: The violinist Guberman’s concert took place on April 7, 1912, and the note is a reflection of this event.

1912

Until April 8

He writes a story “Ashes”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №876.

Dating: The text was already published on April 8, 1912.

1912

After April 8

In the second issue of the humour magazine *Jojokhetis Mashkhala*, he publishes a story titled “Old Hat” under the pseudonym “Galashka”.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 3.

Note: This issue of the magazine is not found in libraries.

1912

From March 25 until April 8

He is in Kutaisi, participating with Prokopi Gujabidze in the preparation of the first issue of the humour magazine *Jojokhetis Mashkhala*, edited by Sergo Gersamia.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1912

Until April 8

He works at the editorial office and receives a very small salary. He often does not have enough money to buy tobacco and already saves the butts from smoked cigarettes to use them when he lacks money for new ones.

Source: *Jokhetis Mashkhala*, 1912, №1, April 8, p. 5; S. Gersamia, on Galaktion's Youth Years, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1962, January 4, №2, p. 3.

1912

April 8

In the humour magazine *Jokhetis Mashkhala*, under the pseudonym "Galashka", he publishes a novella titled "Ashes". The novella reflects the material condition of writers, who borrow money for bread, do not discard cigarette butts, and save them for hard times.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 6; *Jokhetis Mashkhala*, 1912, №1, April 8, p. 5.

1912

April 8 or later

He writes a feuilleton titled "A Conversation with the Playwright".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 6.

1912

After April 8

He is with Archil Paradashvili and other young people from Kutaisi. Paradashvili recounts to his friends how his sweetheart rejected him simply because he always wore an old hat and rudely told him during a proposal that he couldn't even afford to change his hat, let alone support a family. Archil's story amused everyone, and Galaktion wrote a humorous short story titled "Old Hat" based on this incident.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1912

Until April 15

He writes an untitled poem, "Believe, Have Faith...".

Source: GTDA, №88, p. 1.

1912

Until April 15

He writes an announcement on a piece of paper for the evening he organized on April 15, in which Ivane Gomarteli will participate.

Source: GTDA, №88, p. 1.

1912

Until April 15

Abesalom Tabidze sends a lengthy letter to his mother. He writes that before Galaktion's departure from Kutaisi to Tbilisi, he had to settle the matter of the blanket and left him with underwear and a shirt. He expresses dissatisfaction with his brother's lack of cleanliness and the fact that he has not paid the housekeeper for three months.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1585, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 548.

1912

Until April 15

He writes an announcement that on Sunday, April 15, Galaktion Tabidze will host a literary evening, with the participation of the renowned Georgian writer Ivane Gomarтели.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 85, p. 1; GTDA, № 88, p. 1, GTDA, № 100, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 548.

Note: Among the participants are: P. Tsakheli, I. Grishashvili, J. Jorjikia, G. Kuchishvili, Kortokha, V. Rukhadze, Bakhtadze, G. Tabidze, Charekov's wife, Taguna, Il. Chikovani, S. Abasheli, I. Nikolaishvili, N. Lortkipanidze, V. Balanchivadze, V. Urushadze, Il. Bakhtadze, Nemo, and others.

1912

Until April 15

He writes an untitled poem "Let you believe...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 88, p. 2.

Dating: On the second page of the sheet there is a statement, which we dated to April 15, 1912, according to the date and day of the week.

1912

Until April 15

He writes a poem titled "The Unsent Letter", which he dedicates to the nobleman's daughter "N...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 22, GTDA, №100, p. 1.

Note: "Strings" was written as a title in the lower layer of the autograph and the title "Nightfall" is crossed out.

Dating: On the second page of the sheet there is a statement, which we dated to April 15, 1912 according to the date and day of the week.

1912

April 17

The newspaper *Zakavkazskaya Rech* reports on the incident at the violinist Huberman's concert, where a police officer arrested the audience member, presumably Galaktion Tabidze, due to excessive ovations. The newspaper criticizes this action as a gross intrusion into an individual's private life.

Source: Newspaper *Закавказская речь*, 1912, (№88), April 17, p. 4; Vakhtang Javakhadze, “The Unknown”, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 530.

1912

After April 17

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who has read by chance in the newspaper “Zakavkazskaya Rech” that Galaktion was arrested at the concert for applauding excessively. Abesalom inquires whether he was released on the same day and if there were any unpleasant incidents.

Source: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1997, p. 128.

Dating: We date the letter according to the publication date of the newspaper mentioned in it.

1912

April 21

The *Batumis Gazeti* announces that on April 28, a Georgian evening-banquet will be held at the Shmaevsky Theatre in Batumi. The event will feature young poets, including Varlam Rukhadze, Irakli Gogoladze, Noe Zomleteli, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №91, p. 1; The same announcement is repeated in the newspaper the following day as well.

1912

April 26

The *Batumis Gazeti* announces that the evening-banquet scheduled for April 28, in which Galaktion Tabidze was also to participate, has been postponed to May 3.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №94, p. 2.

1912

April 29

The *Batumis Gazeti* reiterates the announcement that the evening-banquet scheduled for April 28, which was to include Galaktion Tabidze, has been postponed to May 3.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №96, p. 2.

May

1912

May 2

The *Sakhalkho Gazeti* publishes a notice that actor Gugushvili has been granted permission by the governor of Kutaisi to hold literary evenings in Poti on May 3 and in Lanchkhuti on May 4. The events will feature: Leo Natadze, Nestor Kalandadze, Shalva Sharashidze, Varlam Khurodze, Iliia Bakhtadze, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Alexandre Abasheli, Barnab Gelazania, and others.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1912, №589, p. 2.

Note: In the source, Varlam Khurodze is referred to as “Malakishvili”, Shalva Sharashidze as “Taguna”, Nestor Kalandadze as “Eshmaki”, and Barnab Gelazania as “Gela”.

1912

Until May 6

He writes a promotional announcement that on Sunday, May 6, at 9:30 p.m., Galaktion Tabidze will host a literary evening at the Kutaisi Theatre. The event will feature a lecture by Ivane Gomarteli on the topic “Family and Humanity”. The following individuals will read their own works: Parmen Tsakheli, Davit Kldiashvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Iason Nikolaishvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Niko Lortkipanidze, Stephane Dzimistarashvili, Jaju Jorjikia, and Galaktion Tabidze. In the third section, participants will include: Vasil Balanchivadze, Ilia Bakhtadze, Vasil Urushadze, Platon Korisheli, Ilia Chikovani, Giorgi Parkosadze, Shalva Dadiani, and Davit Meskhi. The announcement notes that Galaktion will read the poem “Like a Breeze, Like a Breeze...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №589, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

Note: Shalva Sharashidze is referred to as “Taguna”, Stephane Dzimistarashvili as “Kortokha”, and Giorgi Parkosadze as “Gutsa”. The others are listed only by their initials. The poem titled “Like a Breeze, Like a Breeze.”. may refer to the poem known by the title “The Forest Took Me Away”.

1912

Until May 6

He writes a poem titled “At midnight, When the Village...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №589, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

1912

Until May 6

He writes a statement in Russian about organizing a literary evening on May 6 at the city theatre, in which Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, and other Georgian writers will participate.

Source: Record, GTDA, №59, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

Note: Among the participants mentioned are: Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Tsakheli, Malakiashvili, V. Rukhadze, D. Meskhi, I. Grishashvili, J. Jorjikia, S. Abasheli, I. Nikolaishvili, Taguna, Ilia Bakhtadze, G. Tabidze, N. Lortkipanidze, and G. Kuchishvili.

1912

Until May 6

He writes an untitled poem “Be careful, be careful, do not touch me...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №59, p. 2; G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 101; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 165; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

Note: The poem is entirely crossed out in the autograph.

1912

Until May 6

He writes an untitled poem “Never have I missed so much...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №59, p. 2; G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 101; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 165; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

Note: The poem also appears under the titles: “Never Do I Long for Freedom So Much” and “Never Do I Long So Much”.

1912

Until May 6

He writes an untitled poem, “The edge of the forest slumbers...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №59, p. 2; G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 101; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 165; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

1912

May 6

The *Batumis Gazeti* announces that on May 6, a literary evening will be held in Lanchkhuti, featuring: Alexandre Abasheli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Varlam Khurodze, Barnab Gelazania, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №101, p. 1.

Note: In the source, Varlam Khurodze is referred to as “Malakiashvili” and Barnab Gelazania as “Gela”.

1912

Until May 11

He receives a letter sent to him from Tbilisi to Kutaisi by his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. In the letter, he learns that he has been summoned to court on June 11th, but he cannot figure out the reason why.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 821, p. 1-2.

Dating: The information is provided in a letter sent to his brother on May 11, 1912.

1912

May 11

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, describing the difficult material and emotional state he is in. He explains that their mother has already done so much for him, and he doesn't want to turn to her for help now that she is older. Moreover, he wishes he could tell her that he is doing well, but he doesn't even have the money to send the letter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 821, p. 1-2.

1912

Until May 12

He dedicates the poem titled "In the Album" ("Tell me, what should I swear...") to Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 9-10, 42; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: Initially, the poem was titled "The Oath", but this title was crossed out. The recipient is referred to by the initial "R". One version of the poem begins with the words: "What Shall I Swear By, Explain to Me...".

1912

Until May 12

He writes a poem titled "The Poet" ("Even the storm...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 11; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: Initially, the poem was titled "Cold". In the autograph, the entire poem is crossed out.

1912

Until May 12

He writes a poem titled "Night's Lament" with a note underneath that says ("To Sad Eyes").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 11; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

Until May 12

He writes the title of a poem, "Prayer", but then stops writing immediately afterward.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 12; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

Until May 12

He writes an untitled poem "I love you, come... Do you thirst for affection and tenderness?"

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 13; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025,

Note: Underneath the poem, next to the signature, it says "Baden-Baden". p. 669.

1912

Until May 12

He begins writing a poem titled "Serenade" ("Immortal memory in immortal verses..."), but he stops writing it immediately afterward.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 13. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 62; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He translates the Austrian poet Nikolaus Lenau's poem "Reconciliation" ("Beloved of my heart, I wish to explain a secret to you, listen...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 96; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes the play "Twilight", the main actors of which are: the artist, Misan, Cupid, the passenger and the crowd. The subheadings of the acts of the first part are: "The suffering of creativity", "Creativity", "The Crowd", "Nonentity", "The Purpose of being", "Foresight of Men", "Created Fairies", "Doubt" and "The Song of Search". The title of the second part is "Grandmother Time", and the actions: "Abyss of Being" and "The song of silence".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 49-70; GTDA, №618, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The autograph also includes the original titles of the play: "Glory", "Fantastic Times" and "Fantasy", the first two of which are crossed out. The original title of the second part "God", the titles of the third part: "Nonentity" and "The song of silence" have also been crossed out. "Repentance" is written next to the title of the sixth chapter.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem titled "Comparisons" ("And Just as Before...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 71; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem titled *Yellow Leaves* ("It's autumn... Sad raindrops...") but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 72; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the title is crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He dedicates the poem "Flowers of youth" ("How many are there in the misty area of Eden...") under the pseudonym "Galashka" to Grigol Diasamidze, a friend of the youth.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 73; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the original titles "Gipsy Romance" and "Youth" are crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He writes an untitled poem “It’s a moonlit night...” under the pseudonym “Sisini”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 73; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the poem is crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem, the title of which he thinks first is “Night Thoughts”, and then “Silence” (“The mountain spring is singing...”), but he crosses out both titles and does not finish the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 75; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes poems: “The Wet Grave,” “You Will Not Die,” “Nanina,” “The Tempter,” “The Temple,” “Death and Life”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №326, p. 1; GTDA, №327, p. 1; A list compiled by G. Tabidze, GTDA, №297.

Dating: The list includes a poem written after May 12, 1912.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “Prayer” in Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA 327, p. 2.

Dating: On the second page of the paper, there is a poem dated by us to a period after May 12, 1912.

Note: The poem “Молитва” (“Prayer”) begins with the words: “Любовью счастьем и манила...”.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem with the words “I was waiting for you...” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 76; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem titled Join! (“Join: the moan is heard...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 76; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem “Dream” (“On the blue meadow I built...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 77; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, both this title and the original title “Phantasma” are crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem with the words “In the silence of moans / The distant realm...” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 77; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a play “Whose, whose is the beautiful woman?”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 78; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: All the titles: “Twilight”, “Kolkhida” and “Kolkhidian tune” are crossed out in the autograph, as well as a dedication to Trifon Japaridze.

1912

After May 12

In the form of a short feuilleton, he writes a satirical poem “Editor” (“Some editors / retreat like a mule...”) and sends it to the editor of *Sakhalkho Gazeti* for publication.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 79; For dating and identification of persons: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes an untitled fable in verse: “Once, the Georgian beasts held a great conversation...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 80; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He dedicates a poem titled “To Akaki” (“Old ray of light...”) to Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 81; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The titles of the poem were originally: “First love”, “Dying rays” and “Dedication to our old poets”, but all of them and the entire text have been crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem entitled “Two sorrows” (“Blue sky ... blue mountains...”), which he dedicates to Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №141, p. 1; GTDA, №198, p. 47; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: Alternative titles “Song of the tired”, “Yellow Leaves”, “Wailing of tunes” and “Constant Sorrow”, are written on the same page, the last three of which are crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem titled “Black Chant” (“In the darkness of night, a song is heard...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 39; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a drama in three acts and four pictures, entitled “The soul-receiving angel”. The action in the play takes place in Bursa, the actors are the 13-14-year-old girl Zuleima, Zuleima’s father Satar, the owner of the brothel – woman Khaliva – the young boy Sandro, a policeman, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 15-40, 82-83; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the initial outline of the drama, the main character was named Elene instead of Zuleima.

1912

After May 12

He writes the title “The Poet’s Song”, then crosses it out and writes a new title, “I Am the Poet” (“Odysseus Said: I Am Called a Poet...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 41; GTDA, №645, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: One version of the poem begins with the words: “With a Calm Smile, When It Illuminates...”.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem titled “The Song of the Emigrant” (“A cold wind drives us far away from our homeland...”) but stops shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №645, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written between two versions of the poem “The Song of the Poet,” which we have dated to a period after May 12, 1912.

1912

After May 12

He writes down the names of plants on a piece of paper.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 45; For dating and person identification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He revises the poem “In the Mountains”, written on the motifs of a Circassian romance, dedicating it to “the daughter of N. D”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 43; For dating and identification of persons: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The dedication likely refers to Nino Dadiani-Kazbegi.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem “I Was the Sun” (“In the drowsy garden, a drowsy afternoon...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 44; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

In the notebook, he writes down the names of plants and animals, including birds.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 45; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He dedicates an untitled poem to Alexandre Abasheli “The echo of the mountain / Repeats the sounds...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 46; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He translates Gotthfried Bürger’s poem, untitled: “The wild storm blows with a mournful cry...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 47; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025,
Note: Alongside the beginning of the poem, there is an inscription “from Bürger”. p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “The Deer and the Woman” (“The deer listens, listens by the cliff...”) but crosses it out entirely.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №38, p. 2.

Note: The poem is also found with the beginning: “The deer listens to the whisper of the grass...”.

Dating: We date it based on the text provided on the second page of the paper, which we have dated.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “What will you tell me”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №38, p. 1; GTDA, №198, p. 47; GTDA, №227, p. 2; GTDA, №378, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In one autograph, the title is crossed out with no alternative provided. In another, the title is “A Song”, and in a third, it is “Elegy”. The poem is included in the larger work “The Suffering of Creation”.

1912

After May 12

He dedicates a poem entitled “Sorrow” (“If I was created as a mighty God...”) to Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 48; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the original titles were: “Yellow Leaves”, “The Wailing of Melodies”, “Eternal Sorrow”, and “Song of the Weary”.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem titled “Candle” (“Where the carefree breeze blows across the meadow...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 84; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The title in the autograph is crossed out, and no alternative is written.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem titled “Homeland” but then crosses out both the title and the beginning of the poem and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 85; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem titled “Zephyr” (“How enchantingly it is adorned...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 86; GTDA, №638, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The initial versions of the title were “Lines” and “Waves”, but both are crossed out.

1912

After May 12

He writes the title “The Old Temple” but then immediately stops writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 88; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem titled “Melody” (“Then sing something like...”) but then immediately stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 90; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem titled “Yellow Leaves” (“I once found a leaf in a book...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 90-91; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “Crown” (“Behold, the crown that adorns the grave...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 91; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “The Monk’s Dream” (“He fell Asleep On the open book...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 92, 94; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In one autograph, the title is “In the Monastery” (Legend).

1912

After May 12

He begins writing a poem “In the Monastery” (“Emilia was quietly dozing...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 92, 94; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

In the notebook, he writes a dedication to Noe Zhordania but does not begin writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 95; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “Autumn” (“Raindrops fall on the windowpane...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 93; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem in the form of a short feuilleton “Silovan’s Grammar” (“After Kvirikela...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 97; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a poem entitled “To Antisa” (“Dear, when I think of you...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 98; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After May 12

He writes a poem “Reconciliation” (“For a long time, I yearned for someone in the world to love me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 99; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the title is crossed out, and no alternative is written.

1912

After May 12

He begins to write a novel in verse entitled “Dalilah” (“Where even the eye cannot reach the fields lying across...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 100; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In the autograph, the title is crossed out, and no alternative is written.

1912

May 13

Batumis Gazeti publishes a notice that on Tuesday, May 22, a postponed evening-banquet will be held in the Iron Theatre.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №106, p. 2.

Note: The building, which was located on the current Baratashvili Street in Batumi, was originally a warehouse for iron goods, and therefore it was named “The Iron Theatre” after it was converted into a theatre. The hall could accommodate up to 900 spectators.

1912

May 16

Batumis Gazeti publishes a notice that on Tuesday, May 22, an evening-banquet will be held with the participation of Davit Kldiashvili, Parmen Tsakheli, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №107, p. 1.

1912

After May 21

He participates in a rural teachers’ conference held in Kutaisi. He criticizes the methods of working with students and the policy of removing the Georgian language from educational institutions.

Source: Al. Gorgadze, “He Was Young Back Then”, magazine *Pioneri*, 1963, №8, p. 19-20.

1912

After May 22

He receives a reply from his brother in Tbilisi, who expresses concern over his pessimistic outlook. He shares that he has exams and will finish his seminary in a few days. He has two realistic options to choose from: teaching in a village with a 30-rouble salary or becoming a priest, but he hasn’t decided yet. His desire is to continue studying at the theological academy, which will require some preparation. During the four years he will be studying at the seminary, Galaktion will have to work as a teacher, and when Abesalom finishes, he will take care of him as well. The addressee asks him to go to the village immediately upon receiving the letter and discuss these plans with their mother, who will know whether a two-class school will open in their village. He requests that he be informed quickly about the mother’s opinion through letter so he can decide whether to bring books for preparation or not and advises that nothing be mentioned to anyone else. He suggests spending the summer in Kutaisi.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1263; p. 1-4.

Dating: The letter is stamped with a seal from Kutaisi, dated May 22.

1912

Until May 28

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili. The addressee asks if he has finished working on the novel and shares his opinion that the prose of Galaktion reminds of the works of the Polish writer - Stanislaw Przybyszewski. Mikheil asks Galaktion to inform him how the publication of the Book is going in order to comfort the subscribers. He is also interested in whether the addressee's story "Mimosa" was delivered to the editors of the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: GTDA, №842, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 536.

1912

After May 28

He receives the reply letter sent on May 28 from Mikheil Botchorishvili. The addressee shares that he has begun rewriting his novel "Mtsukhrishvili" but is unsure when he will be able to finish it. He is interested in what happened to his "Mimosa", whether it was published in the newspaper *Temi* or not. He also informs Galaktion that on June 15th he is holding a literary evening for children, and he immediately needs Galaktion's poems: "First of September", "Demon" or something else.

Source: M. Botchorishvili's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, autograph, MGL, 24551-446; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 247, 248.

1912

Spring

He lives with Valerian Gaprindashvili on Balakhvani Street in Kutaisi and receives a letter from Olya Okujava. The sender describes scenes of nature and talks about her love and feelings. It seems she is upset with Galaktion. She writes that she loves Galaktion, whom she has created in her imagination, and ends the letter with the words "Always distant for you".

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-361; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183-184; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 517-518.

1912

May or later

Makrine Adeishvili sends a letter of greetings to her son, Abesalom. She notifies him that she thinks a lot about his future and advises that he should be sent to higher education. If it is not possible this year, she suggests that they gather the necessary funds for the following year. She also informs that Galaktion has sold his teaching position and is planning to go for further studies himself.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1515, p. 1-4.

Note: After the closure of the Partskhnali School, Galaktion did not work at another school. It is possible that he was promised a teaching position elsewhere and gave it up for someone else.

1912

Spring or earlier

He dedicates a poem titled “Playful Rhymes” (“Ah, where is that land...”) to Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 139; GTDA, №332.

Note: The dedication is written with the initial “R,” and the poem’s original title, “The Teacher,” is crossed out.

1912

Spring or earlier

He dedicates a poem titled “The Song of the Mokhevian” (“Woman, I melt... I burn...”) to Raisa Chikhladze but stops writing shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 139.

June

1912

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem “A fly saw a spider...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 106; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He begins to write a poem titled “In Memory of I. Gogebashvili” (“I wish to turn into a tear myself...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 101; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

With the signature “Margarita Gauthier”, he writes an untitled poem “I can’t be with the wave anymore...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 102; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He revises and rewrites an untitled poem “It’s spring, the shores of the lake...” and dedicates it to Nino Dadiani.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 103; For clarification of information and dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The poem’s title, “By the Window”, is crossed out.

1912

After June 1

He writes a poem titled “On the Lake” (“Thoughts’ attire wraps around me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 104; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He writes a poem “Doubt” (“The breeze’s wish has come true...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 108; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem “Veiled in the mist”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 105; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He writes a prose text titled “Zuleima”, in which he describes the relationship between a gymnasium student and an eight-year-old Tatar girl named Zuleima.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 109-110; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He writes a poem titled “Iris – A Dream” (“Iris – the dream has passed away...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 107; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

After June 1

He begins writing a poem titled “By the Lake Shore” (“The delicate, light reeds mourn...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 113; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The initial title of the poem, “On the Sea”, is crossed out.

1912

After June 1

He begins to write a poem entitled “Woman and Art” (“The deer is listening to the whisper of the grass...”), which is prefaced by the words of the French poet Sully Prudhomme: “Poet, be afraid of the treacherous women-admirers”. Then he rewrites the title and begins with, “Where? Where did you create such a wonderful tune...”. In the end, he resumes writing this poem once more and begins with the words: “Don’t trust the sky vault that is bright and burning...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 111, 114, 131; GTDA, №626, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The epigraph in Russian is read as follows: “Страшись, поэтъ, поклонницъ, хитрыхъ дѣвъ!”. One version of the poem begins with the words: “For a Long Time, I Waited and Searched for the Sky-Coloured Violet...”.

1912

Until June 3

He writes a statement in Georgian and Russian languages that on Sunday, June 3, under the leadership of Galaktion Tabidze, a literary-drama evening will be held, during which Vasil Balanchivadze’s one-act vaudeville “The Tailed Star” will be presented and writers will participate.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 84, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

Note: Among the participants are: D. Kldiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, N. Lortkipanidze, V. Malakiashvili, I. Nikolaishvili, D. Jorjikia, Ch. Umbadze, Akaki Tsereteli, P. Tsakheli, I. Grishashvili, V. Rukhadze, Ms. Charekovisa, G. Tabidze, Nemo, D. Meskhi, Taguna, V. Balanchivadze, Ap. Tsuladze, At. Tsuladze, Il. Bakhtadze, I. Zardalishvili, and others.

1912

June 3

Batumis Gazeti publishes a notice that in the near future an interesting literary evening will be held in the Kutaisi theater under the initiative of the young poet Galaktion Tabidze, in which local fiction writers, poets and humorists will participate.

Source: *Batumis Gazeti*, 1912, №122, p. 2.

1912

Until June 8

In Russian, he writes a request addressed to the Governor of Kutaisi, seeking permission to hold literary-dramatic evenings in Khoni on June 8 and in the Kutaisi Theatre on June 9.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №590, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 554.

1912

Until June 8

He writes words that begin with the letter “S”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №590, p. 2.

1912

June 8

To organize the evening, he first arrives in Khoni, where he is captivated by the well-maintained courtyards and is amazed by the abundance of schools.

Source: G. Mebuke, G. Tabidze in Khoni, newspaper *Komunizmis Gzit*, 1967, №110.

1912

June 8

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes a notice that on Saturday, June 9, Galaktion Tabidze's literary evening will be held in the city theatre, in which Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Shalva Dadiani and other poets will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Kolkhida*, 1912, №7, p. 2.

Note: In the source, the participants are mentioned as follows: Varlam Khurodze is referred to as "Malakiashvili", Mikheil Janoev as "Nemo", and Stephane Dzimistarashvili as "Kortokha". Other participants named are: Iason Nikoleishvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Davit Meskhi, Jaju Jorjikia, Teophile Khuskivadze, Varlam Khurodze, Vasil Balanchivadze, and Ilia Bakhtadze.

1912

Until June 9

He writes an untitled poem: "The breeze blows... the waves stir one another...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №223;

Note: Later, the title "Urantsula Fundoti" is added.

Dating: On the other side of the paper, there is an announcement about the evening of June 9.

1912

Until June 9

He writes a notice that on Saturday, June 9, a literary evening will be held at the city theater, in which he, along with Georgian poets and writers, will participate.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №53, GTDA, №223, p. 1, GTDA, №96, p. 1.

Note: Among the participants listed in the notice are: Shalva Dadiani, V. Malakiashvili, J. Jorjikia, I. Nikoleishvili, T. Khuskivadze, Akaki Tsereteli, P. Tsakheli, V. Rukhadze, I. Grishashvili, G. Tabidze, I. Zardalishvili, D. Maiashvili, Kortokha, K. Abashipireli, D. Meskhi, V. Balanchivadze, Nemo, Ap. Tsuladze, Ilia Bakhtadze, Kalabegishvili, and Korisheli.

1912

Until June 9

On a piece of paper, he writes the text of an announcement about the literary evening-celebration to be held on June 9 at the City Theatre. The announcement states that stories, novellas, and miniatures will be read by Shalva Dadiani, Varlam Malakiashvili (Khurodze), Jaju Jorjikia, Iason Nikolaishvili, and Theophile Khuskivadze. Poems will be recited by Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Varlam Rukhadze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Stepane Dzimistarashvili (Kortokha), and others. There will also be humorous performances.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №544, p. 2.

Note: Later, the title “In the Room” is added.

1912

June 9

The newspaper *Kolkhida* publishes a notice that today, at half past nine in the evening, a great literary evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre, in which Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Varlam Rukhadze and others will participate. It is also said that at the evening Galaktion Tabidze and Varlam Rukhadze will read their works in memory of Iakob Gogebashvili.

Source: Newspaper Kolkhida, 1912, №68, p. 1.

Note: In the source, Varlam Khurodze is referred to as “Malakiashvili”, Mikheil Janoev as “Nemo”, and Stephane Dzamistarashvili as “Kortokha”. The participants also include Shalva Dadiani, Galaktion Tabidze, Jaju Georgikia, Teophile Khuskivadze, Ioseb Grishashvili, and Iason Nikoleishvili.

1912

After June 9

He writes a poem “The Secret” (“She died as the young morning filled beneath the veil of night...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №544, p. 1.

Note: Later, the title “In the Room” is added.

Dating: On the other side of the paper, the announcement about the evening of June 9 had already been written before this text was added.

1912

After June 9

He writes a poem “Duty” (“Do not think that my love for you...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №544, p. 3.

Note: Later, the title “In the Room” is added.

Dating: On the other side of the paper, the announcement about the evening of June 9 had already been written before this text was added.

1912

Until June 10

He writes a statement in Russian that on Sunday, June 10, a literary-drama evening will be held under the leadership of Galaktion Tabidze, during which Vasil Balanchivadze’s one-act vaudeville “The Tailed Star” will be presented and writers will participate.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, № 77, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 555.

Note: In addition, there are other participants: D. Kldiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, N. Lortkipanidze, V. Malakiashvili, I. Nikolaishvili, D. Jorjikia, Ch. Umbadze, [...], Akaki Tsereteli, Tsakheli, I. Grishashvili, [...] D. Meskhi, Taguna, V. Balanchivadze, [...] S. Gersamia, I. Bakhtadze, and others.

1912

June or later

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, who informs him that the information about the publication and distribution of the Book of Galaktion's poems. He writes that as Mikheil collected signatures for this Book for Galaktion, the subscribers came to him to receive the books. Mikheil asks Galaktion to send at least a few books, even for money. He writes that he has asked his acquaintance to pass him the letter and asks Galaktion to send the address and give his regards to Olya Okujava.

Source: GTDA, №841, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 536.

July

1912

Until July 3

He writes a poem "What shall I do?", under which he writes that it is dedicated to "Z, daughter of Tav".

Source: Newspaper *Chveni Tskhovreba*, 1912, №2, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 60.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

July 3

The newspaper *Chveni Tskhovreba* publishes the poem "What shall I do?" with the inscription: "Dedicated to Z., daughter of Tav.***".

Source: Newspaper *Chveni Tskhovreba*, 1912, №2, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 60.

1912

July 21

He is in Kutaisi, while filming the beginning of Akaki Tsereteli's journey to Racha-Lechkhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, №270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197; For clarification of information and dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 661.

1912

Summer

He receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. The sender asks him to take care of himself, and if he cannot adapt to his current job, to try to find another one. If he cannot find a new job, she suggests that he come to the village and stay until September. She also writes that if Abesalom visits him, they should buy good black material for trousers.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551-300; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 142; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", 2025, p. 494.

September

1912

Until September

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava and writes a reply at the Samtredia station going from Poti to Chkvishi. He mentions that he is going to rest with his mother, and books and Olya's letters will be only his only friends there.

Source: G. Tabidze, MGL, 24551-61; AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 512.

1912

September or later

He writes a poem "Farewell!" ("So, farewell; I loved you so...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №576, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", 2025, P. 469-470.

1912

September or later

His brother, Abesalom Tabidze, sends a letter to someone named Father Tarasi, asking the recipient to assist Galaktion in finding a teaching position, specifically to advise whom to approach. He notes that a paid position would be preferable, but if that is not possible, he requests that Galaktion be appointed as a third teacher at Abesalom's school in an unpaid capacity.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №576, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", 2025, p. 469-470.

October

1912

October 20

From Samtredia, a letter sent by his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, from the village of Chokhnari in Sajavakho, is delivered to his hometown of Chkvishi. Abesalom informs him that he has not yet settled into a proper apartment but plans to move soon. He asks if the grape harvest has been completed and promises that he will definitely arrive in 8 days.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, GTDA, №1264; p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter was stamped in Samtredia on October 20th.

1912

October 21

He thinks that for happiness, he only needs a sympathetic and beautiful woman and a cozy life, even in a small hut, away from the earthly evil clamour and grumbling. With this mood, he writes a poem "Reconciliation" ("Perhaps at night the frost will touch the windows...").

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 140; First publication: magazine *Tsiskari*, 1962, №1; Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, Letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 546.

Note: From the letter sent to Mikheil Botchorishvili, it is also clear that Zuleima mentioned in the poem "Reconciliation" is not a real woman (I even gave her a name: Zuleima).

Dating: From the letter sent to Mikheil Botchorishvili on October 22nd, it is evident that the poem was written the previous day.

1912

Until October 22

The attempt to publish the Book ends in failure, because he cannot collect more than 15 signatures. In addition to the money taken from these subscribers, he owes the housekeeper of the rented house in Kutaisi, canteens, barber's and milk shops and is in terrible depression. Meanwhile, his brother – Abesalom Tabidze visits him and takes him to his native village Chkvishi, so that life in Kutaisi does not plunge him into even greater debts and depression. There, Galaktion calms down and writes about a hundred small poems.

Source: Letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 541-546.

Dating: This is discussed in the letter sent to Mikheil Botchorishvili on October 22nd.

1912

Until October 22

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili. The addressee is very upset with Galaktion because he collected money from subscribers to publish his book, took it away, and neither published the Book nor returned the money. He is sorry that Galaktion did not receive money from the literary evening. Mikheil requests him to write in detail what he intends to do with the subscribers, because if he (the addressee) needs to pay off the Money, he would prefer to hear about it in good time.

Source: GTDA, №854, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 587.

1912

Until October 22

He writes a mystical poem "The Almond Trees".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 546.

Dating: In the letter dated October 22nd to Mikheil Botchorishvili, he mentions that he has written the poem "The Poplar Trees".

1912

Until October 22

He writes a novel in verse titled "The Old Tower" ("At Midnight, When the Sacred Light...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №31; №140; GTDA, №451; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 541-546.

Dating: The poem is mentioned in the letter sent to Mikheil Botchorishvili on October 22, 1912.

1912

Until October 22

He writes a story “Two Friends”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 546.

Note: From the letter sent to Mikheil Botchorishvili, it is evident that the original version of the story was titled “The Old Tower”, and Galaktion had already read it to the recipient.

Dating: In the letter dated October 22nd to Mikheil Botchorishvili, he mentions that he has revised the story “Two Friends”.

1912

Until October 22

He translates one-third of Homer’s “Odyssey”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 546; Autograph, GTDA, №128, p. 2, 3; GTDA, №193, p. 1-8; GTDA, №453, p. 1-6.

Dating: In the letter dated October 22nd to Mikheil Botchorishvili, he mentions that he has already translated one-third of the “Odyssey”.

1912

Until October 22

He plans to work on a poem “Christ in the Desert” and is reading theological literature.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 541-546.

Dating: Galaktion’s intention is revealed to Mikheil Botchorishvili in the letter dated October 22, 1912.

1912

October 22

He is in his native village Chkvishi and receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili. Galaktion immediately writes a reply. He shares his heartache about feeling like an orphan in human society, he does not share the opinion that the human heart is as unrecognizable as a sphinx. He writes that in four fifths of the human heart there is “a wild game” and therefore, he does not feel so orphaned anywhere as in society. He expresses his joy about the fact that the sudden, written formation of his thoughts has been much better lately, and he writes a lot. He apologizes that the addressee fell into debt because of him and promises that he will definitely repay the money that Mikheil returned to the subscribers instead of Galaktion. He sends his own poem “Reconciliation” and speaks about the feelings that led him to write it. He writes that he will leave Mikheil’s story “Mimosa”, which he reread several times and fell in love with, in Kutaisi. He expresses his hope that Luarsab Botsvadze will definitely publish his “Mtsukhrishvili”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Mikheil Botchorishvili, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 541-546.

Note: Mikheil Botchorishvili sold the subscription receipts for Galaktion's Book and gave the money to Galaktion, but since the Book was not published, and Galaktion had no money, he had to return the money to the subscribers until Galaktion earned it.

1912

Until October 23

He writes a poem "Closed Eyes".

Source: Autograph: MGL, № 8771; collection "Grdemli", 1912, II, p. 87; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 156.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until October 23

The poem "Closed Eyes" is published in the literary collection *Grdemli*.

Source: collection "Grdemli", 1912, Book II, p. 87.

Dating: In the October 23 issue of *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, it is mentioned that the second issue of the collection Grdemli is already being sold in the Tbilisi bookstore.

1912

October 23

A notice is published in *Sakhalkho Gazeti* that a newly published collection *Grdemli* is being sold in a Tbilisi bookstore, one of whose authors is Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1912, №730, p. 1.

1912

October or later

In the second issue of the magazine *Deputatis Archevani*, he reads the article "Election Provocation" published under the pseudonym "Madelen" and writes in his notebook that Madelen is a talented Georgian publicist.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 116; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He begins to write a poem titled "Charm" but decides to stop and crosses out both the title and the beginning of the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 116; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes the title “Pleiades”, crosses it out and writes “Echo”, then under it he writes a new title “Traveller” (“It’s been a long time since...”) but crosses them out and stops writing the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 117; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes the title “Georgia”, then notes a new title beneath it, “To a Friend” (“A distant song...”), but decides to stop writing and crosses everything out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 118; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes the title “To a Friend”, then crosses it out and writes a new title beneath it, “In the Album” (“What will the black heavens tell you...”), but does not complete the poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 119; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He begins to write a poem titled “Exhausted” (“Ah, Henrietta! My tormentor...”) and notes beneath it “From the Diary” but does not complete the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 120; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes the title “Individualism” for a short feuilleton but does not continue with it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 121; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

In the notebook, he writes several times the surname of the character, the brave warrior Kukubenko, from Nikolai Gogol’s story “Taras Bulba”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 121; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes a poem “The Poet” (“Do you remember the evening when...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 122; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes the title of the poem “Pleasure” but does not continue writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 122; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He writes an untitled poem “With a quiet murmur, it flows...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 122; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He edits the poem “The Preacher” (“The sun sets in the west...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 123. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 224; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The original title “The Cemetery” is crossed out in the autograph, but another alternative title, “The Poet”, is left uncrossed. The final version of the poem is titled “The Invisible” and is published with the inscription: “In front of Aivazovsky’s painting”.

1912

October or later

He writes an untitled poem: “I Have a Heart Full of Unspoken Melodies of Sorrow...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 116; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

October or later

He begins writing a poem titled “May is Coming” (“Where can I find solace...”), dedicated to Trifon Japaridze, but stops writing shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

October or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Memory”, dedicated to Trifon Japaridze, but stops writing shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

October or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Oh surroundings! I could not find a home in you...”, but then immediately crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

November

1912

After November 1

He receives a letter from Mikheil Botchorishvili, who advises him to discuss teaching vacancies with the educator Stephan Dzimistarashvili from St. Nino Women’s Seminary and Averkiyev. Additionally, Botchorishvili asks him to correct the language of his story “Mimosa”. The sender shares his emotions, writing that he had only one female friend, and she has since married. He mentions that Luarsab Botsvadze plans to publish his “Mtsukhrishvili”. Mikheil informs that they are working on a new story titled “In the Waves of Passion”. He expresses deep concern over not having money to pay for Galaktion’s Book receipts.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-445; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 249 -251.

Note: The source states “Dzimestarashvili”.

1912

November 5 or later

He writes a poem titled “Birthday”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 440.

1912

Until November 12

He writes a poem titled “The Old Oak”.

Source: Autograph 7381; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 114.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Oak”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

November 12

He publishes the poem “The Old Oak” in the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1912, № 97, p. 3.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled “The Moment of Creation”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №128, p. 1.

Dating: By November 15, 1912, this poem under the title “Creativity” had already been published in the magazine *Ganatileba*.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem “Romance” (“Standing on the seashore...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 4.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled “In the Wild Melody of Autumn...” was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem “Diana” (“The brightness of the eyes captures the orphaned soul...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 4.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled “In the Wild Melody of Autumn...” was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem “I sit by the window... soon, very soon...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 4.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled “In the Wild Melody of Autumn...” was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem Bayati (“Before the golden goblet...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 4.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled “In the Wild Melody of Autumn...” was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem Chalvadari (“The night has spread over the road, and a gentle breeze drifts by...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 1.

Note: The titles “In the Village” and “The Traveler” are crossed out.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled “In the Wild Melody of Autumn...” was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem: "The garden has yellowed, faded away...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 1.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "The rain drizzles, moans, the plane tree sighs...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 1.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "Sadness, pierce the dark night's mist...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 2.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "In the wild melody of autumn, a leaf dies...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 2.

Dating: The poem was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem "By the Cradle" ("Do not cry, little one...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 2.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "By day, we rejoiced in the flower-filled field...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 2.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "I often dream and gaze at the sky...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 3.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumnn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem "The Cloud" ("A cloud drifts toward the sky, soon it will cover the moon...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 3.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumnn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem "Why Do I Need It?" ("Why do I need talent, my beautiful one...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №869, p. 3.

Dating: On the same page, a poem titled "In the Wild Melody of Autumnn..." was published before November 15, 1912.

Note: Later, the title "Serenade" is added.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled "Autumn Leaf".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 86; For dating: magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №9, November, p. 697.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Yellow Leaf".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled "Soon, Very Soon!".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 87; For dating: magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №9, November, p. 697.

Note: The poem is found in other sources under the title "By the Window".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes an untitled poem "I often dream...".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 88; For dating: magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №9, November, p. 699.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled “The Chandelier”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 99; For dating: magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №9, November, p. 697.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem “AVE MARIA”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 100.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “What a Longing I Have” and “Bright”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled “At the Cemetery” (“A breeze blows... at the cemetery...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 105; For dating: magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №9, November, p. 698.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “It Will Not Renew, It Will Not Return”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled “Farewell” (“Glacier, what were you conceived for...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 63.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1912

Until November 15

Ten poems of Galaktion are published in the magazine *Ganatileba* under the general title “Ashes of Feelings: “Autumn Leaf” (“The leaf withers in the wild tune of autumn...”), “AVE MARIA”, “Soon, Very Soon!”, “At the Cemetery” (“A breeze blows... at the cemetery...”), “The Meadows Bloom”, “The House”, “Serenade”, the untitled poem (“I often dream...”), “Farewell” (“Glacier, what were you conceived for...”), and “Creation”.

Source: Magazine *Ganatileba*, 1912, №IX, p. 697-699.

Note: Later, the author revised some of the poems and changed their titles. For example, the poem “Soon, Very Soon!” was retitled “By the Window”, “The Meadows Bloom” became “The Ashes of Feelings”, and “Autumn Leaf” was renamed “Yellow Leaf”. The poem “Creation” was changed to

“The Moment of Creation”, and “At the Cemetery” was retitled “It Will Not Renew, It Will Not Return”.

Dating: The publication in the *Sakhalkho Gazeti* on November 15 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem titled “Farewell” (“Glacier, what were you conceived for...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №128, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 63.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

Note: The title “The Phantom” is crossed out in the autograph.

1912

Until November 15

He writes a poem “Rest” (“The leaf on the tree does not stir...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №128, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem published on November 15, 1912.

1912

15 November

Sakhalkho Gazeti publishes a notice that the editors received the IX issue of the magazine *Ganatileba*, in which “Ashes of Feelings” by Galaktion Tabidze was released.

Source: *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, 1912, №750, p. 2.

1912

Autumn or later

He gets acquainted with Gerhart Hauptmann’s comedy “Gulp and Jau”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363. Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 261.

Note: It is not clear how he got to know this play, perhaps he attended the performance held in the autumn of 1912 or perhaps he read the text.

December

1912

24 December

An advertisement is published in the newspaper *Temj*, which lists sixty-three Georgian writers who published in this newspaper in 1912, and it is mentioned that they are going to cooperate with *Temj* next year as well. Galaktion Tabidze is named among the authors.

Source: Newspaper *Temj*, 1912, №103, p. 1.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “The Setting Sun”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

Dating: The poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “Spring Has Come”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135.

Dating: According to Nodar Tabidze, the poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “You Ought to Weep and Shed Tears”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136.

Dating: According to Nodar Tabidze, the poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “I Do Not Know What to Write”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: According to Nodar Tabidze, the poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He dedicates the poem “The Legend” (“There, on the mountain peak...”) to Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №130, p. 1-2.

Dating: The poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “Spring” (“Oh, how beautiful it is from the high mountain...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №129, p. 1-2.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “Among the Graves” (“The dusk of night sweeps in, surging...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №129, p. 4.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “Sorrow”, “To R” (“The misted windowpane...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №129, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes a poem “A Letter to a Friend”, dedicated to Konstantine Gamsakhurdia (“Abashispireli”) (“Sorrow called to me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №129, p. 1-2.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1912 or earlier

He writes an untitled poem “Ah, beauty who has come out to the field...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №129, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as another poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze, whom he parted ways with in 1912.

1910-1912

He collaborates with Ilia Bakhtadze, who publishes humorous almanacs titled “We Are Looking for Ourselves” and “Kutaisi Activities”.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1911-1912

He writes poems in Russian, including “Tears of branches”, “To a Friend Akhospireli”, “Nature”, “Romance”, “Tell Him”, and others.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 253.

1912

He writes a prose miniaturist piece titled “The Old Man”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 3.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has “1912” written on its cover.

1912

He writes an untitled poem: “Youth? I remember it...” which presents a dialogue between a child and an old man.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 3-4.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has “1912” written on its cover.

1912

He begins working in an underground Bolshevik cell and starts printing proclamations.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 278.

Note: This information appears in Galaktion Tabidze's later autobiographical writings and may be a case of mystification.

1912

He begins working as a Chronologer in the editorial office of a social-democratic newspaper and participates in events held for the benefit of party organizations.

Source: Gigla Mebuke, "Records on Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 1982, p. 34.

1912

In the notebook, he writes a stanza by Grigol Orbeliani: "O life, you are vain...".

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 5.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

In the notebook, he makes philosophical notes.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 6-11.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

He records expenses, including meals, tobacco, matches, travel by horse-drawn carriage, and others.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 13.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

He writes an untitled poem "The breeze softly whispered...".

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 14.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

He writes an outline for a work titled *Kinto*.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 12.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

In the notebook, he writes in Russian a phrase from the ecclesiastical literature about the fact that Christianity tries to touch the human heart, not the mind. Its purpose is not to satisfy man's curiosity, but to direct his desires and passions to the spiritual world.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 5-6.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has "1912" written on its cover.

1912

In the notebook, he writes a phrase from the ecclesiastical literature about the fact that those who really string along with the Christian life are happy.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 5.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has “1912” written on its cover.

1912

He makes a note “People often come close to each other only because they need each other for something, and when that need is gone, they easily part ways”. The note is titled after the French comedian and singer Jean-Paul Gaultier’s short film, “Behind the Omnibus”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №177, p. 5.

Note: This short film by Georges Méliès featuring the singer Paulius (pseudonym of Jean-Paul Gabans) was shot in 1897 and has not survived.

Dating: The notebook, which contains handwritten text, has “1912” written on its cover.

1912

He writes a poem titled “I Love the Storm Alone”.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, *Galaktion Is One – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollection about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 346.

1912

In Kutaisi, he watches the documentary film “Akaki Tsereteli’s journey to Racha-Lechkhumi”.

Source: M. Alavidze, *Galaktion’s Life and poetry*, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, №11-12, p. 127.

1912

He writes a poem titled “I Loved the Melody”.

Source: FG. Chikobava, *Galaktion and Art*, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, №4, p. 33.

1912

He writes satirical epigrams titled “Instant Photography” and plans to send them to Grigol Diasamidze for publication in the newspaper *Tem*. The addressees of the poems are: Ilia Chikovani, Nestor Kalandadze, Davit Meskhi, Artem Akhnazarov, and Nikoloz Tatarashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 1; Autograph, GTDA, №592, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

Note: The addressees mentioned in the text are referred to by their names and pseudonyms: “Ilo”, “Eshmaki”, “Kvirike”, Artem, and “Don Basilio”.

1912

He writes a poem titled “Melancholy” and includes an epigraph from Konstantin Balmont’s poem “Sing” but does not continue writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 2.

Note: The title of Balmont’s poem is “Пой” (“Sing”).

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

He writes a poem titled “From the Summit of Elbrus” (“The mountain peak sleeps, it sleeps quietly...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 1.

Note: In the autograph, the original title options for the poem were “First Sorrow” and “Homeland”.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

Under the title “Kolkhida’s Editorial Office Tours” and with the note “Telegram”, he writes that the staff of the Kolkhida editorial office travels to townships and villages, organizing literary evenings.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 3.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

He writes a feuilleton titled “The Gospel of Ivane”, Part I, in which he discusses a character named Ivan, his students, and the theme of salvation, using biblical language and style.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 3.

Note: In the autograph, the original title option for the poem was “The Gospel of Galashka”.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

He calculates that, with a print run of two thousand copies, the distribution should be as follows: 300 copies each to Tbilisi and Kutaisi, 100 to Batumi, 50 to Ozurgeti, Poti, Khoni, and Samtredia, 30 to Baku, 20 to Zugdidi, Senaki, Kvirila, Gori, Telavi, Sokhumi, and Chiatura, and 10 copies each to Surami, Lanchkhuti, Yerevan, Kars, Shorapani, and Mukhrani.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 4.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

He writes a poem titled “Cupid” (“Psyche sleeps and dreams...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 4.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

He begins writing a poem titled “Illusion” (“The twilight of night is pierced by passion...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №648, p. 4.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the unfinished epigrams dated 1912.

1912

On the Kutaisi cemetery, the artist Grigol Meskhi paints a portrait of Galaktion Tabidze. Young Galaktion is depicted with a thoughtful expression against the backdrop of the cemetery landscape.

Source: J. Tchanturia, Poet's first Artist and Illustrator, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1973, November 2, №43-44, p. 5.

1912

He writes a letter to Ioseb Grishashvili, expressing his concern about a recent, invisible, and dreadful affliction of loneliness that has deeply affected him, leaving him feeling spiritually orphaned and isolated.

Source: I. Grishashvili's archive, II--1535; G. Tabidze, vol. XII, p. 540.

1912

Under the pseudonym "Avec Maria," he writes a poem "Bis" ("Silence that lecturer...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 5.

1912

He writes the miniature "The Little Child" ("Who are you?").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 5.

1912

He writes a poem "The Poet and the Reader" ("Ah, sir, you ask me...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №301, p. 7.

1912

He revises the poem "On New Year's Eve", dedicated "To N"., beginning with the line: "I lit my sorrowful home with torches...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №370, p. 4.

1912 or later

He writes a review of Beglar Akhospireli's poetry collection "My Song" and simultaneously translates it into Russian.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №305.

Dating: Akhospireli's Book was published in 1912.

After 1912

Olya Okujava's parents learn that she and Galaktion are in a romantic relationship. However, they do not approve of Galaktion as a suitor and forbid their daughter from meeting him.

Source: V. Kikvadze, From Galaktion's Life, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 331-332.

1912

In his notebook, he writes down the Greek mythological story about Agamemnon's murder and Orestes' revenge, adding a note at the end that the same story appears in Homer's "Odyssey", but with differences.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 1.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

In his notebook, he writes down various sayings and words with their definitions.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 1-2.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

In his notebook, he makes a note about the interconnectedness of everything in nature.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 2.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

In his notebook, he makes notes on themes such as love, fear of death, the ideal woman, and other topics.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 3.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

In his notebook, he writes down rhymes: "სიო, მკაფიო, მსოფლიო, ავსწიო, გამოვიკვლიო" (breeze, clear, world, lift, explore) and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 5.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

In his notebook, he writes down phrases from folk poems and various texts.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 5-11.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1912

He writes an untitled poem: "The dusk of night has vanished...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6381; №4066; GTDA, №786, p. 1; GTDA, №637, p. 3; List of poems, GTDA, №196, p. 31. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 126.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "The Dusk of Night Has Vanished" and "Song" ("The dusk of night fades away like an apparition...").

Dating: The title of the poem is included in the 1912 notebook's list.

1912

In his notebook, he lists the titles of his own works. The list includes the following poems: “The Garden of Torment,” “The Golden Fleece,” “Night Serenades,” “Fairy Sounds,” “The Moth,” “The Yellow Leaf,” “The Garden of Affection,” “The Flower of the Grave,” “The Fate of the Night Has Vanished,” “Songs,” “The Zephyr’s Kiss,” “The Mountains,” “When You Cried,” “By the Fountain,” “The Sail,” “The Leaves Are Falling,” “By the Abyss”; It also includes novellas and poems: “The Poplar Trees,” “The Seventh Sky,” “The Shepherd,” and “The Old Tower”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №450, p. 5; For clarification of information, M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 469.

Dating: The year is written on the cover of the notebook.

1937

After May 28

The State Publishing House, in the series “School Library”. “Fiction Literature” publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s collection “Poems”. The Book opens with an informational article prepared by the editorial team, introducing readers to the poet’s biographical and creative journey. The collection includes 49 poems. These are: “May Day”; “Flags, Quickly”; “The Sorrow of the People Was Intoxicating”; “I Love the Storm Alone”; “The Ship ‘Daland’”; *** (“Beyond the Gates of Georgia”); “The Mountains of Guria”; “We, the Poets of Georgia”; “I Want to Start a Song”; “In Memory of a Revolutionary”; “Calmer than Calm”; “It Was”; “Murky Wind”; “Our Luminary is Fiery”; “Industrial Lullaby”; “The Poet and the Masses”; “O, Song!”; “What Was Your Childhood”; “Joy Spreads”. “To the Enthusiasm of Hope and the World’s Victory”; “With Unyielding Voices”; “Flowers Will Cover the Streets”; “With Life, With All Creation”; “Greetings to Georgia, United by a New Path”; “Rocking the Cradle of New Life”; “Play, Orchestra!”; “Follow, Listen to the Wheels”; “Tomorrow is May”; *** (“Thunder, O Longing!”); “We Were Climbing the Gallows”; “How Many Nights Came to an End”; “That Time Passed Like a Dream”; “March 8”; “The City Underwater”; “Hit the Pickaxe!”; “To Revolutionary Georgia”; “Gradually, Gradually, a New Country is Being Built!”; “Song”; “Shoulder to Shoulder, Shoulder to Shoulder”; “On the Lowlands of Colchis”; “Pioneer, Be Worthy of the New Life”; “Do Not Abandon the Poem Without a Homeland”; “Press”; “Relief”; “Cherry-plum, a Seven-Year-Old Child”; “The Moon of Mtatsminda”; “Blue Horses”; “The Ghost of Akaki”; “I and the Night”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Poems, 1937, p. 86.

Note: The book’s editor is Shalva Radiani. The collection consists of 86 pages and has a print run of 10,000 copies. It was submitted for production on May 11, 1937, and approved for printing on May 28, 1937. The Book includes 49 poems. Before the publication of this collection, all of the poems had already been printed in periodical press or in other editions of the poet’s works.

1913

January

1913

Until January 1

He writes a poem titled “On New Year’s Eve”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 64; For dating: newspaper *Temi*, 1913, №104, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

January 1

He publishes the poem “On New Year’s Eve” in the New Year’s issue of the newspaper *Temi*.

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1913, №104, p. 3.

1913

January 4

In Akaki Papava’s letter “Thoughts on Native Literature”, Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among the writers who were known to the public even before the publications in the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: A. Papava, “Thoughts on National Literature”, newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1913, №3, p. 2.

1913

January 4

The priest Ivan Adeishvili sends a letter to his sister, Makrine Adeishvili, wishing her and her sons a Happy New Year.

Source: A letter sent by Priest Ivane to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1633, p. 1-2.

1913

Until January 20

He writes a poem titled “Requiescat in Pace” (Rest in Peace).

Source: Magazine *Ganatileba*, 1913, №1, January, p. 60; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.

Note: In all other sources, the poem is listed under the title “The Grave Digger”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until January 20

He publishes the poem “Requiescat in Pace” (Rest in Peace) in the magazine *Ganatileba*.

Source: Magazine *Ganatileba*, 1913, №1, p. 60-63.

Dating: The 20 January issue of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Gazeti* (№802) reported that the editors have already received the first issue of the magazine *Ganatileba*.

March

1913

March 30

The newspaper *Dila* publishes a notice that on Sunday, March 31, Ioseb Grishashvili will hold an evening-banquet in Kutaisi theatre, during which the following authors will read their works: Davit Kldiashvili, Kola Eristavi, Niko Lortkipanidze, Domenti Okreshidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Dila*, 1913, №22, p. 2.

Note: In the source Domenti Okreshidze is mentioned as “D. Tomashvili”.

April

1913

April 7

He attends the lecture of Fyodor Sologub, which makes a great impression on him.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 259.

1913

Until April 14

He writes a poem “The Unsent Letter” (“Now, as I write this letter...”) and on the other side of the page, he draws a cemetery and inscribes “Christ is Risen”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №12; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, 2025, p. 475.

Note: The text is an early version of the poem “I and the Night”.

1913

April 23

The newspaper *Dila* publishes the information that Razhden Dateshidze has decided to publish Galaktion Tabidze’s poems as a separate book, he has acquired the official right and has already started the work. The publication also says that the Book will be sold at affordable prices.

Source: Newspaper *Dila*, 1913, №39, p. 2.

Note: There is an opinion that the information is partially inaccurate. Razhden Dateshidze was going to publish the works of Galaktion, but he did not take any effective steps.

1913

April 26

A notice is published in the newspaper *Tanamedrove Kvekana* that on Thursday, May 2, Galaktion Tabidze will hold a literary-artistic and musical evening in the Kutaisi theatre, in which the painter Grigol Meskhi and the critic Romanoz Pantskhava will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Kvekana*, 1913, №2, p. 2.

1913

April 30

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Kvekana* publishes a notice that on Thursday, May 2, at the Kutaisi Theatre, a literary-artistic and musical evening featuring Galaktion Tabidze will take place. The literary section of the event will include contributions from Apolon Tsuladze, Shalva Sharashidze, Ioseb Bakhtadze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Kvekana*, 1913, №5, p. 2.

Note: The following participants of the evening are also mentioned: Romanoz Pantskhava, G. Tutberidze, violinist Karangoziani, Parmen Tvaltchrelidze, N. Charekovisa, D. Meskhi and V. Balanchivadze. Romanoz Pantskhava is referred to as “Khomle”, Parmen Tvaltchrelidze - as “Tsakhela”, Shalva Sharashidze - as “Taguna”.

May

1913

Until May

He writes a poem “Silence...” (“The garment of thoughts wraps around me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 124; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 451.

1913

Until May 5

He edits Chapters I-XVII of the poem “The Fateful Thought”, introducing it with an epigraph from Byron: “And as I ponder the mysteries of life: What am I? What remains of me? – My heart surrenders completely to dark thoughts”.

Source: Autograph, №199, p. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13-16, 18-22; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 451.

Note: The third chapter is titled “In the Monastery”.

1913

Until May 5

He writes the meanings of the words in the notebook. The following words are explained: Cunning Delilah, Aurora, Temple of Solomon, Sardis, Hyacinth, etc.

Source: Autograph, №199, p. 23; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 451.

1913

Until May 5

He writes a poem entitled “Caiaphas” (“Angel receiving the Spirit...”) and introduces the words from the Gospel of Mark as an epigraph: “Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani” (“My God, my God, for what have you forsaken me?”).

Source: Autograph, №199, p. 23; GTDA, №176, p. 5-6; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 451.

Note: The original title was “The Cross of Torture”, which is crossed out in the autograph. One of the episodes is titled “He Has Risen”.

1913

Until May 7

He submits an application for a teacher vacancy. He makes a good impression on the commission, but they give preference to a candidate with small children.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9-10.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent to his brother on May 7th.

1913

May 7

He sends a letter to his brother – Abesalom Tabidze. He informs that the evening has been interrupted and will report the details later. He writes that he hopes for a fee from Razhden Dateshidze and plans evenings in Samtredia and Chiatura. He tells how he was outbid for a teacher's job by a candidate with small children, but there is another similar vacancy, and he is going to apply immediately.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9-10.

Note: Razhden Dateshidze intended to publish Galaktion's works and, it seems, had also promised to provide an advance on the honorarium.

1913

Until May 13

He writes a poem "Laurel and thorn".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 79.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "On the road" and "Infinite, boundless".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

May 13

The poem "On the Road" is published under the signature G. Tabidze in the newspaper *Temí*.

Source: Newspaper *Temí*, 1913, №123, p. 3.

1913

Until May 19

He writes a poem titled "Woman and Art" ("Satan Heard the Melody...").

Source: GTDA, №419, p. 2; Autograph: MGL, I Volume Mock Design, №5760, p. 96; GTDA, №198, p. 131. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 226.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

May 19

In the magazine *Okros Verdzi*, a poem titled "Woman and Art" is published.

Source: Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, №1, p. 5.

1913

May 19

In the Chronology of the magazine *Okros Verdzi*, information is published that Razhden Dateshidze began to publish the poems of the young poet Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, №1, p. 15.

Note: There is an opinion that the information is exaggerated. Razhden Dateshidze was going to publish Galaktion's works, but he did not take any effective steps.

1913

Until May 20

Galaktion Tabidze writes a letter regarding his appointment as a teacher and hopes that his request will be granted.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1591, p. 1-4.

Dating: This is mentioned in Abesalom Tabidze's letter to his mother dated May 20, 1913.

1913

May 26

In the magazine *Okros Verdzi*, the poem "Invisible" ("In front of Aivazovsky's picture") is published, accompanied by a note from the editors, that this poem received the most votes after Alexandre Abasheli's poem in the competition organized by the newspaper *Temi* the previous year and took the second place.

Source: Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, № 2, p. 20.

1913

May 26

The magazine *Okros Verdzi* publishes a notice that on May 26, in Samtredia, an evening with a literary program will be held in the club's hall, featuring actor Vasil Balanchivadze and young poet Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, № 2, p. 32.

Autumn 1912 -

May 1913

Galaktion's mother – Makrine Adeishvili – gives Simon Tabidze, who is going to Kutaisi, a small gift for her son. When Simon approaches the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*, he sees that the gendarmes are preparing to enter. Simon outstrips them and reports what he saw to Galaktion. He, in turn, warns the employees and they all manage to escape before the gendarmes enter the building. A search is conducted, and the editorial office is closed.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 341-342.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled "The Hyena" ("When Orpheus made the strings weep...") and then crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 131; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The word “Orpheus” is not clearly legible.

1913

May or later

In his notebook, he revises a humorous feuilleton titled “The Lecture” (beginning with “The Empirical Soul Creates...”), written about an event held at the editorial office of the newspaper *Kolkhida*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 132; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He plans to dedicate a poem to Alexandre Shanshiashvili and writes the title “The Prince of Relief,” but does not continue writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 134; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “The Legend” (“The earth moans, it moans...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 135-136; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “Tears of Silence” (“Under the blue sky...”) but soon crosses it out and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 137; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “The Melody” (“You were not asleep...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 138; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025,

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “The Weeping Sky” (“To my orphaned god and my tent...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 140; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he lists the sequence of works to be read at the evening event, organized by sections, along with a list of songs and melodies to be included.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 141; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: Although the note does not specify the purpose of this list, given that it includes melodies and works by other poets and considering that Galaktion Tabidze often organized evening events during this period, we believe it was likely prepared for one of such events.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “When” (“With a smile, the ray dies on the lake’s cheek...”) but later crosses out the title.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 142; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he writes down a poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze titled “The Song of the Mokhevian” (“Woman, I melt... I burn...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 139; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The dedication is written with the initials “To R”.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “Thirst” (“Give me wings, give me...”) but later crosses out the title.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 143; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025,

1913

May or later

Under the title “Melodies of Siberia,” he plans to dedicate a poem to someone named Jaba but stops writing shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 144; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he writes the poetic phrase: “Everywhere alone, without kin...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 145; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Until Moon” (“On the dome of the sky, among the stars...”) and notes the rhyme.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 146; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Secrets” (“The heart entwined by the passing of time...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 146; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he writes a Russian dialogue between a teacher and a student. The student explains that they had guests the previous day and could not study.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 147; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025,

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he fair-copies a poem dedicated to Raisa Chikhladze titled “Playful Rhymes” (“Ah, where is that land...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 139; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The dedication is written with the initial “To R”, and the poem’s original title, “The Teacher,” is crossed out.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “The Motto” (“Night fell... a wave upon proud waves...”) but crosses it out shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 148; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He translates an untitled poem by Heinrich Heine: “In the morning, I send you a bouquet of violets...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 148; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

In the notebook, he writes the poetic phrase: “And it fades... fades like a moment / In the ocean of centuries”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 148; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He begins writing a poem in Russian: “For a moment, everything flashed...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 148; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The title in Russian is: “Все сверкнувшее мгновенно...” (“All that flashed momentarily...”).

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “Thought” (“I cast out my soul...”) and prefaces it with an epigraph from Nikoloz Baratashvili: “My heart’s desire seeks a haven beyond you”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 150; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or after

He begins writing an untitled poem with the line “Sing again if you...” but stops shortly after.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №683, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or after

He draws gravestones on a sheet of paper for three closed Kutaisi newspapers: *Mnatobi*, *Tskhovreba*, and *Kolkhida*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №683, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He begins writing a poem titled “The Sorcerer” (“In Lele’s house, some force...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 125; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Blessed are those who...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 126; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “At the Sea” (“The lake’s fairies are asleep, asleep...”) but stops shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 127; GTDA, №569, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: In one autograph, the poem is titled “The Angel”.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem titled “The Poet’s Secret” (“On the mountain peak, in stillness...”) but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 127; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a novel with the title “Eyes”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 128; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He begins to write a poem under the title “Children and the Spring”, but suddenly he crosses out everything and stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 128; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes a poem “In the countryside” (“I parted from the sighing of the soul...”) but then crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 128; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

May or later

He writes in the notebook how much money he gave to Dimitri and how much was left to give.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 128; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The identity of Dimitri is unclear.

1913

May or later

He writes a short feuilleton about the *Sakhalkho Gazeti* under the title “Nose”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 130; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

June

1913

Until June 16

He writes a poem “I and the Night”.

Source: Autographs: 1085; 7382; 7784; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 232.

Note: The poem also appears untitled (“Now, as I write this line...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

June 16

The magazine *Okros Verdzi* publishes the poem “I and the Night”.

Source: Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, №4, p. 50.

1913

After June 16

He writes a poem “The Illustrious Deceased” (“Do not dig too deeply into the warrior’s grave...”).

Source: Autograph, №594, p. 1.

Dating: The text indicates that his poem “Me and the Night” must already be known to the public.

1913

After June 16

He writes a poem “Manifesto” (“The crown of thorns, I ask you to accept...”).

Source: Autograph, №594, p. 1.

Dating: The text suggests that his poem “I and the Night” must already be familiar to the public.

1913

Until June 28

He writes a poem titled “Goldfinch” (“It is night... ‘Go away, I do not love you...’”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 150; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

June 28 or later

He begins writing a new poem titled “The Secret” (“The path has climbed the mountain...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 151; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The original title, “Recollection,” is crossed out.

1912

June 28 or later

He writes a poem “The Agony of Creation” (“The mountain shrouds the sorrowful in veils...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 49-50, 152. For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

Note: The same title was given to one of the acts in the play “Twilight,” and it is possible that this text represents an attempt to rework that material.

1912

June 28 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “Immortality is a woman...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 153; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1912

June 28 or later

He makes minor changes to an episode in the poem “The Shepherd,” which begins with the words: “The surroundings were silent in amazement...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №198, p. 154; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 669.

1913

June 30

In an anonymous review published in the magazine *Okros Verdzi* about Alexandre Abashidze’s “Laughter of the Sun”, Galaktion Tabidze’s poems are compared to those of Noe Zhordania and Giorgi Kuchishvili. The review states that while Tabidze’s work may not be equaled by the two mentioned poets, for the reviewer, his poems “written with drops of blood” are the most cherished.

Source: “S. Abasheli, Laughter’s Sun”, Magazine *Okros Verdzi*, 1913, №5, p. 79.

July

1913

Until July 14

Galaktion has doubts about Olya Okujava's loyalty, leading to a disagreement. Following this, Olya goes to Borjomi for a rest and is in a state of deep distress.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354-356; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1913

Until July 15

He writes a poem "Around Me".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 65; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 215.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Everything Changed Colour".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

July 15

The newspaper *Temi* publishes the poem "Around Me".

Source: Newspaper *Temi*, 1913, №132, p. 3.

1913

July 22

Olya Okujava waits from the morning to receive a letter from Galaktion, but her friend Nina Gvakharia returns empty-handed from the post office. Olya feels distressed that Galaktion does not believe in her. Although she constantly addresses him in her diaries and sincerely shares everything with him, she is unable to express her feelings through a letter and deeply longs to be close to him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348-350; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

Note: Galaktion is referred to by the initial of his name in the source, and Nina Gvakharia is referred to as "Nutsa".

1913

July 23

Olya Okujava, along with Nina Gvakharia, is in Bakuriani and is very melancholic. When they mention betrayal during their conversation, Olya thinks of Galaktion. She deeply wishes he were there with her, to embrace her and reassure her that he still loves her. She even considers sending a telegram to explain this to him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350-351; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

Note: Galaktion is referred to by the initial of his name in the source, and Nina Gvakharia is referred to as “Nutsa”.

1913

July 26

Olya Okujava writes in her diary about when and how she met Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352-353; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

1913

July 26

Olya Okujava is in love with Galaktion and constantly yearns to be by his side. She and her friend Nina Gvakharia take a photograph, and Olya deeply wishes to send one to her beloved, but she cannot bring herself to do it. She entrusts her feelings only to her diary.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

Note: Olya Okujava’s friend and later her brother Nikoloz’s wife, Nina Gvakharia, is referred to as “Nutsa” in the source.

1913

July 28

Olya Okujava is in Borjomi, where she makes an entry in her diary, reproaching Galaktion for his distrust. She writes that she misses him terribly and cries all night. For two weeks, she feels very unwell and eagerly awaits the end of the year so she can continue her activities in the social-democratic circles. Additionally, she fears whether she will live until the next year.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354-356; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

Note: Galaktion is mentioned in the source by the initial of his name.

1913

July 28

Olya is in Bakuriani. She is going to the station with Nina Gvakharia, hoping that Galaktion will arrive, but her wish does not come true. She feels guilty and really wants to reconcile.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354-356; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 637.

Note: Galaktion is mentioned in the source by the initial of his name, and Nina Gvakharia as ‘Nutsa’.

August

1913

Until August 1

He writes a poem “The Moment”.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, August 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 136.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until August 1

He is writing a poem titled “I Curse Love!”.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, August 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 137.

Note: The poem is also found under the title ‘10 Years Ago’.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until August 1

He is writing a poem titled “Where?”.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, August 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 138.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Where Will I Find Relief?”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until August 1

He is writing an untitled poem that begins with “Soon colour will unfold...”.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, August 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 139.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “My Voice”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until August 1

He writes a poem titled “To the Distant”.

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №28897-50, p. 51; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 140.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title as well as with the title “People are getting mixed, people are fussing”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

Until August 1

He is writing a poem titled “AURORA”.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, August 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 141.

Note: The poem is also found untitled and under the titles “Avrora” and “I Emerge”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

August 1

The newspaper *Gantiadi* publishes the poetic cycle “A minute of feelings”, which includes poems: “A minute”, “I curse love”, “Where?” “Soon discoloured...”, “To the distant”, “Aurora”, “We are alone (To ...S)”.

Source: Newspaper *Temí*, 1913, №132, p. 3; Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №1, p. 3-4.

1913

August 1-2

In connection with August Bebel’s death, he writes an untitled poem “Around, all around...” by order of the newspaper *Gantiadi*.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №2, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 65; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 447.

1913

August 2

The untitled poem “Around, all around...” by Galaktion is published under the portrait of August Bebel in the newspaper *Gantiadi*.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №2, p. 1.

1913

August 25

A collective letter of writers is published in the newspaper *Gantiadi*, in which it is mentioned that they stop cooperation with the newspaper *Temí*, because they fully share the opinion of the workers’ protest letters directed against the newspaper *Temí*. The statement is signed by: Noe Chkhikvadze, Varlam Khurodze, Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Kintsurashvili, Barnab Gelazania and Ruben Kipiani.

Source: Newspaper *Gantiadi*, 1913, №20, p. 3.

Note: In the publication, Varlam Khurodze is referred to as “Malakiashvili”, Barnab Gelazania as “Gela”, Mikheil Kintsurashvili as “Yasamani”, and Ruben Kipiani as “R. Lechkhumeli”.

1913

Summer

In Khoni, he visits Ilia Rukhadze and tours the district’s landmarks. At the host’s request, he participates in a literary evening and takes a photo with the other participants.

Source: G. Mebuke, Records About Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 73.

September

1913

September 2

The newspaper *Temí* responds with heartache to the decision of Noe Chkhikvadze, Varlam Khurodze, Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Kintsurashvili, Barnab Gelazania and Ruben Kipiani to stop cooperation with the newspaper and informs them that the works sent for publication will be returned.

Source: Newspaper *Temí*, 1913, №139, p. 4.

Note: In the publication, Varlam Khurodze is referred to as “Malakiashvili”, Barnab Gelazania - as “Gela”, Mikheil Kintsurashvili - as “Yasamani”, Ruben Kipiani – as “R. Lechkhumeli”.

1913

September 5

In the newspaper *Samartlis Khma*, an article titled “A Small Clarification for *Temí*, signed by “G. Tabidze”, is published. This article is a response to an editorial letter published in *Temí* on September 2, which followed the protest of its contributors and their decision to terminate their collaboration with the newspaper. The conflict centred around the treatment of Ilia Chavchavadze. The editorial letter in *Temí* had stated that the fact that Ilia Chavchavadze, unlike socialists, was a supporter of private property did not mean that he treated peasants poorly. It argued that claims in *Mogzauri* about Chavchavadze calling for troops to oppress peasants in Saguramo were false rumours. Grigol Diasamidze believed that Chavchavadze’s treatment of peasants was a separate issue that required special study and that defamatory correspondence like that published in *Mogzauri* would not help the public. Opponents of *Temí* twisted the editor’s statement to make it seem as if he was accusing socialists of the murder of Ilia Chavchavadze. This led to the newspaper’s staff, including Galaktion Tabidze, opposing it. In the *Samartlis Khma*, the poet expresses his disapproval of *Temí*’s stance in the polemic surrounding Ilia Chavchavadze. Galaktion states that he never considered himself a collaborator of *Temí*, despite the newspaper listing him among its staff. He adds that he has not sent any of his poems for publication there since the newspaper “disgraced itself”.

Source: G. Tabidze, A Brief Explanation to *Temí*, newspaper *Samartlis Khma*, 1913, №11, p. 3.

1913

Until September 11

He arrives in his native village, Chkvishi, and learns that he has been discharged from the military. The whole family is overjoyed, and Galaktion spends joyful times with long-unseen fellow villagers.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25-26; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 503.

1913

September 12

Giorgi Parkosadze visits him and tells him that in three days they will open a library named after Akaki Tsereteli in Mukhiani and suggests that he, along with the others, go with them. Galaktion is delighted.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 269.

1913

September 15

He goes to the house of Anastasia and Ekaterine Nikoladze, where Akaki Tsereteli stays, with his companions: Davit Kldiashvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Vasil Amashukeli and Lado Natsvlishvili. At half past eleven, seven carts travel to Mukhiani, where the library will be ceremoniously inaugurated.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215; *Temeli*, “Cultural Event in Mukhiani”, newspaper *Temi*, 1913, №142, p. 3.

Note: In the publication, Lado Natsvlishvili is referred to as “L. Bzvaneli”.

1913

September 15

The newspaper *Temi* publishes a notice about the opening of the library named after Akaki Tsereteli in Mukhiani, and Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among those present at the event.

Source: *Temeli*, “Cultural Event in Mukhiani”, newspaper *Temi*, 1913, №142, p. 3.

1913

September 17

The newspaper *Simartlis Khma* publishes an article about the opening of the library named after Akaki Tsereteli in Mukhiani. Travel, dinner and congratulations are described. It is said that Galaktion Tabidze addressed the guest of honour with a poem.

Source: Newspaper *Simartlis Khma*, 1913, №20, p. 3.

1913

Until September 21

In Kutaisi, he takes a photo with Olya Okujava.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356-358.

Dating: The photo is mentioned in the diary entry of September 21, 1913.

1913

September 21

Olya Okujava waits for Galaktion’s letter from early morning but is disappointed when it doesn’t arrive. Later, she hears the sound of a train from the station and hopes to see him, but her efforts are in vain. In her diary, she reproaches her beloved and threatens never to tell him how much she loves him. She longs to see the photo they took together, as it was filled with faith, but now she no longer believes in it.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356-358.

1913

September 22

Annoyed by not receiving a letter from Galaktion, Olya Okujava writes that he is selfish. She notes that he received her letters and does not care that others are also waiting to hear from him.
Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1913

September 23

Angry with Galaktion, Olya writes in her diary that she will never again tell him that she loves him and will always stay away from him. However, she plans to visit once a year, wherever he may be, just to see him from a distance. She believes it would be better to have Galaktion tell her directly that he does not love her, rather than remain in such uncertainty.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1913

Until September 24

He receives a notice from the military commissariat stating that he was mistakenly discharged from military service and that he must go to Kutaisi to clarify the matter.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25-26; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 503.

1913

September 24

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he needs 100 roubles to secure his discharge. He manages to find the money but still faces the problem of covering the cost of staying at the hotel, which he will also have to borrow. He asks Abesalom for help with returning the borrowed funds and requests that his brother take care of himself as well.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №814, p. 1-2.

Note: It is possible that the discussion is about being discharged from military service in the Russian Empire's army.

1913

Until September 25

Upon arriving in Kutaisi, he stays at the "Guria" hotel and meets Olya Okujava's friend, Nina Gvakharia, who delivers Olya's letters. He learns that Olya has settled well in Chiatura but has been somewhat unwell.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25-26; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 503.

Note: Olya Okujava's friend and later her brother Nikoloz's wife, Nina Gvakharia, is referred to as "Nutsa" in the source.

1913

Until September 25

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava in Chiatura, recounting his experiences in the village and his arrival in Kutaisi. He writes that the issue of his conscription will not be resolved until at least a month and a half later. Therefore, in anticipation of the worst, he is compelled to study so that if he is drafted, he can save himself by continuing his education. He promises that if he manages to avoid conscription, he will visit Chiatura with great triumph.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25-26; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 503.

1913

September 25

At half-past eleven at night, before leaving Kutaisi, he writes a letter to Olya Okujava from a confectionery. He informs her that he is leaving the city and is overcome by a dreadful feeling. He laments his spiritual loneliness and notes that he has always believed in fate and fears his destiny. He thinks that Olya is the only person whose understanding of his misfortunes would truly pain her heart.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-15.

1913

Until September 27

He confesses his love to Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Olya Okujava's diary, p. 359-360; V. Javakhadze, "The Lunar Eclipse of Mtatsminda" (from the cycle "Again Galaktion"), magazine *Chveni Mtserlobai*, November 30, 2012, №24, p. 31.

Dating: In her diary dated September 27, 1913, Olya Okujava notes that one evening, Galaktion confessed his love to her.

1913

September 27

Olya Okujava reminisces about Galaktion, their first kiss, and writes in her diary with reproach that she thought he was a person of such delicate soul and wonders why he cannot understand how much he disturbs her by not writing.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1913

September 30

In her diary, a longing Olya Okujava writes about how much she yearns to be by Galaktion's side and to receive his affection.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

October

1913

October 8

Olya Okujava writes in her diary that family life is not for her. She does not want anyone's love or closeness, and she herself has no feelings at all.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1913

October 28

Olya Okujava receives a letter from her former lover, Sandro, with whom she had a 15-day relationship but parted ways over a year ago. She reflects that this love led to the death of one of her admirers, Zhenya, and fears that the same might happen with Galaktion. Olya believes that Sandro's fate will always be important to her, and she will be ready to listen to him in times of trouble, but only in those circumstances. Otherwise, she does not want any contact with him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1913

October

He sees off Olya Okujava by train from Kutaisi to Chiatura, along with her family members.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15-17.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava dated January 6, 1914, allows us to determine the timeframe.

November

1913

November 5

Olya Okujava continues to wait for Galaktion's arrival, but once again her hopes are dashed, and she becomes upset. She is jealous of a woman whom Galaktion reportedly referred to as an "angel". She reflects on the diagnosis given by her doctor and considers the possibility that she might not have a long life ahead.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

Note: The woman referred to is likely Raisa Chikhladze.

1913

November 6

From Sajavakho, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He writes that he is unable to go anywhere due to a lack of money. He will not be able to continue working at the editorial office for long because someone else has been promised his position in his absence. He inquires whether any documents regarding his conscription have arrived in the village.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №815, p. 1-2.

1913

November 7

In her diary, Olya Okujava expresses her deep longing to be by Galaktion's side and eagerly awaits his arrival. She later learns that Galaktion had a lover whom he referred to as an "angel" and, enraged, declares that she will forget Galaktion, go to Moscow, avoid treatment, and soon die.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1913

November 8

On November 6, he sends a letter addressed to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, from the Kutaisi post office.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №815, p. 1-2.

1913

November 9

In her diary, Olya Okujava writes that she spent the entire summer in vain. She did not expect Galaktion to be so harsh. She had envisioned their relationship as simply being close to each other and occasionally sharing kisses.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

Note: In this diary entry, Galaktion's name is not mentioned, but from the subsequent entries, it becomes clear that the discussion is about him.

1913

Until November 13

He writes a poem titled "The Forest Took Me".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №322, p. 4; Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №87, November 13, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 191.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1913

November 13

Galaktion's poem "The forest took me" is published in the newspaper *Mertskhali*.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №87, p. 3.

1913

November 19

The newspaper *Mertskhali* publishes a notice that on Sunday, November 24, a musical-literary and dramatic evening will be held with the participation of a singer, G. Tutberidze. Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, №92, p. 2.

Note: The following are named among the participants in the source: I. Tsintsadze, I. Nikolaishvili, V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, B. Gelazania, Ilia Rukhadze, and others.

1913

Until November 24

Together with Akaki Gabrichidze and Galaktion Tabidze, Tengiz Zhghenti goes to Ia Ekaladze to agree to participate in the musical-literary-drama evening scheduled for November 24 in the Kutaisi theatre and reveals that the purpose of the evening is to gather social democrats. Ia Ekaladze answers that he is not a supporter of social democrats, but she respects Galaktion and therefore she will participate in the evening.

Source: T. Zhghenti, "Some Episodes from Party Work After 1905", "Chronology of the Revolution", 1928, №2 (19), p. 134-135; For dating: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, November 24, №96, p. 2.

1913

November 24

A notice is published in the newspaper *Mertskhali* that today, at 8 pm, a musical-literary-dramatic evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, and Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, №96, p. 2.

Note: In the source, the participants listed include: I. Tsintsadze, I. Nikolaishvili, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, I. Rukhadze, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Kuchishvili, and others.

1913

November 24

He participates in the musical-literary evening held at the Kutaisi Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №96, p. 2; Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №97, p. 4.

1913

Until November 26

He writes a plan for the poem "Shuaneta".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №328, p. 2.

Dating: The plan is written on the second page of the poem's autograph.

1913

Until November 26

He writes a poem "Shuaneta" ("Weary, Pale, a Woman Lay on the Bed..."). The protagonists are Shuaneta and Amilbari.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №328, p. 1; GTDA, №329, p. 1-2; GTDA, №333, p. 1-2.

Dating: In the notice published in the newspaper *Mertskhali*, it is stated that G. Tabidze read the poem "Shuaneta" in the circle of friends on November 26.

1913

November 26

The newspaper *Mertskhali* publishes a notice that on Sunday, November 24, a musical-literary and dramatic evening was held in the city theatre. Galaktion Tabidze is also named among the participants, and it is said that his poems were interesting in terms of content, but he read them poorly.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №97, p. 4.

1913

November 26

He reads the poem “Shuaneta” in a circle of friends.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №99, p. 2.

Dating: In the November 28 issue of the newspaper *Mertskhali*, a notice was published that G. Tabidze wrote the poem “Shuaneta”, which he read in the circle of friends “the day before yesterday”, that is, on November 26.

1913

November 28

The newspaper *Mertskhali* reports that Galaktion Tabidze publicly read his new poem “Shuaneta”, which received great acclaim for both its content and form, as well as the richness of its emotions.

Source: Newspaper *Mertskhali*, 1913, №99, p. 2.

December

1913

December 2

Olya Okujava recalls the summer spent with Galaktion. She misses being with him very much and is angry that he neither comes to Chiatura nor keeps in touch.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1913

December 4 or earlier

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava in Chiatura, writing that he was feeling very pessimistic and even thinking about suicide.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Dating: This is mentioned in Olya Okujava’s diary entry dated December 4th.

1913

December 4

Olya Okujava receives a letter from Galaktion, filled with hopelessness. Previously, she had attributed the delay in his letters to neglect and lack of love. Learning that Galaktion himself is in despair causes the opposite reaction in her. She feels encouraged, as her lover’s suffering makes her think that she is not alone.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1913

December 5

In her diary, Olya Okujava addresses Galaktion, saying that she was eagerly waiting for him to come from Kutaisi to Chiatura, but was disappointed and is suffering terribly. She is angry about Galaktion's neglect of her and thinks she won't be able to endure the pain.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1913

December 8

A notice is published in the newspaper *Sitkva* that on December 12, a literary-musical evening will be held in Chiatura with the guidance of the People's University Administration. Lecturer Grigol Giorgadze will give a lecture: "Maxim Gorky as a seeker of truth". Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants of the literary section.

Source: Newspaper *Sitkva*, 1913, №7, p. 2.

Note: The source lists the following participants: Iakob Tsintsadze, V. Rukhadze, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Tabidze, Barnab Gelazania, and Giorgi Kuchishvili.

1913

December 12

The newspaper *Sitkva* published a notice that an evening was to be held in Chiatura on December 12, at which Grigol Giorgadze was supposed to give a lecture, but the event was postponed due to his arrest.

Source: Newspaper *Sitkva*, 1913, №10, p. 2.

1913

He writes a poem "It Seems the Storm is Near".

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, There is Only One Galaktion: Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections About Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 346.

Note: Ioseb Lortkipanidze dates the poem to 1909 (Magazine *Drosha*, 1962, №3, p. 8).

1913 or later

In Ivane Javakhishvili's Book "The History of the Georgian Nation", he provides annotations and highlights key points.

Source: MGL, t-237, Iv. A. Javakhishvili, "The History of the Georgian Nation", Book One and Two, Tbilisi, 1913; p. I-IV, 3-9, 11-25, 30-32, 35-57, 61-71, 75-81, 84-89, 102-107, 110-118, 122-125, 229-237, 243-247, 266-269, 273-281, 316-317.

1913 or later

He reads the complete collection of Fyodor Tyutchev's poems, making highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-429, Полное Собрание Сочинений Ф. И. Тютчева, Saint-Petersburg, 1913.

1913 or later

He writes an autobiographical fragment: “I was born in 1892”. “I worked in journals and newspapers, but by nature, I remained a poet...”.

Source: MGL, d-659-13, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 469-470; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129.

After 1913

Agronomist Ilia Tkeshelashvili gifts him the Book “Culture of Orchids” by Ivan Troyanovskyi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscription, GTSM, №559, И. Трояновский, “Культура орхидей: руководство для любителей”, Moscow, 1913.

1914

January

1914

Until January 6

From Kutaisi, he sends a short letter to Olya Okujava, expressing gratitude for the notebook s. He writes that he is just about to light a fire in the stove and begin transcribing.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, №24551/58; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 506.

1914

Until January 6

From Chkvishi, he receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, in Kutaisi. For four and a half years, Galaktion has been upset with her and his brother due to mistrust and interference in his life. His mother asks for forgiveness and reconciliation. While Galaktion feels sympathy for her, he still cannot forget the lack of support he experienced from her in recent years.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15-17; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 506.

1914

Until January 6

He sees off Olya Okujava, who takes the train from Kutaisi to Chiatura. The latter’s family members are also there, but Galaktion does not feel any closeness to them. He knows that he will not meet them at all until Olya’s arrival, because they seem to be “aliens” to each other.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15-17.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava dated January 6, 1914, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

January 6

He writes a letter from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava in Chiatura, sharing his feelings of emptiness caused by her departure, the mocking attitude of her relatives, and the alienation he feels from them. He expresses his reluctance to interact with Olya's family because he finds her mother unpleasant and feels no spiritual connection with the others. As a result, he constantly feels like he has to keep up a façade while being around them.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15-17.

Dating: The date is determined according to the postmark on the letter.

1914

Until January 15

In Kutaisi, Galaktion receives a telegram sent by Olya Okujava from Chiatura, urgently requesting him to come immediately. In his haste, he leaves his poem "*Shuaneta*" at the printing house.

Source: Olya Okujava's January 15 Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/357; G. Tabidze, AE, Book 24, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 516.

Note: The poet is unable to find the poem "*Shuaneta*", which he left at the printing house.

1914

January 15

In Chiatura, he is with Olya Okujava and reads his poems to her late into the night. Olya feels that previously she was only captivated by him, but now she is experiencing true love.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, Olya Okujava's diary №9, O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-357; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373-375.

Dating: Olya Okujava's diary entry from January 16 allows us to determine the timeline.

1914

January 15

He is with Olya Okujava in Chiatura, reading his poems to her. Olya feels that previously she was only infatuated with him, but now she truly loves him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374-375.

1914

January 16

Galaktion leaves Chiatura early in the morning, and Olya feels an extraordinary emptiness. She searches the room, hoping to find even a single sheet of paper that might remind her of his presence. She regrets having hesitated the previous day when he offered to write and leave her a poem if she wanted.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376-377; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

After January 16

He receives Olya Okujava's letter from Chiatura in Kutaisi. The addressee reports that after listening to his poems, she felt the hidden sadness of the poet and saw better his inner self. She regrets that, despite the offer, she did not keep the manuscript of Galaktion's poem. She feels awful and asks him to inform her how and where his poem "Shuaneta" was 'detained'.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/357; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

January 17

Olya Okujava is awakened in the morning by the chirping of sparrows, which reminds her of Galaktion and brings tears to her eyes. She wishes she could instantly fly to him like a butterfly to a flower. She imagines that they could be together always, eventually transforming into a stone flower and a stone butterfly – a symbol of eternal love.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 378-379; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 640.

1914

January 19

A notice is published in the newspaper *Eri* under the signature "From the Teachers". The author requests that the *Imereti* office of journals and newspapers inform whether they have received the books by Galaktion Tabidze and Noe Zhordania, which were published in 1912.

Source: Newspaper *Eri*, 1914, №14, p. 4.

Note: In the source, Galaktion Tabidze and Noe Zhordania are referred to by the initials of their names and their surnames, while "From the Teachers" is a pseudonym.

1914

January 20

Olya Okujava is upset with Galaktion. In her diary, she writes that she is drawn to spiritual relationships, while Galaktion demands physical ones and is not as delicate as she thought. She is frustrated that he does not write to her. She contemplates the idea of going abroad and returning only after a few years, imagining that Galaktion might be married by then, which makes her unable to hold back her tears.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379-381.

1914

January 24

In the newspaper *Eri*, Isidore Kvitsaridze publishes an announcement stating that in 1912, Razhden Dateshidze planned to publish a collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems. If the Book is not published for any reason, the *Imereti* office of journals and newspapers will return the funds.

Source: Isidore Kvitsaridze, "Due to the Publication of Books by Subscription", newspaper *Eri*, 1914, January 24, №18, p. 4.

1914

January 27

The newspaper *Eri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili are weak, powerless and ridiculous declaimers.

Source: Newspaper *Eri*, 1914, January 27, №21, p. 3.

Note: In the source, Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili are referred to by their surnames.

February

1914

Until February 13

He arrives in Kutaisi and rents an apartment in Andro Tcheishvili's house on Pushkin Street. It doesn't have bed linen and that's why he has to spend a lot of money.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his mother - Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №804, p. 1-5.

1914

February 13

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to the village of Chkvishi to his mother – Makrine Adeishvili. He writes that she should consider herself a happy woman and walk with her head held high, because she raised both children honestly. It's true that Galaktion can't send money, but he really doesn't have it, and he knows that his mother is not in as much trouble as he is. His mother may think him silly, but others consider him a talented man and respect him. The doctors advised him to rest, but he has nowhere to go, and if he arrives in the village, after three or four days, he will be forced to run away again. He reprimands her that she has not delivered the bed linen so far. He asks her to send the bed linen from Samtredia if she doesn't find anyone through whom to send it to him. He writes the address and asks her to put the receipt of the luggage shipment in the letter and deliver it to the named address.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his mother - Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №804, p. 1-5.

1914

Until February 18

From Chiatura, he receives a letter from Olya Okujava in Kutaisi. She writes that she is unhappy and ill, troubled by lost hopes and unfulfilled goals.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's February 18 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

February 18

He writes a letter to Olya Okujava from Kutaisi in Chiatura. Galaktion advises to forget about pain and worry and consult a doctor; To live the way she wants and not to rely on fate, because she is

loved, and she loves him. They are young. This is the best age that makes them beautiful, and it is crazy to lose it. He thinks that sorrow and bitterness distort life, they should not miss a single moment that can give them happiness. He promises that they will definitely be together, if not in the summer, then in Moscow, and if not in Moscow, then somewhere else. He notes that he has no hope of a scholarship and his heart will be filled with envy when students from Russia and abroad gather in Kutaisi in the summer.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-19.

Note: In the source, Olya Okujava is mentioned by her name, while Galaktion Tabidze signs with the initial "G".

1914

February 18

The newspaper *Simartlis Gza*, in the "News" section, announces that in Kutaisi, as well as in other cities and villages, subscribing is being collected for the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works, which will be published by Tutku Gvaramia. It is noted that the Book will include the author's photo, unpublished poems, biography, and critical review, and that the subscribed edition will cost 50 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Simartlis Khma*, 1914, February 18, №39, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is referred to by the initial of the name and a surname, Tutku Gvaramia - by the initials of the name and surname.

1914

February 26

Mikheil Tsulukidze approves Tutku Gvaramia's intention to publish Galaktion Tabidze's Book and agrees to write the critical review of the poems.

Source: L. Nutsubidze, "New Materials About Galaktion", newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1970, December 11, №246, p. 3.

Note: Mikheil Tsulukidze is referred to by the initials of his name and his last name.

1914

Until February 28

From Chiatura to Kutaisi, he receives a reply letter from Olya Okujava. To Galaktion's advice to forget her sadness and be cheerful, she replies that only a fool, blind and deaf can be cheerful all the time.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's February 28 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

Note: Olya Okujava is mentioned by first name in the source, Galaktion Tabidze signs the letter with the initial "G".

1914

Until February 28

Ivane Gomarteli writes a review for Galaktion Tabidze's first collection of poetry, which the poet likes very much.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19-20.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's February 28 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

February 28

He sends a letter to Chiatura from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava. He explains that he is trying to organize his life according to his wishes. Everyone has sorrows, but the one who sees nothing, but one's own sorrows is a fool. He wants to get lost away from Kutaisi in the summer and never come back, because there are evil people around him. He writes that they sent Vano to Tuapse, they spent one night with him and Nino Gvakharia sang like a nightingale. He informs Olya that the work of publishing the Book is going great and Ivane Gomarteli has written a wonderful critical letter about it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19-20.

Dating: The date is determined according to the postmark on the letter.

Note: Olya Okujava is mentioned by the first name in the source, Nino Gvakharia – as "Nutsa". Galaktion Tabidze signs the letter with the initial "G". "Vano" may mean Vano Ioseliani.

March

1914

Until March

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava, mentioning that the approaching spring brings him a very good mood and fills him with hope. However, he does not understand the reason for Olya's anger, as he believes there was nothing irritating in his letters.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 512.

1914

Until the beginning of March

He receives a letter sent from Chiatura to Kutaisi from Olya Okujava, who scolds that Galaktion misinterpreted her feelings, attributed a lot of bad things to her, and after that it is difficult to talk to him honestly.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29-30.

Dating: The letter to Olya Okujava, dated at the beginning of March 1914, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

Beginning of March

He sends a letter to Chiatura from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava. Galaktion shares a mysterious and joyful mood due to the arrival of spring. He feels that something new has happened or should happen in his life, which is why he loves the whole country. He asks for forgiveness that he was sincere and did not want to offend her. He just wants Olya to be healthy and happy. He gradually becomes convinced that he cannot have a sincere conversation or write a letter to anyone on the face of the earth, which is his deep tragedy. He wants to say and write what he thinks, but it comes out in such a way that no one likes it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

Until March 3

On a sheet of paper, he lists 24 entries specifying the institutions and the names of agents who will be involved in the distribution of his book.

Source: List of agents, GTDA, №618.

1914

Until March 3

Under the pseudonym "The Young Poet," he writes a poetic pamphlet dedicated to Davit Meskhi titled "A Question to Samshabatela" ("Greetings to Samshabatela... I am writing you two quick words..."), in which he accuses the addressee of plagiarism.

Source: List of agents, GTDA, №619, p. 1.

1914

Until March 3

On a sheet of paper, he lists 174 entries of his poems.

Source: List of agents, GTDA, №618, №619, p. 2.

1914

March 3

The newspaper *Shroma* publishes the announcement about the subscription of Galaktion Tabidze's first book. It is noted that the Book will be 200-250 pages long, it will contain the author's unpublished poems, autobiography, photograph and Ivane Gomarteli's critical letter. The Book can be ordered in all towns and cities of the Caucasus and subscription can be obtained from other agents as well, the cost of the subscription is 50 kopecks, and correspondence is conducted at Tutku Gvaramia's house on Alexandre Street in Kutaisi.

Source: Newspaper *Shroma*, 1914, March 3, №1, p. 1.

1914

Until March 7

He asks his mother to send the bed linen.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1521, p. 1-4.

1914

March 7

Galaktion Tabidze's mother, Makrine Adeishvili, sends a letter to her elder son, Abesalom, in the village of Tchoknari, expressing great dissatisfaction with Galaktion for not writing to her. She is also concerned because she was asked to send the bed linen but does not know where to send them.

Source: Makrine Adeishvili's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1521, p. 1-4.

1914

Until March 8

He sends letters to Olya Okujava expressing doubts about the sincerity of her feelings. He believes it is not worth defending himself against pointless gossip and chooses not to respond.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382-384; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

March 8

Olya Okujava is upset with Galaktion due to his recent letters, feeling that she does not deserve such treatment. She is unintentionally reminded of Zhenia, who was hopelessly in love with her and who loved her with elevated feelings, and who committed suicide two years ago.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382-384; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

Until March 9

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava in Chiatura, inquiring about how she spends her time and who she is spending it with.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

March 9

Olya Okujava feels terribly alone in Chiatura and is surprised by Galaktion's question about whom she is spending time with. She writes in her diary that she does not socialize with anyone because she is not interested in pointless gossip. She is frustrated with Galaktion for often misinterpreting her words.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 638.

1914

March 9

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that a great literary, musical and dramatic evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre on March 23 with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze and Davit Akopashvili.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, March 9, №8, p. 1.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Varlam Rukhadze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and surnames, Davit Akopashvili – with his last name.

1914

March 9

The newspaper *Azri* publishes the announcement of the subscription of Galaktion Tabidze's first book. It is mentioned that the Book contains 200-250 pages, the author's unpublished poems, biography, photograph, as well as critical letters of Ivane Gomarteli and Mikheil Tsulukidze; The price of subscription will be 50 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, №8, March 9, p. 4.

1914

March 11

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze brought the poem "Shuaneta" to one of the printing houses, which he left in the printing house due to an urgent call to Chiatura. He informed the editors about this from the station, but they did not manage to find the poem. After returning to Kutaisi, Galaktion Tabidze began to look for it, but to no avail. The editorial office asks the finder to bring the poem to the editorial office, for which the latter will receive a reward.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, March 11, №9, p. 4.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the last name.

1914

Until March 13

Galaktion Tabidze writes the poem "Christ" ("In the bitter fire of the struggle...").

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, №11, March 13, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 206.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

March 13

The poem "Christ" ("In the bitter fire of the struggle...") is published in the newspaper *Azri*.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, March 13, №11, p. 3.

Note: There is an inscription next to the poem "Kutaisi. 1914. March".

1914

Until March 13-18

He goes to visit Barnab Gelazania at the hospital at night by carriage but falls out of the carriage on the way back. Due to the injuries sustained, he remains bedridden and does not leave the house.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30-31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 509-510.

1914

March 16-21

After falling from the carriage, Galaktion Tabidze gets out of bed for the first time. Since his face is still marked by the injuries, he only ventures out at night. He unexpectedly encounters Nino Gvakharia, who inquires about his condition, and Galaktion tells her what happened.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30-31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 509-510.

Note: Nino Gvakharia is referred to as "Nutsa" in the source.

1914

March 17-22

He sends a letter to Chiatura from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava. He apologizes for not writing letters, which is due to reasons beyond his control. He informs that he will not be able to visit her because of the work on his book, editorial work and a big literary evening to be held at the theatre on Sunday.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30-31; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 509-510.

1914

March 23

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes an announcement that a great literary, musical and dramatic evening is being held in Kutaisi with the participation of Varlam Rukhadze, Davit Akopashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, March 23, №3, p. 15; Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, March 23, №20, p. 1.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, and Davit Akopashvili are mentioned in the source by the initials of their names and their last names.

1914

March 23

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that an evening with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili will be held in Chiatura shortly.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, March 23, №20, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participants: “Singers - Basharina, Sarajishvili, V. Lortkipanidze; Poets: G. and I. Grishashvili”.

April

1914

Until April 6

He writes a poem “In the Garden of Gethsemane”.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, №22, April 6, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 234.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Night of Gethsemane” and “Silence”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

April 6

The poem “In the Garden of Gethsemane” is published in the newspaper *Azri* with the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, April 6, №22, p. 3.

1914

April 6

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze and others, evenings will be held in Chokhatauri and Khidistavi on April 8, Ozurgeti - April 9, Lanchkhuti - April 10, Samtredia - April 11, Zugdidi - April 12, Kvirila - April 13, etc.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, №22, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants: “Galaktion Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, cellist Khachaturov, Nioradze, Urushadze, and others”.

1914

April 6

Galaktion Tabidze and Gigla Mebuké visit Ia Ekaladze for Easter, where they meet Shio Mghvimeli, who has arrived from Tbilisi. On their way back, due to a lack of money for the carriage fare, Galaktion pretends to damage the carriage’s lamps. The coachman, seeing this, runs away, allowing them to avoid paying the fare.

Source: Gigla Mebuke, “Records about Galaktion Tabidze”, *Merani*, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 9, 10.

1914

April 10

He participates in the evening dedicated to Iakob Gogebashvili held in the town of Lanchkhuti. He and Giorgi Kuchishvili make a great impression on the audience.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, April 16, №22, p. 3.

Note: “G. Nioradze, G. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, S. Urushadze”.

1914

Until April 20

He participates in literary and musical evenings held in the towns and villages of Guria, where people everywhere greet him with enthusiasm.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, April 20, №7, p. 16.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evenings: “G. Nioradze gave lectures: “Iakob Gogebashvili and his pedagogical ideals”; G. Tabidze, S. Urushadze and G. Kuchishvili read their own poems”.

Dating: The April 20 issue of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

April 21

The newspaper “Shroma”, under the “News” section, announces that Galaktion Tabidze’s first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Shroma*, 1914, April 21, №8, p. 3.

1914

April 25

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that the police arrested and searched the poet Galaktion Tabidze on Saturday night, but they did not find anything against him.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, April 29, №39, p. 2.

Dating: Information from the April 29 issue of the newspaper *Azri* and the permanent calendar, according to which the Saturday before April 29 is April 25, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

April 27

The newspaper “Azri” announces that Galaktion Tabidze’s first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, April 27, №38, p. 1.

May

1914

Until May 3

He writes a poem “Mountains of Guria”.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, №43, May 3, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 235.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

May 3

The poem “Mountains of Guria” is published in the newspaper *Azri*.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 3, №43, p. 3.

1914

After May 3

He goes to Kutaisi in a carriage to visit Ksenia Bibineishvili's family, where he recites the poem "Mountains of Guria" at the request of the hosts and enthralled the people there. In the same evening, he gets acquainted with Olya Okujava's cousin, Vasil Kikvadze.

Source: V. Kikvadze, *From Galaktion's Life, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 322-324.

Dating: The date is determined based on the time the poem was written.

1914

May 7

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze's first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to the subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, May 7, №46, p. 1.

1914

Until May 11

He sends a parcel with a letter and materials prepared for his first Book to Ipolite Vartagava from Kutaisi to Tbilisi. Galaktion asks his former teacher to carefully read everything and write a foreword for this book.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, *Days from the Past, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 208; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 652.

1914

After May 11

Ipolite Vartagava is impressed with Galaktion's poems but does not manage to fulfil his request to write a preface to the book.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, *Days from the Past, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 208-209.

1914

May 11

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that the first Book of Galaktion Tabidze's writings is being printed and will soon be distributed to the subscribers. It will contain the author's photo, autobiography, unpublished poems and critical letters of Ivane Gomarteli, Mikheil Tsulukidze and Ipolite Vartagava. The Book will be 200-250 pages long and will be printed on good paper. The edition with subscription will cost 50 kopecks. Subscriptions are accepted in all university cities, in all cities and towns of the Caucasus. Tutku Gvaramia is the publisher.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 11, №50, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Ivane Gomarteli, Mikheil Tsulukidze and Tutku Gvaramia are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and their surnames.

1914

May 14

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze's first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to the subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, May 14, №52, p. 1.

1914

May 18

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze's first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to the subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, May 18, №55, p. 1.

1914

May 20

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze's first Book is being printed and will soon be distributed to the subscribers.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, May 20, №58, p. 1.

1914

Until May 25

He writes a poem "Nowhere, Never".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, №12, May 25, p. 8; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 218.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

May 25

The poem "Nowhere, never" is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* under the signature "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, May 25, №12, p. 8.

1914

May 25

He participates in the literary morning held in Kutaisi theatre to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Egnate Ninoshvili's death. He recites the poem best and the society rewards him with long applause.

Source: Narin, "Ninoshvili's Morning", newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 29, №63, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the literary morning: "Daughter of Chito Sharashidze, B.B. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze and Khoro B. D., conducted by Chaduneli".

1914

May 26

The newspaper *Temi* publishes an article by Ilia Rukhadze under the pseudonym “Ru-II”. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkheidze, and Kote Makashvili’s works are being printed, which contain an abundance of critical writings. According to the author, Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will be accompanied by three critical reviews, which will prevent readers from forming their own opinions. The article’s author believes that the publisher is doing this for “advertising purposes” and is hindering readers from seeing the true worth of the writer they are encountering for the first time.

Source: Ru-II, “Excerpts”, newspaper *Temi*, 1914, May 26, №177, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvadze and Kote Makashvili are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and their surnames.

1914

May 28

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that a literary drama-musical evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre on May 29, and Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 28, №62, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Akaki, V. Rukhadze, Iason Nikolaishvili, G. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, Gela”.

1914

May 29

The newspaper *Azri*, under the “News” column, publishes an announcement that writers and singers, including Galaktion Tabidze, will travel to different parts of Georgia: Guria, Samegrelo, Imereti, Kakheti and Black Sea Coast and hold evenings.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 29, №63, p. 2.

Note: The following are named among the participants of the evenings: “Mikheil Tsulukidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, S. Abasheli, Polio Ireteli, Noe Chkhikvadze, Balalaika Player Saghirashvili and others”.

1914

May 29

The newspaper *Azri* publishes “Narin’s” article “Ninoshvili’s morning”, which talks about the literary morning held on May 25 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Egnate Ninoshvili’s death in the Kutaisi theatre, where Galaktion Tabidze performed best.

Source: Narin, “Ninoshvili’s Morning”, Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 29, №63, p. 2.

1914

May 29

Together with Akaki Tsereteli, he participates in the literary-concert drama evening held in Kutaisi theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 29, №63, p. 1, 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Akaki, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, I. Bakhtadze, I. Nikolaishvili”.

1914

May 29 or later

At a literary evening in Kutaisi, Akaki Tsereteli listens to the poem “Yellow Leaf” read by Galaktion; Akaki likes his recitation very much, he claps his hands and invites the young poet to join him. The grey-haired poet asks Galaktion if he sings in any choir or if he is a Rachvelian, because Rachvelian people like to speak like a song, and they used to recite poems by singing like that.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Our Galaktion, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 259; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 654-655.

1914

May 30

The day after the literary evening, he poses for a photograph with Akaki Tsereteli and other participants. After the photo session, before sitting down for dinner, Lado Darchiashvili discusses the young poets and asks Akaki for his opinion about them. Akaki responds that he places the greatest hope in Galaktion Tabidze. He repeats this sentiment in his conversation with Daria Akhvlediani as well.

Source: I. Bakhtadze, *Galaktion, A Toast to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 194.

1914

May 31

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that the participants of the literary evening held in Kutaisi on May 29 had their photo taken in the “Family Garden” on May 30 at the initiative of Isidore Kvitsaridze, the head of the office of magazines and newspapers. In the photo are: Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Ia Ekaladze, Irodion Evdoshvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Davit Mebuke and Akaki Margiani.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 31, №65, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of writers shown in the photo: Akaki, D. Kldiashvili, I. Ekaladze, I. Evdoshvili, Jaju Jorjikia, Var. Rukhadze, Lado Darchiashvili, Gal. Tabidze, Tite Tabidze, Akaki Svani, Tsvarnami, and others”.

1914

May 31

The newspaper *Azri* announces that Galaktion Tabidze’s first Book will be published and distributed to subscribers shortly.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, May 31, №65, p. 1.

June

1914

Until June 4

He translates a fragment from Byron's dramatic poem "Manfred".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №8688; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 645.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "By the mirror" ("Yesterday, the whole day...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 83; For dating: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 11;

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Yesterday, All day".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "The Virgin's Dream".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №65; Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 63; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.

Note: The title in the autograph is "That Dream", which we think is more of a shortened title rather than an alternative title.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "The Heart laments" ("The heart laments and laments...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №64; Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 46; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 155.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "At Night, in the Evening...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 85; For dating: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 13;

Note: The poem is also found under the title "At Night the Wind Was Blowing".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Concern" ("When the Sun Ray...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 89; For dating: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 17;

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Every Morning” (“I Remember a Woman Coming...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 1.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “The sun rests in the west...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 2.

Note: In some sources, the poem is listed under the title “The Heart and the Sun”.

1914

Until June 4

He begins writing a poem “After the Storm” (“In the Mountains, Surrounded by Peace...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 2, №63, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 110.

Note: The autograph indicates that the author had originally conceived this text as a poem. Alternative beginning is “Where Sorrow Still Remains...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “An old fairy-tale” (“There Was, Lived...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 2.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, how you wish...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 1.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “My Lyre” (“When in the Bustle of the Crowds...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №49, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 89.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “My song” and “When I get lost in the crowd”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “On Mtatsminda” (“I Remember, in My Wretched Youth...”) and as an epigraph, he introduces Nikoloz Baratashvili’s phrase from the poem “Getting dark on Mtatsminda”: “Saddened and frustrated like me”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 2; Autograph, MGL, №8688; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 96.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Getting dark on Mtatsminda” and “I remember”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Doom” (“Beyond One Wall...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 2; G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 90.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “The sound of a grand piano upstairs...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Close to Life” (“I Had a Crown...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 1.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “At the edge of the forest”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 1; Autographs: MGL, №8704; №28897-50, p. 61; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 119.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Sing me something”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 74.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “To Worship”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 76.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Green Stripe of the Mountain”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Poet" ("How many times have I said for whom I want...").

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 77.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled or with the title "You, song, mute".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "On the barren".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 81.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Silence".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 82.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "At new dawn".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 84.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Desert".

Source: Autograph 8754; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 92.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Goodbye!".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Lost Eden".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 94.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Eva".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "In the Village".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 98.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "The Leaves of the Tree Greet Me with a Quiet Rustle".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Heart Has Refreshed".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8755; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 103.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Resurrection" and "Delight".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Last Day".

Source: Autograph 8763; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 104.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "For a Long Time".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 106.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "And There Are Many Things I Want to Tell You".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Passenger's Song".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 107.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "Search".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 109.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Oh, Where... Where is..."

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Distant Spring”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 111.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “In Reality, While Dreaming”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Distant Endearment”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 112.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Distant Proximity”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 113.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “I Have Seen It Somewhere”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “ASTRE”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 115.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Towering as sky, as if marble” and “Towering as sky”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “A Rose Leaf”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 116.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “I Don’t Want the Word...”.

Source: Autograph 8753; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 117.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Star Arch is Shining!"

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 118.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "At the Edge of the Forest".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8704; №28897-50, p. 61; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 119.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, beginning with "At the Edge of the Forest, to Deceive the Eye...".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "Song" (which begins with "Once, Somewhere in Solitude...").

Source: Autograph 28897-50, p. 47; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 122.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Once, Somewhere" and "Time Has Passed".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Regret".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 54; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 124.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "If You Wait?"

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "While You Were Far Away...".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 55; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 125.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Wind".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 56; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 126.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “Like Ghosts...”.

Source: Autograph 28897-50, p. 47; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 127.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Like Ghosts”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “On the Last Day”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 59.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “By the Riverbank”.

Source: Autograph 28897-50, p. 42; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 129.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Waves Are Rushing”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Two Butterflies” (“It Turned Cold, Shrouded in Mist...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 61.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Two”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Beauty” (“On the height stood a naked woman...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №600, p. 2.

Dating: On the same sheet of the autograph, there is a poem that was published by the end of June 1914.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem: “I longed, woman, to hear your sweet voice again...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №600, p. 2.

Dating: On the same sheet of the autograph, there is a poem that was published by the end of June 1914.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem: “Sorrow visited me... a saddened heart...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №600, p. 3.

Dating: On the same sheet of the autograph, there is a poem that was published by the end of June 1914.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Mortal” (“Relatives and Friends...”).

Source: Autograph 28897-50, p. 51.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “By the Bedside” and “Even Afterwards, Still”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “A Memory” (“On the Wide Path of the Forest, I Remember, a Cart Was Rolling Us Along...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 66.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “By the Bedside” and “Even Afterwards, Still”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Elegy” (“Raindrops Glide on the Windowpanes...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 77.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Romance” (“The playful stream bathes the young flower’s chest...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 174.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Withering”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Kutaisi, 1914, p. 79.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Leaves”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Do You Remember?”

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 49.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Autumn Day”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 147.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “That Blissful Night...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 148.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Dream”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 49; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 149.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “At Midnight”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “The Twilight Guest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 150.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Laura”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 49; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 151.

Note: The poem was also published under the title “In the Time of Sorrow”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "Beyond the Luck!"

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 152.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, Don't Think...".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №1247; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 153.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "I Will Fight", "These Flowers of Mine", and "I Carry These Flowers".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes poem titled "One Moment".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 154.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "The Heart Is Aching..."

Source: Autograph: MGL, № 28897-50, p. 46; GTDA, №64; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 155.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Incessantly".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "I am looking closely at the bottomless sea...".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 157.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "New Year" ("And a new year begins again...").

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 46; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 158.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “In times of loneliness...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 159

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Mysterious Second Face”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “On a Cozy Shore...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 160.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “What Is This Feeling?”

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Eyes”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, № 28897-50, p. 46; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 162.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “To Your Blue Eyes”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Fantasy” (“If I Were Given Wings, I Would Soar...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 164.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“If I Were Given Wings, I Would Soar...”) and under the titles “Dream in Shackles” and “If I Were Given Wings...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “The edge of the forest is dozing...”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 166.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “The edge of the forest is dozing...” and “A tender garden has fallen asleep”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Two Bells”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 167.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914**Until June 4**

He writes a poem titled “On the Ship”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 169.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914**Until June 4**

He writes a poem “Poet” (“I have seen a poet standing at the sea...”).

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 170.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Standing by the Sea”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914**Until June 4**

He writes an untitled poem “Under tired eyelashes...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 171.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Under the tired eyelashes...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914**Until June 4**

He writes an untitled poem “Sometimes in the sound of tumultuous city...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 172.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Sometimes in the sound of a tumultuous city” and “Consolation”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914**Until June 4**

He writes a poem “Cross”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 173.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The boat will break on the stormy sea...”) and with a title “To the Sailor”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Without love”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 175.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “From Horizon to Zenith”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 177.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Oh, how I wished!”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 179.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “The moon hid behind the mountain barren...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 180.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The moon hid behind the mountain”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “It left me like a dream...”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 181.

Note: The poem can also be found under the headings “It left me like a dream” and “The sky had a different colour then”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Music” (“Yesterday, when the environs were lit by the moon from the sky...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 182.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Music – Sudden” and “Symphony of the Sea”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “I saw it in a dream...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 185.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Flowers – Minutes”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Like a dream”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 186.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“I was going, I was coming...”) and titled “It’s Autumn”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “I do not long for the star in the sky...”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 187.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “I love only the storm” and “I love the storm”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “The horizon is slightly agitated...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 189.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The horizon is slightly agitated...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “No One Is Here”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “At Dawn”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 193.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Evening”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 194.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Evening by the Lake”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “Everything is over...”

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 195.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “As the meadow and woodland”, “The meadow and woodland after whirlwind” and “Awaiting waves again”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “And It Turned Pale...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 196.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “The Woman’s Ghost”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3351, №7278; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 197.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“When the pink light...”) and titled “A ghost – unworldly”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “I and the Iris”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 198.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “Cold”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 199.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Lamented by the Wind”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “My star...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “My Star”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “On a May Night”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “A Sketch”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 202.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “What For?”

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “A Vain Call”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, № 6429; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 203.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “A Secret”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 204.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Be Careful”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem “To the ghost of life...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 205.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Other... Everything...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Gentle Autumn is coming".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 207.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "What a torture...".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 58; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 208.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Instead of hopes".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "Under the white snow...".

Source: Autograph: MGL, I Volume Mock Design, №5760, p. 148; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 209.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Where has it disappeared?".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "Rage, the sea of life...".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №1245; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 210.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Rage" and "Rage, the sea of life".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "A night of torture".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 211.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Regret".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "In the album" ("On the snow-covered ice of the glacier...").

Source: Manuscript: 28897-50, p. 58; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Words of the Poet” and “From Songs”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “To the poet”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 62; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 213.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “You Are Not Alone”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “A Virgin”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 216.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “In the Homeland”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 217.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Return My Homeland to Me”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “A strange Recollection”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 219.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Eyes”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “You Try in Vain”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 220.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Futile Attempt”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem “Once...”

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Death".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "It Appeared to Him at the Time of Death".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "At the Door of Eden".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 223.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "A Sorrowful Soul".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Mimosa Itself".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 225.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem "When wandering as light...".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 227.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "As the light-wanderer".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Ideal".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 228.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Of Days Gone By".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "Redness".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 229.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Night Met Today".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "I Am Dreaming".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 59; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 230.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Love and Art".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 64; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 231.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Oh, I Have Found You".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled "The Virgin's Dream".

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 63; GTDA, №65; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("When the body of the poplar is silvered by the gentle light of the moon...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Getera".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "A Black Raven".

Source: Autograph 8818; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 75.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled "I have passed the road... I want to look back...".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem "Art".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 73.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes a poem titled “The Display” (“From the dark, shadowy expanse...”).

Source: Autograph: MGL, №28897-50, p. 50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 184.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Word and Prayer”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

Until June 4

He writes an impromptu titled “To Tutku”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 297.

Dating: The content suggests that it was written before the publication of the poet’s first Book and is related to both the addressee and Galaktion Tabidze’s significant shared work.

1914

June 4

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes a statement that the printing of Galaktion Tabidze’s Book has been completed and will be distributed to the subscribers soon.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, June 4, №70, p. 2.

1914

Until June 7

Irodion Evdoshvili asks Galaktion to participate in his literary evening. Galaktion happily agrees, but doubts that his name might not attract much of an audience. Irodion Evdoshvili disagrees with Galaktion and tells him that the youth is crazy about him and the theatre will be crowded.

Source: MGL, d-127, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 608; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 139.

1914

June 7

He participates in the literary evening dedicated to Irodion Evdoshvili held in Kutaisi theatre with the support of Akaki Tsereteli and Davit Kldiashvili.

Source: D. Shughliashvili, “Ir. Evdoshvili in Kutaisi”, newspaper *Kutaisi*, 1973, May 19, №95, p. 4.

Note: The following are named among the participants of the evening in the source: “Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Ia Ekaladze, Galaktion Tabidze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Titsian Tabidze, Ilia Bakhtadze and others”.

1914

June 7

After the literary evening dedicated to Irodion Evdoshvili held in the Kutaisi theatre, Galaktion, along with Akaki Tsereteli and other participants, is in Isidore Kvitsaridze's magazine-newspaper office "Imereti" and listens to Akaki Tsereteli's conversation with fascination. At that moment, gendarmes enter the room. Akaki seems to beckon Galaktion with his eyes to escape, but the young poet does not even think to save himself and leave the grey-haired poet with the gendarmes. Everything ends peacefully, because the defenders of order themselves are embarrassed to search or arrest anyone in the presence of Akaki Tsereteli. The ashamed gendarme points to Akaki Tsereteli and asks Galaktion who the latter is, and when he gets an answer from Galaktion, he leaves the building together with other gendarmes. After they leave, Akaki tells Nino Tsereteli about Galaktion's newly published book, which depicts a woman with a harp, and asks her to read the first line. Nino reads: "Who has seen the black book, the Book with red letters, written with a drop of blood, written in awe?" and Akaki makes her to repeat it several times, and then continues the conversation that was interrupted by the gendarmes. On the same day, the community gathered in the office have a joint photo taken.

Source: MGL, d-150, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275-277.

1914

After June 7

Galaktion is saddened that in the group photo taken with Akaki Tsereteli, they are far apart from each other. Akaki is sitting in the middle of the front row, while Galaktion is standing first from the left in the back row. Therefore, he cuts out his and Akaki's images from the photo, places them next to each other, has the photographer enlarge them, and glues them onto cardboard.

Source: MGL, d-150, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275-277.

1914

June 14

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes a statement that on Friday, June 20, a literary and musical evening of Ioseb Mchedlishvili will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, June 14, №79, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: "Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, Dia Chianeli, Tsvarnami...".

1914

June 19

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that on Sunday, June 22, Moliere's comedy "The Impostures of Scapin" will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, Galaktion Tabidze will take part in the divertissement along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, June 19, №76, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of participants in the evening event: "V. Rukhadze, P. Tsakheli, G. Tabidze".

1914

June 22

He participates in the divertissement of the performance “The Impostures of Scapin” held in Kutaisi theater.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, June 24, №87, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, N. Chkhikvadze, Il. Bakhtadze”.

1914

June 22

He participates in the literary evening of Egnate Ninoshvili held in Chiatura.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, June 24, №87, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “G. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, Var. Rukhadze”.

1914

June 27

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes an announcement that on Saturday, June 28, Noe Chkhikvadze’s evening will be held, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with other writers and will read his new works.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, June 27, №90, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the event: “V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, S. Kldiashvili, Tsvarnami, T. Tabidze, Dia Chianelli, G. Tabidze”.

1914

June or later

Makrine Adeishvili, an aunt of Simon Tabidze, who came from Kutaisi to Chkvishi, asks the latter how Galaktion is doing. Simon answers that Galaktion has a creative evening at the Kutaisi Theatre on Sunday. Macrine asks him to take her with him and attend his evening so that Galaktion stays unaware. Simon fulfils the request. He asks Galaktion for a ticket to the evening. Galaktion doesn’t have an extra ticket, but when Simon tells him that he wants the ticket for his poor fan, Galaktion gives him a letter to the theatre cashier and Simon gets the ticket. After the successful completion of the evening, Simon Tabidze takes Makrine Adeishvili to Galaktion, and the poet is very happy that she attended his evening.

Source: Simon Tabidze, “Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze”, Collection “Galaktionology”, IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 339.

1914

End of June

The first Book of Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry is published, illustrated by the young artist Grigol Meskhi. The collection includes 157 poems: “Art”, “Sing Something”, “Black Raven”, “When They Bow”, “Poet”, “Autumn”, “On the Road”, “In the Forest”, “On the Barren”, “Silence”, “By the

Mirror”, “At New Dawn”, “Yesterday, at Night”, “Yellow Leaf”, “By the Window”, “I Often Dream...”, “Grief”, “Doom”, “Downpour”, “Desert”, “Lost Eden”, “On Mtatsminda”, “In the Village”, “The Chandelier”, “AVE MARIA”, “My Lyre”, “The Heart Has Refreshed”, “The Last Day”, “At the Cemetery”, “For a Long Time”, “The Passenger’s Song”, “In the Narrow Cliffs of Dariali”, “Search”, “After the Storm”, “Distant Spring”, “Distant Caress”, “Distant Closeness”, “Oak”, “ASTRE”, “Rose Leaf”, “I Don’t Want Words...”, “Starry Dome Shines!”, “At the Edge of the Forest”, “What a Beautiful Dew It Was”, “Flowers”, “Song”, “Sorrow”, “Repentance”, “While You Were Far”, “Wind”, “Like Shadows...”, “On the Last Day”, “On the Riverbank”, “Two Butterflies”, “Immortal”, “Recollection”, “Demon”, “The Moment of Creation”, “A Minute”, “I Curse Love!”, “Where?”, “Soon Colour will Unfold...”, “To the Distant”, “AURORA”, “We Are Alone!”, “Elegy”, “Withering”, “Do You Remember?”, “Autumn Day”, “On that Blessed Night...”, “Dream”, “Twilight Guest”, “Laura”, “Beyond the Luck!”, “Oh, Don’t Think...”, “One Minute”, “The Heart Grieves and Grieves...”, “Closed Eyes”, “I am Looking Closely at the Bottomless Sea...”, “New Year”, “In Solitude...”, “On the Cozy Shore...”, “I Was Born at Dawn...”, “Eyes”, “Happiness”, “Fantasy”, “Never Have I Missed So Much...”, “The Edge of the Forest is Dosing...”, “Two Chimes”, “On the Ship”, “Poet”, “Under the Tired Eyelids...”, “Sometimes in the Sound of a Tumultuous City...”, “Cross”, “Romance”, “Without Love”, “From the Horizon to the Zenith”, “Oh, How I Longed”, “The Moon Hid Behind the Mountain Barren...”, “She Left Me Like a Dream...”, “Music”, “Revelation”, “I Saw in a Dream...”, “Like a Dream”, “I Do Not Covet the Star of the Sky...”, “Moan”, “The Horizon Slightly Quivers...”, “No One Is”, “The Forest Took Me”, “At Dawn”, “Evening”, “Everything Is Over!”, “And It Faded”, “The Woman’s Ghost”, “I and Iris”, “Cold”, “My Star...”, “On May Night”, “Sketch”, “A Vain Cry”, “Secret”, “To the Shadow of Life...”, “Christ”, “Gentle Autumn Is Coming”, “What a Torture...”, “Under the White Snow...”, “Rage, the Sea of Life...”, “Night of Torture”, “In the Album”, “To the Poet”, “Around Me”, “Virgin”, “In the Homeland”, “Nowhere, Never”, “A Strange Recollection”, “A Futile Attempt”, “Once...”, “Death”, “At the Door of Eden”, “Invisible”, “The Mimosa Itself”, “Woman and Art”, “When Wandering as Light...”, “Ideal”, “Redness”, “I Dream”, “Love and Art”, “I and the Night”, “The Virgin’s Dream”, “Night of Gethsemane”, “Mountains of Guria”, “Getera”, and “The Gravedigger”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 73–242, 316–380; For dating: V. Kipiani, “G. Tabidze’s Poems”, magazine *Tskhovreba da Metsniereba*, August, №1, p. 10-11

Dating: The publication date of the Book is mentioned in the article by Ivane Kipiani.

Note: 15 poems: “Christ”, “Concern”, “The last day”, “For a long time”, “Distant endearment”, “A rose leaf”, “No words”, “On that blissful night”, “Happiness”, “Oh, how I wished”, “There is no-one”, “At dawn”, “And turned pale”, “May night”, “The mimosa itself” were not published in the author’s lifetime after publication of the first book.

1914

June or later

Galaktion Tabidze personally presented his first Book of poems to Akaki Tsereteli in Skhvitiori.

Source: Newspaper *Tribunai*, 1923, №492.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

June or later

On the sheet, he writes down Babilina Khositashvili's translations of his poems "Romance" ("The playful stream bathes the young flower's chest...") and "The Moon Beneath the Clouds at Midnight...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 174.

Dating: Based on the time of writing the poem "Romance".

1914

After June

He is in Kutaisi and meets Varden Kipiani, who scolds him that the first volume of his poems is pessimistic, and he does not understand why young people talk about "The gravedigger" and "I and Night" all the time. He adds that shedding so many tears spoils eyesight. At the same time, Varden has in his hands the first volume of Ilia Chavchavadze's writings published by Mikheil Gedevanishvili. Galaktion asks him to read Ilia's poem, which is on page one hundred and twenty-one: "Why is a brave man moved to tears? / Iron also breaks, when is beaten by an anvil / In order to distinguish between man and cattle / God created only a tear". Varden reads and immediately retreats, if Ilya writes like that, I cannot say anything more.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-633-21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

Note: Varden Kipiani wrote under the pseudonym "Ghvankiteli".

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's first Book was published at the end of June 1914.

1914

After June

He is in Kutaisi, at Isidore Kvitsaridze's kiosk, where he meets the young poet Grigol Tsetskhladze. Grigol tells him that he is thrilled by his poems but does not reveal that he also writes poetry himself. The young men continue their conversation about education. It turns out that Grigol is preparing to receive his diploma. Galaktion advises him to go to Moscow and study at Shanyavsky University as an auditor, just as he plans to do. He also explains that presenting a high school diploma is not required for admission to this university.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, "Recollections about Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 407-425.

July

1914

July 2

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes a statement that young writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, will hold literary evenings in various provinces of Western Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, July 2, №94, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evenings: “Vl. Bakradze, Mikh. Tsulukidze, P. Ireteli, G. Kuchishvili, N. Chkhikvadze, N. Zomleteli, G. Tabidze, and others”.

1914

July 2

Together with young writers, he travels to regions of Georgia to hold literary evenings.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, July 3, №96, p. 2.

1914

July 3

The newspaper *Azri* publishes a statement that the editorial office has received the collection of poems by Galaktion Tabidze published by Tutku Gvaramia.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, July 3, №89, p. 1.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Tutku Gvaramia are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames.

1914

July 4

The newspaper *Azri* publishes an announcement under the “News” column that young writers will hold literary evenings on July 4 in Ozurgeti, July 5 in Chokhatauri, July 6 in Khidistavi, and July 7 in Lanchkhuti.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, July 4, №88, p. 1.

1914

July 4

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a statement that the literary evening of Georgian poets scheduled for July 4 in the New Theater of Ozurgeti, in which Galaktion Tabidze was supposed to participate, did not take place due to the absence of some participants.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, 13 July, №19, p. 16.

Note: The source presents a list of participants: “G. Kuchishvili, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Tabidze, P. Ireteli, V. Bakradze, M. Tsulukidze”.

1914

July 6

With the note beneath, “To One Punished by Fate Like Me” – Giorgi Kuchishvili, he translates Edgar Poe’s poem “The Raven” (“I Moaned, I Lamented...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1181, p. 1-2, GTDA, №345; Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, №24551/59; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 506.

1914

July 6

He is in Kutaisi and sends a letter to Olya Okujava. He informs that he is in a very good mood, but he will not be at home in the evening, because he has to meet Tutku Gvaramia to discuss the book's royalty, and the next day he is going to a literary evening in Lanchkhuti. He asks her to come to him in the morning. He writes that he is translating "The Raven" by Edgar Poe.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/59; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 506.

1914

July 7

The newspaper *Shroma* publishes an announcement that the editors have received the first volume of the collection of poems by young poet, Galaktion Tabidze, published by Tutku Gvaramia. It is noted that the Book is in an enlarged format and costs 60 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Shroma*, 1914, July 7, №19, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Tutku Gvaramia are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames.

1914

July 8

The newspaper *Azri*, under the "News" column, publishes an announcement that Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvadze and Galaktion Tabidze will soon hold an evening in Poti.

Source: Newspaper *Azri*, 1914, July 8, №91, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Tutku Gvaramia are mentioned in the source with their initials and surnames. Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvadze and Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames.

1914

Until July 13

He writes an untitled poem: "From distant lands come heart-piercing news..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №623, p. 1.

1914

Until July 13

On the sheet, he drafts an announcement indicating that on July 13, he, along with Giorgi Kuchishvili and Noe Chkhikvadze, will participate in a literary and dramatic evening planned in the city of Poti, which will also feature Avksenti Tsagareli's vaudeville "Neither Here Nor There".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №623, p. 1.

1914

July 13

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes an announcement that an evening event featuring Galaktion Tabidze is being held in Poti.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, July 13, №104, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Tabidze, and B. Pelashvili”.

1914

July 12-13

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he is in Poti, where the workers tour the city, the surroundings of Paliastomi lake and spend the night in the apartment of a worker. Galaktion stays awake all night and he writes a poem “Song of the Dying Swan”, which he reads at the meeting held the next day.

Source: Autographs: MGL, № 618; №1086; №1916; №3348; №7441; №7767; №24361; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 98. G. Chikobava, Close to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 11-15; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 456-457.

Note: The poem is known under the title “The Moon of Mtatsminda”, and its untitled versions begin with the words: “There has never been...” or “There has never born...”.

1914

Until July 14

He writes a poem “Conversation during Waltz”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3996; №4159; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 66.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “To the woman from the mountains”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

July 14

The poem “To a woman from the mountains” is published in the newspaper *Shroma*.

Source: Newspaper *Shroma*, 1914, July 14, №20, p. 3.

1914

July 14

The newspaper *Shroma* publishes Akaki Papava’s article “Galaktion Tabidze’s Poems”. The author writes that the poet’s Book creates a gentle and sad mood, but it does not have the uncertainty of other poets’ works, which combine extreme cheerfulness and terrible despair. Despite the deep sorrow, one does not feel the curse of fate and the furious condemnation of life. His sadness is dear to everyone, because the reader’s pain dissolves in the artificially created mood. He calls the poet the living son of the era, the face and mirror of the soul of the Georgian intelligentsia. He notes that Galaktion ponders the eternal and the mystery of life, it’s a gentle chord of musical poetry, and anyone who loves the beautiful agony of grief will love this book.

Source: Akaki Papava, “Galaktion Tabidze’s Poems”, newspaper *Shroma*, 1914, July 14, №20, p. 3.

1914

July 18

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes the announcement that the agency of magazines and newspapers, Imereti, has received a Book of poems by Galaktion Tabidze, the price of which is 60 kopecks, for distribution to the subscribers and sale.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, July 18, №108, p. 2.

1914

Until July 21

He departs from Kutaisi and travels to Chkvishi.

Source: Correspondence from the Kutaisi Governorate Gendarmerie Administration to the Head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie Administration, July 21, №4909 (National Archives of Georgia, Repository 153, Case 3390, Sheets 186-187); Works in twelve volumes, vol. 12, 1975, p. 681.

Dating: It is stated in the correspondence that he departed from Kutaisi several days earlier.

1914

July 21

The Gendarmerie Division of Kutaisi Governorate sends a secret letter to the head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie Division, in which it is stated that Galaktion Tabidze, the chief editor of the newspaper *Akhali Azri*, left Kutaisi a few days ago, he is under surveillance and will be arrested upon his return. The same document states that he is subject to military conscription.

Source: Correspondence from the Kutaisi Governorate Gendarmerie Administration to the Head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie Administration, July 21, №4909 (National Archives of Georgia, Repository 153, Case 3390, Sheets 186-187); Works in twelve volumes, vol. 12, 1975, p. 681.

1914

July 24

From Chkvishi, he goes to Samtredia, where he learns that the war is starting, the train service is stopped, and he returns to Chkvishi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21-22.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's July 24 letter to Olya Okujava, in which he tells the story of that day, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

July 24

He is staying in Chkvishi and sends a letter to Olya Okujava from Chiatura. He describes the enchanting nature of Chkorotsku and informs her that he feels comfortably and happily distanced from the city's clamour. He spends time reading books with Titsian Tabidze, engaging in conversations, swimming in the river, sailing, and fishing. Sometimes children steal the caught fish, which makes Titsian very angry, but Galaktion finds it amusing. Titsian shares news from Moscow, while Galaktion recounts events from Kutaisi. His mother, overjoyed at his return, wanted to hold a grand celebration, but Galaktion preferred not to disturb the tranquillity of the village.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21-22.

Note: Olya Okujava is referred to in the source by the nickname "Olol", and Titsian Tabidze by the name "Tite".

1914

July or later

He meets Grigol Tsetskhladze and tells him that he has read his poem "By the Sea". Galaktion, who had recently met Grigol, praises this poem and reproaches him for not mentioning earlier that he wrote poems. Then, he reads his own new, yet unpublished poems and invites Grigol to share his works as well.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, "Recollections about Galaktion", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p.

August

1914

Until August 10

The newspaper *Imereti* mistakenly publishes the statement that the editors have received the first volume of poems by Titsian Tabidze (should be "Galaktion Tabidze"), which is accompanied by a picture of the author, a short biography and a critical letter by Ivane Gomarteli. The Book is high quality, consists of 192 pages and costs 60 kopecks.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, August 10, №126, p. 3.

Note: Titsian Tabidze and Ivane Gomarteli are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames.

1914

Until August 10

Tutku Gvaramia gives two copies of the first collection of Galaktion's poems, including one for Ia Ekaladze, to the editors of the newspaper *Imereti*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, "A Brief Explanation", MGL, d-641-8, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1914

August 12

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes a statement that the editors received the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze's poems and not Titsian Tabidze's, as was mistakenly stated in the newspaper's August 10 statement.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, August 10, №127, p. 3.

Note: Titsian Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

1914

After August 14

Returning to Kutaisi, Ia Ekaladze asks Galaktion several times to give a collection of his poems as a gift, and despite the fact that the publisher of the Book had left the Book for her in the editorial office, the poet gives it to her again and on top of it he writes a poem “An inscription on the book” (“When you without aim, without meaning...”).

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, “A Brief Explanation”, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-641-8. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123.

Dating: The source shows that at least 4 days have passed since the *Imereti* newspaper editorial office received the Book and presented the Book with the inscription to Ia Ekaladze.

1914

After August 14

He writes a poem “Letters from the tower”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-641-8; MGL, a-88.

Dating: The autograph of the text is written in a notebook after a “small explanation”.

1914

August 15

The publisher of Galaktion Tabidze’s first Book – Tutku Gvaramia appeals to the editor of the newspaper *Imereti* and apologizes for not being able to distribute the Book to the subscribers on time because he was arrested. He asks subscription-collecting agents to let him know the addresses and amount paid to send books.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1914, August 10, №130, p. 4.

Note: Tutku Gvaramia is mentioned in the source with the initial of the first name and his surname.

1914

After August 16

He meets Ia Ekaladze, who tells him that he has decided to respond to his Book with a letter and asks for permission to begin the letter with the poem Galaktion dedicated to him. The poet initially agrees, but shortly afterward, he sends a note to Ekaladze requesting that he not publish his poem, explaining that it is weak, holds no public value, and its publication would add nothing to the author.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, “A Brief Explanation”, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-641-8. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123.

Dating: The source indicates that at least 4 days had passed between the receipt of the Book by the editorial office of the newspaper “Imereti” and the gift of an inscribed copy to Ia Ekaladze, and another 2 days had elapsed between the gifting of the Book and the meeting between Galaktion and Ekaladze.

1914

August 30

In the evening, Galsakhtion Tabidze goes to the theatre in Kutaisi to participate in a literary and dramatic evening organized by David Charkviani for the benefit of the ailing Tamar Ivanidze. In the hall, he meets Olya's brother, Mikheil Okujhava, who asks Galaktion who is participating in the evening and whether he himself is taking part. Galaktion replies that all the participants are fools and that he is one of them. Mikheil responds that he stands out from the others. Although Galaktion is not in the mood to go on stage, he does not refuse since he has already given his consent. He begins reciting the poem "I and the Night" but forgets it and finds a solution by reading someone else's poem that is lying on the lectern. The audience realizes that he has forgotten his own poem and demands his return to the stage with loud applause, but he does not go back out. Upon leaving the theatre, he is presented with a lot of flowers.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 505.

1914

August 30

After the conclusion of the literary and dramatic evening, Galaktion Tabidze has dinner with another participant, Lado Matchavariani, at a restaurant and then heads towards the apartment Galaktion has rented on the Kutaisi Gora. They find the house locked, and the landlord does not open the door. After waiting for half an hour, they return to the city. They are unable to find a cheap hotel room and are left outside, pondering what to do. As they stand there, five students from the gymnasium pass by with two young women. One of the students rudely pushes Galaktion, and instead of apologizing, mocks him. Angry, Galaktion strikes the student with the walking stick that Olya had given him and fends off the others who come to help with the same stick. The fleeing students are then chased by Lado Matchavariani. Eventually, Galaktion and the accompanying women manage to rescue them. After this, Galaktion and Lado return to the Gora, where they spend the night. Galaktion sleeps for two hours in his room, and upon waking, he is tormented by loneliness and goes down to the city to write a letter to Olya.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 505.

Dating: This incident is described in a letter from Galaktion Tabidze to Olya Okujava, dated August 31, 1914.

1914

August 30

He sees off Olya Okujava to Chiatura from Kutaisi and then returns home to prepare for moving to a new apartment. Despite the help of his mother and brother, they are unable to complete packing and moving since they are late for the train.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 505.

1914

August 31

From Kutaisi, a letter is sent to Olya Okujava in Chiatura, detailing the events of the evening at the Kutaisi theatre on August 30th, and the subsequent altercation with the gymnasium students. He expresses deep distress over having been beaten with a stick and laments that such an incident would not have happened if Olya had been with him. He writes that he loves Olya immensely and cannot live without her but doubts whether Olya still loves him in return. He wonders if Olya would cry if he were to die. He acknowledges that he has caused a lot of hurt but pleads that Olya not think badly of him, as he means no harm to anyone. He sends greetings to Olya's friend Vera Khalvashi and apologizes for a harmless lie. He mentions that when Mikheil Botchorishvili arrived in Kutaisi and heard about his recent fight, he was very critical, but Galaktion did not protest, as he now feels ashamed. He asks Olya to take care of herself, not to become ill, and to stay well.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 505.

1914

August

The magazine *Tskhovreba da Metsniereba* publishes an article by Ivane Kipiani. The author discusses Galaktion Tabidze's first collection of poems. In his view, the poems are influenced by Nikoloz Baratashvili, characterized by pessimism, and reflect physical and spiritual suffering, with a yearning for death. The author also notes that the young poet writes on other themes as well and holds promise for the future.

Source: V. Kipiani, "G. Tabidze's Poems", magazine *Tskhovreba da Metsniereba*, August, №1, p. 10-11.

Note: Ivane (Vano) Kipiani is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and his surname.

1914

August or later

He meets Grigol Tsetskhladze. They begin discussing writers and literature. During their conversation, Galaktion recites works by Nikoloz Baratashvili and Akaki Tsereteli from memory. He also shares his unpublished poems with his friend. They discuss contemporary poetry as well. Grigol notes that Galaktion seems displeased with the mention and praise of contemporary poets, such as Ioseb Grishashvili and Alexandre Shanshiashvili. He also observes Galaktion's protective attitude towards Varlam Rukhadze, Noe Chkhikvadze, and Giorgi Kuchishvili, even though Galaktion does not consider them as his peers.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, "Recollections about Galaktion", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p.

September

1914

Until September 5

From Chiatura, he receives a letter from Olya Okujava in Kutaisi, who reproaches him for his relationship with Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28; For dating: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's September 5 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1914

September 5

He sends a short letter to Chiatura from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava. He assures that he loves only her and asks her not to listen to the rumours.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/24-h; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

Dating: We date according to the postmark.

1914

After September 5

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to Olya Okujava in Chiatura. He informs her that he is very upset by the letter he received from her. He explains that she should not pay attention to rumours or believe fabricated stories that have been fed to her since childhood. He clarifies that he has never loved and will never love Raisa Chikhladze. He asks her to reveal the identity of the rumour spreader so that he can demand an explanation. He is terribly bored with life and the endless intrigues in Kutaisi, and if things continue like this, he might end up harming himself. He does not wish to commit suicide but notes that others do not either, despite the many occasions he has provided for it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 512.

1914

September or later

He is in the Kutaisi Boulevard with Lado Matchavariani, Nikandro Asatiani, and Grigol Tsetskhladze. The young people are browsing through magazines and newspapers. Galaktion's attention is drawn to the periodical publication of the Socialist-Federalist party, *Sakhalkho Gazeti* and its Sunday literary supplement, which is beautifully printed on high-quality paper. Although he sympathizes with the Social-Democrats at the time and does not collaborate with the *Sakhalkho Gazeti*, he seems to be upset about it and contemptuously remarks that the supplement constantly features texts by Siko Pashalishvili and Ioseb Mtchedlishvili.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, "Recollections about Galaktion", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p.

October

1914

Until October 5

He writes a poem “Candles”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, №31, October 5, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 68.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

October 5

The poem “Candles” is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, October 5, №31, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 68.

1914

Until October 20

Abesalom Tabidze writes a letter to his mother, informing her that he will arrive in Kutaisi on October 21st to see his brother. He mentions that Galaktion’s stay in Chkvishi is dangerous because he is due for military conscription and could be reported by someone.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1581, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 547.

November

1914

November 2

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze is holding a literary-musical-drama evening today.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 2, №30, p. 3.

1914

November 2

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the announcement that they have received the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems, published by Tutku Gvaramia, with a picture of the author, a short biography and a letter from Ivane Gomarteli, “A poet of Sorrow”. The announcement also states that the original price of the Book was 60 kopecks, but is being sold for 50 kopecks, and that the editors are also preparing a special review of this edition.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1914, November 2, №35, p. 16.

1914

November 8

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that a literary evening will be held in the Kutaisi Theatre on November 19 for the benefit of Galaktion Tabidze’s continuing education.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 8, №33, p. 3.

1914

November 16

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that on November 19, Galaktion Tabidze will host a great literary-musical dramatic evening in the Kutaisi theatre, in which famous writers and declaimers, violin and cello players will participate; The one-act vaudeville “Ghost” will be performed, and Grigol Meskhi will stage living pictures.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 16, №39, p. 3.

1914

November 18

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* reminds the public that on November 19, a great literary-musical-artistic-dramatic evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre in favour of Galaktion Tabidze, who is the best among young writers. The editors hope that many people will attend the evening and respect the talent of the poet.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 18, №40, p. 2.

1914

November 19

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes a statement that on November 19, Galaktion Tabidze will hold a great literary-musical-dramatic evening in Kutaisi theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 19, №41, p. 3.

1914

Until November 20

He writes a poem “Elegy” (“Through the window I gaze, if the white snow...”).

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Azri*, 1914, №75, November 20, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 69.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1914

November 20

The poem “Elegy” (“Through the window I gaze, if the white snow...”) is published in the newspaper *Akhali Azri* with the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Azri*, 1914, November 20, №75, p. 3.

1914

November 21

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes a statement that the evening of Galaktion Tabidze, which did not take place on November 19, will be held on November 24 and Sergo Kavtaradze will give a lecture.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 21, №43, p. 3.

1914

November 23

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that on November 24, the evening of Galaktion Tabidze with the participation of famous writers will be held in Kutaisi theatre with an extensive program. Artist Grigol Meskhi will stage “living pictures” from the current war.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 23, №44, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the event: “I. Nikolaishvili, V. Rukhadze, Theod. Khuskivadze, D. Tomashvili, G. Tabidze, Shota Dadiani, V. Rukhadze, Sh. Dadiani, Tsvar-Nami, G. Tabidze, Soso, V. Kipiani; and Nemo and NN will sing to the sound of “woe”.

1914

November 24

A literary evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Kutaisi Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, November 26, №46, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “I. Nikolaishvili, V. Rukhadze, D. Tomashvili, Sh. Dadiani, Tsvar-Nami, G. Tabidze, L. Matchavariani, V. Kipiani, T. Khuskivadze, and others”.

1914

November 30

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the cliché of the cover of Galaktion Tabidze’s first book, made by Grigol Meskhi - a woman playing the lyre is depicted in the frame of a wreath of roses.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, №39, back cover.

December

1914

December 4

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that on December 9, a literary and musical evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, December 4, №53 p. 1;

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Aradeli-Ishkhneli, Ia Ekaladze, Tsvarnami, G. Tabidze, Sh. Dadiani”.

1914

December 5

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that on December 9, a literary and musical evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, December 5, №54, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Aradeli-Ishkhneli, Ia Ekaladze, Tsvarnami, G. Tabidze, Sh. Dadiani”.

1914

December 6

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that on December 9, a literary and musical evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, December 6, №55, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Aradeli-Ishkhneli, Ia Ekaladze, Tsvarnami, G. Tabidze, Sh. Dadiani”.

1914

December 9

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes an announcement that a literary and musical evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre today with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, December 9, №56, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “Aradeli-Ishkhneli, Ia Ekaladze, Tsvarnami, G. Tabidze, Sh. Dadiani”.

1914

December 16

The newspaper *Akhali Iveria* publishes a note that Galaktion Tabidze, named as one of the participants of the literary evening of December 9, did not participate in this evening and therefore it could not be held at a proper level. Therefore, the organizers of the evenings are requested not to mislead the public.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Iveria*, 1914, December 16, №58, p. 4.

1914

December 20 or later

In the distribution organization of the Kutaisi newspapers and magazines *Imereti*, he receives a letter from his brother from Sajavakho. He suggests that they both travel to their mother together on December 22. He requests that the basket, which was sent from the village previously, be brought along.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1266; p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter was stamped in Samtredia on October 20th.

1914

December 28

There is panic in Kutaisi because of the situation created by the First World War. Announcements posted by the governor in the city call on the population to leave the city immediately, the wealthy population flees, only the poor citizens remain. Some people are sure that the Turks are already standing on Gabashvili Hill.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 9-11.

1914

December 28

He attends the performance of "King Lear" in Kutaisi theatre. The play also includes members of the squad gathered by the leader of the nobility due to the threat of enemy invasion, who instead of maintaining order, themselves behave disorderly. One of them harasses a lady. Galaktion warns him to stop his misbehaviour. The young man takes a dagger to frighten him and pulls him out of the carcass, but Galaktion suddenly holds his hand and tells him that if he is so brave, he should use his strength against the Turks. These words quickly bring the boy to his senses, but the other members of the squad come to his aid and threaten Galaktion. They ask what the matter is and Galaktion calmly answers: "Nothing, peace and virtue among men", and leaves them with a smile.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 9-11.

1911-1914

He writes a statement about the literary evening, in which he himself takes part along with Varlam Rukhadze, Davit Meskhi, Vasil Balanchivadze and Mikheil Janoev. The announcement states that the "trial" will be held in the first section, in which Dimitri Uznadze, Vladimir Bakradze, Grigol Giorgadze and Karpez Dondua will take part. It is said that magazines will be distributed to the audience in which they will express their opinion about the trial and then a panel of judges will sum it up.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №89, p. 1.

Note: Dimitri Uznadze is referred to as "Dito Uznadze", while the names of other persons are written with the initials of the first names and surnames. Since the participants of the evening are mainly writers, it is probably meant to judge some literary character.

1914

He writes a satirical poem "Mouse" ("A Certain Long-Tailed Mouse...") with the note underneath: "To X" and sends it to the editor of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* – Ioseb Imedashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №169, p. 1; Information for clarification and dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 455.

Note: The poem should refer to Shalva Sharashidze, who wrote under the pseudonym "Taguna". In the source, Ioseb Imedashvili is referred to only by his first name.

1914

He writes a poem whose first stanza ends with the lines: "A gentle breeze sings a lullaby / To the beautiful land, the motherland".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №169, p. 2.

Dating: The poem is written on the second side of the sheet, which we have dated to 1914.

1914

He sees an airplane for the first time in Kutaisi. The device flies for a total of 30 minutes and makes a great impression on the young people there, especially Konstantine Gamsakhurdia. While watching the flying device, Galaktion meets former high school student Lortkipanidze, who was drafted into the army due to his expulsion from high school.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

Note: Konstantine Gamsakhurdia is mentioned by his surname in the source.

1914

He reads the poem "Yellow Leaf" at the great literary evening held in Kutaisi. He is met with admiration by the public and deserves the praise of Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, №11-12, p. 122.

1914

He writes a poem titled "A Poet is a Warrior".

Source: F.G. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, №4, p. 31.

1914 or later

For the first time in Kutaisi, he meets Davit Kasradze, who is visiting Ia Ekaladze, and they both are invited to the famous Dianoz Koberidze restaurant located on top of the Chain Bridge. After dinner, they go to Bagrat temple and talk about poetry on the way. Ia Ekaladze thinks of Paul Verlaine's words "music is the most important thing in poetry" and scolds Galaktion for forgetting this and putting forward the idea. The poet answers: The idea is the music, is not it?

Source: D. Kasradze, First Meeting, A Toast to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 202.

Dating: We date according to the time of Davit Kasradze's return to Georgia.

1914 or later

Galaktion's room is cleaned by an elderly woman next door, and knowing his love for roses, she puts a bouquet of red roses on the desk. Arriving at the house with Ia Ekaladze and Davit Kasradze, Galaktion kisses the flowers and tells the guests that roses are his highest pleasure, bliss and poetry, and then he reads to them the newly written poem "Roses". Ia Ekaladze notes that the poem is overloaded with the names of famous writers and poets and does not add anything to its poetry. Galaktion evasively listens to his former teacher's remark. Then they all discuss decadence for a long time.

Source: D. Kasradze, First Meeting, A Toast to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 223-224.

Dating: We date according to the time of Davit Kasradze's return to Georgia.

1914 or later

He accompanies Davit Kasradze, who is in Kutaisi for the first time, to see the historical districts of the city.

Source: D. Kasradze, First Meeting, A Toast to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 225-226.

Dating: We date according to the time of Davit Kasradze's return to Georgia.

1914 or later

In the notebook, he copies eleven pages from the Russian translation of Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №309, p. 1-11.

Dating: We date it based on the earliest mention of Oscar Wilde in the notes.

1914 or later

Under the pseudonym "The New Scribe," he writes a review of Jaju Jorjikia's collected works. In the note, he describes Jorjikia as a "faceless" and "entirely devoid of pretension" writer. Galaktion disagrees with Kita Abashidze's opinion that Jorjikia writes in the style of Oscar Wilde and reproaches the critic for superficial thinking. According to the poet, Jaju Jorjikia lacks depth of thought and creative inspiration. As for the introductory essay by Mikheil Tsulukidze attached to Jorjikia's collection, Galaktion considers it a curiosity.

Source: MGL, d-643, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134-135.

Dating: The mentioned Book by Jaju Jorjikia was published in 1914.

1914 or later

He makes highlights and annotations in Giorgi Kuchishvili's poetry collection.

Source: MGL, t-215, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Book one, Tbilisi, 1921, p. IX-XII, XIX, XX, XXIII-XXXI, 10, 17, 20, 22, 27-28, 31, 44, 49, 58, 67, 69, 71-73, 90, 101-102, 109, 112, 118, 121, 125, 127.

1914 or later

In Nikolai Gumilyov's Russian translation of Théophile Gautier's poetry collection *Émaux et Camées* ("Enamels and Cameos"), he underlines and numbers the lines.

Source: MGL, t-293, Теофиль Готье, "Эмали и камеи", пер. Н. Гумилева, Saint-Petersburg, 1914.

1914 or later

He translates Théophile Gautier's poem "Mysterious Kinship" (A Pantheistic Madrigal) into prose.

Source: MGL, d-643-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160-161; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 480.

1914 or later

He writes an untitled poem "Allow me to be near you...".

Source: MGL, d-643-5, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 480.

1915

Until 1915

He writes on a piece of paper that Solomon Zurgielidze is a man who has always survived.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №91, p. 1.

Dating: We date it to the period before Solomon Zurgielidze's death.

January

1915

Until January

He writes a poem titled "Destiny".

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, №2, January, p. 26; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 8.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

After January 1

He plans to write a review of the newspapers from 1914 and begins with a general discussion about what types of information should and should not be published in newspapers. For comparison, he provides two examples: one where the newspaper reports Akaki Tsereteli's arrival in Kutaisi, and another where it reports the movement of an unknown individual to the public. He writes that the information published in newspapers should be of interest to the broad public.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-1, p. 7, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 15, 16.

1915

Until January 4

He writes an untitled poem "What a sad tale the wind tells...".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №1, January 4, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 70.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "What a sad lullaby is told".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

January 4

The poem "What a sad tale the wind tells..." is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* with facsimile "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, January 4, №1, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 70.

1915

January 5

The newspaper *Shadrevani* publishes Mikheil Tsulukidze's article "Poems of G. Tabidze". The author criticizes the poet's first Book for extreme pessimism. He writes that the author of these poems does not know who to turn to, to whom to sing the "sad" song, and for him "everything is in vain". According to Mikheil Tsulukidze, the reason for this is that the poet appeared on the literary scene in 1908 during the period of reaction, but he still believes that such hopelessness does not suit the young poet.

Source: Newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, January 5, №3, p. 3-4.

1915

January 5

The newspaper *Shadrevani* publishes the cover cliché of Galaktion Tabidze's first Book made by Grigol Meskhi.

Source: Newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, January 5, №3, p. 4.

1915

January 6

In Chiatura, he says goodbye to Olya Okujava. Later, while strolling through a garden with a priest, he notices Olya's brother, Nikoloz Okujava, and his fiancée, Nina Gvakharia, sitting on a bench in the garden, deeply engrossed in a serious discussion.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32-34.

Dating: The January 11 extract of Galaktion Tabidze's letter allows us to determine the time, in which the poet remembers this day ("the day you left (wasn't it the day of baptism?").

Note: Olya Okujava's brother and his fiancée are mentioned by their first names in the source.

1915

January 8

The weather is unusual in Kutaisi and after breakfast he decides to go for a walk outside the city. After a long walk, he comes to the church of Kvitiri village, looks at the gravestones scattered in its yard and lies on one of them for a long time. He thinks about the review published by Mikheil Tsulukidze about his first book, about people, heaven and hell. Then he suddenly smiles, gets up quickly and returns home, where he finds two letters sent by Olya Okujava.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32-34.

Dating: The extract of the letter states it is January 8th.

1915

January 8

Returning from the cemetery, he begins to write a reply letter to Olya Okujava and describes in a humorous style the story of his stay at the cemetery, where he allegedly argued with the dead about poetry, and one of them, to prove that he is not a poet, took out the newspaper *Shadrevani*

and pointed to the article by Mikheil Tsulukidze. He cannot finish writing the letter, because the housekeeper's son borrows an inkpot and a pen from him.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32-34.

Dating: The January 8 extract of Galaktion Tabidze's letter allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

Until January 11

In the evening, he goes for a walk in the garden, buys violets and walks thoughtfully. Suddenly, he hears the voice of Olya's younger sister, Mania, he looks at her and sees other members of Olya's family: mother – Elizabeth Peremusheva, aunt, brothers: Shalva and Vasil, and others. He realizes that Olya's relatives would not invite him to join, if not for Olya's sister who noticed violets in his hand. He gives flowers to Mania, shakes everyone's hand and soon leaves.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32-34.

Dating: The January 11 extract of Galaktion Tabidze's letter allows us to determine the timeframe, in which the poet remembers this day (“the day you left (wasn't it the day of baptism?)”).

Note: Olya's brother and sister are mentioned by their first names in the source. The name of her aunt is not mentioned (she had two aunts: Makrine and Fedosia), but Olya's aunt Makrine regularly came from Batumi to her mother's family - Salome in Kutaisi.

1915

Until January 11

He writes a poem titled “Art Poetique” (“As Boundless Are Passion and Wind...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №67; Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №2, January 11, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 7.

Note: The poem is also found untitled and under the title “I Loved the Tune”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

January 11

He finishes writing a letter to be sent to Olya Okujava in Kutaisi. He says that he doesn't go anywhere and nobody comes to visit him either. He saw his own brother only once, and he may have already gone to the village. Also, once the evening he went for a long walk and met Olya's relatives.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32-34.

Dating: “1915, 11/I” is written in pencil on the first page of the letter's autograph.

1915

January 11

The poem “Art Poétique” is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, with a facsimile of “G. Tabidze”. Galaktion Tabidze’s photo and Ioseb Imedashvili’s article “Georgian writers – Galaktion Tabidze (due to the publication of his poems)” are published in the same issue. The author of the article points out that the poet is completely isolated and with his poetry he is similar to the world lamenters of sorrow and to Nikoloz Baratashvili from Georgians. Ioseb Imedashvili considers the young poet worthy of great attention and advises readers to enjoy his beautiful poems.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №2, p. 5-6. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 7.

Note: The poem was later printed without a title (“I loved the tune...”). Ioseb Imedashvili is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “Ioseb Arimatieli”.

1915

January 12

The newspaper *Shadrevani* prints the cover cliché of Galaktion Tabidze’s first book, made by Grigol Meskhi.

Source: Newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, January 12, №4, p. 4.

1915

January 14

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze’s Book is sold in the office of magazines and newspapers Gantiadi and a bookstore located on Marine Avenue in Batumi.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, January 14, №117, p. 1.

1915

Until January 15

He takes his poem “Destiny” to Romanos Pantskhava, the editor of the magazine *Gantiadi*. The editor receives it courteously, reads the text, warmly embraces him, says that he is a genius, and generously hosts him.

Source: S. Pantskhava, Galaktion, *Alazani Dawn*, 1982, December 7, №144, p. 4; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 657.

1915

January 15

The poem “Destiny” is published in the magazine *Gantiadi*, accompanied by the editor’s note that the poem should have been placed on page 4, but was mistakenly printed on page 26.

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, January 15, №2, p. 26.

1915

January 19

Sandro Abasheli's article "Yellow Leaf" is published in the newspaper *Shadrevani*. The author notes that many people are fascinated by the amazing number of poets, but there are very few real poets. He gives the first place among these chosen ones to the young poet, Galaktion Tabidze. His poetry is endowed with divine fire, his sadness is universal world sadness. The poem "Yellow Leaf" is an emblem of the poet's lyrics. The simplicity of the composition of the poems illuminates the tender strings of sincere feelings. He has appeared to Georgian writing like an unexpected song.

Source: S. Ab-eli, "Yellow Leaf", newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, January 19, №5, p. 2-3.

Note: In the source, Sandro Abashidze is mentioned under the pseudonym "S. Ab-li".

1915

January 22

The second issue of *Gantiadi* magazine is published, in which Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Destiny" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1915, January 22, №13, p. 3.

Dating: The time is indicated in the January 22, 1915, issue of the newspaper *Imereti*.

1915

January 22

The newspaper *Imereti* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Destiny" is published in the second issue of the magazine *Gantiadi*.

Source: Newspaper *Imereti*, 1915, January 22, №13, p. 3.

1915

Until January 26

He writes the names of Georgian writers and poets on a piece of paper.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №162, p. 2.

Note: "F. Makharadze" is also written at the bottom of the list and a caricature is drawn, possibly of Filipe Makharadze.

Dating: The given list should include writers who were alive at the time. Since Akaki Tsereteli died the earliest of those listed - on January 26, 1915, the list must have been compiled before that time.

1915

Until January 26

He writes a poem "On the sea" ("Obscure fog is seen from afar...").

Source: GTDA, №162, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written on the recto side of the sheet, on the verso of which Akaki Tsereteli, who died on January 26, 1915, is mentioned among the living.

1915

Until January 26

In Russian, he writes a list of speakers for a creative evening. Among them are Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Davit Kldiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Varlam Khurodze (Malakishvili), Jaju Jorjikia, Shalva Sharashidze, Theophile Khuskivadze, Giorgi Parkosadze (“Gutsa”), Davit Meskhi, Vasil Balanchivadze, and others.

Source: GTDA, №53, p. 2.

Dating: Akaki Tsereteli, who passed away on January 26, 1915, is mentioned as though he were still alive.

1915

Until January 26

In his notebook, under the title “You Will Be Amused in Georgia,” he writes down Akaki Tsereteli’s jokes in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №188.

Dating: According to the note, Akaki Tsereteli must have been alive at the time.

1915

Until January 26

He lists the participants of a literary evening. Giorgi Tchumburidze will deliver a lecture titled “What Is New in Our Poetry”. Among the participants are Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Giorgi Parkosadze (Gutsa), Davit Kldiashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Vasil Malakishvili, Niko Lortkipanidze, Jaju Jorjikia, Davit Meskhi, Taguna, Vasil Balanchivadze, Valerian Urushadze, Mikheil Janoev (Nemo), Shalva Sharashidze, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №424, p. 4.

Dating: According to the note, Akaki Tsereteli must have been alive at the time.

1915

Until January 26

In a diary entry, Olya Okujava addresses Galaktion and confesses how she suffers from her love for him and her loneliness. She writes that she is afraid to touch Galaktion’s notebooks and letters, fearing that the writings might suddenly disappear. She imagines finding Galaktion dead on the street, drunk. She pleads with nature to protect his life.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386-389.

1915

26 January

The newspaper *Temi* publishes G.R.’s article “A role model”. The author praises the article “Yellow Leaf” published by Sandro Abasheli in *Shadrevani* and notes that the poet felt well the poetry of the second poet – Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G.R., “A Role Model”, newspaper *Temi*, 1915, January 26, №204, p. 2.

Note: Sandro Abasheli is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “S. Ab-li”. The pseudonym “G. R”. may imply Grigol Robakidze or Grigol Rtskhiladze.

1915

Until January 30

Olya Okujava envisions Galaktion's death and begs the forces of nature to protect him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 388-390.

Dating: The entry is placed before the entry dated January 30.

1915

January 26– 31

He writes a poem "Due to Akaki's death".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8121-8122; №8312–8316; №8696; №8712–8713; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 9; For dating: magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, February 1, №3, p. 2-3.

Dating: We date according to the time of Akaki Tsereteli's death, and we take the day before publication as the upper limit.

1915

January

The poem "Destiny" is published in the magazine *Gantiadi*.

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, №2, January, p. 26.

1915

January

He writes a poem "In the Claws of Death".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book II, 2005, p. 361; Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

February

1915

Until February 1

He writes a poem "Wagner".

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, №3, February 1, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

February 1

The following poems – "Due to the death of Akaki" and "Wagner" – are published in the magazine *Gantiadi* with the signature "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, February 1, №3, p. 2-3, 6.

1915

February 2

The newspaper *Shadrevani* publishes the decision of the Tbilisi committee to send Galaktion Tabidze along with other young workers to decorate the body of Akaki with live flowers in Sachkhere.

Source: Newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, February 2, №7, p. 3.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the event: “S. Abasheli, A. Shanshiashvili, G. Kuchishvili, I. Grishashvili, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze”.

1915

February 3

He travels from Kutaisi to Skhvitore with Varlam Rukhadze and Paolo Iashvili to participate in the transfer of Akaki Tsereteli’s remains to Tbilisi.

Source: Al. Abasheli, “Akaki’s Nimbus”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1935, №2, p. 97.

1915

February 4

At 10 a.m., he attends the procession and ceremonial rites for the transfer of Akaki Tsereteli’s remains from Sachkhere. The body is carried by Niko Nikoladze, Giorgi Laskhishvili, Noe Zhordania, Kita Abashidze, and young poets: Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Varlam Rukhadze, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2010, p. 406; “Transfer of Akaki Tsereteli’s remains (from Sachkhere to Tbilisi)”, newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, February 4, №8, p. 3.

1915

February 4

Olya Okujava attends the ceremonial rites for Akaki Tsereteli in Skhvitore. Upon returning to Chiatara, she finds Galaktion on a train at the railway station. She has a strong desire to join the train herself but restrains herself and later writes about it in her diary.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 393; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 639.

1915

February 7

The newspaper *Shroma* publishes Samson Pirtskhalava’s article “Akaki’s funeral from Sachkhere”, in which the author mentions that Galaktion Tabidze, along with other writers and figures, took part in bringing Akaki’s body from Sachkhere to Tbilisi.

Source: Informational Bulletin “Akaki’s Funeral Procession from Sachkhere”, newspaper *Shroma*, 1915, February 7, №29, p. 1-2.

Note: The source presents a list of writers and figures: “N. Nikoladze, G. Laskhishvili, N. Zhordania, K. Abashidze, Iak. Pantskhava, Ev. Gegechkori, Gr. Gvelesiani, S. Pirtskhalava, A. Abasheli, San. Shanshiashvili, G. Kuchishvili, I. Gedevanishvili, I. Grishashvili, G. Tabidze, V. Rukhadze, Gr. Diasamidze, V. Ghambashidze, and others”.

1915

February 8

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that on February 10, Pavle Prangishvili's evening-banquet will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with other writers.

Source: Magazine *Samshoblo*, 1915, February 8, №7, p. 4.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "Ia Ekaladze, A. Paghava, G. Tabidze, V. Rukhadze, Sh. Dadiani, A. Paghava, G. Laghidze, P. Prangishvili".

1915

February 10

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that the evening-banquet of Pavle Prangishvili will be held in Kutaisi theatre today, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with other writers.

Source: Magazine *Samshoblo*, 1915, February 10, №8, p. 1, 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "G. Tabidze, V. Rukhadze, Sh. Dadiani, L. Matchavariani, and others".

1915

February 15

The magazine *Gantiadi* publishes the announcement that the editors have received the first Book of Galaktion Tabidze's poems.

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, February 15, №4, p. 32.

1915

February 15

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a statement that Galaktion Tabidze is writing a big novel.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, February 15, №7, p. 15.

March

1915

Until March 1

He writes a poem "Phantasy" ("If I were given wings, I would fly up...").

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №9, March 1, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 12.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

March 1

The poem "Phantasy" ("If I were given wings, I would fly up...") is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* with facsimile "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, March 1, №9, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 12.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “Dream in shackles”.

1915

March 1

In the newspaper *Samshoblo*, under the signature “G”., an announcement regarding the publication of Jaju Jorjikia’s Book is published, titled “Jaju Jorjikia”. Galaktion praises the young, educated author, who passionately loves literature and Georgia. He hopes that Jorjikia will secure a prominent place in Georgian literature.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, March 1, №24, p. 4.

1915

Until March 4

Paolo Iashvili advises Ioseb Grishashvili to list Galaktion Tabidze as a participant in the poster for his evening event scheduled to take place in Kutaisi on March 5.

Source: Paolo Iashvili’s letter to Ioseb Grishashvili, Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 27; Clarification of information and dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 527-528.

1915

Until March 4

He dispatches a letter from Chiatura to Kutaisi, addressing Ioseb Grishashvili and expressing profound apologies for the embarrassment caused by his unfortunate illness during the journey from Kutaisi to Chiatura. Currently recuperating in his friend’s apartment, he assures Grishashvili of his commitment to promptly return to Kutaisi and fulfil all his commitments.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, №24551/86; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29-30; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 527.

Note: Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned in the source as “Soso”, Olya Okujava - as a friend.

1915

March 4

The newspaper *Samshoblo* announces that on March 5th, a soirée in honour of Ioseb Grishashvili will be held at the Kutaisi Theatre, featuring Galaktion Tabidze among other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, March 4, №26, p. 2.

Note: The source presents a list of participants: “I. Grishashvili, P. Iashvili, Sh. Dadiani, G. Tabidze”.

1915

March 5

He reads his name and the information that he is taking part in a big literary evening on the posters in the street of a small town. There is no limit to his surprise, because he did not promise

anyone. He attends the evening incognito, where a person unknown to him announces that Galaktion Tabidze cannot participate in the evening due to illness.

Source: G. Tabidze, Letter to the Editorial Staff, newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, March 18, №15, p. 4.

Dating: Since it was published in the newspaper *Samshoblo* on March 4 that the evening was held on March 5, this fact should have happened on March 5.

1915

March 18

In the section “Letters to the Editor” of the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, he publishes a statement in which he explains that he often finds his name and surname written on posters without agreement with him. He mentions the statement published in *Samshoblo* about Ioseb Grishashvili’s literary evening, in which he was supposed to participate. It is astonishing that Grishashvili did the same as others. As he knew that Galaktion Tabidze would not be in Kutaisi at that time, he calls his behavior blackmail. He believes that due to such an attitude, he himself is ashamed, and the society is deceived.

Source: G. Tabidze, Letter to the Editorial Staff, newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, March 18, №15, p. 4.

Note: Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned in the source by his last name, Galaktion Tabidze by the initial of his first name and his surname.

1915

March 18-20

Ioseb Grishashvili sends a letter to Paolo Iashvili informing him that an announcement by Galaktion Tabidze was published in the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, stating that his participation in Ioseb Grishashvili’s literary evening held in Kutaisi on March 5 was not coordinated with him and was inaccurately listed on the posters. He expresses his frustration that the addressee compelled him to take such a step and requests advice on how to respond to this statement.

Source: Paolo Iashvili’s letter to Ioseb Grishashvili, Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 27; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 527-528.

1915

March 20

In response to the statement by Galaktion Tabidze published in the March 18th issue of *Tanamedrove Azri*, which claimed that his participation in Ioseb Grishashvili’s literary evening on March 5 was not coordinated with him, Paolo Iashvili sends a reply to Ioseb Grishashvili. He expresses his surprise at the accusation that this is his fault and that it has caused significant trouble for Grishashvili. He explains that Tabidze’s name was included on the poster because he was a friend, but it seems Tabidze now has other friends and has taken a different path. Iashvili promises to read the statement published in the newspaper, send the text of the reply to Grishashvili, and allow him to publish it wherever he wishes.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 27.

1915

After March 20

In response to Galaktion Tabidze's statement published in the March 18th issue of *Tanamedrove Azri*, which claimed that his participation in Ioseb Grishashvili's literary evening on March 5 in Kutaisi was not coordinated with him, Paolo Iashvili sends Ioseb Grishashvili a text of a reply. He advises Grishashvili to have the response published unaltered in the newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* and to add that Tabidze was removed from the list of participants because they were unable to contact him to confirm his participation.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 27-28.

1915

Until March 22

Titsian Tabidze writes his address in Moscow in Russian in Galaktion's notebook and signs it as Tite T.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 17; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

Brother Abesalom Tabidze writes in Galaktion's notebook that, as promised, he should check on a certain student, write down everything he finds out, and send the promised information to the free reading room at Sajevakho.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 19; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

He begins to write a letter to his brother but then stops.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 19; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

He writes an announcement that signatures are being collected for the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's poetry and that the book, with a subscription, will cost four 20 kopecks. He also lists the magazines and newspapers where he plans to publish this announcement and the names of the people who will be responsible for collecting the money for the subscribed books.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 8, 10, 19, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 19, 20; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

He makes portrait sketches in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

In his notebook, he writes the first two stanzas of the poem "Mtatsminda Moon" without a title.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-2, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 20; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204-205.

1915

Until March 22

He writes a poem titled "Peach Flowers".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5535; №d-130, p. 2-3; № 5354.; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 81.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled "The old wind rages in the branches...".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

March 22

The poem "Peach flowers" is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* under the signature "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, March 22, №12, p. 9.

1915

March 22

The newspaper *Shadrevani* publishes the open letter sent by Alexandre Gamsakhurdia from Surakhani to Tutku Gvaramia. It is mentioned that it has been more than a year since he sent 5 roubles to receive 10 books of Galaktion Tabidze, but Tutku is silent and puts him in a terrible position in front of the subscribers. The author of the letter requests to send the books belonging to him.

Source: A. Gamsakhurdia, "Open letter to Tutku Gvaramia", newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, March 22, №14, p. 4.

1915

March 29

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes a statement that on Tuesday, March 31, Noe Chkhikvadze's literary evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, at which, along with other poets, Galaktion Tabidze will read an unpublished poem.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, March 29, №39, p. 1, 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: “V. Rukhadze, S. Abasheli, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, D. Tomashvili, N. Chkhikvadze”.

1915

March 30

The newspaper *Shadrevani* publishes Tutku Gvaramia’s address to the editor. He notes that Alexandre Gamsakhurdia did not send money to his name, and Tutku sent books to the person to whom he sent the money for already more than four months. He demands from the agents, if they have not yet sent books to subscribers, to refund them because the publisher no longer has the books.

Source: Newspaper *Shadrevani*, 1915, March 30, №15, p. 4.

Note: Alexandre Gamsakhurdia and Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and their surnames.

1915

March 31

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement that on Tuesday, March 31, Noe Chkhikvadze’s literary evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, where Galaktion Tabidze will read an unpublished poem along with other poets.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, March 31, №23, p. 1; Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, March 31, №44, p. 1, 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: “V. Rukhadze, S. Abasheli, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, D. Tomashvili, N. Chkhikvadze”.

1915

Until March 31

He writes a poem “Akaki’s Ghost”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1627; №5528; №5555; №6574; №2-d, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 110.

Note: Two autographs of the poem are untitled, and one has the title “Dream” crossed out.

Dating: The poem was read by the poet on the evening of March 31.

1915

March 31

He reads the poem “Akaki’s Ghost” at the literary evening held in the Kutaisi theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1915, May 4, №1, p. 3.

1915

After March 31

In the notebook, he makes sketches titled “Newspaper Carriers”, “Old House”, and “Portrait”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-1, p. 5, 8, 9; For dating: N. Kobaladze, Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204.

1915

March

He reads the Russian translations of the French poet Sully Prudhomme's works and begins to translate the poem "Будь я творцом" translated by Ivan Tkhorzhevsky into Georgian. He titles it "Were I a God" and then shifts to translating a different poem titled "Ideas and Forms" from Olga Chiumina's text, but uses the first line of the poem, "I Consider Myself a Poet", as the title. Under the title, he notes that the poem belongs to Sully Prudhomme.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-1, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11; Information for clarification and dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 202-204.

April

1915

After April 1

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze. His brother jokes that since magazines and newspapers do not pay royalties, he will set a fee himself. However, he adds that as soon as he reads this, he should send a letter to their mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and make her happy with a visit.

Source: Pr. Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1997, p. 134.

1915

April 3

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes Varlam Rukhadze's poem "To G. Tabidze".

Source: V. Rukhadze, "To G. Tabidze", newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, April 3, №26, p. 3.

Note: Varlam Rukhadze is mentioned in the source with the initials of his first name and the surname.

1915

Until April 5

Olya Okujava writes a letter in Russian under the pseudonym "Kalami" ("Пепо") to the Society for Spreading Literacy Among Georgians, requesting that a young talented poet, Galaktion Tabidze, who already has his second Book ready for publication but is often hungry and weakened due to poverty, be awarded a stipend for 3-4 years to pursue education in Russia.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 394.

Dating: On May 25, 1915, Galaktion himself addresses the same society with a statement.

1915

April 5

A meeting of the Kutaisi branch of the Society for Spreading Literacy is held, during which the issue of granting a stipend to Galaktion Tabidze for continuing his education is discussed, and his request is not granted.

Source: Olya Okujava's diary entry, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-13, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111; Information for clarification and dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 204.

1915

After April 5

In response to the rejection of his request for a stipend from the Society for Spreading Literacy to continue his education, he writes a poem "Were I a King" (a tribute to Sully Prudhomme).

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, a-2085; Information for clarification and dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 202-204.

1915

April 9

The statement of Paolo Iashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili is published in the section "Letters to the Editor" of the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*. Paolo Iashvili explains that he advised Ioseb Grishashvili to include the name of Galaktion Tabidze among the speakers at the evening of March 5, because he knew Ioseb Grishashvili's opinion about him, and Galaktion Tabidze always read poems with pleasure at his evening. Galaktion Tabidze claims that his name is often announced among the participants at various evenings without his agreement, he compares the last case with other cases and calls it blackmail. The author of the letter notes that Galaktion Tabidze was invited with only one idea, that he should be respected, and blackmail has nothing to do with it. Ioseb Grishashvili adds that when Galaktion Tabidze was no longer seen, his name was removed from the newspaper announcement and the young poet Konstantine Chichinadze was invited instead.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, April 9, №31, p. 4.

Person Identification: Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Grishashvili and Konstantine Chichinadze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and their surnames.

1915

Until April 11

He moves to live in Kutaisi at number 3 of Alexandrov Street, a house rented from Grigol Khachaturov.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, 24551/38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 339.

1915

Until April 11

From Chiatura to Kutaisi, he receives Olya Okujava's two letters one week late, because the address on the envelope was written incorrectly.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 35; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 339.

1915

Until April 11

He writes a poem “Mary” (You were walking along the seaside, Mary...”).

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, №8, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 13.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “You along the seaside” and “You by the seaside”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

Until April 11

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to Chiatura to Olya Okujava and specifies that his address is Alexandrov street number three, Grigol Khachaturov’s house. He reports that he has written a small poem to dedicate to her.

Source: MGL, 24551/38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 35; For dating: For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 339.

1915

15 April

He publishes the poem “Mary” (“You were walking along the seaside, Mary...”) in the magazine *Gantiadi* with the signature “G. Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Gantiadi*, 1915, April 15, №8, p. 1.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “You along the seaside” and “You by the seaside”.

1915

Until April 16

He writes an untitled poem “Every white night...”.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, №37, April 16; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 125.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Primitive”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

April 16

He publishes the poem “Every white night...” in the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, №37, April 16.

1915

April 25

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Tbilisi to Kote Makashvili. He apologizes for not being able to come to Tbilisi to talk in person due to many reasons, and he has to ask him in writing as a

completely unknown person. He informs that he is going to go to Moscow to study at the Shanyavsky University from September, but he is the son of the poorest family and wants to apply for a scholarship to the Bank of Nobility of Tbilisi. He needs advice on the following issues: whether there is a free scholarship, to whom to apply, when to submit and whether the young writer's request will be accepted; And, despite the fact whether they give a scholarship or not, if they can at least help him. He asks not to delay the answer and to send the message to the address: Kutaisi, Alexandrov street number three, Khachaturov's house.

Source: MGL, Kote Makashvili's archive, №5587-h; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 59-60.

Note: Kote Makashvili is mentioned by name in the source.

1915

April 28

At the literary-musical-drama evening held in the Kutaisi theatre, he reads the poem "I and the Night" in an original and emotional way, and the audience throws bouquets.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, April 28, №52, p. 4.

May

1915

May 4

The poem "Akaki's ghost" is published in the newspaper *Akhali Kvali*.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1915, May 4, №1, p. 3.

1915

May 7

Galaktion's brother Abesalom Tabidze visits him in the house rented from the Khachaturovs in Kutaisi, but learns that he is not in the city and is worried. After some time, the housekeeper, Maria Khachaturova, informs by letter that he is with Olya Okujava in Chiatura and is fine.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 414.

1915

Until May 11

Petre Geleishvili informs him that he will not hold an evening in Samtredia until June, and in June he will earn 150 roubles in one evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's May 11 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

May 11

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Batumi to Olya Okujava, who lives in the family of her aunt Makrine Okujava Kikvadze. He informs that his evening will not be organized until June. Therefore, he had to borrow money. He has not received a reply to any letter from Tbilisi, and if

he ever has the strength, he will teach shameless people a lesson, but now he is in their hands and will not be able to do anything. He asks about the sea.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

1915

May 11

The newspaper *Akhali Kvali* publishes the correction of a mistake in one strophe of the poem "Akaki's ghost": Instead of "He will light a day for us, he will light the night for us..." it should be: "He will light a day for us, he will stay awake all night".

Source: "Correction of mistakes", newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1915, May 11, №2, p. 2.

1915

May 15

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that a literary drama evening will be held in the Kutaisi theatre on May 16 with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, May 15, №79, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "T.N. Lortkipanidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, and Noe Chkhikvadze".

1915

Until May 16

He receives a letter from Romanoz Pantskhava, who informs him that his evening will be held on May 16 at the Georgian Theatre and asks him to participate.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1982, p. 231; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 274.

1915

May 24

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement that a literary-dramatic-musical evening will be held in the Kutaisi theater today, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, 24 May, №68, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "Mikh. Tsulukidze, V. Rukhadze, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Tabidze, Tsvar-Nami, S. Abasheli".

1915

May 24

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes a statement that a literary morning will be held in the Kutaisi theatre today, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, May 24, №86, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in ‘Dila’ (Morning): “Mikh. Tsulukidze, I. Nikolaishvili, G. Tabidze, Tsvan-Nami, G. Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvadze, V. Rukhadze”.

1915

May 25

He sends a request to the Kutaisi branch of the Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians. He writes that many young writers suffer from financial hardship, but his situation is completely different, because he is the son of the poorest parents and cannot get any help from his family and friends to get out of this situation. He has been wishing to get higher education since childhood. He believes that the only way is to appoint a scholarship for him from Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians, which will enable him to acquire an education at the Shanyavsky University in Moscow. He requests that the Kutaisi department of the National Academy of Sciences of Georgia take into account his situation and contact the Board of the Tbilisi Literacy Society regarding the appointment of a scholarship.

Source: National Archives of Georgia, Repository 483, Case 1679, Sheet 71; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 554-555.

June

1915

Until June 6

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother – Abesalom Tabidze in Chkvishi, informing about his financial hardship and asking for help.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Pr. Tabidze, “Narratives, Letters to Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 1997, p. 134.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze’s June 6 letter to Galaktion Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

June 7

He receives a letter sent from Chkvishi to Kutaisi by his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that his peculiar note has upset everyone. His brother advises him to take care of himself and find a path in life. Their mother insistently asks him to return to the village with his belongings.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-304; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149-150.

Dating: The date is indicated on the envelope.

1915

Until June 13

On a sheet of paper, he writes an announcement about an “Evening Celebration” to be held on June 13 at the City Theatre. The participants mentioned include Akaki Tsereteli, Parmen Tsakheli, Davit Kldiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Shalva Sharashidze, Vasil Malakiashvili, Jaju Jorjikia, Theophile Khuskivadze, Varlam Rukhadze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Davit Meskhi, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №96, p. 1.

Dating: June 13 falls on a Saturday in 1915.

1915

June 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that a literary performance will be held in the village of Shrosha on Sunday, June 21, under the leadership of Zaliko Chikhladze, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, June 17, №106, p. 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: “Ia Ekaladze, G. Tabidze, Noe Chkhikvadze, V. Gorgadze, Sim. Tseveli”.

1915

June 21

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that, on June 21, Akaki Tsereteli’s library-reading room has been opened in Shrosha village. Writers came from Kutaisi, but Galaktion Tabidze was not among them. Raisa Chikhladze congratulated her neighbours on a happy day.

Source: Z. Chikhladze, Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №121, p. 3.

Note: It is stated in the newspaper letter that Raisa Chikhladze gave a speech at the opening of the reading room. Maybe Galaktion was afraid of meeting his old love and that’s why he didn’t come to Shrosha.

1915

June 24

He travels from Kutaisi to Bakuriani.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1235, p. 1-3.

Dating: The time is indicated in Galaktion Tabidze’s letter of July 2, 1915.

1915

After June 24

He walks from Bakuriani to Tsaghveri, watches the sunrise from Tskhratskaro mountain, rides a horse, plays bowls, lawn tennis and lotto in the park, but he is still in such a pessimistic mood that nothing entertains him. He was thinking of moving to Tsaghveri, but there is a very official environment. Everyone walks around dressed in such a way that it doesn’t look like they are on vacation. He meets Innokentiy Skhirtladze, a friend of his brother Abesalom, who serves as a priest there. During his stay in Bakuriani, several families from Kutaisi also arrived, but Galaktion did not like to interact with them in Kutaisi either.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10; For dating: A letter by Galaktion Tabidze to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1235, p. 1-3.

Dating: We date according to the time of Galaktion’s arrival in Bakuriani.

1915

July

In Bakuriani, he writes a poem “What do poplars say”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6570; MGL, a-102-1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 92.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Poplars”.

Dating: We date according to the autograph.

1915

After June 24

He is in Tsaghveri and he writes a poem “With white Ghosts”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 15; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 450.

1916

After June 24

He writes an untitled poem “Night... a pile of silver threads...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 6552. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 90; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 450.

Note: The poem can also be found in publications with titles “It” and “Nocturne”.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a poem “The Poet” (“Show me happiness in this world...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a recollection about how he toasted Vazha-Pshavela at a gathering, whose path, according to him, is a shrine for the youth, and how he passed the toast (Alaverdi) to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a stanza of a poem without a title: “Sunbeams... sunbeams quietly die on the sea...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a poem “A Poet” (“Show me happiness in the world...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 1 For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a poem “Two Feelings” (“In autumn, only in my eyes...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a poem “So quietly they sleep, so quietly, the proud oaks on the mountain slope...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1915

Until June 27

He writes a poem “Eyes” (“Once, when hopeless, worn by the wheel of fate...”) and includes an epigraph from Alexandre Chavchavadze’s words: “The eye changes the heart, the heart changes the feeling, and feeling is infused with love...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №587, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

July

1915

July 1

He suddenly learns that there were floods in Imereti and writes a letter to be sent to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He mentions that there are no newspapers in Bakuriani and there are not many holiday-makers and he heard about the flood by chance. He begs, in whatever way they can, to send a reply as soon as the letter is received, and to write about themselves.

Source: GTDA, №1235, p. 1-3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 493.

1915

July 2

From Bakuriani, he sends a letter written to his mother and brother.

Source: GTDA, №1235, p. 1-3.

1915

After July 3

In Bakuriani, he receives two letters from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Abesalom Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10.

Dating: The letter, after which he received these responses, arrived in Samtredia on July 3.

1915

July 12

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the beginning of the article “Night Poet (Galaktion Tabidze’s poems)” by Mikheil Abramishvili. The author notes that no one has felt and protected the freedom of art in young poets as much as Galaktion Tabidze. He stands apart from everyone and is interested in worldly affairs.

Source: Mikh. Abramishvili, “The Night Poet”, magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №28, p. 6-7.

1915

Until mid-July

He sends a letter from Bakuriani to his brother – Abesalom Tabidze. He informs that due to spiritual anxiety, apathy and usual melancholy, he could not take a pen in his hand and send him a letter for a long time. He tells about Bakuriani and his meeting with his friend Innokenti Skhirtladze, who became a priest, but looks very comical.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 496.

1915

July 19

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the continuation of Mikheil Abramishvili’s article “Night Poet (Galaktion Tabidze’s poems)”. The author points out that in the poet’s soul there is a battle between the rationalist and the mystic, however, the former wins.

Source: Mikh. Abramishvili, “The Night Poet”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, July 19, 1915, №29, p. 7.

1915

July 11-21

In Sachkhere, he writes an untitled poem about a Georgian woman’s devotion to her homeland.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №431, p. 1-7.

1915

July 26

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the continuation of Mikheil Abramishvili’s “Night Poet (Galaktion Tabidze’s poems)”. The author points out that the poet presents life as change and transformation. He believes that his tragedy is the unknowability of life and volume of mist.

Source: Mikh. Abramishvili, “The Night Poet”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, July 26, 1915, №30, p. 7-8.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

August

1915

August 9

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the continuation of Mikheil Abramishvili's article "Night Poet (Galaktion Tabidze's poems)". The author notes that the poet, who is excluded from life, creates poems full of tears to console himself.

Source: Mikh. Abramishvili, "The Night Poet", Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №32, p. 13-14.

1915

August 22

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the end of the article "Night Poet (Galaktion Tabidze's poems)" by Mikheil Abramishvili. The author notes that Nikoloz Baratashvili and Galaktion Tabidze are completely different in temperament. The first is a titan, moving and fighting, and the second – standing like a pilgrim of the desert and offering a melodious prayer. Defeated by empirical reality, the poet creates a new world with his mind, which represents reality for him.

Source: Mikh. Abramishvili, "The Night Poet", Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №34, p. 12-13.

1915

August 29

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes a statement that today Mikheil Tsulukidze will give a lecture "Vazha-Pshavela" in the Kutaisi theatre. Galaktion Tabidze will take part in the literary part along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №164, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of participating writers: J. Jorjikia, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, N. Chkhikvadze.

1915

August 30

Before the beginning of the literary evening in the Kutaisi theatre, he sees Olya Okujava's brother, Mikheil, in the lobby, who is wondering who is taking part in the evening. Galaktion humorously replies that all fools, including himself, are taking part in the evening. Mikheil, who genuinely likes his poetry, tells him that he is not like everyone else, he is special.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, dated August 31, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 220.

1915

August 30

Actor Davit Charkviani holds a literary-drama evening in Kutaisi for the benefit of sick Tamar Ivanidze, with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze, along with other writers. Galaktion recites

the poem “I and the night”, which he forgets. Suddenly, he catches sight of someone else’s poem left on the chair and reads it. The public remains enthralled, showering him with rapturous applause and bouquets of flowers.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, September 4, №85, p. 3; newspaper *Samshoblo*, №164, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 220.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: “D. Tomashvili, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, Tsvlar-Nami, Lado Matchavariani, M. Anashvili, and others”.

1915

August 30

After leaving the Kutaisi theatre, Galaktion Tabidze has dinner in a restaurant with Lado Matchavariani, and then they go to his apartment, but find the door closed. They try to wake up the landlady for half an hour but fail. They are forced to return to Kutaisi to spend the night in a hotel, but they cannot find a cheap hotel, and when they are standing and thinking about what to do, 5 students of the Gymnasium of Nobility with two women pass in front of them. One of the students pushes Galaktion and does not apologize. Galaktion is annoyed by his sarcastic look and hits him with the stick that Olya has presented him. A fight breaks out. Lado Matchavariani chases after the fugitives and does not let go, but in the end, Galaktion and the accompanying women stop him. By the time Galaktion reaches his home on the hill, it has already got dark, and he barely falls asleep.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, dated August 31, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24.

Dating: The August 31 letter of Galaktion Tabidze to Olya Okujava, which we dated to 1915, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

August 30

He sees Olya Okujava off on the train going to Chiatura. Then he goes home and with the help of his mother and brother packs his luggage to move to another rented apartment. Because the family members are late for the train, they do not have time to move their luggage. They go to the station and Galaktion to the theatre.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, dated August 31, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24.

Dating: The August 31 letter of Galaktion Tabidze to Olya Okujava, which we dated to 1915, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

August 31

Mikheil Botchorishvili, who has just arrived in Kutaisi from the village, learns the story of the previous night’s fight in which Galaktion participated and scolds his friend.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, dated August 31, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24.

Note: Mikheil Botchorishvili is referred to as “Michelle” in the source.

Dating: The August 31 letter of Galaktion Tabidze to Olya Okujava, which we dated to 1915, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

August 31

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava in Chiatura. He shares the feelings caused by forgetting a poem at the theatre evening and then by fighting in the street. He asks to come to Kutaisi soon. He asks if she still loves him. He knows that if he were Lermontov, Byron or Goethe, she would fall in love, but is it possible to fall in love with Galaktion? He wonders if Olya will cry if he dies. He asks not to trust everyone, to take good care of herself, to eat normally and not to lose weight.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, h-24551/26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 220.

Note: Olya Okujava is referred to as “Olkin” in the source, as Mikheil Okujava, Mikheil Botchorishvili as “Michelle”. Signature: “Gal”.

September

1915

Until September 1

He finishes writing the poem “A yellow leaf” (“During my childhood, I was called a yellow leaf...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №69, p. 21; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 14; For dating: newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1915, №370, p. 3.

Dating: The September 1st announcement of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* allows us to determine the date; The announcement mentions that this poem by Galaktion Tabidze is published in the September issue of the magazine *Ganatileba*.

1915

September 1

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* reports that the poem “Yellow flower” by Galaktion Tabidze is published in the September issue of the magazine *Ganatileba* along with the works of other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1915, №370, p. 3.

Note: There is a mistake in the newspaper, the poem is called “A yellow leaf” and it was published in 1912 under the title “Autumn Leaf”.

1915

After September 1

The poem “A yellow leaf”, signed “G. Tabidze”, is published in the magazine *Ganatileba*.

Source: Magazine *Ganatileba*, 1915, September, VII, p. 485; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 14.

Dated: The September 1st announcement of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* allows us to determine the date; The announcement mentions that this poem by Galaktion Tabidze is published in the September issue of the magazine *Ganatileba*.

1915

Until September 5

He writes an untitled poem “You were getting married that night, Mary...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2308; №7629; №8941; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 68.

Note: The poem can be found in publications under the titles “MARY” and “MERI”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1915

September 5

The poem “Mary” (“You were getting married that night, Mary...”), signed “G. Tabidze”, is being published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №36, September 5, p. 2.

1915

September 6

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that there is a literary circle in Kutaisi under the leadership of Galaktion Tabidze, in which famous writers will work. For this purpose, they are moving a petition to the governor of Kutaisi. Also, in a short time, Galaktion Tabidze will hold a literary-musical-drama-humorous evening.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №170, p. 3.

1915

September 8

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre on September 10.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №171, p. 3.

1915

September 10

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that the evening of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the theatre of Kutaisi today.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №172, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

1915

September 10

Together with Varlam Rukhadze, Shalva Dadiani and Mikheil Tsulukidze, he participates in the evening held in Kutaisi theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №174, p. 1.

Note: Varlam Rukhadze, Shalva Dadiani and Mikheil Tsulukidze are mentioned in the source by the initials of their names and their surnames.

1915

September 13

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that Galaktion Tabidze's evening will be held in Kutaisi theatre on Sunday, September 20.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №175, p. 1.

1915

September 16

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the article "Let's help the Poet" by Ia Ekaladze, who points out that she cannot convey the power of Galaktion Tabidze's talent in words, while he is in helpless position, he is forced to hold a literary evening in Kutaisi theatre on September 20 for his benefit. She urges the public to come to the theatre and, by paying pennies, at least for a while help the poet forget about hardship.

Source: Ia Ekalade, "Let's Help the Poet", Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №176, p. 3.

1915

September 16

The newspaper *Samshoblo* reports that the artist Grigol Meskhi painted a big portrait of Galaktion Tabidze, which was to be exhibited along with other pictures at the autumn exhibition, but due to the lack of support from the ethnographic society, the exhibition will not take place.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №176, p. 4.

Note: Grigol Meskhi is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

1915

September 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that on September 19, singer Varden Lortkipanidze will hold a concert in five sections. Galaktion Tabidze will participate in the literary section along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №177, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "Ms. Charekovisa, D. Tomashvili, P. Iashvili, Gutsa, G. Tabidze, Ia Ekaladze V. Rukhadze, Shalva Dadiani, Shota Dadiani, Il. Bakhtadze, Al. Zhghenti".

1915

September 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* corrects the mistake in Ia Ekaladze's article "Let's help the Poet" – the phrase "I can't convey the power and tenderness of Tabidze's poetry with words either" should have been published instead of "I cannot convey the power of Galaktion Tabidze in words. It is the invisible love of the burning heart".

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №177, p. 3.

1915

September 19

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that a singer, Varden Lortkipanidze, will hold a concert in five sections with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №179, p. 1, 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "Ms. Charekovisa, D. Tomashvili, P. Iashvili, Gutsa, G. Tabidze, Ia Ekaladze V. Rukhadze, Shalva Dadiani, Shota Dadiani, Il. Bakhtadze, Al. Zhghenti".

1915

September 19

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that Galaktion Tabidze's evening "Flowers of Georgia" will be held in Kutaisi theatre on Sunday, September 20. The evening will include: Paolo Iashvili's report "Away from homeland during the war ... Impressionist impressions"; Drama in one act "Death of Napoleon"; Poetry and music.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, September 19, №179, p. 1, 3.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening in alphabetical order: "V. Gaprindashvili, Elene Dariani, Shalva Dadiani, P. Iashvili, Kato Mikeladze, Var. Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Akaki Paghava; Music: Ms. Tsitsishvili-Andronikashvili, B. Varden Lortkipanidze".

1915

September 20

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes Shalva Amirejibi's article "Beautiful Pipits", in which it is mentioned that Galaktion Tabidze manages the evening for his own benefit and that the tragedy of all young writers is poverty, which is a heavy shame for the society. He urges journalists to express deep and sincere respect for the poet's talent by writing articles.

Source: Sh. Amirejibi, "To Beautiful Pipits", newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №180, p. 3-4.

1915

Until September 20

He receives Olya Okujava's letter from Chiatura in Kutaisi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/27-h; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26-27.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, which mentions that there is an evening on September 20, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

Until September 20

In Kutaisi, he has lunch with Olya's brother, Vasil Okujava, and learns that Vasil Tsivtsivadze's court case, scheduled for October 12th, will be defended by Olya's second brother, Mikheil, marking his professional debut. Galaktion plans to attend the trial and wants Olya to come from Chiatura as well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/27-h; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26-27.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, which mentions that there is an evening on September 20, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

Until September 20

At the Kutaisi library, he examines the newly received books, which include works by Dmitry Merezhkovsky, Konstantin Balmont, Valery Bryusov, and Vyacheslav Ivanov.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №24551/27-h; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26-27.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, which mentions that there is an evening on September 20, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1915

Until September 20

He sends a letter to Chiatura from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava. He informs that he could not move to another apartment, he has an evening on September 20 and if it goes well, he will be provided for a long time. He advises her to leave black and sunless Chiatura, where he would not stay even for an hour, and go to Kutaisi, where she will soon have a meaningful and beautiful life. He writes that an actors' association was founded under the direction of Shalva Dadiani, which is starting to hold performances. In a short time, elections to the State Duma will be held, a literary circle will be established, and a magazine will be published. Ironically, he asks if Rebeka Vashadze received a letter from Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, because he used to read these letters aloud to his girlfriends. He tells the story of the meeting with the poet Simon Tseveli and gives her his regards.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26-27; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 340.

Note: Olya Okujava is mentioned in the source as "Olkin", Konstantine Gamsakhurdia – by his surname, Rebeka Vashadze - as "Reveka".

1915

September 20

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that Galaktion Tabidze's evening is to be held today.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №180, p. 1.

1915

September 20

He hosts the evening 'Flowers of Georgia' in Kutaisi theatre, which is attended by many people. He is given a lot of flowers.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, September 26, 1915, №39, p. 16.

1915

September 20

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes an announcement that a group of young writers from Kutaisi, led by Galaktion Tabidze, wants to establish a circle of amateurs of fiction.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1915, №385, p. 3.

1915

September 26

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the information that Galaktion Tabidze's evening 'Flowers of Georgia' has attracted a lot of people, and a lot of bouquets have been presented to the poet.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №39, p. 16.

October

1915

October 3

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes information that on September 20, Galaktion Tabidze's evening "Flowers of Georgia" was held in the Kutaisi theatre. The theatre was full of people, the public met all the participants with applause, and flowers were presented to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1915, №40, p. 14-15.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the evening: "P. Iashvili read a report about impressions from abroad during the war... Participants in the literary section: Shalva Dadiani, Var. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, Sh. Dadani, Ak. Paghava... P. Iashvili read the poems of the Georgian woman Elena Dariani, who surprised the public with their wonder and courage. During the reading of these poems, several women left the theatre".

1915

October 4

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes information that they are waiting for Konstantin Balmont with great joy in Kutaisi. A committee has been formed to meet him, which included several writers, including Galaktion Tabidze and one representative of various cultural institutions.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1915, №3, p. 3; N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 369.

Note: The source presents the list of committee members: "Sh. Dadiani, J. Jorjikia, Sh. Amirejibi, G. Tabidze, Shota Dadiani, P. Iashvili, Al. Arsenishvili".

1915

October 5

Famous Russian writer Konstantin Balmont arrives in Kutaisi on Monday at 12 o'clock. The public meets him with applause, while Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Shota Dadiani greet him in the buffet of the station.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, October 7, 1915, №5, p. 1.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili and Valerian Gaprindashvili are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and the surnames.

1915

October 7

Together with Konstantin Balmont and the distinguished society of Kutaisi, he visits the Bagrat Temple. They have a photo taken. After visiting the Bagrat Temple, he has a photo taken with Balmont and Varlam Rukhadze in the magazine-newspapers office 'Imereti'. The guest mentions that he is satisfied with the photos taken and that they will remain as a recollection not only for him, but also for history.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, D-219, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412, 413; "K. Balmont in Bagrat Temple", newspaper *Megobari*, October 10, 1915, №8, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Konstantin Balmont and Varlam Rukhadze are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and the surnames.

1915

After October 7

With Ivane Kipiani, he visits Sergo Gersamia at the Kutaisi gubernatorial prison. The young men tell their imprisoned friend the latest news, primarily discussing the arrival of the Russian poet and translator Konstantin Balmont in Georgia. Ivane Kipiani is enthusiastic about Balmont, while Galaktion initially refrains from expressing his opinion but later says that Konstantin Balmont has a great reputation, is undoubtedly a talented poet, and is also a highly developed individual with a peculiar character, showing signs of eccentricity. However, he adds that Georgians have nothing to do with his character and that what is important now is for him to translate "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" well, so that as many people as possible become acquainted with the poem. Sergo Gersamia asks Galaktion and Ivane if they have heard fragments of Balmont's translation and requests their opinion on it. Both friends give the same answer, considering Balmont's translation to be significantly different from the original, thus categorizing it as a free translation.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1915

October 13

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes an announcement that the Book of poems by Galaktion Tabidze is being sold in the magazine-newspaper office 'Gantiadi' along with books by Akaki Tsereteli and Ilia Chavchavadze.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, №182, p. 1.

1915

October 25

Abesalom Tabidze sends a short letter to his mother in Chkvishi. He informs her that he is in Kutaisi for a week, visits Galaktion often, and is well.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1575, p. 1-2.

1915

October 27

An announcement is published in the newspapers *Samshoblo* and *Megobari* that today, an evening of Ilia Chavchavadze with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the Kutaisi theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1915, №207, p. 3; Newspaper *Megobari*, 1915, №22, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of participating writers: "A. Tsereteli, Ia Ekaladze, D. Meskhi, N. Lortkipanidze, Paolo Iashvili, G. Tabidze".

November

1915

November 7

From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Tchokhnari. He writes that the project they have planned will come to fruition. He does not have much hope for "I", but "K" will return from Tbilisi on Monday and will definitely discuss it. He also mentions that he has paid the housekeeper and asks him to wait for his next letter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №813, p. 1-2.

Note: This letter was sent to Vladimir Ramishvili at the Sajavakho station, and before it reached Abesalom, who was working as a teacher in Tchokhnari, it passed through the hands of several people. Therefore, the names of those individuals who were supposed to assist the brothers with the matter are mentioned in the letter using initials.

1915

November 8

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he is invited to take part in a literary evening in the settlement Kvirila, which is held for the benefit of local cultural societies.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1915, №33, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname, Giorgi Chkheidze - with the pseudonym "G. Kuchishvili".

1915

November 13

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he manages an evening in Zestafoni, which is attended by many people and ends with dinner.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1915, №37, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname, Giorgi Chkheidze - with the pseudonym “G. Kuchishvili”.

1915

November 15

The magazine *Tskhovreba* publishes information that Isidore Kvitsaridze had the photo of Konstantin Balmont taken with Varlam Rukhadze and Galaktion Tabidze in addition to individual photos of poets taken by photographer Nikoloz Sagaradze for his magazine-newspaper office ‘Imereti’. Photos will be sent to the magazines and newspapers of the capital city for printing.

Source: Scribe from Kutaisi, magazine *Tskhovreba*, 1915, №1, p. 32.

Note: Isidore Kvitsaridze and Nikoloz Sagaradze are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and the surnames, Konstantine Balmont - by his surname.

December

1915

December 20

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes an announcement that after the New Year, the subscription for the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will begin throughout Georgia and in all university cities of Russia. The Book will contain many unpublished poems. 3,000 copies of the first volume printed a year ago sold out quickly.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1915, №68, p. 3.

1915

December 22

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes the announcement that after the New Year, the subscription for the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will begin throughout Georgia and in all university cities of Russia.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, №174, p. 2.

1915

December 26

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes an announcement that after the New Year, the subscription for the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will begin throughout Georgia and in all university cities of Russia. 3,000 copies of the first volume printed a year earlier sold out quickly.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, December 26, 1915, №52, p. 16.

1915

December 31

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes an announcement that the 1916 wall calendar compiled by Konstantine Tavartkiladze and published by the office *Ganatleba* is sold in bookstores and newsstands, in which Galaktion Tabidze's poems are placed together with the works of other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1915, №247, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of authors of poems: "N. Baratashvili, Akaki, An. Purtseladze, M. Gurieli, Il. Tchkhonia, I. Evdoshvili, B. Akhospireli, S. Abasheli, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, B. Pelashvili, Heine Ch. Olya's translations".

1910-1915

1910-1915

He writes a poem "Constellation" ("I do not know which god I was singing about...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №646, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He draws a temple and writes: "I wonder who built it, what talent created it...".

Source: MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 9.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem "The morning's blueness fades away...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 576.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "Song" ("I have heard a song in the misty forest...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №646, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "I Learned Late..." ("Time has erased my sincere passion...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №646, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "Thought" ("Countrymen! To your sorrowful sleep...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №646, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: “Let not the rain and wind disturb you...”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №646, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He begins writing a poem titled “The Fairy Tale Flower,” but stops right there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №644, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “The Genius of Creation” (“Forgotten by all and...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №644, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The title “The Ghost” is crossed out.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: “When I see you with a smile on your lips...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №644, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: “Nowhere do I feel so orphaned...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №644, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Why Do You Flee From Youthful Passion...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №644, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The title “Sonnets” is crossed out.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Fantasy” (“I see, the mountain has risen in the sky...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №469; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: In the autograph, the titles “Desire” and “Dream” are crossed out.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Winter Night” (“The night continued... it no longer dawns...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №164, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Lullaby” (“Sleep has been granted to the vast sky above...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №164, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Tell Me, Nana” (“The boat glides aimlessly, without a course...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №359, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Go... Walk!” (“I know, that boat will break somewhere...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №359, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: “Moon, why are you so pale...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №173, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: Later, the poem is edited, and the title “The Power Station of the Sun” is written.

1910-1915

On the paper, he writes a legend about the wise Yukoli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №173, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “By the Lake” (“I often walk by the edge of the lake...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №170; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “The Satire of Juvenal” (“When poets stand before me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 3; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Tsinino” (“The village is still not asleep...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 4; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The original title “Night’s Embrace” is crossed out in the autograph.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “In the Desert” (“Ah, no longer expect prayers and supplications from me...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №137, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Midnight” (“A star is burning... a star is shining...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №137, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: “Spring of the days that have passed...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №137, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Recollection” (“On the wide road of the forest, I remember, a cart used to take us...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 4; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes an untitled poem: "Early in the morning, until the mountains..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 6; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "From the Diary" ("How I got bored! Yesterday, I met him...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 6; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "The Sign of Life" ("Do not answer the hearts of all men...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №127, p. 7; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

In the notebook, he writes the program for the creative evening, where the first section will feature Lado Alexi-Meskhishvili's "Letters of the Madman," and in the second section, Enrico Broggi and others will sing with the symphony orchestra.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №81, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: It is not stated in the note, but it is likely that Galaktion himself would have performed at this evening as well.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "Yesterday Night".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №48, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem "Elegy" ("The autumn wind is blowing...").

Source: GTDA, №11; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The phrase “the wind is blowing” is repeated side by side. Therefore, this might be an early version of the poem “The Wind is Blowing...”.

1910-1915

He translates one stanza of the following poems by Heinrich Heine: “When I pass by in front of this house...” and “Agnès, I love you”.

Source: GTDA, №18, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a two-stanza poem, “I have thought more than once, why is it like this...” and draws the image of a man.

Source: GTDA, №18, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

Under the pseudonym “Galashka,” he writes poems in Russian: “Tell Her” (excerpts from an unsent letter) and “Romance” (dedicated to A. L., daughter of master).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №32; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The titles of the poems in the source are: “Скажите ей” and “Романс”

1910-1915

He writes a poem “I Will Drift Away” (“Oh, I wander! What are you waiting for...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №39, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: In the autograph, this title is also crossed out, and another one is written: “Being, Non-being”.

1910-1915

He writes a prose text in Russian, which tells the story of a young man living by the banks of the Rioni River and his dog, Gishera.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №39, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “At the Grave” (“The garden path and the dew...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №41, p. 1, GTDA, №139; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1910-1915

He writes a poem “Dull Sounds” (“Hey, who are you...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №45, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He begins writing a novel titled “*The Younger Generation*,” whose protagonist is the Imeretian nobleman Ioram Tserelidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №81, p. 1; GTDA, №448, p. 1; GTDA, №539, p. 1-2; GTDA, №540, p. 1-2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem “Vampire” (“A memory haunts me, coming from the side of a dream...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №547, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem “New Year” (“At midnight, I heard a song...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №547, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He dedicates the poem “At the Time of Parting” (“My soul cannot be broken, nor the darkness of my longing...”) to M. N.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №547, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The addressee of the poem should be Maro, to whom the poet dedicated several other poems.

1911-1915

He draws caricatures of Russian writers on the paper. Among them are: Aleksandr Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, Lev Tolstoy, Igor Severyanin, Mikhail Artsybashev, Nikolai Gogol, Konstantin Balmont, Maxim Gorky, Arkady Averchenko, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №448, p. 1.

Dating: The text written on the reverse side of the paper dates from 1911-1915.

1911-1915

He writes a play, where the characters are an artist and a painting (“They will not understand that blessed command...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №586, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem “Ia” (“This is ‘Ini’, this is ‘Ani’! The whole word? Ia...”)

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №586, p. 2; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He reads Volume I of Mikhail Lermontov’s works, making underlines, comments, and sketches.

Source: MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

In the first volume of Mikhail Lermontov’s works, he draws a temple and writes: “I wonder who built it, what talent created it...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 9; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

At the end of the first volume of Mikhail Lermontov’s works, he writes an untitled poem “The blueness of dawn is fading...”

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 576; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes the satirical poem “The Donkey’s Fable” (“There was Ivane in Colchis...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №627, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He reads Volume I of Mikhail Lermontov's works, making underlines, comments, and sketches.
Source: MGL, t-717, Лермонтов, М. Ю. Сочинения, под ред. П. А. Ефремова, 4-е изд., т. I, Saint-Petersburg, 1880.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "The Mask" ("The whole room was illuminated by torches...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The title "The Glove" is crossed out.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "Father and Son" ("Outside, the wind flies furiously...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: The title "In the Room" is crossed out.

1911-1915

He writes a poem Leaf ("The wind blew, shaking the tree's top...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Note: Later, the title "October Leaves" is added.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "Song" ("I don't even know why I sing...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "To the Portrait of N. Baratashvili" ("Baratashvili! As in the past, so in our time...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "Even If You Die" ("Even if you die, like...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №871, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a poem "Oh, Not a Day Passes" ("Oh, not a day passes without me falling in love...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №649, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, "Dating by analysis of facsimiles", in the Book "Graphematic Research", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He begins writing an untitled poem “Blessed is the one who sees as paradise...” but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №649, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes a prose sketch about the love between a man and a woman. Zuleima is the name of the woman.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №649, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1911-1915

He writes an untitled poem starting with “My dear, when I love...”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №649, p. 1; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by analysis of facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

1915 or earlier

He writes a poem “Morning” (“The mist of the Black Sea...”) and on the reverse side of the paper, he draws a postman holding dispatches.

Source: The notebook №394, preserved in Galaktion’s Tbilisi House Museum.

1915

Ioseb Imedashvili dedicates a small essay under the title “The Eternal Seeker”, in which it is mentioned that Galaktion is the secret of the soul of man and nature, it evokes the sadness of the world and stands completely apart with its creation.

Source: I. Imedashvili, forever a seeker, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 64.

1915

In a cafe in Kutaisi, he talks with Iona Meunargia, who tells him that Grigol Orbeliani was the greatest poet among his contemporaries, which everyone will soon be convinced of. Galaktion disagrees with his opinion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-216, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1915

He writes a poem “Night in the Valley”.

Source: G. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, “Art”, Tbilisi, 1959, №4, p. 35.

1915

At the invitation of the international organization of the Kutaisi province, he participates in the census of the population in Baghdati district. Galaktion gets to know the plight of the peasants there and sympathizes. Locals get used to him so much that it is difficult to part with him.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, from Galaktion's life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 30.

1915

He gifts Olya Okujava a collection of selected Russian translations of Nikolaus Lenau's poems with the inscription: "To unforgettable Olkin from Galon".

Source: MGL, т-350, Николаусъ Ленау, Избранныя Стихотворения въ переводахъ русскихъ поэтовъ, Saint Petersburg, 1910.

1916

January

1916

Until January

Olya Okujava begins writing a story addressed to Galaktion with the words: "To the quiet but wild child of love, my Galon". The protagonist of the story is an immensely loving woman named "Lia".

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405-410.

Note: The dedication in Russian reads: Безумные бесчисленные объятия и поцелуи шлю бесценному, тихому, но дикому сыну любви, моему Галону!

1916

Until January

He dedicates the poem "The Almond Tree" to Olya Okujava.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5390; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 70; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 344.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Almonds in the Snow" and "The Almond Tree in the Snow".

1916

January 1

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes Grigol Robakidze's article "Fragments", in which the author talks about Galaktion Tabidze's first book. He notes that only four or five verses are truly poetic, but this is enough to appreciate the talent. According to him, the qualities of Galaktion are: immediacy, open-heartedness and nervous poetic temperament, a keen sense of beauty and leniency. He praises the last poem "Mary".

Source: Gr. Robakidze, "Fragments", Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1916, №469, p. 4-5.

1916

January 1

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that the literary-artistic collection “A Ray” with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze will be published in Kutaisi at the end of January by the personnel of the newspaper *Shroma*.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №254, p. 6.

Note: In the source, the list of authors is presented: ‘Mikh. Botchorishvili, Ia Ekaladze, Nik. Mitsishvili, G. Mumladze, Ilya Nakashidze, G. Natadze, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, Leo Shengelaia, and others.

1916

January 5

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* prints the beginning of Titsian Tabidze’s article “A Knight of the Order of Solitude (Galaktion Tabidze)”. The author notes that after the first knights of loneliness – Nikoloz Baratashvili and Mamia Gurieli, a new knight appeared – Galaktion Tabidze, who timidly set foot in Georgian literature. He is interesting not only for his poetic talent, but also for his writing style and literary influence. The author writes that symbolism is on the point of entering the Georgian literature and this change is clearly visible in the poet’s work.

Source: T. Tabidze, “The Cavalier of the Order of Solitude”, Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1916, №3, p. 2.

1916

January 5

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes an announcement that on January 6, a literary-drama evening will be held in Kvirila district, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, №3, p. 2.

Note: The source presents the list of participants: V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, N. Chkhikvadze, Giorgi Nozadze.

1916

January 6

He participates in a literary-drama evening in the settlement of Kvirila and has his photo taken with Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, №3, p. 2; magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1916, №9, p. 8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the newspaper publication, and the photo was published in the magazine.

1916

January 6

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes the end of Titsian Tabidze’s article “A Knight of the Order of Solitude (Galaktion Tabidze)”. He notes that the poem “Desert” is unusual, it has some magic, the colours shine in it, the words dance rhythmically, and the astonishing music is naturally evoked. He compares the poem “In the Forest” with Verlaine’s poetry. He writes that the poet has

a whole cycle of romantic plays from the past of Georgia, he thinks that Georgia can only give suffering and torture to the poet, but this is a great gift, because his poetry should make this suffering sing, and then the sad suffering will lead to glory.

Source: T. Tabidze, “The Cavalier of the Order of Solitude”, newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1916, №4, p. 2.

1916

January 6

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes an announcement that the literary-artistic collection “A ray” will be published in Kutaisi, with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze, along with other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1916, №79, p. 4.

Note: The source presents a list of authors: “Mikh. Botchorishvili, Ia Ekaladze, Nik. Mitsishvili, G. Mumladze, G. Tabidze”.

1916

January 6

In the newspaper *Kutaiskiye Vesti*, under the section “Young Georgian Poets,” Galaktion’s poem “The Cross” is published in a Russian translation by Arkadi Belovolenko.

Source: Newspaper *Kutaiskiye Vesti*, January 6, 1916, №126, p. 3; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 209-211.

1916

January 3-8

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes the announcement in various issues that the 1916 wall calendar compiled by Konstantine Tavartkiladze and published by the office *Ganatileba* is sold in bookstores and newsstands, in which the poems of Galaktion Tabidze are placed together with the works of other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, January 3, 1916, №2, p. 1; January 5, №3, p. 1; January 6, №4, p. 1; January 8, №5, p. 1.

Note: The source presents the list of authors of poems: “N. Baratashvili, Akaki, An. Purtseladze, M. Gurieli, Il. Chkonia, I. Evdoshvili, B. Akhospireli, S. Abasheli, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, B. Pelashvili, Heine Tch. Olya’s translations”.

1916

January 15

The magazine *Tskhovreba* publishes Romanoz Pantskhava’s review “Georgian Literature 1915”, in which it is noted that Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili attracted public attention the previous year. He considers Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Due to Akaki’s death” to be the best, which the poet uses to comfort the Georgians who are heartbroken by the national tragedy.

Source: Khomleli, “Georgian Literature of 1915”, magazine *Tskhovreba*, 1916, №2, p. 26.

Note: Romanoz Pantskhava is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “Khomleli”.

1916

January 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement about the poet's evening to be held in the Kutaisi Public Council on January 26 in order to celebrate the anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's death, at which Galaktion Tabidze will read the poem "Akaki's ghost".

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №262, p. 2.

1916

January 19

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes an announcement that on January 26, an evening dedicated to the anniversary of the death of Akaki Tsereteli will be held in the Kutaisi Public Council, where Galaktion Tabidze will read the poem "Akaki's ghost".

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, January 19, 1916, №14, p. 3.

1916

January 23

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that on Sunday, January 24, the women's circle will hold a lecture at the Georgian Theatre in Kutaisi, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate in the literary section along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, №269, 1916, p. 3.

1916

January 24

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that today, at 12 o'clock, the women's circle will hold a lecture with a literary section in the Kutaisi theatre, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, №270, 1916, p. 3.

Note: The source presents the list of participants: "Ms. Eph. Meskhi, Ek. Mikeladze, B.B. G. Tabidze and I. Zhghenti".

1916

From the end of January

Ia Ekaladze invites Galaktion to collaborate in her daily newspaper *Samshoblo*, which features a weekly illustrated supplement. Galaktion handles technical work, corrects proofs, and translates dispatches.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, "Galaktion Tabidze", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

February

1916

February 5

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi* has started to be printed under the editorship of Paolo Iashvili, and that Galaktion Tabidze participates in the almanac along with other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, №278, 1916, p. 3.

Note: The source presents a list of authors: “Galaktion Tabidze, V. Gaprindashvili, I. Grishashvili, Gr. Robakidze...”.

1916

February 7

Olya Okujava discovers the poem “The Poplar Tree” in Galaktion’s notebook, with the inscription “To O. Lya”. By writing Olya’s name this way, Galaktion is making an allusion to “Lia”, a prose character created by Olya herself. Delighted, Olya writes about this in her diary.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433.

1916

February 8

Olya Okujava is deeply troubled by the fact that Galaktion is unfaithful to her with other women. She wonders if Galaktion truly deserves the love and youth she is sacrificing for him. These heavy emotions leave her questioning her commitment and the worthiness of her devotion to him.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433-434.

1916

February 9

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi* will be published on February 14. Grigol Robakidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Elene Dariani, Galaktion Tabidze and others take part in the almanac.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, №281, 1916, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of authors: “Gr. Robakidze, I. Grishashvili, Elene Dariani, G. Tabidze...”.

1916

February 10

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that on February 14, the local drama society in Chiatura, for the benefit of the same society, will hold a literary evening, to which the talented poet Galaktion Tabidze is invited.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №282, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

1916

February 10

Olya Okujava writes in her diary about how she is waiting for spring and changes. She imagines herself as a statue that Galaktion will bring to life with his poetry.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435-436.

1916

Until February 11

He writes a poem "Blue Horses".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5387; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 55.

Dating: Information about the poem is given in the statement published in the newspaper *Samshoblo* on February 11, 1916.

1916

February 11

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the announcement that the almanac *Tsisperi Kantsebi* will be published on February 14.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №283, p. 1.

1916

February 15

On the invitation card of the evening of "Tsisperkantselis" he makes a note that the issues of announcements, posters, theatre rental and ticket sales need to be resolved for the upcoming evenings and he writes down the meeting schedule: Tuesday, February 29 in Kutaisi. Thursday, March 2 – in Khoni. Saturday, March 4 – in Kvirila. Sunday, March 5 – in Chiatura. Tuesday, March 7 – in Samtredia. Thursday, March 9 – in Lanchkhuti. Sunday, March 12 – in Ozurgeti. Thursday, March 16 – in Akhalsenaki. Sunday, March 19 – in Poti. Sunday, March 26 – in Tbilisi.

Source: MGL, d-617-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, 2008, p. 507; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 269.

1916

February 15

He meets his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who has arrived in Kutaisi.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to mother, Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1561, p. 1-2.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter dated February 16 states that this happened the day before.

1916

February 16

Abesalom Tabidze writes a letter to his mother, recounting his meeting with Galaktion the previous day.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Makrine Adeishvili, GTDA, №1561, p. 1-5.

Dating: Abesalom's letter, sent the following day, is dated February 16, 1916.

1916

February 16

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes a statement that the Almanac *Tsisperi Kantsebi* could not be sent to the province, it will be released for sale and will be sent to the province on February 21.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1916, №111, p. 3.

1916

February 17

Olya Okujava writes in her diary, addressing Galaktion, inviting him to come to her and asking him to love her. She describes how she awaits his visit and how her wish comes true.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436-437.

1916

February 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that the literary almanac "Akhali Tsiskari" will be published on February 20, in which Ia Ekaladze, Galaktion Tabidze and Valerian Gaprindashvili participate. Kote Makashvili's critical article about Galaktion Tabidze's poetry will be included in the almanac.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №288, p. 2.

Note: Valerian Gaprindashvili is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname, while Kote Makashvili is mentioned with the initials of his first and last names – "K. M-li".

1916

February 17

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the information that the anniversary morning event of Shio Mghvimeli to celebrate 30 years of his literary work was held in Kutaisi, in the organization of which Galaktion Tabidze took an active part.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №288, p. 3.

1916

Until February 18

Four poems are printed in the collection "Skhivi" under the common title "Shadows of the moon": "With white shadows", "Poplars in the snow", "Aspen" and "Nocturne".

Source: Collection "Skhivi", 1916, p. 84.

Dating: The February 18, 1916 issue of the newspaper *Megobari* states that the collection has been already released.

1916

February 18

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes an announcement that the literary-artistic collection "Skhivi" published by the editorial office 'Shroma' has been released and is on sale, in which Galaktion

Tabidze's poems under the common title "Shadows of the moon" have been published: "With white shadows", "Poplars in the snow", "Aspen" and "Nocturne".

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1916, №113, p. 3.

Note: Later the poem "Poplar tree in the snow" was called "Poplars in the snow" and "Nocturne" – "It".

1916

February 20

Olya Okujava describes in her diary a dream from the previous night, in which she and Galaktion were sitting on a swing of moonlight and how the sky was showering them with flowers.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436-437.

1916

February 23

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that the almanac "Akhali Tsiskari" will be published soon, in which Galaktion Tabidze's poem "A tower" and Kote Makashvili's critical article "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry" will be published.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №292, p. 2.

Note: Kote Makashvili is mentioned with the initials of his name and surname – "K. M-li".

1916

February 26

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that on February 28, the almanac "Akhali Tsiskari" will be published, in which the poem "A tower" by Galaktion Tabidze will be included.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №295, p. 1.

1916

February 27

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes an announcement that it has been printed and on Sunday, February 28, the almanac "Tsisperi Kantsebi" will be published, in which Paolo Iashvili's "Pirveltqma", poems of Grigol Robakidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Elene Dariani are released.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1916, №120, p. 1.

1916

Until February 26

He writes a poem titled "A Tower".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 16.

Dating: The poem is mentioned in the February 26 issue of the newspaper *Samshoblo*.

1916

February 28

The poem “The Tower” is published in the magazine *Akhali Tsiskari*.

Source: Magazine *Akhali Tsiskari*, 1916, №1, February 28, p. 1.

1916

February 28

The newspaper *Megobari* publishes an announcement that the almanac “Tsisperi Kantsebi” has been published, in which Paolo Iashvili’s “Pirveltqma”, as well as Grigol Robakidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and Elene Dariani’s poems have been released.

Source: Newspaper *Megobari*, 1916, №121, p. 1, 3.

1916

February 28

Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “The moon of Mtatsminda” and “Blue Horses” are published in the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*.

Source: Magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, 1916, №1, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 98, 55-56.

1916

February 28

Titsian Tabidze’s article “With blue goblets” is published in the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, in which the author mentions about Galaktion Tabidze that his first Book “it seems that he will grow a poisonous flower of symbolism”. According to the author of the article, no matter how highly this Book is rated, it is felt that more is expected from this poet.

Source: Magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, 1916, №1, p. 19-23.

1916

February 28

A photo of Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili taken by the artist S. Goladze during the literary evening held in Kvirila on January 6, 1916, is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1916, №9, p. 8.

March

1916

March 1

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “A tower” is published in the Almanac *Akhali Tsiskari* under the signature “Galaktion Tabidze”. There is the notice from the editors that due to reasons independent of them, not all materials could be included in the issue and publishing of the K. Mill’s article “G. Tabidze’s creative works” was postponed for the future.

Source: Magazine *Akhali Tsiskari*, 1916, №1, p. 3, 15.

Note: It is unknown who is referred to by the pseudonym “K. Mill”.

1916

March 1

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes a statement that the editorial office has received two almanacs: “Akhali Tsiskari”, which costs 10 kopecks, and *Tsisperi Kantsebi*”. It is noted that the latter is expensive, but its content does not match the external side. It is also said that a list of the material included in this almanac will be published in the newspaper in the future.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №298, p. 2, 15.

1916

March 1

Alexandre Abasheli’s article “Poetics” is published in the Almanac “Akhali Tsiskari”, in which it is noted that Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Art Poetique”, similar to Paul Verlaine’s call, was the first manifesto - a call to music and beauty. According to the author of the article, after the publication of the first book, Galaktion had the right to such a call. In recent years, no writer has written as much as Galaktion Tabidze, but his writing style and other aspects are still not covered. Poetics is completely new, and every poet can benefit from this novelty.

Source: Saturn, “Poetics”, Magazine Akhali Tsiskari, 1916, №1, p. 11-12.

Note: Alexandre Abasheli (Chochia) is mentioned in the source under another pseudonym “Saturn”.

1916

March 9

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes Mikheil Asatiani’s statement that the society expresses its heartache towards Galaktion Tabidze for participating in such a groundless and depraved magazine as “Tsisperi Kantsebi”.

Source: “Student”, “Again due to Kantselis”, Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №305, p. 2-3.

Note: Mikheil Asatiani is referred to under the pseudonym “Student” in the source.

1916

March 9

He participates in the evening held at the Kutaisi confectionery “Pinjani Chai”, where Kita Abashidze delivers a speech. He mentions about “Tsisperi Kantsebi” that a new direction has appeared in Georgian literature and a part of the society protests against it. He reminds the eyewitnesses that the appearance of Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli in the literary arena was met with similar controversy by the contemporary society. Kita Abashidze’s speech is greeted with silence by the public, but they throw their punches at Paolo Iashvili. Women demand the expulsion of Paolo Iashvili, while Valerian Gaprindashvili is not allowed to read a poem. The attendees wish to take down the portrait of Shota Rustaveli painted by Lado Japaridze from Tsisperkantselis, because they consider it an insult to Shota. They demand that Noe Chkhikvadze, Galaktion Tabidze and Lado Matchavariani read poems, which they reward with a heavy round of applause.

Source: “Ras-ini”, “Kita Abashidze in the Role of Defender of Pornographers”, Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, March 13, №59, p. 3; I., “Defender of “Tsisperi Kantsis” – Kita Abashidze”, Newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1916, №44, p. 3.

Note: Paolo Iashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Lado Japaridze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Galaktion Tabidze and Lado Matchavariani are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and the surnames, Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli - with their first names, “Ras-ini” with the pseudonym, Ioseb Grishashvili - with the cryptonym “I”.

1916

March 10

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes Filipe Makharadze’s article “The Pitiful”. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze’s pessimistic poetry has nothing in common with drunkards’ Bacchanalia. He believes that “The moon of Mtatsminda” and “Blue Horses” are dissonance, and an obvious contradiction of the poems placed in the magazine “Tsisperi Kantsebi”. He does not think that Galaktion Tabidze feels good next to Elene Dariani and Grigol Robakidze, and he is sure that he will follow his chosen path to the end.

Source: F. M-dze, “The Pitiful”, newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, №56, p. 1-2.

Note: Filipe Makharadze is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “F. M-dze”, Paolo Iashvili - under the pseudonym “Elene Dariani”.

1916

March 12

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement that on March 13, the Kutaisi “Women’s Society” board will hold a literary evening in the theatre, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1916, №58, p. 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participants: “Kato Mikeladze and Alexandra, I. Nikolaishvili, N. Chkhikvadze, G. Tabidze, M. Anashvili”.

1916

March 14

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes a statement that the conscious part of the society unanimously condemned and hung “Tsisperkantselebi” on a shameful pole.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1916, №526, p. 2.

1916

March 14

The newspaper *Akhali Kvali* publishes Tsatsa Darakhvelidze’s statement that intelligent women consider the extensive discussion of “Tsisperi Kantsebi” humiliating for a Georgian woman. They would have met this depravity in silence if the woman’s name had not been in the magazine. They find it unbelievable that a Georgian woman has lost her shame. They doubt that she is really Elene, so they appeal to those authors of “Tsisperi Kantsebi” - Niko Lortkipanidze, Galaktion

Tabidze, Ivane Kipiani and Akaki Paghava - who still believe in humanity, to unmask Elene Dariani and show her true face. They write that otherwise they are allowed to call others the same name as Paolo Iashvili.

Source: Tsatsa D-dze, Newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1916, №14, p. 3.

Note: Tsatsa Darakhvelidze is mentioned in the source as Tsatsa “D-dze”, Galaktion Tabidze - by the initial and surname, Niko Lortkipanidze, Ivane Kipiani, Akaki Paghava, Paolo Iashvili - by surnames, Paolo Iashvili - by pseudonym “Elene Dariani”.

1916

March 15-16

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the beginning of Ia Ekaladze’s article “Three magazines: “Skhivi”, “Tsisperi Kantsebi”, “Akhali Tsiskari”, in which the author points out that nothing is demanded from a displaced person and a hungry-thirsty man beyond what he provides to the society and that Galaktion Tabidze and Noe Chkhikvadze live only on dreams, tears and air. He wonders how they have the joy of writing and thinks that the fate has given them the power of magic.

Source: Ia Ekaladze-Tsintsadze, three magazines: *Skhivi*, *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, *Akhali Tsiskari*, newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №311, p. 2; №310, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Noe Chkhikvadze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames, Iakob Tsintsadze - with his surname and pseudonym “Ia Ekaladze”.

1916

March 18

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the continuation of Ia Ekaladze’s article “Three Magazines: *Skhivi*, *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, *Akhali Tsiskari*, in which the latter states that articles should be written daily about Sandro Shanshiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Niko Lortkipanidze, and others, and their works should be distributed to the public at affordable prices.

Source: Ia Ekaladze-Tsintsadze, three magazines: *Skhivi*, *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, *Akhali Tsiskari*, newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №313, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Sandro Shanshiashvili and Niko Lortkipanidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and their surnames, Iakob Tsintsadze - with his surname and pseudonym “Ia Ekaladze”.

1916

March

He is in Kutaisi, at the *Imereti* magazine and newspaper office, where he meets Sergo Gersamia. During their conversation, Galaktion tells Sergo that he has grown tired of working at the newspaper *Samshoblo* under Ia Ekaladze’s editorship, translating dispatches, proofreading texts, and editing style. This is why he recently left the editorial office.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406

April

1916

After April 4

He receives Titsian Tabidze's letter sent from Moscow to Kutaisi. He wonders what is happening in Kutaisi and reprimands him for not writing. The addressee informs that an event is being arranged for Galaktion in Moscow, but it is necessary that he, as an esthete and poet, be alone. He asks Galaktion if Paolo Iashvili cannot settle the military tribute, to help him.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Soul Purer than the Azure", Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191.

Note: Titsian Tabidze is mentioned in the source by the name - Tite, Paolo Iashvili - by the name.

1916

April 9

In response to the statement published by Paolo Iashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili in the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* on April 9, 1915, a year later, he pens a critical rejoinder in the newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*. In his writing, he deems it superfluous to reiterate an obvious truth yet feels compelled to do so due to external pressures. He questions how Ioseb Grishashvili and Paolo Iashvili could assert that unforeseen circumstances would not hinder his participation in the evening of March 5, unless they had consulted Galaktion himself beforehand, having already publicized his name among the participants before securing his consent. He finds Ioseb Grishashvili's justifications for substituting Konstantine Chichinadze's name in his absence, citing the inability to reach Galaktion, as absurd, because both the last names of Konstantine Chichinadze and Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned together in the announcement of March 4, 1915, as well as in the news.

Source: G. Tabidze, "A Response to a Delayed Answer", Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1916, №40, p. 4.

Note: Paolo Iashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili and Konstantine Chichinadze are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1916

April 10

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the article "Gr. Robakidze's lecture" under the pseudonym Jafar-Pasha. The article mentions that in order to alleviate the trouble surrounding the "Tsisperi Kantsebi", Grigol Robakidze, as one of the participants of this magazine, was forced to hold a public lecture and address the public of Kutaisi with a defensive speech. The lecturer described the symbolism and by distinguishing the works of Niko Lortkipanidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Aristo Tchumbadze, Valerian Gaprindashvili and others, showed their talent and value.

Source: Jafar-Pasha, "Gr. Robakidze's Lecture", Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №330, p. 3.

Note: Niko Lortkipanidze, Galaktion and Titsian Tabidze, Aristo Tchumbadze, Niko Lortkipanidze and Valerian Gaprindashvili are mentioned in the source by their surnames, Grigol Robakidze by the initial of his name and a surname, Alexandre or Niko Japaridze - by the pseudonym "Jafar-Pasha".

1916

April 10

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the article “Skhivi”, a literary-artistic collection by Siko Leonidze, who is in Kazan. The author notes that each line of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Moon Shadows” printed in “Skhivi” is an embodiment of beauty, and power and tenderness can be felt in each word. He believes that it is not a big flaw, but it was better for the poet to use rich and abundant native language words, because such “Europeanisms” as “page”, “princess” and “silhouettes” leave a bad impression on the reader.

Source: Siko Leonidze, *Skhivi*, literary-artistic collection, magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1916, №15, p. 14-15.

1916

April 16

He writes an untitled poem (“Your Smile, Leonardo da Vinci’s Hand...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №59; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 17; For dating: collection “Galaktionology”, №1, 2002, p. 234.

Note: The poem was also published under the title “Your Smile”.

1916

April 16

The poem “Every White Night” is published in the newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, №37, p. 3.

Note: Later the author called the poem “Primitive”.

1916

April 16

The newspaper *Chveni Megobari* publishes “Kira’s” article “Grigol Robakidze’s lecture”. The author notes that the hostility of many towards the “Tsisperi Kantsebi” frightened some contributors to the almanac, and they were ready to refuse to cooperate. That is why Grigol Robakidze’s lecture was very interesting to the public. Grigol Robakidze claimed that all the participants of “Tsisperi Kantsebi” have many things in common and their separation hurts the new Georgian art. He distinguished the poems, spoke about the virtuosity of Ioseb Grishashvili and the mysticism of Galaktion Tabidze, which often goes as deep as it can be seen in his poem “Blue Horses”. Robakidze names the lack of harmony as his main shortcoming.

Source: Kira, “Grigol Robakidze’s Lecture”, newspaper *Chveni Megobari*, №37, p. 6.

Note: It is unclear who is meant by the pseudonym “Kira”.

1916

April 26

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an article “Lecture by B. Robakidze’s, apologist of the “Tsisperi Kantsebi”, under the pseudonym “One of many”. Grigol Robakidze’s words are quoted:

“Galaktion Tabidze will undoubtedly follow the path of Symbolists, his poem “Blue horses” is mystical, he only lacks harmony of form and content”.

Source: “One of many”, “Lecture by B. Robakidze’s, apologist of the “Tsisperi Kantsebi”, Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №340, p. 2-3.

Note: Grigol Robakidze is mentioned in the source by his last name, “one of many” - by a pseudonym.

1916

April 27

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes the continuation of Ia Ekaladze’s article “Three magazines: *Skhivi*, *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, *Akhali Tsiskari*. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze’s lyre is sad, gentle and pristine. He is a poet of exalted spirit and oppressed pride. His poems are experienced only by himself and consciously suffering and enlightened reader. Therefore, Galaktion Tabidze is less understandable for the average reader. He regrets that Galaktion Tabidze and Niko Lortkipanidze also appeared in the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, which, according to the author of the article, is neither “futurism”, nor “symbolism” nor any other new direction, but is “poetry” of sexually ill people.

Source: Ia Ekaladze-Tsintsadze, three magazines: *Skhivi*, *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, *Akhali Tsiskari*, newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №341, p. 3-4.

Note: Iakob Tsintsadze is mentioned in the source with his last name and pseudonym “Ia Ekaladze”, Niko Lortkipanidze - with the initial of his first name and the surname.

1916

April 28

The newspaper *Samshoblo*, in the “News” section, publishes an announcement that the young lecturer Grigol Khaindrava will hold a literary evening on May 1 in Poti, in the hall of the local council, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №342, p. 2.

Note: The source presents a list of participants: “I. Nikolaishvili, Gal. Tabidze, J. Jorjikia, M. Anashvili, Lado Matchavariani”.

1916

April 28

The newspaper *Samshoblo* prints the statement of the board of the women’s society regarding their decision to organize the women’s day and publish an almanac for this day. It is also stated in the statement that they should apply for materials to prominent writers, including Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №342, p. 4.

Note: The source presents a list of authors: “K. Abashidze, G. Zdanovich, S. Khundadze, G. Tabidze, N. Chkhikvadze, I. Kakabadze, S. Kvariani, Gr. Gvelesiani”.

1916

March-April

David Kasradze, along with several other writers, invites Galaktion to collaborate with the newly established literary newspaper *Mtsvervali*, and Galaktion agrees.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406

May

1916

May 1

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes a statement that, under the leadership of Grigol Khaindrava, the literary morning scheduled for May 1 in Poti, in which Galaktion Tabidze was supposed to participate, was postponed to May 8 for various reasons and will be held in Lanchkhuti on May 9 with the same program.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, 1916, №345, p. 3.

Note: Grigol Khaindrava is referred to by the initial of his first name and a surname. Galaktion Tabidze is not mentioned in this statement, but we know from the April 28 statement that he should have participated.

1916

May 18

He writes a brief essay about Shio Aragvispireli and Alexandre Kazbegi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №431, p. 9.

1916

May 22

Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili read their poems at the meeting held in the hall of the Kutaisi City Council.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, May 28, 1916, №118, p. 3.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion Tabidze are referred to by their initials and surnames.

1916

May 28

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement about the meeting held in the Kutaisi City Council. It states that Davit Oniashvili gave a lecture “Ethnicity in the Caucasus”, and Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili read poems.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, May 28, 1916, №118, p. 3.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion Tabidze are referred to by their initials and surnames.

June

1916

June 17

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes a statement that the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's poems will be published in the near future.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1916, №133, p. 2.

1916

June 24

From Kutaisi, Galaktion Tabidze sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, requesting that he send his certificate of poverty in two copies within two days. He writes that this document is needed for an important matter, which he will inform him about in a subsequent sealed letter. He also mentions that he will be going on vacation for a month and a half in the near future.

Source: GTDA, №812; p. 1-2.

Note: The letter does not specify where Galaktion Tabidze is going or for what purpose, but this information becomes clear from his subsequent letters.

1916

After June 24

He is on vacation in Bakuriani and buys Vladimir Rantsov's Book "Chronology of World and Russian History" and writes on it: "G. Tabidze. Bakuriani. 1916. 'Tibatve' (June)".

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 403.

Note: It is likely that the annotation refers to the 1911 edition of the Book *Хронология всеобщей и русской истории*.

July

1916

After July 13

He writes a poem "15 Poets".

Source: Autograph 362; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 431.

1916

Until July 25

He writes a poem "While on the road".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 156.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "On the way".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1916

July 25

He publishes the poem "While on the road" in the newspaper *Akhali Kvali*.

Source: Newspaper *Akhali Kvali*, 1916, №33, p. 2.

August

1916

August 19

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Varlam Burjanadze. Galaktion reminds him that they once knew each other but does not know if the addressee remembers and feels uncomfortable because of this. He writes that due to his dire situation, he has applied to the Kutaisi branch of the Society for Spreading Literacy in order to intercede with the main administration regarding the appointment of a scholarship for him. The board accepted the request and sent the petition along with his request to Tbilisi. He asks Varlam to help him to let everyone know how terrible it is to live in poverty. Galaktion informs that he is going to go to Moscow to study at the Shanyavsky University and it would be unfair not to get a scholarship because he does not know anyone.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 554.

1916

August 20

Young people go to see Galaktion Tabidze in the editorial office of the newspaper *Samshoblo*. They tell him that they have learned of his intention to go to Moscow, wish him luck and present him with a silver pen. The happy poet hugs the young men.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 417.

1916

August 24

He sends a letter to the Kutaisi branch of the Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians. He asks them to understand his situation and give him a scholarship to continue his studies at Shanyavsky University in Moscow. All of Georgia knows his unbearable conditions and what he can do and has full hope that the Board of the Society for Spreading Literacy will sympathise and allow him to finish his studies.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 555.

1916

August 26

He goes to his native village Chkvishi for one day and says goodbye to his mother and brother. Abesalom gives him 30 roubles.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 417.

September

1916

Until September 2

He participates in the agricultural survey of the Caucasus organized by the Kutaisi gubernatorial agricultural organization. His assigned area is the Baghdati district. He visits the region twice, and the local residents greet him exceptionally well.

Source: Ilia Bakhtadze, newspaper *Stalineli* (Kutaisi), 1960, №21; P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 30.

Dating: We date according to the time of his departure for Moscow.

1916

September 2

He departs for Moscow with Olya Okujava. He meets his brother at the Rioni station at 2 o'clock in the morning. Abesalom blesses him on his way and gives 5 roubles for small expenses.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 418.

1916

After September 2

During the train journey to Moscow, a soldier shows excessive attention towards Olya, who also seems captivated by him. Galaktion meets the soldier separately and warns him that if he doesn't disappear from their carriage, he will regret it. The frightened soldier indeed disappears and is no longer seen. Olya is surprised and pleased by this event. She sincerely tells Galaktion that she might have betrayed him, but she was fortunate to avoid making that mistake.

Source: Autographic record of May 25, 1921, GTDA, №559, p. 1.

Dating: We date according to the period of the train journey to Moscow.

1916

September 3

In a letter to Valerian Gaprindashvili, Grigol Robakidze compares Galaktion Tabidze's poetry to the river Ganges, on which boats full of phantoms drift at midnight. He notes that he loves Tabidze's moonlit dream, in which the poet is wrapped in a single phantom among a thousand.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 57.

1916

September 14

He arrives in Moscow and settles in the Arbatsky district, on Povarskaya Street, now known as Vatslav Vorovsky Street.

Source: V. Javakhadze, Two Episodes for the Book "The Unknown", collection "Galaktionology", I, Tbilisi, 2002, p. 92.

1916

After September 14

He writes an untitled poem ("Tell me the poem again...").

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 459.

1916

After September 14

In Moscow, while Galaktion is with Olya, she meets a man on the street and brings him to their apartment. They talk with such enthusiasm for a long time that Galaktion feels neglected. His patience runs out, and he grabs the man by the arm, warning him to leave the room immediately.

Olya stands between them, frightened. The scared stranger leaves, and Galaktion soon calms down.

Source: Autographic record of May 25, 1921, GTDA, №559, p. 1.

Dating: We date according to the period following the arrival in Moscow.

October

1916

After October 1

In Moscow, he receives a letter from a familiar worker, Akaki Gabrichidze, which was sent to him there by Tutku Gvaramia. The sender writes that Tutku Gvaramia provided him with Galaktion's collection of poems, and he was deeply impressed. Although critics also recognize Galaktion's high creative mastery, Akaki Gabrichidze believes that it is equally important how ordinary workers perceive his poetry.

Source: A. Gabrichidze's letter, GTDA, №856, p. 1-2.

1916

Until October 9

In Moscow, he receives two letters from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №805, p. 1-2; N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 419.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 9 letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

October 9

From Moscow, he dispatches a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, detailing his unsettled circumstances. He reveals his imminent return to Kutaisi in January to address conscription matters. Amidst his transient academic pursuits, alternating between Shanyavsky University and elsewhere, he laments the loss of valuable time that should have been dedicated to scholarly pursuits. He paints a bleak picture of his current reality: dwindling finances, deteriorating spiritual well-being, and waning enthusiasm amidst the encroaching winter. Despite grappling with the overwhelming urban landscape, he persists in his literary endeavours. Urgently, he appeals for financial assistance, uncertain of what lies ahead. Reflecting on his decision to journey to Moscow, he acknowledges the challenges but remains determined to persevere. He implores Abesalom to reassure their mother, Makrine Adeishvili, of his well-being and eagerly anticipates her correspondence. He advises not to be heartbroken and to fight.

Source: GTDA, №805, p. 1-2; N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 419.

1916

October 13

The newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri* publishes an announcement that the Book of poems of Galaktion Tabidze is being sold in the office of magazines and newspapers *Gantiadi* located on Mikheil's Avenue.

Source: Newspaper *Tanamedrove Azri*, 1916, №182, p. 1.

1918

October 23

In Moscow, Olya Okujava reflects on Galaktion at night and writes in her diary that it is a blessing to be a poet, to write poems, and to attract hearts with the flowers of one's poetry.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

November

1916

November 3

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes the article "Creativity and Criticism" by Leo Kiacheli. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze makes readers cry, and they feel this gentle sadness more than they understand. While reading his emotional poems, readers feel an intimate kinship of soul with the author. The poet only opens his own heartache, he does not look into the heart of others, and this is his strength and weakness at the same time.

Source: Leo Shengelaia, "Creativity and Criticism", newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1916, №475, p. 3-4.

Note: Leo Kiacheli is referred to by his first and last name.

1916

Until November 6

He receives letters from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's November 6th letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

November 6

He sends a reply letter from Moscow to his brother – Abesalom Tabidze. He informs that he receives his letters and answers them, but he does not know whether Abesalom receives them or not. He asks him to send the money he needs as soon as possible. He explains to his brother that he does not know the difficulties of Moscow - somewhere he will either freeze or starve to death and no one will feel sorry for him. Every second he feels what a terrible curse it is for a man to be born poor. Galaktion doesn't like to talk about himself, but he had a lot of fire, a lot of life, a lot of spiritual lightning in him. And now he feels that he is gradually getting cold, growing old, his heart freezes and he wants to cry when he sees that what belonged to his youth is disappearing in his eyes. If Abesalom had known what suffering his brother had gone through, he would have sent money even now, because poverty in Moscow is unimaginable. He is more concerned about

spiritual suffering than poverty. For years, he instinctively feels as if he has neither relatives and nor protector.

Source: MGL, 24551-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1916

November 8

A meeting of deputies and leaders of the nobility is held with the participation of representatives of Georgian institutions, at which 300 roubles each will be allocated from the money set aside by the public meeting of the nobility to Ioseb Grishashvili, Mikheil Chiaureli, Dimitri Shevardnadze and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, November 9, 1916, №718, p. 3.

Note: Ioseb Grishashvili, Mikheil Chiaureli, Dimitri Shevardnadze and Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in the source by the initials of their names and surnames.

1916

November 9

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes information about the meeting of deputies and leaders of the nobility the day before, at which it was decided to allocate financial aid to the Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, November 9, 1916, №718, p. 3.

1916

Until November 17

He conducts three-hour lessons, for which he earns 50 roubles per month.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

He unexpectedly learns that the Georgian community in Moscow is awarding him a scholarship of 30 roubles per month.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

In Moscow, he learns from a newspaper that Tbilisi Bank of Nobility has decided to send him 300 roubles. As far as he did not apply directly to the bank, he thinks that this is the merit of Kote Makashvili.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Note: It is likely that the information of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* of November 9 is implied.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

He has a second Book ready, with which, according to him, he will "bristle up the people" of all of Georgia.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

In Moscow, he visits the Tretyakov Gallery, the Alexander III Museum, the Rumyantsev Ethnographic Museum, the Art Theatre, the Kremlin, and is impressed by what he sees.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

He buys a magazine titled *Ugheltekhili*, which has been extraordinarily published by Russian Symbolists, for roubles.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Note: The magazine referred to is "*Перевал*".

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

In Moscow, he meets his cousin Titsian Tabidze several times, who does not like the local environment and the constant complaints of Georgian students about poverty.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until November 17

He receives letters and money sent by his brother Abesalom Tabidze in Moscow.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's letter sent to Abesalom Tabidze on November 17 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

November 17

He sends a letter from Moscow to his brother – Abesalom Tabidze. He informs that the money received from him arrived on time and things are going very well. It is possible that the scholarship appointed by the Georgian Society of Moscow will be increased from 30 roubles to 50 roubles, and he will also receive a simple job with a salary in the amount of 110 roubles per month. He worries that he works from 9 to 4 and does not have time to study. He informs that the society treats him well, he became close friends with the Georgian doctor who appointed him a scholarship and if he wants, they will extend it for five or six years. The doctor also found him another job – three-hour lessons. As a result, he can spend the whole summer in Crimea with his child. But he has to come to Georgia in the spring in connection with the army recruitment. He has little free time, however, he manages to work and read. He is waiting for the end of the war to travel around the whole earth. He intends to hold a big Georgian evening in Moscow, which will make all of Moscow talk about him and, possibly, even become a world-famous man.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 420-423.

1916

November 24

He is traveling from Moscow to Kutaisi.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 88.

1916

November 29

He arrives in Kutaisi in the morning and writes a letter on a postcard to be sent to Olya Okujava in Moscow. He reports that he is happy because, as soon as he passed Rostov, he saw the blue sky and felt the hot sun. It is spring and warm in Kutaisi; As soon as he arrived, he went to the restaurant to drink wine and write a letter. He promises that he will arrive soon, but he does not know how he will endure the Moscow cold. In Kutaisi, he feels that he is God. He asks her to live like a woman who befits poet's favourite, that is, like a "princess".

Source: MGL, 24551-36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

Note: This postcard, together with three similar letters written the next day, was sent by Galaktion to Moscow on November 30.

1916

November 29

He visits Olya Okujava's parents in Kutaisi. Everyone – Olya's mother - Elizabeth Peremusheva-Okujava, father - Stepane Okujava, sister - Mariam, sister-in-law Nina Gvakharia and Olya's brothers: Shalva and Vasili – meet him with warmth. Olya's younger sister presents him a pen so as not to interfere with his writing. Deprived of warmth and attention, Galaktion feels happy and

loves everyone around him, but he is so tired that he wakes up at night after lying down in the morning.

Source: MGL, 24551-36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

Dating: The letter to Olya Okujava dated November 29 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

November 30

In Kutaisi, he writes a letter to Olya Okujava in Moscow. He describes how warmly her family welcomed him and how happy it made him, but at the same time, he felt like a miserable, cursed street boy.

Source: MGL, 24551-31, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36-37.

Dating: We date according to the date of the postmark stamped in Kutaisi.

Note: In the letter, Stephane Okujava is referred to as Olya's "Papa", Mariam is called "Mania", and others are mentioned by their names.

1916

November 30

He is in Kutaisi and writes the second letter to Olya Okujava to be sent to Moscow on a postcard. He writes that if he manages to be released from the army, he will soon hold his own evening and make money. He is admired by the amazingly warm weather. He wants to pick violets and bring them to her. He wonders if they will bring him flowers at his event.

Source: MGL, 24551-33, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37.

Dating: We date according to the date of the postmark stamped in Kutaisi.

1916

November 30

He sits in a cafe and writes another letter to be sent to Olya Okujava in Moscow. He has been in Kutaisi for the second day and has not seen anyone from his entourage. Grigol Laghidze suddenly enters the cafe, greets everyone, but does not notice him. Galaktion is in such a mood that it seems he doesn't love Olya or anyone else anymore, he wants to die, but he knows he won't die yet because he has a lot to do. That's why he gets angry and "challenges the whole earth to a duel". He writes all these stories and moods in a letter and sends it to Olya along with three other letters.

Source: MGL, 24551-32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

Dating: We date according to the date of the postmark stamped in Kutaisi.

1916

Until December

He is standing in the foyer of the Kutaisi Theatre with Paolo Iashvili. As Davit Kebabze approaches them, he gives Paolo an ironic look and says, "Pavle, when you get drunk, where are your goblets?" This remark hints at the delay in the release of the second issue of the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*. Galaktion is not pleased with this comment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 139.

December

1916

December 11

The poem "My Madonna!" is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, with a facsimile "G. Tabidze" and the date "1910".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1916, №50, p. 8; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 49.

Note: The publication is accompanied by an editorial note: "This poem was received in 1910."

1916

Until December 15

The artist Vasiliy Krotkov visits the house of artist Teodor Chudetsky, where Galaktion Tabidze lives at that time, and draws a profile portrait of Galaktion on a large piece of paper, and then Theodore Chudetsky also begins to draw Galaktion's portrait.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; Galaktion Tabidze's December 15 letter to Olya Okujava; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's December 15 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

Note: Teodor Chudetsky and Vasiliy Krotkov are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1916

Until December 15

He learns that Titsian Tabidze mentions him ironically in the letters sent to Kutaisi and feels that this will lead to the end of their relationship.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's December 15 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

Until December 15

He has an unpleasant confrontation with Valerian Gaprindashvili and Paolo Iashvili. They say such hurtful things to each other that it will be difficult for them to get close again in the future, but Galaktion has no regrets.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's December 15 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

December 15

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Moscow to his wife - Olya Okujava. He informs that he has no news yet, but he will let her know when things are finished. Life goes on normally, colourless and joyless. On December 23, there is a literary evening in the Kutaisi theatre, and they make it difficult for him to organize it. He reports that the matter of conscription is still uncertain, and he is afraid to turn up. He thinks that he has become nervous, and his life is quite bitter. He longs to be with Olya in Moscow. He asks her to take care and pray for him to win during the planned evening. He is sure that no one will bring flowers, but on that day Olya's dream will be with him and it will cheer him up. He believes that everyone in Kutaisi is hostile; He hopes to come to Moscow and live together in a nice room away from everyone.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38.

1916

December 16

The newspaper *Chveni Megobari* publishes an announcement that on Friday, December 23, a literary evening of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the Kutaisi Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Chveni Megobari*, December 16, 1916, №234, p. 3.

1916

December 21

The newspaper *Samshoblo* publishes an announcement that on Friday, December 23, a literary evening of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the Kutaisi theatre, where the poet will read unpublished poems. The newspaper also reports that the artist Vasiliy Krotov painted a portrait of the poet.

Source: Newspaper *Samshoblo*, December 21, 1916, №238, p. 3.

Note: Vasiliy Krotkov is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1916

December 23

Galaktion Tabidze's evening is held in Kutaisi theatre. The event begins with a lecture by Alexandre Tsereteli. Three women in white robes, a woman with a Georgian viol in her hand and a poet in a felt cloak leaning on a white pillar are represented as a living image. Against the background of Georgian viol, Paolo Iashvili reads the poem "Mary" from the loge so loudly that the poem loses its tone. Leli Japaridze and Valerian Gaprindashvili read poems: "I and Night", "Aspens" and others. In the last section, Galaktion Tabidze reads his own poems. Sisters Ishkhneli sing his poems accompanied by a guitar. Society rewards the poet with warm applause.

Source: NN, "Galaktion Tabidze's evening", newspaper *Chveni Megobari*, December 25, 1916, №242, p. 3.

Note: The newspaper publication was likely written by Galaktion himself, as he used the pseudonym NN. Alexandre Tsereteli, Paolo Iashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Leli Japaridze, and the Ishkhneli sisters—Nino, Tamar, Zinaida, and Alexandra – are all mentioned by their surnames in the source.

1916

December 25

The newspaper *Chveni Megobari* publishes information that on December 23, the traditional evening of Galaktion Tabidze was held in Kutaisi theater. It is mentioned that they thought that poet's name would be a guarantee of public respect and that many people would attend the interesting evening, but there were not those people in the theater who are verbally proud of the name of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: NN, "Galaktion Tabidze's evening", newspaper *Chveni Megobari*, December 25, 1916, №242, p. 3.

Note: It is likely that the newspaper publication was authored by Galaktion himself, as he used the pseudonym NN.

1916

December 25

In the second issue of the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi* Grigol Robakidze's poem dedicated to "Prayer Sonnet" is published: "To new knights: V. Gaprindashvili, P. Iashvili, T. Tabidze, G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, 1916, №2, p. 15.

1916

December 23-28

He receives letters sent by Olya Okujava from Moscow. He tears up the letters he had prepared to send to her and writes a new, a reply letter. He informs that the evening was poor, no one came and he is ashamed. The issue of conscription into the army is also unclear. He writes that he will arrive in Moscow soon. He feels very bad in Kutaisi and is partying all the time.

Source: MGL, 24551-34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39.

Dating: We date according to the date of the evening and the dates printed on the postmark in Kutaisi.

1916

December 25-28

He writes a holiday card wishing Merry Christmas and Epiphany to Olya Okujava to be sent to Moscow.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39.

Dating: We date according to the date of the evening and the dates printed on the postmark in Kutaisi.

1916

December 28

He writes a letter to send to Olya Okujava in Moscow. He announces his decision that when he arrives in Moscow, they must live together. He plans to buy some clothes for his "queen" before he leaves. He dreams of being with her and having a child. He wonders if it is possible to enrol in

Shaniavsky University from January, without which he will not be granted the scholarship. He sends this letter to Moscow together with the two previously written letters.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 529.

1916

Until December 29

He receives Olya Okujava’s letter from Moscow to Kutaisi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, MGL, 24551-35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s December 29 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1916

December 29

He visits Olya Okujava’s parents to take Olya’s letter and Titsian’s photo. They give the letter, but they cannot find Titsian’s photo. On the spot, he learns that Olya’s brother - Mikheil and his wife Ekaterine Khalvashi have given birth to a child. He sees the newborn and congratulates the parents, but he cannot stay for long because the carriage is waiting for him. After leaving them, he describes the news and sends the letter to Olya.

Source: MGL, 24551-35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39.

Note: The matter concerns Givi Okujava, the son of Mikheil. In the letter, Ekaterine is referred to as “Katya”, Mary - as “Mania”, and Titsian as “Tite”.

Dating: We date according to the time indicated on the stamp in the Kutaisi post office.

1916

December

He lives in Kutaisi with the artist Theodore Chudetsky and meets Akaki Vasadze, who came to visit him and who is passionate about painting. Galaktion asks to make a sketch of him. The poet wears a black satin robe, a cape draped over his shoulders, and a black Belgian hat. Vasadze tries to draw him for twenty minutes, but he is convinced that drawing the infinitely moving face of the poet is beyond his abilities.

Source: MGL, 24551-37; Galaktion Tabidze’s December 15 letter to Olya Okujava; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38; A. Vasadze, With Life and Death, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 214;

For dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Olya Okujava, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-37.

Dating: From the letter written to Olya Okujava on December 15, 1916, it can be seen that at that time the poet lived with Theodore Chudetsky, but we do not know when he moved in with him. Therefore, we tentatively date it as December.

1916

December

He writes a poem “Four Seasons”, and the autograph is dated “Winter 1916”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 362.

1916

He writes a poem titled “The Ten Virgins”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №975; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 206.

Note: In the autograph, the original title of the poem was “From the Gospels”, which has been crossed out.

1916

He writes a poem “My heartfelt wish”.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is One - Encounters in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 346.

1916

Inspired by the Book written in Nuskhuri script, which was gifted to him by a monk, he begins writing the poem “The Book of Peace”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1435, p. 1-2.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Nodar Tabidze’s notes.

1916

End of year

He asks Konstantine Gamsakhurdia for assistance in arranging a position at the Kutaisi Noble Gymnasium. Gamsakhurdia intercedes with the gymnasium’s director, Petre Otskheli, and Silovan Khundadze. They are willing to admit Galaktion into the seventh grade without an exam, and Konstantine informs him of this, but Galaktion changes his mind.

Source: K. Gamsakhurdia, Our Galaktion, Mamukelashvili, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 421.

Dating: In the source, the fact is dated to 1916, but it is known from Konstantine Gamsakhurdia’s biography that he returned from Berlin only at the end of 1916.

1916 or later

He begins writing a four-act play titled “Mourning Seraphim”. According to the plan, the action is supposed to unfold according to the seasons, but he soon abandons the writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №536, p. 1-3.

Note: The titles “Wind,” “Legend,” “Angels and Children,” and “Blue Seraphim” are crossed out.

1916 or later

In the anthology “Changi” compiled by Mikheil Gachechiladze, under the section “Young Georgian Poets,” he reads the poems of Alexandre Abasheli and writes rhymes. He notes that in the three lines of “correcting mistakes,” ten mistakes have been made.

Source: MGL, t-241, anthology “Changi”, volume II, compiled by M. Gachechiladze, Tbilisi, 1916, p. 128, 553.

1916 or later

He reads Vladimir Nevsky’s poetry collection “Tbilisi” and writes a memory triggered by one of the poems. In the note in the book, it is mentioned that in 1915-1916, when Galaktion was conducting a census of the population, he was accompanied by a teacher named ZhorzhOlyani. He would search for marriageable women with dowries in every village. He carried a chest with a coat and a felt cape. He would go to see the woman with a matchmaker and several companions. The family would greet him grandly, and the groom would inspect the bride like a commodity. Upon departure, the matchmaker would inform the family that the groom had rejected the woman. Galaktion notes that this was terribly degrading commerce for the woman.

Source: MGL, t-361, “Тифлисъ”, сборникъ стихотворений Л. В. Невского, Tbilisi, 1885.

1916 or later

He begins writing a poem titled “Letters from Afar” (“All the splendour of this world has been in vain...”) but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №672.

Note: He attributes the name “Shalva” to the text. The fragment reveals a resemblance to the poem “Heart, what is happening to you?”.

After 1916

He writes a recollection about Tsisperkantselis: “Here, Ali Arsenishvili, in his sincere speech...”.

Source: MGL, d-629-210, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312-314; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

After 1916

He writes a poem “The Era of Galaktion” (“In Georgia today, every poet...”).

Source: MGL, a-1825, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 385; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

1917

January

1917

January or earlier

In his native village, he receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom. Abesalom warns that they have been accused of evading military service. He advises that staying at home is not safe and suggests moving in with a relative. Additionally, he instructs that if asked, he should say that both brothers were discharged from the military due to health reasons.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, GTDA, №1262; p. 1-3.

1917

Until January 1

He writes an untitled poem "Mother of God, Queen Holy Mary..."

Source: Autograph, MGL, №36; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 72.

For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, January 1, 1917, №1, p. 4-5.

Note: The poem was published under the titles "Azure or rose in sand" and "Mother of God!".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1917

January 1

In the New Year's issue of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, the poem "Mother of God!" is published under the facsimile "G. Tabidze".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, January 1, 1917, №1, p. 7.

1917

January 2

Titsian Tabidze writes to Valerian Gaprindashvili from Moscow, expressing interest in how Galaktion Tabidze's evening on December 23 in Kutaisi went, about which he read a review in the newspaper *Chveni Megobari*. The publication states that it was an interesting evening, but in his opinion, apart from the guitar romances, it was both provincial and unacceptable.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 70; For clarification of information: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 116.

1917

January 11

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes the beginning of Akaki Papava's article "Extracts of the Year". The author notes that Aleksandre Shanshiashvili, who was carried away by writing poems, had a very good student in lyric poetry. Galaktion Tabidze decently processed this direction of new poetry and gave it an original look. He is a very remarkable poet, and his delicate works are characterized by great sincerity, gentle music and charming foreign melodies.

Source: A. Papava, "Extracts of the Year", Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, January 11, 1917, №768, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Akaki Papava are referred to by the initials of their first names and their surnames, Sandro Shanshiashvili – by his surname.

1917

January 12

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes the end of Akaki Papava's article "Extracts of the Year". The author notes that the poetry of Siko Pashalishvili, like the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze, is characterized by musical, powerful tones and mysterious feelings.

Source: A. Papava, "Extracts of the Year", Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, January 12, 1917, №769, p. 2.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Akaki Papava and Siko Pashalishvili are referred to by the initials of their names and their surnames.

1917

After January 17

Olya Okujava writes a preface for Galaktion's poetry Book in a literary-essay style in Russian.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447-449.

Dating: The preface is discussed in Galaktion's letter dated January 17, 1917.

1917

January 24

In the newspaper *Kutaiskiye Vesti*, under the section "Pages of Georgian Literature," Galaktion's poem "Godmother!" is published in a Russian translation by Arkadi Belovolenko, titled "The Poet's Confession".

Source: Newspaper Kutaiskiye Vesti, January 24, 1916, №426, p. 3; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, 209-211.

1917

Until January 29

He meets Igor Severyanin upon his arrival in Kutaisi, who makes a good impression on him.

Source: MGL, 24551-42; Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Olya Okujava, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's January 29 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1917

Until January 29

He unexpectedly encounters Olya's mother, Elizabeth Peremusheva-Okujava, who is very upset and scolds him for not writing letters to Olya.

Source: MGL, 24551-42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's January 29 letter to Olya Okujava allows us to determine the timeframe.

1917

January 29

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava from Kutaisi to Moscow. He informs that he is going to publish the Russian translations of his poems as a book, and therefore Olya should write an introductory letter to him before that. He promises to notify the date of his departure to Moscow by telegram.

Source: MGL, 24551-42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40.

Dating: We date according to the date of the postmark of the letter.

1917

January 29

He sends another letter to Olya Okujava from Kutaisi to Moscow. He informs that his work is very messy, he is bored with everything, he could not do anything in terms of enlisting in the army, he did not even show up. According to him, he doesn't do anything because he doesn't even know if it is worth sacrificing himself for Georgians. He promises that if he solves the issue of the army, he will arrive in Moscow in triumph. He expresses his happiness about her finding a job and asks her to take care of herself.

Source: MGL, 24551-40; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40.

Dating: We date according to the date of the postmark of the letter.

1917

January

He attends the performance of Tbilisi actors in the Kutaisi theatre and notices that the prompter Beglar Akhospireli, who always dictated to the actors very loud and deserved the anger of the audience, this time dictates in such a weak voice that the participants of the performance can hardly hear him. Galaktion thinks that Beglar has lost his voice from hunger and, despite not knowing him personally, decides to invite him to dinner after the performance. At 12'clock at night, they go from the theatre to the restaurant, where they order the best wine, cold drinks, ghomi, sulguni and barbecue. Beglar tells him that he also wanted to meet Galaktion, but because he was sometimes in Tbilisi, sometimes in Petrograd, Moscow and Kiev, he could not fulfil his wish. Since they started to talk about travelling, Beglar recites his own poem about a lost friend who wandered without a trace. After the feast, the tipsy come to a disagreement with the policeman, whose epaulet Beglar pulls off. Galaktion and his guest continue on their way, but when they pass by the police station, suddenly that policeman appears again from somewhere, arrests both of them and makes them spend the night in prison. In the morning, the same policeman draws up a protocol to present to the governor and temporarily releases the detainees. In the department of Gubernia, the protocol falls into the hands of someone Dadiani, who knows Galaktion from afar and does not want to arrest him. Instead of presenting this protocol to the governor, he hides it under a pile of papers to delay the matter. A week and a half later, the policeman informs the governor himself that such a report should be presented to him, and Dadiani is forced to reveal the hidden document. Galaktion and Beglar Akhospirelli are sentenced to prison, but Dadiani warns Galaktion in time that they will visit him at the apartment. That's why he moves in with his friend, the artist Theodore Chudetsky, and avoids going out into the street. Akhospireli is also hiding.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-150, 21-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292-294; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 392.

Note: Beglar Aghaiani is referred to by the pseudonym "Akhospireli".

February

1917

February 27

He meets Olya Okujava's father, Stephan Okujava, and they greet each other warmly.

Source: MGL, 24551-41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40-41.

Dating: We date according to the postmark date of the postcard.

Note: Stepane Okujava is referred to as Olya's "papa".

1917

February 27

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava from Kutaisi to Moscow. He informs that he cannot come to Moscow yet, because things are going badly in Kutaisi. He is going to publish a Book and asks her to send manuscripts as soon as she receives the letter.

Source: MGL, 24551-41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, 2008, p. 40-41.

Dating: We date according to the postmark date of the postcard.

1917

Until February 25

He lives in Kutaisi, together with the artist Teodor Chudetsky, in the house of Paolo Iashvili's father – Jibo Iashvili, and for inspiration there is a stone ornament on his desk taken from the ruins of the Bagrat temple. He is in a bad financial condition. If he earns money, he spends time in restaurants, and the next day he is in nightmares and complete hopelessness. He does not work, he has no connection with his family, because they have nothing and cannot help him in any way. Things are also going badly in the editorial offices.

Source: G. Tabidze, "One February Day in Kutaisi", G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 216-217; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 23.

Dating: The record indicates that this occurred before the February Revolution.

1917

February 25

With the onset of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia, there is unrest in Kutaisi as well, and the police chief, Lavrenti Makharadze, who was supposed to arrest Galaktion, is himself detained.

Source: G. Tabidze, "One February Day in Kutaisi", G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 216-217.

Dating: The record indicates that this occurred on the day of the February Revolution.

1917

After February 25

He sends a letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, from Kutaisi. He apologizes for not being able to come to the village, because great things do not allow him to leave Kutaisi. He advises to be strong and cheerful, because the whole country is happy with freedom.

Source: MGL, 24551-4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 492.

Dating: The letter is undated, but based on its mood, it must have been written after the February 25, 1917 revolution.

1917

February 26

He meets Olya Okujava's father, Stepane Okujava, in the street, and they have a warm conversation.

Source: **Source:** MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

Dating: From the letter sent to Olya Okujava on February 27, 1917, it is evident that this encounter took place the day before.

Note: Stepane Okujava is referred to with the Russian word "Papa".

1917

February 27

He sends a letter from Kutaisi to Olya Okujava in Moscow, stating that he is currently unable to travel to Moscow because things are not going well. He might need to publish a Book and may require sending the manuscripts left in Moscow. If that happens, he will inform her.

Source: **Source:** MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, h-24551/41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1917

Until February 28

Olya Okujava writes in her diary that she is searching for a fairy tale in life, but Galaktion cannot provide it. She is astonished at how a poet can be so naturally coarse, with letters that resemble a merchant's correspondence.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 439.

Dating: The diary entry is made before the entry dated February 28.

1917

February 28

In her diary, Olya Okujava, who is in Moscow, describes her enthusiastic participation with the revolutionaries. She recounts how she addressed the officers who joined the rebels with the Georgian words "Shen genatsvale" (Bless you), which she usually reserves only for her beloved, Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440-441.

March

1917

March 1

Romanoz Pantskhava sends a letter to Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that during the New Year, Galaktion told him there were rumours about his possible conscription into the army. He expresses his relief that this turned out to be untrue and adds that he will gladly pass Abesalom's stories on to the editorial board.

Source: Romanoz Pantskhava's letter to Abesalom Tabidze, GTDA, №1645, p. 1-2.

1917

March 13

He is in Kutaisi and is writing the poem "Flags, Quickly!".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3060; №6865; №6876; №6877; №7388; №6637-6638; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 18.

1917

March 14 or later

He paints a priest preaching the Gospel of Matthew, a priest with the inscription "Nikolai Nikolaevich" written in Russian over his heart.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 1; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 208-209.

Note: Nikolai Nikolaevich presumably refers to Nikolai Nikolaevich Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1915 to 1917.

1917

March 14 or later

In his notebook, he writes down the first stanza of Mikhail Lermontov's poem "I Wander Out Alone on the Road," in which the lyrical hero walks alone on a mist-shrouded rocky road. The night is silent, the desert listens to God, and the stars converse with one another.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 14 or later

In his notebook, he makes a graphic sketch of a man's full-face portrait and inscribes the name Arkady Belovolenko.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33; Information for dating and clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 14 or later

In his notebook, he writes from memory lines from Alexei Tolstoy's poem "John of Damascus" – "While I sleep in eternal slumber, my love does not die" — and mistakenly attributes them to Lermontov.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 14 or later

He sketches a man wearing a cap in profile twice.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 3, 4; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 14 or later

He sketches a square with a fence, a bench, and a tree, behind which the dome of a church is visible.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 5; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 14 or later

In his notebook, he writes in Russian that flowers should not be carried by someone who does not love them. Nearby, he sketches the face of a bearded man with large ears wearing a cap.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

March 19

Under the initiative of Galaktion Tabidze, an artists' meeting is convened in Kutaisi, where there is an artists' society, and the board of this society sends a greeting telegram to the temporary committee of the Russian State Council, which declared itself the governing body of the Russian Empire.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, March 26, 1917, №13, p. 16; Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, №827, p. 3.

1917

March 21

The newspaper *Chveni Megobari* publishes information that a meeting of Georgian artists was held in Kutaisi, in the Bank of Nobility, regarding what attitude artists should have to the new situation and how desirable it is to establish a community of Georgian artists. The organization bureau of the society was elected - Nino Chkheidze, Akaki Paghava, Jaju Jorjikia, Galaktion Tabidze, Kote Potsverashvili and Grigol Meskhi.

Source: Newspaper *Chveni Megobari*, March 21, 1917, №307, p. 4.

Note: Akaki Paghava, Jaju Jorjikia, Galaktion Tabidze, Kote Potsverashvili and Grigol Meskhi are mentioned in the source by the initials of their names and their surnames.

1917

March 23

The poem “Flags Quickly!” is published in the newly established newspaper *Sotsial-Demokrati* under the signature “Galaktion”.

Source: Newspaper *Sotsial-Demokrati*, March 23, 1917, №1, p. 3.

1917

March 24

He writes a poem “Nikoloz II”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 7388; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 19.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled: (“He was drunk with the sorrow of people”) and with the titles: “He was drunk with the sorrow of people” and “The royalty was overthrown”.

1917

March 25

The poem “Nikoloz II (Sonnet)” is published in the newspaper *Sotsial-Demokrati* under the signature “Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Newspaper *Sotsial-Demokrati*, March 24, 1917, №3, p. 3.

1917

March 25

It’s Annunciation Day, and Olya Okujava is in Moscow, suffering from a cough and visiting a doctor, but the latter is not available. She feels lonely and eagerly awaits a letter from Galaktion or his arrival, but in vain. The streets of Moscow are filled with people celebrating the holidays. Olya goes into a movie theatre where the film “Lower the Curtain” is playing. She compares the young violinist in the film to Galaktion and empathizes with him.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 444-445; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 640.

Note: The film’s title is “Давайте занавес.”

1917

March 26

Olya Okujava learns from Titsian Tabidze that Galaktion is in Kutaisi and becomes very upset that he is not responding to her letters. In her diary, she hypothetically threatens him, saying that she will become an actress, play roles exceptionally well, and make him and others like him cry, laugh, and feel remorse as she pleases, taking revenge in this way. She accuses him of thinking only about his own affairs and calls him a careerist.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 640.

1917

March

From Kutaisi, he writes a letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. He asks for forgiveness for the delay in his visit. He explains that he has significant matters to attend to in Kutaisi and will come as soon as he has the opportunity. He writes that the entire country is rejoicing in freedom and that his mother should also be happy.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7-8.

April

1917

After April 5

In his notebook, he writes that Gigla Mebuke and Nikolo Mitsishvili collaborate with the newspaper *Shroma*, 'Irdi' publishes articles in the newspaper *Samshoblo*, and Arkady Belovolenko collaborates with the Russian newspaper *Kutaiskie Vesti*.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 34; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

Note: Nikolo Mitsishvili is referred to in the source by his real name and surname, Nik. Sirbiladze. It is unknown who wrote articles in the newspaper *Samshoblo* under the pseudonym 'Irdi'. Arkady Belovolenko is mentioned by his initials.

1917

After April 5

In his notebook, he writes the names of periodicals published in Kutaisi: *Sotsial-Demokrati*, *Chveni Megobari*, *Samshoblo*, *Shroma*, *Khma Kartveli Kalisa*, *Golos Soldata*, *Pravdivoye Slovo*, the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, and a list of institutions that existed at the time: *Workers' Council*, *Executive Committee*, *Artists' Bureau*, *Soldiers' Council*.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 34; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

Note: The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* is referred to in the source as *Tskhovreba*.

1917

After April 5

He works on a poem titled "Sleeping Chaos".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 35; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

Note: The poem is a variant of the poem "The Miracle," which was first published in 1919 in the collection "Grâne aux fleurs artistiques" ("The Skull with Artistic Flowers").

1917

Until April 27

Photographer Davit Mkheidze takes his photo leaning on the table with his elbow.

Source: Нацашвили С., Редкий снимок поэта, Вечерний Тбилиси, 1973, 17 авг. №192, p. 3.

Dating: The photo was likely taken before Galaktion's departure to Russia and his subsequent relocation to Tbilisi.

1917

Until April 27

He departs from Kutaisi to Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to mother, Makrine Adeishvili, N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 430.

Dating: From the letter sent to Makrine Adeishvili on April 30, 1917, it appears that he had been in Elizavetpol for the third day.

1917

April 28

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes an announcement that on May 1, a new Georgian socio-political and literary Social-Democratic newspaper *Alioni* will be launched, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate alongside other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, April 28, 1917, №852, p. 1.

Note: The source presents a list of authors: "S. Abasheli, V. Burjanadze, D. Turdospireli, D. Likheli, V. Rukhadze, G. Tabidze, L. Kiacheli, K. Kavtaradze, P. Kavtaradze, N. Kartsivadze, G. Kuchishvili, Sh. Sharashidze (Taguna), Kr. Sharashidze, N. Chkhikvadze, S. Tchanturishvili, I. Japaridze, I. Kheladze, and others".

1917

Until April 29

He writes a list of periodicals and individuals to whom he plans to send letters before departing for Moscow. These include the editorial offices of the newspapers *Sotsial-Demokrati*, *Ertoba*, *Chveni Kvekana*, *Alioni*, and the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, as well as private individuals: Khariton Vardoshvili, Grigol Uratadze, Makrine Adeishvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Theodore Chudetsky, Kote Makashvili, and Ioseb Kakabadze.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 36; Information for dating and clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

Note: Khariton Vardoshvili, Grigol Uratadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Theodore Chudetsky, Kote Makashvili, and Ioseb Kakabadze are mentioned in the source by the initials of the first names and their surnames, while Makrine Adeishvili is referred to as "my mother".

1917

Until April 29

He writes an action plan and a list of items to purchase. He notes that he needs to find housing and send letters. He plans to visit the bathhouse and wants to buy shaving supplies, a shirt, several collars and cuffs, notebooks, a Book of epithets, several ties, shoes, galoshes, business cards, and a dining subscription.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 36; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

Until April 29

He drafts a telegram addressed to Olya Okujava, informing her that he is well, sending kisses, and requesting that nothing be sent in the name of Gaprindashvili.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 36; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

Until April 29

He writes in the notebook that when a Toastmaster is selected, the latter is notified one week in advance.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 36; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

Until April 29

In his notebook, he writes that when Edgar Poe was dying, a cat warmed his heart along with an old raincoat, while Verlaine died in an old hotel.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 36; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

Until April 29

In his notebook, he writes down details about the final days in the lives of Edgar Poe, Paul Verlaine, and Karl Marx.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 37; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 207-208.

1917

April 29

He participates in the evening dedicated to the 35th anniversary of Valerian Gunia's theatrical career.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, 1917 №849.

1917

End of April – Beginning of May

In his notebook, he sketches various abstract drawings and portraits.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-4, p. 10, 14, 15; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, 207-208.

1917

End of April – Beginning of May

He sends a letter to his mother – Makrine Adeishvili, from Elizavetpol, current Ganja. He informs that he left Kutaisi for a long time, but he got sick on the way and could not travel by train. It is the third day, he is in Elizavetpol and is going to leave for Moscow at night. There is great news in Moscow and he is very happy to go there. He promises that soon he will shake the whole earth with the thunder and destroy his enemies, because he is not a flippant man.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", p. 430.

1917

End of April – Beginning of May

While traveling by train toward Moscow, he sees numerous soldiers. The Cossacks apologize to the other soldiers for their participation in suppressing the 1905 uprising. The soldiers wear red insignias on their chests. There is a palpable sense of shared enthusiasm and mutual trust.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №461, p. 1.

1917

End of April – Beginning of May

He begins drafting a petition addressed to the Supervisory Committee and Board of the Kutaisi Nobility Land Bank, requesting a scholarship to support his journey to Moscow.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №461, p. 3.

Note: The purpose of the petition is not evident from the note, but in 1916-1917, Galaktion attempted to obtain funding from banks for his studies in Moscow.

May

1917

Until May

He begins writing an essay about Italian painters. Initially, he discusses Luigi Gali, a less-known 19th-century painter and a student of Karl Bryullov, whose two paintings were sold at the time for 18,000 francs.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №579, p. 1.

Dating: The poem written on the same page mentions the newspaper *Samshoblo*, which was published until May 1917.

1917

Until May

He writes a satirical poem titled "In Winter, Mud Never Leaves Our City...".

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №579, p. 1.

Dating: The poem mentions the newspaper *Samshoblo*, which was published until May 1917.

1917

Until May

He is writing a play featuring characters such as Ivane, his daughter Keto, a doorkeeper, and others.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №579, p. 2.

Dating: The poem written on the same page mentions the newspaper *Samshoblo*, which was published until May 1917.

1917

May 1

Under the editorial direction of Pavle Sakvarelidze, the new Georgian political and literary, social-democratic newspaper *Alioni* is published, featuring contributions from Sandro Abasheli, Varlam Burjanadze, Davit Turdospireli, Galaktion Tabidze, Leo Kiacheli, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Alioni*, May 01, 1917, №1, p. 1.

Note: The list of participating authors in the source includes: S. Abasheli, V. Burjanadze, D. Turdospireli, D. Likheli, V. Rukhadze, P. Rushaveli, Il. Rukhadze, N. Sakareli, G. Tabidze, L. Kiacheli, K. Kavtaradze, P. Kavtaradze, N. Kartsivadze, G. Kuchishvili, Sh. Sharashidze (Taguna), Kr. Sharashidze, N. Chkhikvadze, S. Chanturishvili, I. Japaridze, I. Kheladze, P. Ingorokva, M. Mgaloblishvili, D. Sharashidze, Sevdiani, Ap. Tsuladze, V. Malakiashvili, T. Ianeli, Alburioni, and others.

1917

After May 5

He writes an article in Russian titled “Akaki Tsereteli – The Great Georgian Poet”. The article presents Akaki’s personal and literary portrait. Galaktion emphasizes that Akaki was a truly national poet, surrounded by immense popular love throughout his life. He created a new literary language and, together with his like-minded peers – Ilia Chavchavadze, Giorgi Tsereteli, and others – played a significant role in the national liberation movement.

Source: MGL, d-643, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136-137; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 603.

1917

May 10

Titsian Tabidze writes to Elene Bakradze that Galaktion Tabidze has arrived in Moscow and, as always, is telling bad news about Georgia.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 77.

1917

May 11

He attends a meeting organized by Maxim Gorky in the hall of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, where he supports the creation of a free association for the development and dissemination of positive sciences. At this event, Galaktion meets Maxim Gorky for the first time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 132; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-297; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 650.

1917

May 20

A literary evening is held for the benefit of the Professional Union of Printing Workers, at which Varlam Khurodze gives a lecture on Georgian literature and places puts Noe Zomleteli, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chhikvadze, Galaktion Tabidze and others in the first line, and Sandro Shanshiashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili and futurists in the second line.

Source: G. Bukistsikheli, newspaper *Alioni*, May 28, №3, p. 3.

Note: Varlam Khurodze, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvishvili and Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first names and their surnames, Sandro Shanshiashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili - with their surnames, "Bukistsikheli" – with the pseudonym.

1917

May 25

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes the announcement that in a short time the periodical artistic and literary magazine *Amirani* will be published in Tbilisi, and Galaktion Tabidze will be among the specially invited writers.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, May 25, 1917, №871, p. 2; May 31, №876, p. 2

Note: The source presents a list of authors: editors - Kote Makashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Kotsia Abashipireli. The following writers and artists are invited: S. Abasheli, K. Abashipireli, I. Grishashvili Special invitations will be sent to: A. Shanshiashvili, G. and T. Tabidze, Niko Lortkipanidze, and others".

1917

May or later

On the back of a postcard depicting Vicente de Paredes' painting "Byron and Shelley on Lake Geneva", he writes "Impromptu" ("Two seas met each other...") dedicated to Olya Okujava ("To OI-OI").

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 4035; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 21; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 455.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("Two seas met each other...") and titled "Two seas met each other".

1917

May or later

He visits Elene Kartvelishvili-Bakradze with Irakli Amirejibi, until midnight they sip cognac imported from Tbilisi, reminisce about the past and read poems. Then they say goodbye to the young, lively and educated housewife and go home. On the way, they stop at the Gogol monument and stare for a long time, because they both like it. At that time, a shot was heard from somewhere. **Source:** MGL, d-208, p. 23, 24. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335. For noting: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 168-170.

June

1917

June 8

Olya Okujava writes in her diary that she and Galaktion feel a sense of duty toward each other, which is why they are together.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

Note: Galaktion’s name is not mentioned, but at this time, both he and Olya Okujava are in Moscow.

1917

After June 8

He recalls and writes down in his notebook the first written responses to his work. Mentioned are Ivane Gomarteli’s review of the poet’s first Book and the articles: Akaki Papava’s “Galaktion Tabidze’s Poems”, Ivane Kipiani’s “G. Tabidze’s Poems”, and Giorgi Chumburidze’s “Symbolism of Recent Years”. Galaktion notes that Akaki Papava considered his poems to be “a true expression of modernity”, while Ivane Kipiani largely echoed Ivane Gomarteli’s views, adding only that Galaktion had gone further than Nikoloz Baratashvili in his pessimism.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443.

Dating: The entry was made in Olya Okujava’s writings after the June 8, 1917 entry.

1917

June 17

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli* publishes an announcement that the Council of the Georgian Literary Writing Society and the Special Commission of Writers are inviting a congress of the Georgian Literary Writing Society in Tbilisi on Sunday, July 9. The bureau calls on the participants, including Galaktion Tabidze, to get invitations to attend the congress.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Purtseli*, June 17, 1917, №891, p. 4.

Note: The poet is not in Georgia at this time.

1917

June 18

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a statement that on Sunday, July 9, at 12 o’clock in the hall of the new club, a meeting of Georgian writers will be held, and on behalf of the Council of the Georgian Literary Writing Society and the Special Commission of Writers, it asks the invited

persons to pick up the invitations to attend the meeting on time. Galaktion Tabidze is also named in the list of invitees.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, June 18, 1917, №131, p. 4.

Note: “June 9” instead of “July 9” is written in the announcement, but the congress would not have published June 9 invitation on June 18, and this year “July 9” falls on a Sunday. Galaktion Tabidze could not participate in this congress because he was in Moscow and probably did not know about it.

1917

June 18

A free library-reading room named after Galaktion Tabidze is opened in Chkvishi.

Source: Ivane Tabidze’s letter to Galaktion Tabidze, MGL, 24551/445-a, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252.

Dating: Ivane Tabidze’s letter sent to Galaktion Tabidze on June 19 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1917

After June 19

He receives a letter from his fellow villager, Ivane Tabidze. The letter mentions that on June 18, a free library-reading room was opened in their village, and everyone wished to name it after Galaktion. Ivane expresses regret that they could not inform him in advance. He writes that the reading room will operate independently, but the Society for the Spreading of Literacy Among Georgians has promised to provide support.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-445-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253.

1917

June 21

He is in Moscow and at 10 o’clock in the evening he writes a poem with the title “Heart”, then crosses out the title and writes “Preludes”. Finally, he crosses it out as well and titles it “Swans, Roses”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №021371-41; №196; №1098; №5391; №6151; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 59.

Note: The poem can also be found in other editions without a title (“A distant woman’s enchantment...”) and with the titles: “She will come... but when?” and “Marie Antoinette”.

1917

Until July 11

He receives a letter sent by his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and brother – Abesalom Tabidze – from Chkvishi to Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter to Makrine Adeishvili and Abesalom Tabidze, N. Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 432.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's July 11 letter to Makrine Adeishvili and Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1917

July 11

He sends a letter from Moscow to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and brother – Abesalom Tabidze in Chkvishi. He informs that he is very well, he won't be able to participate in public life until November, because he is preparing the second Book and correcting his writings all day and night. He thinks that no one will dislike the content of the book, even though there will be few poems. He plans to publish the Book by January, even if it costs him his life, but he is keeping it a secret for now. He knows that everything will be resolved with the second book. He thinks that he won't be able to write such a Book again, but if they don't appreciate it, he won't be too upset about it either, the most important thing for him is to pay his debt to art.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 432.

1917

Until July 28

He has prepared many interesting historical studies and letters on art – sculpture, poetry, etc. In the museums of Moscow, he finds many materials to cover the past of Georgia. He reads many books that no one has used yet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 432-433.

Dating: The July 28 letter of Galaktion Tabidze to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and brother - Abesalom Tabidze – allows us to determine the timeframe.

1917

Until July 28

Ivane Tabidze sends a letter to Galaktion's family to be sent to Galaktion, informing the poet that they could not get in touch with him and therefore they opened the reading room named after him without his consent. The Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians has also pledged its support to this reading room. He asks for approval and support, as it is the decision of the people that the reading room should bear the name of Galaktion.

Source: MGL, 24551/445-a, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252.

Dating: The letter reaches us without an envelope and the information conveyed in it is discussed in the July 28 letter sent by Galaktion to his family.

1917

July 28

He sends a letter from Moscow to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, and brother – Abesalom Tabidze. He apologizes that the letter is late, but it is not his fault, Moscow was in a fire of excitement and now has calmed down in anticipation of a terrible fate. He hopes that his Book will be published. He has material for many interesting letters and historical researches. He asks

not to tell anyone about this, because he does not want anyone to know his intentions. It takes time to arrange everything and he will not be able to arrive in Georgia until June next year. By September, he plans to study French, German and English at university, but everything depends on how his second Book of poems is received. He informs that he learned about the opening of the reading room named after him from their letters and from the four Georgian newspapers that he receives: *Sotsial-Democrati*, *Ertoba*, *Alioni*, and *Chveni Kvekana*. He asks them not to embarrass him and not to close the reading room due to lack of funds, because they will not name the reading room after him for the second and third time. He wonders where Titsian Tabidze is and what he is doing, whom he is eagerly waiting for in Moscow.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 432-433.

Note: Titsian Tabidze is mentioned in the source by the name - Tite.

August

1917

August 20

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the melodrama "The gravedigger" written by Isak Khinveli based on the poem by Galaktion Tabidze in three live pictures.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, August 20, 1917, №33, p. 9-13.

Note: Isak Khinveli is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname.

September

October

1917

Until October 28

In Moscow, Olya Okujava makes a note in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook that she once visited him in Kutaisi. Blue curtains hung on the windows of the spacious room. Books were scattered on the writing table, with poems by Persian, French, Greek, Georgian, and other poets. There was a pen with an inkpot and a thick, green-covered notebook with newly written fantastic poems in Georgian.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 23, 24; For noting: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 205-206.

Dating: We date this entry based on the next dated entry in the diary.

Note: It is possible that this text was intended for the preface of a collection of Galaktion's poems translated into Russian, which Olya was writing.

1917

Until October 28

He begins to write a novel titled *Eva*. The story takes place in Kutaisi. Near the ruins of Bagrati Cathedral, students from the Kutaisi Women's Gymnasium meet an elderly teacher who urges them never to forget their long-suffering homeland. He tells them that they don't truly know what it means to love their country, as this feeling has been taken from them. The teacher laments that his students are not prepared for the future. A young woman disagrees with him, quoting

Akaki Tsereteli's poem that the teacher himself had taught them: "I will fight against the world, lion-hearted... What will it give me, or what will it take, that my heart should break over it?" However, she is deeply troubled that she cannot speak Georgian fluently and cannot fully express herself in the language. The teacher curses those who have extinguished the fire in the youth's eyes. The text reflects on how the government stifles the talented youth and blocks access to education. All opportunities, it argues, are open only to renegades.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 21-23.

Dating: We date the novel based on the next dated entry in the diary.

Note: The novel is unfinished, but later Galaktion uses this theme in his poem "*Evening*".

1917

October 28-29

He writes an untitled poem in Russian "Привет тебе мой давний гений" ("Greetings, my old genius").

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 24.

Dating: The entry is dated October 28 and 29.

1917

October 29 or later

In the notebook, he writes the unfinished line from the Siberian poet Dmitri Davidov's poem, which has been turned into a song: "Славное море, священный...", the title of the *Marseillaise*, and revolutionary calls heard from groups of people.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 24.

Dating: We date this entry based on the previous dated entry in the diary.

1917

After October 29

In the notebook, he writes excerpts from the stenographic notes of Rudolf Steiner's lecture "*Basics of the Arts*", delivered on October 23, 1909, along with Olya Okujava.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 8-12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 26-30.

Dating: We date this entry based on the previous dated entry in the diary.

1917

After October 29

In the notebook, he makes a note about Charles Baudelaire's funeral. The note states that Baudelaire died in the autumn. His body was laid to rest at the Mont-Parnasse Cemetery, in a grave that seemed to mirror the poet's life, which was as filled with melancholy as the autumn

sky filled with sorrowful clouds. The burial was attended by two or three friends, a few relatives, and members of the press.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 31.

Dating: We date this entry based on the previous dated entry in the diary.

1917

After October 29

He writes the first stanza of the untitled poem "I wonder where such beauty grows" but does not complete it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 31.

Dating: We date this entry based on the previous dated entry in the diary.

1917

After October 29

He begins to work on a play with a fairy-tale plot and characters who are fairies, but he does not continue the work.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 19, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 31, 32.

Dating: We date this entry based on the previous dated entry in the diary.

November

1917

November 28

Galaktion's grand evening is held at the Kutaisi Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Chemo Kvekana*, 1917, №117; Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1917, №849; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 134.

1917

November

He writes a poem "A few days in Petrograd".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 151; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 435.

December

1917

He writes a poem "Statue of a woman".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 20; For dating: Magazine *Mziuri Sakartvelo*, 1920, №1, p. 13.

1918

January

1918

January 25

He begins his studies at the first five-month directing courses of the League of Amateur Actors in Moscow.

Source: The diploma of the first directing course of the League of Theatre Enthusiasts; MGL, №021373-2-h., p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 646.

1918

From January

There is terrible poverty in Russia, and it is difficult to make ends meet. In order to earn a living, Galaktion Tabidze works in the commission tasked with censusing the population of Moscow, and the extreme poverty of local residents makes a strong impression on him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, №337-5-d; AE, XIX, p. 101.

Note: In 1918, the All-Russian Industrial and Demographic-Professional Census was conducted in the Moscow Governorate, as well as in the entire Russian Federation, which ended on August 31.

1918

From January

He writes a poem “How the bells fought against the bells” under the impression of the misery seen in different districts of Moscow during the population census.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 114; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 435.

February

1918

February 27

He attends the election of the King of Poets in the Great Hall of the Moscow Polytechnic Museum and congratulates Igor Severyanin, the winner of the competition.

Source: N. Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 561.

Annotation of persons: Igor Severyanin (1887-1941) - Russian poet of the “Silver Age”.

1918

January-February

He writes a poem “The winter gardens are covered with whiteness”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6553; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 77.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The winter gardens are covered with snow”.

Dating: As the title of the poem in this autograph is “The winter gardens of the Palace are covered with whiteness”, it must have been written during the poet’s stay in St. Petersburg, that is, in January-February 1918.

1918

January-February

He writes an untitled poem in the country house in Tsarskoe Selo near St. Petersburg (“A sleigh is dashing in the snow...”). As the title, he first writes a phrase: “Meeting the wind in the deaf distance”, then the word “In the snow”, but crosses it out the latter.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №312; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 22; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 448.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Etching”.

1918

January-February

On the blank spaces of advertising leaflets from a commercial house in Petersburg, he writes 322 rhymed lines.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №575, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 627.

1918

February

The magazine *Aisi* organizes the “Rhymes Tournament”, in which the poems of 15 Georgian poets participate and publishes distinguished, author’s rhymes. Rhymes are selected from Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “Asoebi – Sasoebit” and “Silashi Vardi – Silazhvarde”.

Source: Magazine *Aisi*, February 1918, №1, p. 14.

Note: The following poets participated in the rhymes tournament: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Gvetadze Razhden, I. Grishashvili, Dariani Elene, Iashvili Paolo, Karmeli Shalva, Leonidze G., Lado Matchavariani, Megrelishvili G., Nadiradze Kollau, Robakidze Grigol, Tabidze Galaktion, Tabidze Tite, Tsetskhladze Grigol, Japaridze Leli”. The editor of the magazine was Lado Matchavariani, and the rhymes were selected from Galaktion’s poems “Art” and “Azure or a rose in sand”.

March

1918

March 7

At dusk, he paints a flower vase in water-colour in a twelve-page notebook with Olya Okujava. Underneath, they write in Russian that the artists are Oli and Galli and indicate the time.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 50; Olya Okujava’s diary, 24, p. 4.

1918

After March 31

He writes a poem “A broken off balcony”, which is an echo of the occupation of Batumi by the Ottomans.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 108; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 436.

April

1918

After April 17

The monthly Russian-language magazine of art and literature *Ars* publishes Grigol Robakidze's article "Georgian Modernism", in which it is mentioned that in 1915, young beginner poets: Paolo Iashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili and Leli Japaridze revitalized Kutaisi by establishing a new literary movement. He writes that their support pillar became "the modernist style of experiencing life in the realization of the artistic word". Robakidze notes that Galaktion Tabidze left this group of modernists later, but he left the group and not symbolism, because his separation from symbolism is impossible without "creative suicide". The article states that "Blue Horses" is one of the great poems in Georgian poetry, completely symbolic. According to the critic, this poem is influenced by the famous Russian Symbolist - Konstantine Balmont but is in no way inferior to him.

Source: Гр. Робакидзе, Грузинский модернизм, magazine *ARS*, 1918, №1, p. 46-51.

Note: The matter concerns Balmont's poem "Созвучия".

Dating: The magazine's timeline ends on April 17.

1918

April

He writes a poem "Your smile (excerpt from the album)".

Source: Magazine *Ligeia*, 1918, №а, p. 1.

June

1918

Until June 1

In a notebook, he drafts an invitation card in Russian for attending a Georgian evening performance organized by Galaktion Tabidze at the hall of the Georgian Society in Moscow on Saturday, June 1.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33.

Dating: The perpetual calendar allows us to determine that June 1 was a Saturday in 1918.

1918

Until June 1

He is preparing a Georgian evening performance at the hall of the Georgian Society in Moscow.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-3, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33.

Dating: The perpetual calendar allows us to determine that June 1 was a Saturday in 1918.

1918

Until June 1

He paints a fox sitting on the upper step of a staircase, turned sideways, and writes in Georgian beside it: “Tite Tabidze”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-3, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 33.

Dating: The perpetual calendar allows us to determine that June 1 was a Saturday in 1918.

1918

Until June 14

He lives in the Georgian community of Moscow, in the 18th apartment of 29 Povarskaya Street.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1256, p. 1-2 r.v; N. Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 486-487; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 270.

1918

Until June 14

The postal connection between Georgia and Russia is interrupted. Galaktion, who is in Moscow, looks at the newspapers every day to at least find out what is happening in his homeland, but the information is very little, and even what is there does not seem to him to be reliable. He is especially worried about whether the enemy has reached his village or whether his brother Abesalom has been drafted into the army.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1256, p. 1-2 r.v;

Dating: The letter sent by Galaktion Tabidze to his mother on June 14, 1918, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1918

Until June 14

While in Moscow, he works in the Commissariat of Justice and, despite the high costs, he earns enough for a living.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1256,1-2 r.v;

Dating: The letter sent by Galaktion Tabidze to his mother on June 14, 1918, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1918

Until June 14

Being in Moscow he hears about the victory of the Ottomans and is afraid of the invasion of the Turks in Georgia. If he leaves Russia due to political unrest, he may not reach home. That’s why he thinks to stay there for a few months and return to Georgia before autumn.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1-2r.v; MGL, № 337-5-d; AE, XIX, p. 101; N. Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 486-487.

Dating: The letter sent by Galaktion Tabidze to his mother on June 14, 1918, allows us to determine the timeframe.

1918

June 14

He sends a letter from Moscow to his mother – Makrine Adeishvili, in the village of Chkvishi, through his acquaintance. He writes that he has had a lot of trouble during his stay in Russia, but now he is fine. He knows that his mother and her relatives in Georgia will not be happy, but he hopes that they will get through all this peacefully. He writes that due to the political situation, he cannot send letters home and cannot receive news about the country or his family. About a thousand Georgians have come to Moscow, who sell alcohol, get rich and behave so unworthy that they embarrass others. He asks his mother to inform him about her and Abesalom by telegram as soon as she receives the letter. It is true that a telegram can also be late, but it is more reliable than a letter. He writes that “this storm will pass”, the situation will change, with the help of God and the family, everyone will survive and be happy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1256, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 271.

1918

June 25

He finishes the first five-month directing courses established by the League of Amateur Actors of Moscow and receives a certificate, stating the passing of the following subjects: directing, stage arrangement and architecture, history of behaviour and dress style, theory and practice of grime, history of theatre, history of artistic reading and diction, and organization of public theatres.

Source: The diploma of the first directing course of the League of Theatre Enthusiasts; MGL, №021373-2-h.

Note: His lecturers on the courses were: Nikoloz Aksagarsky, Yevgeny Kamzolkin, D.E. Garina-Vindgina, an actress of the People’s Theatre, Vladimir Filippov, actor O. V. Rakhmaninov and teacher Chetyrkina.

1918

June

In Moscow, he reads Niko Marr’s “History of Georgia”, published in Russian, and makes highlights throughout the text.

Source: MGL, t-637, “Къ Грузинскому Вопросу”, Проф. Н. Марръ, “История Грузии” (Культурно-исторический набросокъ), Saint-Petersburg, 1906.

Dating: According to the inscription in the book: “G. Tabidze, Moscow, 1918, June”.

July

1918

July 2

He participates in the “Literary Morning” organized by the Georgian Artistic-Literary Circle of Moscow at the “Grotesque” Theatre.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, 1968, p. 137.

1918

July 4

He goes to the opening of the Fifth Congress of All-Russian Soviets in the Great Theatre in Moscow in a terrible rain. There is such a torrent near the exhibition hall “Manezh” that Galaktion Tabidze takes off his shoes, hangs them on his back and continues walking in water up to his knees.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-626-1, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 250.

Dating: We date according to the opening time of the Fifth Congress.

1918

July 6

He goes to the Academic Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow to attend the session of the Fifth Congress of All-Russian Soviets, but the congress does not take place. The Left Socialist-Revolutionaries, in order to provoke a war with Germany, kill their ambassador to Russia, Count Wilhelm Mirbach. The leader of the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries, Maria Spiridonova, climbs on the chair and announces that they will all be arrested. She and her supporters sing revolutionary songs. The theatre is surrounded by five circles of Red Army men, but Galaktion passes freely.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-626-1, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 250.

Dating: We date according to the time of Wilhelm Mirbach’s murder.

1918

After July 6

Moscow society organizes a grand farewell evening, at which Vladimir Alexi-Meskhishvili delivers a speech.

Source: Autobiography 20, d-659-20; AE, XXIII, p. 459.

Dating: As far as we know, on July 6, 1918, Galaktion Tabidze was still in Moscow, and this evening was held before his departure, it must have happened after July 6.

1918

Until Mid-July

Together with Vladimir Alexi-Meskhishvili, he wants to publish a Georgian newspaper in Moscow, but the Armenian owner of the printing press, who is a member of the Dashnak Party, refuses on the pretext of not having a Georgian font.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-438. AE, XX, p. 130; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 24.

1918

Until Mid-July

In Moscow, at a cinema on Tverskaya Street, a beautiful unknown woman sits next to him. When the lights go down in the theatre, she grabs Galaktion’s hand and holds it for a long time. The poet imagines this woman as Théophile Gautier’s character Madeleine de Maupin, as Eve, or as the “Unknown Woman” in Alexander Blok’s poem. When he tells his cousin Titsian Tabidze about

the encounter, his cousin cools his romantic feelings with the comment that the woman might have been a prostitute.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431, 432; For dating: We date it based on the time spent in Moscow in 1918.

1918

Mid-July or later

He travels from Moscow to Odessa together with newly released Georgian prisoners on their way from Germany to Georgia.

Source: Autobiography 20, d-659-20; AE, XXIII, p. 459; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 436-437.

1918

Mid-July or later

The echelon in which Galaktion Tabidze is traveling from Moscow to Georgia with the newly freed Georgian prisoners faces terrible difficulties on the way, and at the station of the German-occupied city of Nezhin, they witness how Haydamaks shoot wounded partisans.

Source: Autobiography 21, d-659-21; AE, XXIII, p. 481; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 436-437.

1918

July 19

He returns to Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's archive, p. 4316; I. Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", 1968, p. 140.

1918

July 22 or earlier

He writes a poem "At the sea" ("On the sea I will cast a fateful net..."), dedicated to N. Chartoriavska and Zina daughter of Odoevsk. Then he changes the title and writes a new one – "A sailing ship".

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 4316; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 131; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 439.

Note: The poem can be found in various sources also without a title ("On the sea I will cast a fateful net...") and with the titles: "Ars Vivendi" and "The flag of poetry is waving there".

1918

July 22 or earlier

He sails from Odessa to Georgia on the ship "Daland".

Source: G. Tabidze, Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919, p. 112; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 154; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 439-440.

Note: The name of the ship is not indicated in the source, but it is known from the poem “Ship “Daland”.

1918

After July 22

He writes a poem “Ship “Daland”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 154.

1918

24 July or earlier

He arrives to Batumi on the ship “Daland”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-659-21. AE, XXIII, p. 481; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 439.

1918

24 July

In Batumi, he writes an untitled poem “There is no end to the midday heat...”.

Source: MGL, 4321, 6434; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 138; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 439.

Note: The poem can be found in different editions under the title: “Afternoon Dilligence”.

August

1918

After August 3

The literary supplement *Ligeia* of the newspaper *Shroma* is released, on the first page of which Galaktion’s poem “Your smile (excerpt from the album)” is published.

Source: Magazine *Ligeia*, 1918, №a, p. 1.

For dating: *Ligeia* is a supplement to the newspaper *Shroma*, and since *Shroma* started to be published on August 3, 1918, it is natural that its supplement would come out later.

October

1918

Until October 1

He returns to Tbilisi.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1918, №209-210, p. 1; *ibid.*, №211-213, p. 4.

1918

October 1-5

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement that on Saturday, October 5, in the hall of the conservatory at 8 Griboedov street, in Tbilisi, Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry evening will be held, tickets can be purchased at the bookstore of the Society for Spreading Literacy.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1918, №209-210, p. 1; *ibid.*, №211-213, p. 4;

Note: A total of 5 announcements were published in the lower right corner of the newspaper announcements page.

1918

Until October 5

He lives in the hotel “Prima” in Tbilisi, at dawn a policeman knocks on his door, who is tasked with organizing a search, because there is a rumour in the city that a “Bolshevik” has arrived from Russia, although he knows that Galaktion is a poet. He looks through the manuscripts in Galaktion’s suitcases and reads Galaktion’s poem “The return” for a long time. He asks what the “The ship “Daland” is and what the name of Lenin should mean in this poem.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373-374; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 176-178.

1918

Until October 5

He writes a poem “Snow” (“I love purple snow...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, *Crâne aux fleurs artistiques* (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919, p. 17; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 61; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 448.

1918

October 5

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement in the “News” section that today, October 5, at 8 o’clock in the evening, in the hall of the conservatory at 8 Griboedov Street, Tbilisi, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held, during which many new poems of the poet will be read, speeches will be delivered, etc. It is noted that tickets can be purchased at the conservatory.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1918, №213, p. 2.

Note: The second announcement is placed in the same issue of the newspaper as well.

1918

October 5

Galaktion Tabidze’s evening is held, which consists of two sections. In the first section, Grigol Robakidze, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Titsian Tabidze and Ali Arsenishvili will speak about his work. In the second section, Galaktion Tabidze reads the poems “Blue Horses”, “Snow”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “A rose in sand...”, and others in a peculiar manner. After that, the following poets read their poems: Titsian Tabidze, Grigol Robakidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Grigol Tsetskhladze and Leli Japaridze.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, October 8, 1918, №352, p. 3; P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion’s Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 32.

Note: The participants of the evening are: “Gr. Robakidze, V. Kotetishvili, Al. Arsenishvili, Gal. Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tsetskhladze, L. Japaridze”.

1918

October 5

At his own evening event held in the Conservatory's Hall, he meets the poet and playwright Archil Korinteli.

Source: A. Korinteli, "One Recollection of a Great Poet", newspaper *Akhali Komunisti*, 1973, №115, p. 3.

1918

October 7

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a critical review of the Galaktion Tabidze's evening held in the conservatory hall. The author of the article notes that the evening started an hour and a half late with the "Eastern tradition" and it was more of a "*Tsisperi Kantsebi's* evening", as the rest of the speakers, except for Galaktion, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Vakhtang Kotetishvili, demonstrated the poetry of the "*Tsisperi Kantsebi*". He writes that Ali Arsenishvili, Titsian Tabidze and Vakhtang Kotetishvili tried to clarify and describe the essence of Galaktion's poetry, but they could not even show the greatness of the motives buried in his poetry and they could not say anything new, because they were wandering around the thoughts of Ivane Gomarteli. Ali Arsenishvili's speech was boring because he confused the listeners by mentioning some party-membership. Grigol Robakidze's short speech was more significant, in which he talked about the poet's "Meskhuri look" and diligently linked the "fragments of healthy culture" woven into his poetry. At the evening, Galaktion's "friends and kinship" with the "*Tsisper Kantselebi*" were noted, who unfortunately have had one big flaw - a mania for glorification, however, according to the author of the letter, the difference between them is more than the similarity. The author believes that Titsian Tabidze is right in this regard, who called Galaktion "A Knight of the Order of Solitude". According to the author of the review, Galaktion and Nikoloz Baratashvili are related to loneliness, and he does not agree with Vakhtang Kotetishvili, who denies this. He notes that Galaktion's last poem is the pearl of Georgian poetry, and "Blue Horses" is the masterpiece of his youthful creativity. At the evening, it was also said that despite the many shortcomings of the event, the new poems of Galaktion Tabidze and other speakers recover this shortcoming.

Source: M., "Galaktion Tabidze's evening", newspaper *Ertoba*, October 07, 1918, №215, p. 3.

Note: The author of the article is unknown, the pseudonym "M" of the author of the letter has not been revealed. The participants of the evening are: G. Kuchishvili, V. Kotetishvili, Al. Arsenishvili, N. B., Gr. Robakidze, Galaktion Tabidze, G. Tabidze. "The last poem" probably refers to the poem "Snow" ("I love purple snow..."), which the poet read on the same evening.

1918

October 8

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement in the "Theatre and Art" column that Galaktion Tabidze's evening was held in the conservatory hall in Tbilisi.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, October 8, 1918, №352, p. 3.

Note: The participants of the evening are: "Gr. Robakidze, V. Kotetishvili, Al. Arsenishvili, Gal. Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tsetskhladze, L. Japaridze".

1918

After October 28

He begins writing an untitled poem: “In a fierce assault launched...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №396; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 468.

1918

After October 28

He writes the title “The Pessimism of the German Press,” but does not proceed to write the text.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №396; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 468.

1918

After October 28

He writes a poem “At the Security Commission Session” (“Many Belgiums, Chiles, Canadas...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №396; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 468.

November

1918

November 10

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes Grigol Robakidze’s letter “Sonnet in Georgia”, at the end of which it is mentioned that the sonnets of Titsian and Galaktion Tabidze before the publication of the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, i.e. before 1916, were not classical sonnets and, according to Grigol Robakidze, the authors themselves are aware of this.

Source: Gr. Robakidze, “Sonnet in Georgia”, Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1918, №214, p. 3.

1918

Until November 11

In his notebook, he notes a statement by an unnamed critic, who remarks that today’s society is more interested in the latest news about the war than in a monumental novel about contemporary life. The critic suggests that it feels as if nothing has been written in our country except Vazha’s poems – neither poetry, nor prose, nor criticism, nor drama.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №278.

Dating: According to the content, World War I should not have been concluded.

December

1918

Until December 19

At the invitation of Noe Zhordania, Galaktion Tabidze is appointed as the Secretary of the Government of the Republic of Georgia.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, “Chronology”, 1918, №243, p. 3.

1918

December 19

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a notice that Galaktion Tabidze has been invited as the secretary of the government of the Republic of Georgia, who has already started to fulfil his duties.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, “Chronology”, 1918, №243, p. 3.

1918

December

He meets Kote Ratishvili (Ksnispireli) and frequently visits him at his home on Orjonikidze Street in Tbilisi. He reads his own poems to Ratishvili and shows interest in his work.

Source: G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 74.

1918

December

He, along with Olya Okujava, attends an evening of Kote Ratishvili’s work organized at the Railwaymen’s Club. He reads his poems “Mary” and “I and the Night”. The event ends late, so he escorts his wife home and then goes alone to the dinner organized by the hosts.

Source: G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 74.

1918

The poem “Your Smile” is published in the magazine *Ligeia* under the signature “Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Ligeia* 1918, №a, p. 1.

1918

He writes an untitled poem “With cold, black flashing eyes...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №874; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 23.

Note: The poem was published under the title “Revolver”.

1918

He writes a poem “A letter to friends”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 24; For dating: works in twelve volumes, vol. 2, p. 313.

1919

The poem “Blue Horses” is published in the collection “Anthology of New Poetry”.

Source: “Anthology of New Poetry”, Kutaisi, 1919, p. 17.

1918

He writes an untitled poem “Swimming in the sea like a chip...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №677; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 202.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Swimming in the sea like a chip”.

1918

He writes a poem “A ship”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №401; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 238.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The Land Appeared”.

1918 or later

He underlines passages from the introduction “The Art of the Poet” and lines from poems in Valery Bryusov’s Book “Experiments in Metrics and Rhythmics, Euphony and Sound Harmony, Strophic and Forms”. Next to the poem “Реет тень,” he writes the titles of his own poems: “Peach Blossoms” and “Mary”. Next to the poem “Лесные Тропинки,” he writes a passage of his poems. He numbers 24 lines in the poem “Треугольник” and adds the note: “Oh, it’s high time”.

Source: MGL, т-350, В. Брюсов, Опыты по метрике и ритмике, по евфонии и созвучиям, по строфике и формам, Moscow, 1918, p. 97, 105, 160.

1919

January

1919

January 23

As the Secretary of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Georgia, he confirms with his signature the extract made from the journal of the session of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Georgia about the issue of the temporary currency of Transcaucasia - Bon.

Source: <https://archive.gov.ge/ge/galaktioni-1> <https://archive.gov.ge/ge/galaktioni-1>

Note: Transcaucasia bon was a temporary banknote before the introduction of Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani banknotes.

1919

January 29

Since morning, he has been waiting for Anastasia Tsitsishvili to get the government palace pass, but in vain. Later, he sends a letter, asks the reason for her absence and adds that the addressee does not even need a ticket, because the guards “bewitched” by her will let her in anyway.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 26082-1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, p. 60-61; For identification of persons: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 334.

February

1919

February 20

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes an announcement that on Sunday, February 23, an artistic and literary evening will be held in the Georgian club for the benefit of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, and Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1919, №39, p. 4.

Note: According to the review published in the same newspaper on February 27, Galaktion did not participate in the evening.

March

1919

March 2

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a notice that from the middle of March, the monthly magazine *Teatri da Musika* will be published in Kutaisi, with which Galaktion Tabidze will collaborate with other authors.

Source: Art Chronology, newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1919, №48, p. 2.

1919

March 17.

He visits Simon Chkheidze in Kutaisi and writes a folk poem in the album: “Bring it in and out, pretending to be a viol...”.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Soul is Purer than the Azure Sky”, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141.

1919

March 18

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement that it is intended to organize a “tent of poets”, which will be led by Galaktion Tabidze, Razhden Gogokhia and Simon Gachechiladze. The tent will have an academic character and will not belong to any literary school.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №482, p. 3.

Note: Simon Gachechiladze is referred to by the pseudonym “Tseveli”.

1919

March 18

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a statement that on Monday, March 24, the traditional evening of Ioseb Grishashvili will be held in the State Theatre, in the third part – “Family of Poets” – of which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with others.

Source: Art Chronology, *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1919, №60, p. 2.

Note: It is mentioned in the text that the following will participate in the third section: “Ov. Tumanian, K. Makashvili, G. Tabidze, S. Abasheli, V. Rukhadze, Marijan, Taguna and Grishashvili”.

1919

March 24

At the traditional evening held by Ioseb Grishashvili in the State Theatre, he reads his own poems and after the event, together with other participants, makes a commemorative signature on the reverse of the evening’s program.

Source: Damtsre (Ioseb Grishashvili), “Grishashvili’s Evening”, Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №490, p. 3; Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Collection “Saistorio Moambe” (Historical Review), 1993/1994; №65-66, p. 159.

1919

March 27

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a notice that on Saturday, March 29, a literary and musical evening will be held in the theatre hall of the post office for the benefit of the library and reading room of the post and telegraph employees. Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: News, Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1919, №69, p. 2.

Note: The statement mentions that the following will participate in the evening: “D. Oniashvili (lecture), G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, Kh. Vardoshvili, I. Mtchedlishvili, Knari, Tsetskhladze, itinerant musician I. Kurkhuli, singer choir under the leadership of Ch. Kurtishvili, and others”.

1919

March 28

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* announces that the Book of the poet Galaktion Tabidze is being printed and will be published soon.

Source: Art Chronology, *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1919, №69, p. 2.

Annotation of persons: Galaktion Tabidze.

1919

Until March 30

He writes a poem “Autumn in the Fathers’ Monastery of “Immaculate Conception””.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 53; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 455.

Note: The Fathers’ Monastery of Immaculate Conception is located on the coast of the Black Sea, near New Athos.

1919

March 30

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Autumn in the Fathers’ Monastery of “Immaculate Conception” is published in the magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli*.

Source: Magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli*, April 1919, №1, p. 3 (The magazine is without pagination); For dating: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, March 30, 1919, №70, p. 3.

Dating: It can be seen from the March 30 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo* that the magazine has already been published.

1919

March 30

The magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli* publishes information that the second Book of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems is being published.

Source: Magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli*, April 1919, №1, In The End, the inside of the cover; For dating: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, March 30, 1919, №70, p. 3.

Dating: It can be seen from the March 30 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo* that the magazine has already been published.

1919

March 30

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes the announcement that the magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli* has been published. Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among the published authors.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, March 30, 1919, №70, p. 3.

Note: The statement mentions that the following participate in the magazine: “G. Tabidze, G. Leonidze, R. Gvetadze, Sh. Karmeli, L. Matchavariani, R. Gogokhia, Gr. Tsetskhladze, K. Ebralidze, G. Megrelishvili, Sh. Londeli, Liena Lani, and others”.

1919

March

He writes a small play: “Theatres” (Polemics of the director, Hamlet and Ophelia).

Source: “Theatres”, magazine *Teatri da Musika*, 1919, №1, p. 19-20.

Dating: Date is indicated in first publication.

1919

March

A short play by Galaktion Tabidze: “Theatres” (Polemics of the director, Hamlet and Ophelia) is published in the magazine *Teatri da Musika*.

Source: “Theatres”, magazine *Teatri da Musika*, 1919, №1, p. 19-20.

1919

After March

He translates Valery Bryusov’s poem “To Comrade to Intellectuals” untitled (“Yesterday, on your head again...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book II, 2005, p. 361; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 441.

1919

After March

On the page, he writes an approximate phrase from Valery Bryusov’s poem “To Comrade Intellectuals” and a Georgian translation of a quote by Lev Trotsky about the vulgar language of some writer.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №102; For clarification of information and dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 441.

Note: The writer’s last name and work are not mentioned.

April

1919

April 1

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* reports that the magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli* has been published. Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among the published authors.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №494, p. 3.

Note: G. Tabidze, G. Leonidze, R. Gvetadze, Sh. Karmeli, L. Matchavariani, R. Gogokhia, Gr. Tsetskhladze, K. Ebralidze, G. Megrelishvili, Sh. Lordeli, Liena Lani.

1919

April 10

The newspaper *Chveni Kvekana* publishes Vasil Gorgadze's review of the first issue of the magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli* with the author paying special attention to Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Autumn in the Fathers' Monastery of "Immaculate Conception".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, Options and notes, p. 305-306; Newspaper *Chveni Kvekana*, 1919, №62.

1919

April 11

In the newspaper *Chveni Kvekana*, a review of the first issue of the magazine *Tolabulisis Sartkeli* is published under the pseudonym "Marinetti". Regarding Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Autumn in the Fathers' Monastery of "Immaculate Conception", the author notes that the date "1917" is likely incorrect, as the poem appears to have been written just a couple of months earlier.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, Options and notes, p. 305-306; Newspaper *Chveni Kvekana*, 1919, № 63.

1919

April 12

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a statement that on April 17, Titsian Tabidze's evening will be held in the hall of the conservatory. Galaktion Tabidze is named among the participants.

Source: Art Chronology, Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1919, №81, p. 2.

Note: The statement mentions that the following will participate in the evening: "... Geronti Kikodze... Grigol Robakidze, Paolo Iashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Ilia Zhdanevich, G. Tabidze, Leli Japaridze, Shalva Amirejibi, Kolau Nadiradze, Sandro Kancheli, Shota Dadiani, G. Leonidze, N. Mitsishvili, Kara-Dervish, Sergey Raphaelovich, D. Kopali, Alexandre Chachikashvili, and others".

1919

April 13

Olya Okujava performs her role exceptionally well in the school's production, and when praised, she remembers Galaktion and longs for his visit to Moscow.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1919

April 18

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes an announcement that the next, fourth issue of *Teatri da Tskhovreba* magazine will be published on Easter, and in this issue, Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Clouds with Golden Amurs" is included.

Source: Art Chronology, *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1919, №86, p. 2.

1919

April 13

The teachers are very impressed with Olya Okujava's performance on stage. Olya is worried because Easter is just a week away, and Galaktion is not by her side.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1919

April 20

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a photo of Galaktion with the inscription: "Poet Galaktion Tabidze" and the poem "Clouds with Golden Amurs".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1919, Sunday, April 20, №4, p. 9.

1919

Until April 25

Lado Gudiashvili paints "Galaktion Tabidze's Portrait" in oil.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, №87, p. 1; For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206-207.

May

1919

May 4

An exhibition titled "Contemporary Georgian Painting and Sculpture" opens at the Temple of Glory, featuring Lado Gudiashvili's painting "Galaktion Tabidze's Portrait".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, №95, p. 1; For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206-207.

1919

May 9

In the newspaper *Sakartvelo*, Grigol Robakidze's article "Exhibition of Paintings by Georgian Artists" is published. The writer gives high praise to Lado Gudiashvili's work but believes that Gudiashvili is weak as a portraitist. He states that his portraits of Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, and Paolo Iashvili leave less of an impression.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, №99, p. 2, 3; For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206-207.

1919

May 11

Vladimir Bakradze’s article under the title “Our Symbolists” is published in the “Critical Notes” section, in which he sharply criticizes the Tsisperkantselis, and separates Galaktion Tabidze from them. The author writes: “Along with Robakidze’s lame and pretentious poems, you will encounter such an artistic masterpiece as, for example, Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The moon of Mtatsminda”, he quotes one line from the poem and emotionally adds “Here is where real poetry is! More than that, real music”. According to the critic, despite the fact that Galaktion also moves in the circle of Tsisperkantselis, thanks to his natural talent, poetic temperament, artistic tact, aesthetic taste and sense of moderation, he initially avoids their influence, remains free and individual.

Source: News, Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1919, №102, p. 4.

1919

Until May 24

Inspired by Edgar Poe’s poetry, he writes a poem “Conversation about Edgar”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7390; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 58.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A very tender manuscript”.

Source: G. Tabidze, *Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)*, Tbilisi, 1919, p. 19; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 63.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem “March taken by branches during the wind”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8832; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 64.

Note: The poem was also published under the title “Reconciliation”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Poet in the crowd”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919, p. 21; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 65.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Shadow of leaves”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Pirimze”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919, p. 22; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 66.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “VOILES”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919, p. 23; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 67.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Gradation”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 71.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “With hidden pains”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Autumn fragment”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 74.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A raven”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 76.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Bell tower in the desert”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 78.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Heart".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 79.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "Follow the stairs - where the Sphinx hides behind the stones...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5389; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 80.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Pink Steps", "Marmalilo" and "Marble".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Clouds with Golden Amurs".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 83.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Clouds inhabited by golden Amurs".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Georgian viols".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 84.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "To the crazy mountain streams...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6442-6448; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 86.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "Ancient Ornament" and "Evening".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "A blur horse flew me over clefts...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2689; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 88.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Who is this woman?”

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Death from the moon”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 89.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Death due to the moon”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “About veils and violies”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 91.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Contrasts”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 5386; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 93.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Parallel”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “The rustling of the curtains”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 94.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Our century”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 96.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Shadows of the past”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Tapestry”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 99.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Naked”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 100.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “The memory of the diseased”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 101.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A fairy tale”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 102.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Orchids”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 103.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Mourning seraphim”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 104.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Under the marble”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “In expectation of bad weather”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 105.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “In expectation of bad weather”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Non-return”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 107.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Her eyes remained open”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 112.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “I.A”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 116.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Old age”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 117.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

Inspired by Edgar Poe’s poetry, he writes a poem “For the third time Edgar”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 118.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “You and the demon”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 119.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title “Evening, I know, you will enter the garden from the church...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “New population”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 120.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “June has passed”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 121.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Aragvi”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 122.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “For four-string lute”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2556; №8190; №2558; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 123.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The house at the edge of the forest”, and in one autograph it is untitled “Even now it is in front of my eyes...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Saying good-bye”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 124.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A toast to you”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 126.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “You are thirteen years old”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 127.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem titled “By the boulder”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 128.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A candle” (“In the light of the night, in the dust, in the moon...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 130.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Guardian sails”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 131.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Comfort”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 132.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “From the pool”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 133.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Dream to set off”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 28897-50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 134.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Getting ready to set off”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “A strange palace”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 135.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Estate" ("If I didn't walk barefoot on the dewy grass, what is the estate...").

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 137.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Grieving about you".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 138.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "You at least one".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 139.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "It has gotten dark. I will go there...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5539; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 140.

Note: The poem is published under the title "Dreams".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "Dear, dear! Fate is killing my body...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5539; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 141.

Note: The poem is published under the title "I will come".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem "As a prayer - the evening falls on the slopes of the mountain...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5539; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 142.

Note: In the author's only publication during his lifetime, the poem is title "For Prayer".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem “Forgive, forgive, forgive the sinful...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5539; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 143.

Note: The poem can be found in the sources under the titles “Miracle” and “Forgive Lucifer”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes an untitled poem “The black gysher of Asia’s scattered hair...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, № 5388; № 6140; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 144.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Time”, “Arrows in the wind”, “Flying with Pegasus” and “Prologue”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “Lying down”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 145.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “St. Giorgi”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 7385; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 146.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Old Mill”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “The sound of gunfire in the mountains”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 147.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “From an old notebook ”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 149.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Sunset".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 150.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Hands".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 153.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Return".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 167; №6477-6480; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 155.

Note: One of the autographs is untitled.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Fear".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №178; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 159.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem "Domino".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 163.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

Galaktion Tabidze's second collection, titled "Gräne aux fleurs artistiques" (artistic flowers) is published in Tbilisi, in which 86 poems written by the poet in 1914-1919 are published: "Autumn in the Fathers' Monastery of "Immaculate Conception"", "Blue horses", "The angel was holding a long piece of parchment", "Conversation about Edgar", "Marie Antoinette", "Snow", "A very tender manuscript", "Reconciliation", "Poet in the Crowd", "Pirimze", "Voiles", "Mary" ("You were getting married that night, Mary!...", "Poplars in the snow", "Gradation", "Azure or a rose in sand", "Autumn Fragment", "A raven", "The winter gardens are covered with snow", "Bell tower in the desert", "Heart", "Marble", "Peach flowers", "Clouds with golden amurs", "Georgian

viols”, “Evening”, “Who is this woman?”, “Death from the moon”, “It”, “About veils and violies”, “Aspen”, “Parallel”, “The rustling of the curtains”, “Our century”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “Tapestry”, “Naked”, “The memory of the deceased”, “A fairy tale”, “Orchids”, “Mourning seraphim”, “In expectation of bad weather”, “Non-return”, “A broken off balcony”, “Akaki’s ghost”, “Her eyes remained open”, “How the bells fought against the bells”, “I.A”., Old age”, “For the third time Edgar”, “You and the demon”, “New population”, “June has passed”, “Aragvi”, “House at the edge of the forest”, “Saying good-bye”, “Primitive”, “A toast to you”, “You are thirteen years old”, “At the boulder”, “Late dream”, “A candle”, “Guardian sails”, “Comfort”, “From the pool”, “Getting ready to set off”, “A strange palace”, “Estate”, “Grieving about you”, “You at least one”, “Dreams”, “I will come”, “For prayer”, “To the miracle”, “Time”, “Lying down”, “St. Giorgi”, “The sound of gunfire in the mountain”, “From an old notebook”, “Sunset”, “A few days in Petrograd”, “Hands”, “Ship “Daland””, “Return to Georgia”, “While on the road”, “Fear of Cholera”, “Domino”.

Source: Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919.

Dating: In the magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli* there is information that this Book has been printed, and the announcement about the release of this issue of the magazine was published in the May 24 issue of the newspaper *Ertoba*.

1919

Until May 24

He writes a poem “An angel with a parchment”.

Source: MGL, 7389; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 57; For dating: Magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli*, 1919, №2, May, p. 3.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “An angel holding a long parchment” and “Farewell”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

Until May 24

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “An angel with a parchment” is published in the magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli*.

Source: Magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli*, 1919, №2, p. 1. (The magazine is without pagination).

Dating: An announcement about the publication of the second issue of the magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli* was printed in the newspaper *Ertoba* in the issue of May 24, 1919.

1919

Until May 24

The magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli* publishes the notice that the second Book of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)” has been released and is on sale.

Source: Magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli*, 1919, №2, the inside (back) of the cover.

Dating: An announcement about the publication of the second issue of the magazine *Tolabulis Sartkeli* was printed in the newspaper *Ertoba* in the issue of May 24, 1919.

1919

After May 24

He makes Russian word-for-word translations of his poems “Autumn in the Monastery of the Innocent Conception,” “Blue Horses,” and “The Angel Held a Long Parchment...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №70, p. 1-3; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, I. Ghadua, G. Kalandadze, “Dating by Analysis of Facsimiles”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132-140.

Dating: Here is the title of the poem “Conversation about Edgar,” and we date it based on the time of its writing.

1919

May 25

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement that the Tbilisi District Board of the Union of Post-Telegraph Employees of Georgia will hold a big festive family evening-cabaret, in which the following figures will take part: Vano Sarajishvili, itinerant musician Iliko Kurkhuli and poets: Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Marijani, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №535, p. 1.

1919

May 26

In the newspaper “Georgian Republic”, Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “*The Return*” (“Have you seen the colour of a dimmed plum...”) is published for the first time.

Source: G. Tabidze, return, newspaper *Sakrtvelos Respublika*, May 26, 1919, №114.

June

1919

June 4

The exhibition of Georgian artists, which featured Lado Gudiashvili’s painting “Galaktion Tabidze’s Portrait”, comes to a close.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, №115, p. 2; For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206-207.

1919

June 11

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a notice that a big literary evening will be held in the People’s House today, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №546, p. 3.

Note: The statement mentions that the following figures will participate in the evening: “Chairman of the Founding Assembly Aleksandre Lomtadidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Simon Tseveli, Noe Chkhikvadze, Khariton Vardoshvili, I. Barveli, Gr. Tsetskhladze, Lyre... Niko Gotsiridze”.

1919

June 11

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement in the “News” section that today a literary evening will be held in the Public House, in the second part of which poems will be read by Galaktion Tabidze and other poets.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1919, №126, p. 1.

Note: It is mentioned in the statement that the following figures will participate in the evening: “Chairman of the Founding Assembly Aleksandre Lomtadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Noe Chkhikvadze, Khariton Vardoshvili, Gr. Tsetskhladze, Knari, Simon Tseveli, and others... Niko Gotsiridze, Iliko Kurkhuli, I. Barveli will read the poems of “Taguna”.

1919

After June 11

Terenti Graneli and Archil Korinteli run into Galaktion Tabidze on Pushkin Street, and Korinteli invites both poets to his home. Galaktion is captivated by the blooming flowers in the host’s yard and can’t take his eyes off them. During the conversation at the table, Galaktion learns that Valerian Gaprindashvili, Irakli Kancheli, Archil Korinteli, and Terenti Graneli had planned to publish an illustrated literary magazine. They had rented the Artisans’ Club on Plekhanov Avenue and planned to Repository the endeavor by organizing evening concerts, even selling tickets – but no one came. Galaktion sympathizes with their situation and promises to help. He tells them that he, along with Giorgi Kuchishvili, will hold an evening event at the Zubalashvili People’s House and will contribute financially from the proceeds. The mood lifts, and everyone feels better. Galaktion then requests a guitar and begins to sing melodies based on poems he had written on the theme of flowers.

Source: A. Korinteli, One Recollection about Great Poet, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1973, №115, p. 3.

1919

June 13

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a notice that the editors have received the collection of Galaktion Tabidze: “Cräne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)”, which is beautifully decorated, contains 126 pages and costs 25 roubles.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №548, p. 3.

1919

June 13

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a notice in its news section that on Saturday, June 14, in the Avlabari club located at number 1 of Kakheti Street, the collective of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Georgia will hold a big evening to reinforce the Repository for cultural purposes. Ivane Gomarteli will make a report on the modern situation, Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili will read poems in the literary section. The third act from the play “Matiko”

and the play “Unfortunate Debut” will be presented. The choir will sing, there will be dinner, Sazanda, mail and auction.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, June 13, 1919, №128, p. 3.

1919

June 14

In the “News” section of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, an event will be held in the tea-room “Brotherly Comfort” today for the benefit of the Tbilisi Committee of Socialist-Federalists of Georgia. The orchestra will play in the morning, and in the evening, poems will be read by poets: Siko Pashalishvili, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Leli Japaridze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №549, p. 3.

1919

June 16 or after

To support the magazine *Kronosis Sarke*, a creative evening event is organized. With Galaktion Tabidze’s help, the organizers rent the hall of the People’s House. Posters announcing the literary-musical evening are printed and displayed prominently around the city. Half an hour before the event begins, even standing-room-only tickets are sold out at the box office. Galaktion is the first to take the stage, greeted with ovations and shouts of “Long live Galaktion!” and “Glory to our Galaktion!” He reads his poems in his characteristic style, captivating the audience. Giorgi Kuchishvili also performs successfully, and the audience asks the Giorgi Maisuradze choir to repeat their musical numbers several times. The evening is a grand success.

Source: A. Korinteli, One Recollection about Great Poet, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1973, №115, p. 3.

1919

June 8-17

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement that the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will be sold in the treasury department of the Government Palace and in the editorial offices of the newspapers *Ertoba* and *Sakartvelos Respublika*.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1919, №125, p. 2-3; *ibid.*, №126, 127, 129, 130, 131, p. 1.

1919

Until June 18

Sandro Tsirekidze’s collection “Anthology of New Poetry” published in Kutaisi includes three poems by Galaktion Tabidze: “I and Night”, “Blue Horses” and “Mother of God”.

Source: “Anthology of New Poetry”, 1919, Kutaisi, Publisher *Kirchkhivi*; For dating: Newspaper *Ertoba*, June 18, 1919, №128, p. 4.

Dating: The information was printed in the June 18, 1919 issue of the newspaper *Ertoba*.

1919

June 22

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement that Meskheti-Javakheti Day will be held in the Georgian club today, and a big open-air celebrations and concert are planned in the evening. Poems will be read by: Paolo Iashvili, Leli Japaridze, Galaktion Tabidze, and Shalva Sharashidze.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №556, p. 1.

Note: Shalva Sharashidze is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “Taguna”.

1919

June 28

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes the statement of the Support Committee for the families of Ortachala Guardsmen, that in the summer club of Ortachala workers, on Sunday, June 29, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a big open-air celebrations and evening will be held for the benefit of the families of the frontline guardsmen, the entertainment of the third part of which will be performed by Galaktion Tabidze and other poets.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №561, p. 3.

Note: The statement mentions that the following figures will participate in entertainment: “V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, S. Oboli-*Musha*, I. Grishashvili, G. Shinatekheli, Saatashvili, Kh. Vardoshvili, G. Tsetskhladze, Ap. Tsuladze, N. Gotsiridze, R. Salakaia, I. Kurkhuli.

1919

June 29

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes the statement of the Ortachala Guardsmen’s Support Committee that today, at 5:00 p.m. in the Ortachala summer workers’ club, a big open-air celebrations and evening will be held for the benefit of the families of the frontline guardsmen, the entertainment of the third part of which will be performed by Galaktion Tabidze and other poets.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, June 29, 1919, №142, p. 4.

Note: The statement mentions that the following figures will participate in entertainment: “V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, S. Oboli-*Musha*, I. Grishashvili, G. Shinatekheli, Saatashvili, Kh. Vardoshvili, G. Tsetskhladze, Ap. Tsuladze, N. Gotsiridze, R. Salakaia, I. Kurkhuli.

1919

June or later

Together with Grigol Tsetskhladze, Nikolo Mitsishvili, Sergo Kldiashvili, Lado Matchavariani, Ivane Kipiani, and Alexandre Lordeli, he is at the home of Davit Mebuki. The group has already had quite a bit to drink when the toastmaster proposes a toast to Mitsishvili. Galaktion raises his glass and praises Nikolo as an extraordinarily talented, wonderful, and incomparable poet. Mitsishvili, however, interprets the excessive praise as sarcasm, since he had only recently begun publishing poetry after primarily writing short stories. Annoyed, Nikolo angrily tells Galaktion that no one needs his flattery, and he’d prefer Galaktion to speak the truth and say what he really thinks. This response infuriates the already inebriated Galaktion, who responds harshly, saying that he wouldn’t speak the truth to a man like Mitsishvili. If he wanted to speak truthfully, he

would find an honest man. As an example of such a person, he points to Alexandre Lordeli, who is also present. The heated exchange escalates, and both Galaktion and Mitsishvili move toward each other, ready to fight, but their fellow guests manage to intervene and separate them before the situation gets worse.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, “Recollections about Galaktion”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 407-425.

July

1919

July 9

In the “Bibliography” section of the newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, Raud Gogokhia’s review is published regarding the second Book of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)”. The critic writes that Galaktion Tabidze’s second Book is the most important event in new Georgian poetry. It is a “straightening up”, masterpiece of modern Georgian lyric and its author is a great talent. However, he compares this Book with the first volume of Galaktion’s poems and concludes that the simplicity of the content of the first Book prevents Galaktion from being recognized as a giant. He believes that the work of the poet is so different that he did not have an ancestor, and “Baudelaire’s raw opium and Galaktion’s wine” emerged from different soil, because he will never be able to tolerate the “decay” of Galaktion’s spiritual purity. The critic especially notes the high “technique” of Galaktion’s poem. At the end, Raud Gogokhia expresses his heartache that the Book has not been published in series. He hates the cover and the paper, and he also doesn’t like that the title and the name of the author of the Book are repeated on every page.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №570, p. 3-4.

1919

July 15

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a portrait of Galaktion with the inscription: “Poet Galaktion Tabidze, due to the publication of the second volume of his poems”.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1919, Sunday, June 15, №7, p. 9.

1919

July or earlier

He writes a poem “Bridge ‘Rialto’ over the mountain river”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 25; For dating: magazine *Smaragdi*, 1919, №1, July, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1919

July

The magazine *Smaragdi* publishes Vasil Gorgadze's review of Galaktion Tabidze's second book: "Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)". The author writes that appreciation of Galaktion Tabidze as a poet and artist is a matter of the future. The author of the article believes that the latest Georgian poetry is in search of new ways, and Galaktion's work testifies that the new poetry has in a way reached its goal and will soon be firmly established on the national soil. According to the critic, all works of art should be characterized by eternal novelty, without which the work loses its value, so he avoids talking about the "unfinished profiles" appearing on the "unfinished space of poetry" in order not to repeat the mistakes of those critics who saw the giants of future poetry in the creative works of Grishashvili, Shanshiashvili, Mtchedlishvili, Rukhadze and Kuchishvili. Vasil Gorgadze writes that some poets are obsessed with journalism, they use poetry for prose, and after Rustaveli, Georgian poetry deviated from the poetic path, and new poetry is an attempt to renew this path. The critic notes that Galaktion Tabidze's Book is a big step forward in new poetry, he uses a line by Andrey Bely to describe Galaktion's poetry and writes that in this book, Galaktion appears as a talented artist, whose artistic prism magically gathers the spirit "broken into the colors of the rainbow" and that Galaktion's work is multi-stringed and is free. The critic points out that the Book contains selected poems written in 1914 and earlier: "Blue Horses", "Mary", "Azure or a rose in the sand" and "The moon of Mtatsminda". In his opinion, among the new poems, the following ones are worth mentioning: "How the bells fought the bells", "Autumn in the Fathers' Monastery of "Immaculate Conception" and "A few days in Petrograd". The critic notes that in the first verse of the named poems there is "Verhaeren's lifting up of the proud head and the iron wings of a powerful dream", "the hardness of bronze and the wetness of the swamp". The critic notes that it is impossible to say more in the bibliographic letter and promises the reader to get to know Galaktion Tabidze's poetry and improve his poetic portrait in the future.

Source: V. G. "Crâne aux fleurs artistiques". Gal. Tabidze, magazine *Smaragdi*, №1, p. 11-12.

Note: In the publication, the French title of Galaktion's Book is given incorrectly.

Note: Vaso Gorgadze is mentioned in the publication with the initials "V. C".

1919

July

The magazine *Smaragdi* publishes a notice in the "Artistic Chronology" column that the second issue of Lado Matchavariani's magazine *Aisi* will be published in Tbilisi in August, in which Galaktion Tabidze's poems will be printed.

Source: Magazine *Smaragdi*, №1, p. 12.

Note: The publication mentions that the following figures will participate in the magazine: "Gr. Tsetskhladze, I. Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Vaso Gorgadze, Ak. Berekashvili, Raud Gogokhia, Shalva Karmeli, Lado Matchavariani, and others".

1919

July

The magazine *Smaragdi* publishes the poem "Bridge 'Rialto' over the mountain river".

Source: Magazine *Smaragdi*, №1, p. 3.

Note: The magazine opens with a poem by Galaktion. In the table of contents, Galaktion's name is written in full: Galaktion Tabidze, while at the top of the publication – abbreviated: Gal. Tabidze.

August

1919

August 8

Olya Okujava is receiving treatment at a sanatorium near Moscow and writes farewell words to her loved ones in her diary. She asks Galaktion to honour her memory by erecting a poetic monument – a lasting tribute in the form of a poem.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

1919

August 20

In her diary, Olya Okujava addresses Galaktion directly, accusing him of using his poems like flowers to attract people's hearts.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

1919

August 24 –27

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that all bookstores sell a new Book – the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's poems (1914-1919). The price of the Book is 25 roubles. Those who want it will be sent to the province, for which they should contact the editorial office of *Ertoba*.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, August 24, 1919, №189, p. 1; *ibid.*, №190, August 26, p. 1; *ibid.*, № 191, August 27, p. 1.

Note: The issue 190 of the newspaper is mistakenly written as Tuesday, August 24. This issue of the newspaper was released on August 26.

1919

August 28

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes 6 poems from Galaktion Tabidze's latest Book "Crane aux fleurs artistiques": "The moon of Mtatsminda", "Snow", "Peach Flowers", "Naked", "Death from the moon", "You at least one".

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's poems from his Book "Crane aux fleurs", Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, № 612, p. 3.

1919

August 28

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes two poems from his new Book "Crane aux fleurs" under the title "Poems of Galaktion Tabidze": "Her eyes remained open" and "A few days in Petrograd".

Source: “Galaktion Tabidze’s poems from his Book “Crane aux fleurs”; Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1919, № 192, p. 2.

1919

August 29

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that all bookstores sell a new Book – the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems (1914-1919). The price of the Book is 25 roubles. Those who want it will be sent to the province, for which they should contact the editorial office of *Ertoba*.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, August 29, 1919, № 193, p. 1.

1919

August 29

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement in the “News” section that today, Friday, August 29, a concert of Professor Henry Broji, a report by Akaki Papava on art and an evening of poetry will be held in the workshop club, in which: Siko Pashalishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, № 612, p. 3.

Note: The evening was postponed due to heavy rain.

1919

August 31

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement in the “News” column that the concert of Henry Broji, Akaki Papava’s report on art and the evening of poetry with the participation of Siko Pashalishvili, Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, which were supposed to be held in the workshop club on August 29, have been postponed to September 3.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №615, p. 3.

1919

Summer or later

At Tbilisi Station Square, he is preparing to travel to Telavi by the Kakheti train when he accidentally meets Ioseb Pantskhava, newly returned from Moscow, along with a friend. They persuade Galaktion to change his plans and not go to Kakheti. Instead, they first invite him to the “Moscow” restaurant located in Kharpukhi, and then take him to the sulphur baths, which Galaktion visits for the first time.

Source: S. Pantskhava, Galaktion, newspaper *Alaznis Gantiadi*, December 07, 1982, №144, p. 4.

1919

Galaktion Tabidze’s wife - Olya Okujava, injured her right hand while participating in ‘Subbotnik’. This causes blood poisoning and, although she refuses amputation and keeps her hand, she has no sensation in it and cannot move it.

Source: Ioseb Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 51.

September

1919

September 3

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement in the “News” section that the concert of Professor Enrico Broji and poetry evening will be held today. Akaki Papava will give a speech: “Talking about art”. Poems will be read by poets: Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, Siko Pashalishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №618, p. 3.

Note: The source states the following participants among others: Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, Siko Pashalishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, S. Guruli, R. Gabunia, G. Tsetskhladze, Vaso Gorgadze, Marijani, and others. Participants in the concert: Enrico Broji, Akopashvili, Valeri Jvaridze, Vanin, Volini, Buti, Meskhishvili-Serdanikovisa.

1919

September 16-25

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, according to which, on September 16-25, literary mornings and evenings with the participation of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in Khashuri, Kutaisi, Khoni, Samtredia, Akhal-Senaki and Ozurgeti.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №618, p. 3.

1919

August-September

Olya Okujava is undergoing treatment at a sanatorium located in the silver-fir forest park of the Moscow region.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

October

1919

October 8

Olya Okujava is ill, thinking about death, and in her diary, she addresses Galaktion, asking him to build her a monument by writing a poem in her memory.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

1919

October 23

Olya Okujava’s script is considered the best in her course by her teachers. Upon returning home, she writes in her diary, addressing Galaktion, expressing her longing to be by his side, as even joy feels dull without him.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1919

October 26

He is in Kutaisi, and in the evening, he feels the desire to look over Kutaisi from Arkieli Hill. After climbing the hill with Simon Chkheidze, he returns to his family, where after dinner he makes a record of their eternal friendship in the family album.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Soul is Purer than the Azure Sky”, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 142.

1919

October

In the magazine *Shvidi Mnatobi* a review of Galaktion Tabidze’s Book ““Crâne aux fleurs artistiques”. Poems. Book Two. (1914-1919)” is published under the pseudonym of “V. Ch”.. The critic points out that despite the recent changes in the life of mankind, which inevitably put a limit between the old and the new, Georgian poets could not sense these changes, and Georgia does not have a “modern” poet. He writes that Galaktion Tabidze’s new collection, based on the title and epigraphs, tells us about the “white swans” and “blue birds” of the past, which have already become history. He believes that Galaktion Tabidze is “famous for the melancholy of a solitary soul”, that he is “always full of memories” and does not want to change the existing. A critic examines Galaktion’s poems “Blue Horses” and “An angel is holding a long parchment” and notes that although “the dream and the romance have been shattered” and Galaktion says goodbye to them, he is unable to “turn away and forget them”. The author writes that Galaktion is “a pure romanticist”. In his poetry, modernism and its latest superstructures are covered in the colours of new romanticism. Even his futurism is highly romantic”. A critic believes that Galaktion’s element is a “deeply personal feeling” and that this is both his strength and his weakness. He writes that the poet’s main problem is that he cannot understand modern life, he evaluates the revolution and its stages from the position of “obivatel” (Philistine), which “physically blocked the author’s course of life”. To illustrate this point, the critic examines the poems: “How the bells fought the bells”, “The ship “Daland”, “A few days in Petrograd”. V. Ch. writes that the poet describes nature with the same “melancholy feeling”, although he notes that when describing nature, he “breaks the shackles of the narrow school” and uncovers images imprinted with the spirit of true poetry, such as “Peach flowers”, “Poplars”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”. He criticizes the poem “Clouds with golden amurs”, believes that such poems “stir turbid water” in the wine of poetry, and not including them in the collection would raise his dignity. He believes that the calls: “Georgia, you are a debtor” cannot attract the attention of the hungry population, the market is silent, and other ways of advertising poetry should be sought. The critic points out that the collection contains 128 pages and contains 86 poems written in the last 5 years, that the Book is not published in a good way and unfortunately the proofreading is lame, which is intolerable for a collection of poems. However, he notes that for those who follow Georgian poetry, it is necessary to purchase this collection.

Source: V. Ch. “Criticism and Bibliography”: “Galaktion Tabidze: “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques” poems; Book II, (1914-1919)”, magazine *Shvidi Mnatobi*, Tbilisi, 1919, №2, October, p. 451-454.

Note: Some attribute the pseudonym “V. Ch”. to Vladimir Chkhaidze and others to Vasil Chkhenkeli.

November

1919

Until November 9

Valeriane Jvarsheishvili creates a romance on Galaktion's poem "Mary" and performs it himself at various meetings. Galaktion Tabidze rudely hears the musician's long and difficult to pronounce name and surname and advises him to use a pseudonym. Ioseb Imedashvili offers an abbreviated form – "Valeri Javaridze" and presents the young composer under this pseudonym in his magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

Source: Valeriane Jvarsheishvili's recollection; N. Agiashvili, personal, Tbilisi, 1986, p. 142; For dating: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, November 09, 1919, №12, p. 8.

Dating: This pseudonym appears for the first time in the November 9, 1919 issue of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*.

1919

November 9

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a portrait of Galaktion made by artist Davit Kakabadze with the inscription: Poet G. Tabidze, the author of the words of the new romance – "Mary" and a photo of Valeriane Jvarsheishvili with the inscription: "Valeri Jvaridze, a young talented singer, performer of "Mary".

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, November 09, 1919, №12, p. 8.

Note: In the source, Davit Kakabadze is mentioned with the initials of the name and surname "D. K". Valeriane Jvarsheishvili, the author and singer of the G. Tabidze's poem "Mary" based on the music of composer Massenet, is mentioned as "Valeri Jvaridze".

December

1919

Until December 6

Sergei Sudeikin paints a portrait of Galaktion in the café "Khimeryon".

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 3-5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

Dating: The date is based on the opening period of the café "Khimeryon".

1919

Until December 12

Vasily Krotkov paints a portrait of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, №95, p. 1; Catalogue: Society of Georgian Artists. Second Autumn Exhibition of Paintings. Tbilisi, State Printing House, 1919, p. 18-19.

1919

December 12

An exhibition titled "Contemporary Georgian Painting and Sculpture" opens at the Temple of Glory, featuring Vasily Krotkov's "Galaktion Tabidze's Portrait".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, №95, p. 1; Catalogue: Society of Georgian Artists. Second Autumn Exhibition of Paintings. Tbilisi, State Printing House, 1919, p. 18-19.

1919

December 21

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement that at 12 o'clock today, a literary morning will be held in the Georgian club for the benefit of the students' literary circle. Akaki Papava, Dutu Megreli, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Siko Pashalishvili will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №710, p. 3.

Note: The event will be cancelled and moved to December 28.

1919

December 26

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement that the scientific literary circle of the State University will hold a literary morning at the Georgian club on Sunday, December 28 at 10 o'clock in the morning. Spectators will be allowed to enter with tickets sold by December 21. Akaki Papava, Dutu Megreli, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Siko Pashalishvili will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №714, p. 3.

1919

December 28

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement in the "News" column that today, Sunday, December 28, at 10 a.m., a literary morning will be held in the Georgian club for the benefit of students at the state university. Akaki Papava, Davit Kldiashvili, Dutu Megreli and Galaktion Tabidze will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1919, №716, p. 3.

1919

He works on an essay about Georgian writers and their burial places, discusses the works and merits of Shota Rustaveli, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Vazha-Pshavela, Mamia Gurieli, Egnate Ninoshvili, and others, and then briefly talks about the new literary trend that "started in 1908" and "tried to pursue unfulfilled ideas from the past". According to the poet, they introduced a new style "more profound, more complex, full of artistical features and searches".

Source: MGL, d-644, p. 1-9; AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 138-155; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 660.

Note: In the twelfth volume of the writer's twelve-volume works, the text is included under the title "Precious Graves".

1919

Galaktion is present in one of the auditoriums at Tbilisi University, along with Lado Matchavariani, Vaso Gorgadze, Andro Shilakadze, Savle Abuladze, and others. The group, which numbers over twenty, plans to establish the society “White Giorgi”, with the goal of publishing a literary journal and organizing literary evenings. Galaktion is unanimously elected as the chairman of the society. The poet thanks everyone and delivers a speech about the work of “White Giorgi”, noting that the society will accomplish many useful things. The attendees are stunned by Galaktion’s opinion that there is no need to elect members for the board, vice-chairman, or secretary, as the society can be managed solely by the chairman. Galaktion’s position stems from his dissatisfaction with the candidates proposed for the positions by the assembled members. Since the members of “White Giorgi” cannot agree on key issues, the society disbands immediately upon its establishment.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, “Recollections about Galaktion”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 407-425.

1919

Galaktion attempts to establish a revolutionary journal and gathers like-minded individuals around him, but Sandro Abasheli undermines the effort by reminding everyone of Lenin’s mention in Galaktion’s poem “Ship Daland”. This turns those opposed to the Bolsheviks against Galaktion and leads Abasheli to establish his own Menshevik magazine *Tsisartkela*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 291, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 322.

1919 or later

He underlines passages from the Book “Creative Theatre”, written by the Russian revolutionary and diplomat Platon Krezhentsev under the pseudonym “V. Krezhentsev”.

Source: MGL, t-323, В. Креженцев, Творческий Театр, Пути социалистического театра, Moscow, 1919.

1919 or later

He writes a text: “From childhood, my extraordinary love for flowers...”.

Source: MGL, d-629-15, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

1919 or later

He reads the Russian translation of Ernst Meiman’s Book “Aesthetics”. He makes underlines and annotations.

Source: GTSM, 212, Эрнст Мейман, “Эстетика”, Часть II, Система Эстетики, Перевод с немецкого Самсонов Н. В., Moscow, 1919.

After 1919

He notes that there is an uproar over conferences and lectures supposedly held at Café “Kimerioni,” which, in reality, never took place. Because of this commotion, he concludes that Georgia is full of philistines.

Source: MGL, d-640, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 610.

1920

January

1920

January 1

The magazine *Tbilisi* prints Galaktion’s poem “Tiflis” (“A slow flame burst out in the city...”).

Source: Magazine *Tbilisi*, 1920, January, №1, p. 9; For dating: I. Grishashvili’s library-museum catalogue, vol. 2, part 1, p. 96.

Dating: On the copy of this issue of the magazine *Tbilisi* preserved in Ioseb Grishashvili’s library, there is an inscription from the employee of the magazine, Artem Gabunia, that it was published on January 1, 1920.

1920

January 1

The magazine *Tbilisi* publishes Ivane Ioseliani’s article “Genius Galaktion” under the pseudonym “I. I-ani”. The author cannot hide his excitement for the second Book of Galaktion. He believes that with this book, the era of patrimonial and programmatic poetry has ended, as well as the period of imitating Akaki Tsereteli, era which lost many talents, and the new Georgian poetry, which until now could not go beyond the template and colourless simplicity and could not fully share with the new culture, is celebrating its transformation. The first direct confession of this renewal is the Book “Crane aux fleurs” by Galaktion Tabidze. The critic notes that “a great writer is coming to Georgia, and the nation’s national-political freedom is welcoming him on his way”. Art will no longer be just a trumpet of battle, nor a psalm of virtue and pity. The main achievement and motto of Galaktion’s poetry is freedom from all dogmas. The author believes that it is impossible to call Galaktion’s poetry pessimism and denial of life, because the poet’s tenderest sadness is the result of great love and excess of feelings. The author notes that he created his own “sacred aesthetic” school. He writes that Galaktion with his “temperament, maddened nerves and sad dreams is the forerunner of a new culture”, he also notes Galaktion’s naturalness, aesthetic purity and literary conscientiousness, and compares his sense of rhythm to Chopin’s music.

Source: I. I-ani, “Genius Galaktion”, magazine *Tbilisi*, 1920, №1, p. 12-14; For dating: I. Grishashvili’s library-museum catalogue, vol. 2, part 1, p. 96.

Dating: On the copy of this issue of the magazine *Tbilisi* preserved in Ioseb Grishashvili’s library, there is an inscription from the employee of the magazine, Artem Gabunia, that it was published on January 1, 1920.

1920

January 1

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes Ilo Mosashvili's article "Literary Silhouettes", in which Galaktion Tabidze is characterized among modern Georgian writers as a lonely late passenger "wrapped in a blanket" who appeared on the remote road at night. The author notes that poetry should be a "purifying fire" and should be characterized by tenderness, and all of this is abundant in Galaktion's poetry. He writes that Georgian futurists have forgotten this aspect and expresses fear that if they continue like this, their poetry may die with them. The author of the article believes that Galaktion Tabidze should try to "stand on the middle path", because such a perspective can be felt in his poetry.

Source: "Literary Silhouettes", magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, № 1, p. 5, 6.

Note: Among the futurists, the author mentions the group of the magazine *Kronosis Sarke* and Tsisperkantselis with them. Ilo Mosashvili's name is represented in the source with initials.

1920

January 1

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes an announcement that the notes of the song based on Galaktion's poem "Mary" have been released and are being sold for 15 roubles. The music belongs to Jules Massenet, and the song is written by Valeri Jvaridze.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, №1, p. 16. N. Agiashvili, personal, Tbilisi, 1986, p. 142. Valeri Jvaridze's recollection.

1920

January 1

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a notice that the monthly magazine *Shvildosani* will be published in January, in which Shalva Amirejibi, Ali Arsenishvili, Shalva Apkhaidze, Galaktion Tabidze, and others will collaborate.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1920, № 1, p. 1.

Note: The announcement states that the participants in the magazine are: "Shalva Amirajibi, A. Arsenishvili, Sh. Apkhaidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Lado Gudiashvili, R. Gvetadze, Nikolai Evreinov, Paolo Iashvili, Pavle Ingorokva, Sh. Karmeli, S. Kldiashvili, G. Leonidze, N. Lortkipanidze, Nina Makashvili, Archil Mikadze, N. Mitsishvili, Kolau Nadiradze, Grigol Robakidze, Sergei Sudeikin, Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, I. Kipiani, Sandro Tsirekidze and Leli Japaridze".

1920

January 3

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a critical review of Ivane Gomarteli's "Our literary writing, 1919", in which the author gives a high evaluation to the works of Galaktion Tabidze. According to the author, "authentic talent" and spiritual kinship with Baratashvili was visible from his very first book. The critic expresses concern that after the first Book published in 1914, the poet's second Book was delayed. In his opinion, in the second book, Galaktion grew incredibly, and such a big step is a rare event in Georgian writing. Ivane Gomarteli believes that Galaktion Tabidze's second Book is filled with amazing lyricism and is "one of the best" in new poetry. This Book is a

mirror of the poet's soul, and after Baratashvili, no one has expressed his feelings in such fullness. The author of the article separately mentions the variety of rhymes and assonances and the poetic techniques characteristic only of Galaktion's poetry. According to him, the second Book of Galaktion is somewhat influenced by the Symbolists, but it is not organic to him, it would be great to get rid of it in time and follow only his own gentle, beautiful, "sadness-saturated ascent". Galaktion knows the magnitude of his talent and spiritual power, but the reality does not allow him to "spread his wings freely". Ivane Gomarteli sees in Galaktion such an exceptional talent that needs special attention and appreciation.

Source: Iv. Gomarteli, "Our Word-Crafted Literature of 1919", Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №2, p. 3.

1920

Until January 11

Ioseb Grishashvili under the pseudonym "Maruta Shuamdinareli" publishes a review of the second Book of Galaktion Tabidze: "Crâne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)" in the magazine *Leila*. He notes that Galaktion is a "great man" who stands out among the poets. The poets of Western Georgia do not know the Georgian language well and often use provincial words, but Galaktion, who is fonder of his native language, overcame this shortcoming. The reviewer praises the talent of his poetry but considers that only a few poems in both the first and second books are good and characteristic of the author. The article expresses concern that critics are silent on this Book and that they are more interested in the "low school of symbolists" (magazines: *Kronosis Sarke*, *Smaragdi*, *Aisi*, *Tholabulisis Sartkeli*, etc.) than purely genuine talent. Grishashvili is sure that no other poet is as good at assonance as Galaktion. The reviewer singles out the poems "Blue Horses", "Mary" and "Pirimze" in particular, and says that the latter, reflects the sadness of Georgia's past.

Source: Maruta Shuamdinareli, "New Books", magazine *Leila*, 1920, №2, p. 15 (The magazine is without pagination).

Dating: On January 11, 1920, the newspaper *Sakartvelo* published an announcement about the publication of the second issue of the magazine *Leila*, therefore it should have been published before that.

1920

January 14

On the day of his wedding, the friends of Galaktion and Titsian Tabidze take Titsian, who is sick and unconscious, from the wedding room to the hotel "Kavkaz". Titsian gets pneumonia and spends the whole honeymoon in sickness.

Source: MGL, d-628-21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 296.

Dating: Dated according to the memories of Titsian Tabidze's daughter – Nita Tabidze.

1920

January 16

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes the first part of Akaki Papava's critical review "Thoughts on native literature (1919, at a glance)". The reviewer writes that Galaktion and his work are characterized by individuality and subjectivity. He reacts to all events in the world, but

this cannot overshadow his personal “I”. His religion is sorrow, but he will never exchange it for laughter.

Source: A. Papava, “Thoughts on Native Literature (A Glimpse at 1919)”, Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, № 729, p. 2-3.

1920

January 17

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes the continuation of Akaki Papava’s critical review “Thoughts on native literature (1919, at a glance)”. He notes that Galaktion “is an aristocracy in our poetry in the deepest sense of the word”. A critic reviews Galaktion’s poems at length, noting that solitude nurtures his aristocracy, aestheticism, and extreme subjectivism.

Source: A. Papava, “Thoughts on Native Literature (A Glimpse at 1919)” (continuation), Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, № 730, p. 2-3.

1920

January 17

The newspaper *Vozrozhdenie* publishes a statement in Russian language that on Saturday, January 17, a banquet-cabaret will be organized in the hall of the “Artistic Society” for the benefit of the penniless students of the eighth grade of the Second Boys’ Gymnasium in Tbilisi. The announcement states that the following figures will take part in the literary section: Paolo Iashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Leli Japaridze, Galaktion Tabidze, and Vasiliy Kamenskiy.

Source: Newspaper “Возрождение”, January 17, 1920, Saturday, № 12, p. 1.

Note: The participants in the statement are listed as follows: “Paolo Iashvili, Kuchishvili, Japaridze, Tabidze Galaktion, and Kamenskiy”.

1920

Until January 25

The magazine *Shvildosani* publishes Valerian Gaprindashvili’s article “Rhythm and Assonance”, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned. The author notes that “whoever can come up with such a rhyme: ხილამი ვარდი – ხილამუვარდე (Galaktion), უკაცრავად – დაუკაცრავად (Paolo) - has an eloquent imagination of rhyme and a vision of rhyme”.

Source: V. Gaprindashvili, “Rhythm and Assonance”, magazine *Shvildosani*, №1, p. 13–15.

Dating: In the January 25 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo*, there is an announcement from which it can be seen that the first issue of the magazine *Shvildosani* is already out.

1920

Until January 25

The magazine *Shvildosani* publishes Kolau Nadiradze’s article “Georgian Poetry”, in which the author discusses the good and the bad of Galaktion Tabidze’s second collection of poems “Cräne aux fleurs artistiques (1914-1919)”. He believes that Galaktion is a true poet of high rank. He was considered a finished poet after the poems published in the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi*, but this did not turn out to be the case. He writes that “Blue horses” is “a masterpiece, but it does not

acquire the individuality of the work of Galaktion Tabidze”. Nadiradze writes that in the new collection there is no longer irrational poetry and the dynamics of “Blue horses”, therefore he considers that this poem was accidental for the poet, “an alcoholic nightmare, ennobled by tears and rhyme”. The reviewer notes that the Book does not preserve aesthetic culture and artistic correctness, there are also very weak, non-artistic and mockumentary places, some similes and metaphors are borrowed from Russian, but “there is singing in the book”, “if three lines are fake, you will feel a great poet in the fourth one”. Kolau Nadiradze criticizes those reviewers who positively evaluated Galaktion Tabidze’s second collection (Ivane Gomarteli, Akaki Papava), disapproves of their qualifications, and calls them “critics who are smart about the agrarian issue”. In his opinion, such praise is dangerous for Galaktion.

Source: K. Nadiradze, “Georgian Poetry (G. Tabidze, “Cräne aux fleurs artistiques”, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1919)”, magazine *Shvildosani*, №1, p. 18-19.

Note: The French title of the Book is given with errors in the source.

Dating: From the announcement published in the January 25, 1919 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo*, it can be seen that the first issue of the magazine *Shvildosani* has already been published.

1920

January 25

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement in its news column that the editors have accepted the cleanly published weekly magazine *Tiflis*, in which the works of Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Saganeli, and others are published. It is noted that the magazine contains 16 pages and costs 10 roubles.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, № 18, p. 3.

Note: This issue of the magazine *Tiflis* was already published on December 31, 1919.

1920

Until January 31

The magazine *Tsisartkela* publishes Varlam Khurodze’s article on the works of Galaktion Tabidze. According to the critic, both of the poet’s books are precious pearls and “well-wishers of our literature” have high hopes for him. He writes that Galaktion laments about public issues, compares his worries to the laments of Byron and Baratashvili and calls him the new Baratashvili. He notes that, in addition to pessimism, there is another side of the poet’s creativity, hopefulness, thirst for battle, although in the second Book they are no longer visible, and here Galaktion leaves Baratashvili. The critic connects all this with the revolution of 1905 and the processes developed after it. In his opinion, despite the fact that Galaktion Tabidze met the second revolution with a momentary admiration with the poem “Flags quickly”, he was not able to follow even this biggest wave, “collectivism could not overcome individualism”, he was unique from the beginning and remained so. The poet did not include the poem “Flags quickly” in the second collection of poems, because the poet himself “does not consider this poem to characterize his current spiritual state”. The critic writes that Galaktion’s musicality is at its highest peak, and the rhyme is so “plain, charming and effortless” that none of his contemporaries can be compared and shows a direct

affinity with Akaki. He notes that “the crown of a great poet undoubtedly awaits” Galaktion. The critic does not agree with the philosophy of “Blue horses”, does not sympathize with symbolism, and because of this he likes the poet’s second volume less than the first, but hopes that Galaktion will overcome the mystical fog of symbolism and return to writing about worldly hardships.

Source: V. Khurodze, “Galaktion Tabidze’s Works (A Critical Attempt), magazine *Tsisartkela*, 1920, №2, p. 81-96.

Dating: In the January 31, 1920 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo*, there is an announcement from which it can be seen that the second issue of the magazine *Tsisartkela* has already been published.

February

1920

February 1

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the first part of Polikarpe Kekelia’s article “Georgian Poetry (1919)”. According to the author, there are often philosophical roots in modern poetry. He names Galaktion Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili and Alexandre Abasheli among the authors who are characterized by this. At the same time, he believes that these poets are still in the process of searching, both in terms of form and content.

Source: P. Kekelia, “Georgian Poetry”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, №4, p. 4.

1920

February 11

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement in the “Countryside and City” column that on Thursday, February 12, an evening of itinerant musician Iliko Kurkhuli with the participation of Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the city of Khashuri, and on Saturday, February 14, a similar evening will be held in Surami.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №750, p. 3.

1920

February 15

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes the end of the article “Georgian Poetry” by Polio Kekelia, in which the problem of suffering in poetry is discussed and it is said that life and suffering are inseparable in the work of Galaktion Tabidze. According to the critic, Theodore Dostoyevsky’s search for the causes of suffering led him to social themes, and he also sees a tendency in Galaktion Tabidze to gather social elements in a poetic system. According to the critic, Galaktion should generalize and add to the problems of sadness and suffering of the intelligentsia, which he previously described, which are radically different from the old ones, characteristic of the intelligentsia of the last decade. The poet’s second Book proves that he can do it. Galaktion does not have his own strong and important poetic school, and his talent in the above-mentioned direction should acquire special importance. According to the critic, if we do not take into account the assonances, Galaktion’s work in terms of form does not differ substantially from the works of other modern poets, and those evaluators who think that Galaktion should leave the old way and follow the new one are wrong.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, №6, p. 11-12.

1920

February 15

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a notice under the heading “Galaktion’s evening” in the news column that the Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre shortly.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №36, p. 3.

1920

February 17

In the “News” column, the newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a notice that Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre in a short period of time.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №755, p. 3.

1920

February 26

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes in its artistic Chronology that on Wednesday, March 3, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held at the State Theatre, in which Vasil Barnov, Ioseb Grishashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Pavle Ingorokva, Kote Makashvili, and others will take part. The opera “Aleko” will be presented and a ballet will be held with the participation of prima ballerina Bauersachs of the State Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Sakartvelo*, 1920, №43, p. 3.

Note: In the source, instead of “March 3” it is mistakenly written “March 4”. It is mentioned in the notice that the following will participate in the evening: “V. Barnov, S. Abasheli, I. Grishashvili, Sh. Dadiani, P. Ingorokva, K. Makashvili, Dutu Megreli, V. Rukhadze, T. Ramishvili, Sh. Sharashidze, N. Shiukashvili, and G. Kuchishvili”.

1920

February 29

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* publishes a portrait of Galaktion on the front page and information that his evening will be held on Wednesday, March 3 at the State Theatre.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, №8, p. 1.

1920

February 29

In the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* Ioseb Imedashvili under the pseudonym “Ioseb Arimatieli” publishes an emotional statement about Galaktion Tabidze and his evening under the title “White King”. He uses a number of figurative similes to evaluate Galaktion’s creation, comparing it to the first rays of the sun, a fresh-blossomed fragrant rose, the bottomless sea, and the best wine in the process of fermentation. The author writes that Galaktion started ten years ago in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* and today he is already a famous poet, who can only be compared to Alexandre Abasheli. The author of the article hopes that, despite the bad weather, admirers of

beauty, higher feelings and loveliness will gather at his evening on March 3. At the end of the publication, the author calls Galaktion the “white king” of our feelings and welcomes him warmly.
Source: I. Arimateli, “White King. Galaktion Tabidze”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, №8, p. 3.

Note: In the source, Sandro Shanshiashvili is referenced with a hint: “The wandering bard, lounging in the foothills of Kiziki”.

March

1920

March 2

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes a statement that on Wednesday, March 3, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre. Ivane Gomarteli delivers a speech about Galaktion’s poetry. The following will take part in the evening: Vasil Barnov, Ioseb Grishashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Pavle Ingorokva, Kote Makashvili, Dutu Megreli, Varlam Rukhadze, Tripon Ramishvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Niko Shiukashvili, and Giorgi Kuchishvili. The opera “Aleko” will be performed, and a ballet will be held with the participation of prima ballerina Bauersachs of the State Theatre.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1920, №47, p. 1.

1920

March 2

The newspaper *Sakartvelos Respublika* in the column “Art” with the initials “V. G”. publishes Vasil Gorgadze’s article “Galaktion Tabidze”. The author writes that the next day is Galaktion’s evening, and he has an opportunity to discuss his creative genius. According to the author, after Baratashvili, Galaktion is the greatest poet-philosopher, whose pessimistic outlook is equal to “Hamlet’s lament”. Galaktion is the “magic of rhythm” and creates a musical cascade with combinations of words. There is a minor in his rhythms, the rhythm may balk, but the rhythm is inseparably with him. Galaktion is an aesthete, a “poet of beautiful knowledge”, “the owner of a gentle and the most beautiful soul” and is unlike any other poet. According to the author of the article, Galaktion deserves more attention and will focus on his work more profoundly in the future.

Source: V.G., “Galaktion Tabidze”, newspaper *Sakartvelos Respublika*, 1920, №49, p. 3-4.

1920

February 21– March 3

On the front page of the newspaper *Ertoba*, a poster of Galaktion Tabidze’s evening is published, on which is depicted his portrait, painted by artist Davit Kakabadze, and an announcement that on Wednesday, March 3, at 8 pm, the evening of poet Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the State Theatre. The statement says that the event will be opened with a speech by Ivane Gomarteli about the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze. In addition to Galaktion, poets and writers will take part in the evening: Alexandre Abasheli, Vasil Barnov, Ioseb Grishashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Shota Dadiani, Pavle Ingorokva, Kote Makashvili, Dutu Megreli, Varlam Rukhadze, Tripon Ramishvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Niko Shiukashvili, and Giorgi Kuchishvili, who will read poems, stories and novels.

The second section will present Rachmaninov's one-act opera "Aleko" with the participation of Vano Sarajishvili. In the third section, the one-act ballet "Cavalry Camp" is announced, featuring the prima ballerina Bauersachs. Evening tickets are sold at the State Theatre box office.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, p. 1

1920

March 3

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a poster of Galaktion Tabidze's evening with a portrait of the poet and it is said that the evening will take place on Wednesday, March 3 at 8 pm in the State Theatre, Ivane Gomarteli will give a speech about Galaktion's poetry, the following figures will take part: Vasil Barnov, Ioseb Grishashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Pavle Ingorokva, Kote Makashvili, Dutu Megreli, Varlam Rukhadze, Tripon Ramishvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Niko Shiukashvili, and Giorgi Kuchishvili. The opera "Aleko" will be performed and the ballet "Cavalry Camp" will be performed with the participation of prima ballerina of the State Theater – Bauersachs.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №50, p. 1.

1920

March 3

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a bibliographic note about the release of the artistic and literary magazine *Tebervali*. The works published in the publication are discussed, and the poem "Embroidery of Thoughts" by one of the young authors, Mito Javakhishvili, is said to be influenced by Galaktion Tabidze, he breathes with him, but he is completely unable to write triolets and is very weak.

Source: Bibliographical Note; Art-literary magazine *Tebervali*, newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №50, p. 4.

Note: The publication is published under the pseudonym "-?-".

Note: Mito Javakhishvili's name is represented by initials in the source. His poem was published in the first issue of the magazine *Tebervali* in 1918.

1920

March 3

Galaktion's evening is held in the State Theatre, which is attended by many people. There are even more people who wish to attend, but they cannot enter the theatre due to lack of tickets.

Source: News, Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №52, p. 3.

1920

Until March 5

The magazine *Shvildosani* publishes a critical review of Kolau Nadiradze: "Georgian Poetry", which discusses the materials published in 1919 in the October issue of the magazine *Shvidi Mnatobi*, in Mikheil Botchorishvili's Book "Etudes" and in the first issue of weekly magazine *Tbilisi*. The author strongly criticizes the magazine *Tbilisi* and its managers. He notes that Galaktion's poem *Tbilisi* is good, but for some reason it begins in an old manner, with a description

of nature, is too long, and the first and seventh stanzas are weak. The author of the publication also criticizes the review “Genius Galaktion” published by Ivane Ioseliani in the magazine *Tbilisi*. Kolau Nadiradze writes that he and his associates do not share such an “awkward privilege” for Galaktion and doubts that the “patent” of genius issued by the author of the review is valid.

Source: K. Nadiradze, “Georgian Poetry”, magazine *Shvildosani*, 1920, №2-3, p. 21-22; For dating: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1920, №49, p. 1.

Note: In the source, the author of “Genius Galaktion” is “S. S-ani” instead of “I. I-ani”.

Dating: According to the March 5 issue of the newspaper *Sakartvelo*, this issue of the magazine *Shvildosani* is already out.

1920

March 5

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes information in the “News” section that many people attended the Galaktion Tabidze evening held at the State Theatre and even more returned back due to lack of tickets.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №52, p. 3.

1920

March 7

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* in the column “Spectacle, Music and Painting” under the pseudonym “Ts-ri” publishes a review of Ioseb Imedashvili about the Galaktion Tabidze evening held on March 3 at the State Theatre. The author states that the hall was full, the public greeted the young poet warmly, and the evening turned into a parade of selected Georgian poets. It was opened by Ivane Gomarteli with the characterization of Galaktion Tabidze. Dutu Megreli, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Kote Makashvili, and Galaktion Tabidze read their own poems. Rurik Ivnev read his own translations of poems by Galaktion Tabidze and Nikoloz Shengelaia.

Source: Ts-ri, “Galaktion Tabidze’s evening”, Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, №9, p. 14.

Note: The names of the participants in the source are presented with initials, Shalva Sharashidze is referred to by the pseudonym “Taguna”, while Rurik Ivnev is referred to as “Russian Poet”.

1920

March 19

Olya Okujava is congratulated on successfully performing her role, embraced, and kissed, yet she longs for only one person to be with her – Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1920

March 23

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that on Sunday, April 4, according to the resolution of the Council of the Writers’ Union of Georgia, the II Congress of Georgian Writers will be held. The statement mentions that the agenda of the congress will be published on March 28. Tabidze

Galaktion, a member of the Union of Writers, is mentioned as number 120 in the list of writers invited to the congress.

Source: “Second Congress of Georgian Writers”, Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №66, p. 5.

Note: In the list of invitees to the congress, some names, including Galaktion, have an asterisk attached to them, and it is said that these persons are members of the Union of Writers.

1920

March 24

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement in the “News” column that at the request of the public, on Wednesday, April 7, Khareba Day, the evening of Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the State Theatre for the second time and that tickets will be sold from March 24 only at the box office of the State Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №67, p. 3.

1920

March 25

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a framed announcement on its front page that on Wednesday, April 7, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre for the second time and that tickets are sold at the theatre box office.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №68, p. 1.

1920

March 26-27

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement that on Sunday, March 28, at 12 o’clock in the morning, a literary morning will be held under the leadership of the State University Students’ Literary Circle, where Vakhtang Kotetishvili will give a lecture “Impassability in Modern Georgian Art”, and Georgian poets, including Galaktion Tabidze, will take part in the literary part. It is noted that the tickets are sold in the students’ canteen and the university cafeteria, and in the evening, they will be sold at the box office of the Georgian club.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №787, p. 1; *ibid.*; №788, p. 1.

Note: Among the participants are: Dutu Megreli, Taguna (Shalva Sharashidze), Ioseb Grishashvili, Paolo Iashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Siko Pashalishvili, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Oboli *Musha* (Solomon Tavadze), Leli Japaridze, Konstantine Tchitchinadze, Marijani (Mariam Tkemaladze), Grigol Tsetskhladze and members of the literary circle: Savle Abuladze, Ilia Sikharulidze, and Ilia Gogia.

1920

March 27

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a framed announcement on its front page that on Wednesday, April 7, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre for the second time and that tickets are sold at the theatre box office.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №788, p. 1.

1920

March 27

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement on behalf of the Georgian club that on Sunday, March 28, at 12 o'clock in the morning, a literary morning will be held under the leadership of the students' literary circle of the state university, during which the lecture "Impassability in modern Georgian Art" will be delivered by Vakhtang Kotetishvili, and Georgian poets will take part in the literary part, including Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №70, p. 1.

Note: Among the participants are: Dutu Megreli, Taguna (Shalva Sharashidze), Ioseb Grishashvili, Paolo Iashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Siko Pashalishvili, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Oboli *Musha* (Solomon Tavadze), Leli Japaridze, Konstantine Tchitchinadze, Marijani (Mariam Tkemaladze), Grigol Tsetskhladze and members of the literary circle: Savle Abuladze, Ilia Sikharulidze, and Ilia Gogia.

1920

28 March

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a framed announcement on its front page that on Wednesday, April 7, Galaktion Tabidze's evening will be held in the State Theatre for the second time and that tickets are sold at the theatre box office.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №789, p. 1.

1920

March 28

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* prints the announcement that the second issue of the artistic and literary magazine *Parnasi* will be published on April 15. The editor of the magazine is Shalva Imedashvili, the artist is Moses Toidze, and Galaktion Tabidze participates in it together with other writers.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1920, 28 March, №12, p. 15.

Note: The second issue of the magazine *Parnasi* was not published. The source states the following a list of participants: "Gal. Tabidze, I. Mtchedlishvili, K. Ebralidze, Mikh. Botchorishvili, Khar. Vardoshvili, Ar. Gabunia, Sh. Gomarteli, M. Bronstein, K. Gergeseli, L. Dzidziguri, L. Parnaseli, Herk. Kancheli, K. Ratishvili, Akhiles, D. A., G - I, Sh. Mepandure, artist M. Toidze, and editor Shalva Mepandure".

1920

March 30

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* prints the announcement that the second issue of the artistic and literary magazine *Parnasi* will be published on April 15, in which Galaktion Tabidze participates along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №790, p. 1.

Note: The second issue of the magazine *Parnasi* was not published. The list of participants in the source is arranged in alphabetical order: “Ariman (Achilles), Mikheil Botchorishvili, G. Bronstein, K. Gergeseli, G. I., Shalva Gomarteli, D. A., K. Ebralidze, Khariton Vardoshvili, Ar. Matchavariani, Sh. Mepandure, Ilo Mosashvili, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, L. Parnaseli, K. Ratishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, P. Kancheli, L. Dzidziguri Cover – by M. Toidze, editor Shalva Mepandure”.

1920

March 31

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a framed announcement on its front page that on Wednesday, April 7, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the State Theatre for the second time and that tickets are sold at the theatre box office.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №791, p. 1.

April

1920

April 1

The newspaper *Sakartvelos Respublika* publishes “Bibliographic notes” compiled under the pseudonym “Aketuri” under the subtitles “Rainbow”, monthly magazine №1, 2, 3”; the literary magazine *Shvildosani* №1, 2 and 3 and the literary magazine *Niamorebi* №1, 2 and 3”. The introduction talks about the revival of literary life and among the books published in recent times, the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned, and at the end of the letter, the author criticizes Kolau Nadiradze, who called the reviewer of the second Book of Galaktion Tabidze, Ivane Gomarteli, a clever critic on agrarian issues.

Source: *Aketuri*, “Bibliographic Notes”; newspaper *Sakartvelos Respublika*, 1920, №73, p. 3.

Note: The identity of the pseudonym “Aketuri” is unknown.

1920

April 4

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes two announcements about the Galaktion Tabidze evening planned for Wednesday, April 7 at the State Theatre. The first one is a short announcement, and the second one says that Akaki Papava will read a talk on Georgian poetry, entitled “When the storm sets”. According to this statement, writers and actors will participate in the second part of the evening together with Galaktion Tabidze: Vaso Abashidze, Valerian Gunia, Nikoloz Eristavi, Ryurik Ivnev, Kara-Darvishi, Kote Makashvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Tripon Ramishvili, Akaki Paghava, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Shalva Sharashidze, Grisha Japaridze, and others. The opera “Nobleman Igor” will also be presented, the third act of which is staged by the State Theatre entrepreneur Sergo Evlakhishvili. It is also said that tickets are sold at the box office of the State Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №77, p. 1, 2.

Note: Val. Gunia, Nik. Eristavi are referred to in the source by name abbreviations and surnames. Sergo Evlakhishvili is referred to as “Evlakhov”.

1920

April 4

The newspaper *Akhali Nakadi* publishes Terenti Graneli's article "Because of the evening of Galaktion Tabidze". The article says that Galaktion Tabidze's evening will be held again in the State Theatre on April 7, and the author wants to briefly review some aspects of the poet's work. According to him, Galaktion Tabidze's poetry is idiosyncratic, which is the positive side of his creativity. He writes that Galaktion made his contribution to the renaissance of Georgian poetry, he is a symbolist - he paints his feelings symbolically, and the mysticism of purity and tenderness permeates his poems. At the same time, he is an individualist. His creative world is a reflection of the visible world, and assonances have a prominent place in it. Galaktion "looks beyond things for the colours scattered in the world" and likes to combine music and feeling. He cannot fit into a narrow mould and with his unrestrained spirit he strives for poetic licence. According to the author of the article, "Blue Horses" is a masterpiece, and its dynamics reach the highest peak. He believes that Galaktion Tabidze will occupy the line in which the absolute victory of poetry takes place. The article ends with a call for those interested in Galaktion Tabidze's work to show their respect for the poet by attending his evening.

Source: T. Graneli, "Because of Galaktion Tabidze's evening", newspaper *Akhali Nakadi*, 1920, №4, p. 2.

1920

April 7

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* in the column "Artistic Chronology" publishes an announcement that the evening of Galaktion Tabidze is being held in the State Theatre today.

Source: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1920, №74, p. 3.

1920

April 7

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes two announcements in the "Announcements" and "News" sections that today, on April 7, the second evening of Galaktion Tabidze is being held at the State Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №79, p. 1; 2;

1920

April 10

It is Easter, and Olya Okujava remains hopeful that Galaktion will visit her in Moscow, but he does not appear.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464-465.

1920

April 10

Everyone at the school praises Olya Okujava and predicts a brilliant future for her, but in her diary, she writes that the opinion of her beloved Galaktion is the most precious to her.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464-465.

1920

April 15

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement that in the coming days, literary evenings will be held in Kakheti under the leadership of Georgian writers. Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others will take part in the first evening held in Telavi.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №801, p. 3.

Note: The participants' names are presented in the source using initials.

May

1920

May 7

Akaki Papava's article "Overcoming Chaos" is published in the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*. According to the author, Galaktion's dubious love, as well as Grishashvili's passionate kiss, is taken from the chaos of the fairy world of the East, which is the cradle of fantasy.

Source: A. Papava, "Overcoming Chaos", newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1920, p. 2, 3.

Note: Akaki Papava, Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of their first name and the surnames. Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned by his last name.

1920

Spring

Together with Titsian Tabidze, he visits the school in the village of Shuamta, where Galaktion's brother, Abesalom, works as the principal. The students and teachers welcome them with love. Titsian dedicates a short impromptu speech to the gymnasium, and afterwards, they travel by carriage with Abesalom towards Chkvishi.

Source: M. Asatiani, *Three Happy Encounters*, newspaper *Gantiadi*, February 09, 1982, №17, p. 3.

June

1920

June

The magazine *Meotsnebe Niamorebi* under the pseudonym "Tristan Machabeli" publishes Titsian Tabidze's article "Georgian Poetry", in which the poems published in Kolau Nadiradze's Book "Baldachin" and in the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe* published by the Council of the Writers' Union on May 7 are discussed. The article quotes a stanza from Kolau Nadiradze's poem "Wedding journey with the moon" and it is noted that neither Sandro Shanshiashvili, nor Ioseb Grishashvili, nor Galaktion Tabidze could have written these wonderful lines.

Source: "Georgian Poetry", Tristan Machabeli, magazine *Meotsnebe Niamorebi*, Book 4, p. 9.

Note: Aleksandre Shanshiashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili are mentioned in the source by their last names. Titsian Tabidze is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym "Tristan Machabeli".

July

1920

July 2

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that on July 3, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Noe Chkhikvadze's death, a charity literary evening will be held at the Mushtaidi Democratic Club for the benefit of Noe Chkhikvadze's orphans. Ia Ekaladze, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and others will read their works.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, July 02, 1920, №147, p. 1.

Note: V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, and Kh. Vardoshvili are mentioned in the source by their initials and last names, while Solomon Tavadze is referred to by the pseudonym "Oboli *Musha*" ("Orphan Worker"). Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned as Galaktion Tabidze.

1920

July 10

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement that on July 10, Giorgi Kuchishvili's evening will be held, in which the following figures will take part: Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Oboli *Musha*, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Giorgi Shinatekheli.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №153, p. 1.

Note: G. Tsetskhladze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the surname, Solomon Tavadze with the pseudonym "Oboli *Musha*". Giorgi Mantashov under the pseudonym "G. Shinatekheli".

1920

July 14

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes an announcement that on Thursday, July 15, an evening of Lado Matchavariani will be held in the second Georgian club, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate along with other writers. The evening will last until 3 am.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №156, p. 1.

Note: Among the participants are named: Grigol Robakidze, Dutu Megreli, Varlam Rukhadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Khariton Vardoshvili, Ivane Kipiani, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Akaki Berekashvili, Lado Matchavariani, Taguna (Shalva Sharashidze), Nikoloz Gotsiridze and others. The newspaper mentions that the second Georgian club is located on Plekhanov Avenue.

1920

July 22

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes a statement that on Thursday, July 22, in the second Georgian club, the cultural-educational section of the special battalion and engineer team will hold an evening open-air party and diversion for the benefit of the families of the Guardsmen of the same battalion who died during the war with Azerbaijan. Participants: Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Siko Pashalishvili, Ivane Kipiani, and Platon Lezhava.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1920, №881, p. 1.

Note: The source has the following list of participants: “V. Rukhadze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, S. Pashalishvili, I. Kipiani, Pl. Lezhava”.

August

1920

August 10

On Rustaveli Avenue, he meets Geronti Kikodze, from whom he learns that Kote Makashvili was looking for Galaktion about some case, and he goes to him the same day. Makashvili tells him that Valiko Jugheli needs a young talented writer to help publish the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli* and that he recommended Galaktion.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 475-476.

1920

10 August or the following days

He goes to meet with Valiko Jugheli. The commander of the Georgian People’s Guard briefly informs about the working conditions. He tells Galaktion that he is offering the position of executive secretary of the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*. The editorial office will be next to his office, he will have a monthly salary of 7300 roubles, in addition he will receive an officer’s “gratuity” and one month’s salary will be paid in advance. Jugheli offers to start work the next day.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 475-476.

Dating: According to the source, the meeting with Kote Makashvili took place on August 10, and Valiko Jugheli was supposed to meet either on the same or the following days.

1920

Mid-August

He begins to perform the duties of the executive secretary of the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, “Galaktion”, Tbilisi, 2000, p. 475-476.

Dating: According to the source, the meeting with Kote Makashvili took place on August 10, he was supposed to meet Valiko Jugheli on the same or the following days, and he had to start work the next day.

1920

August 24

The newspaper *Sakartvelo* publishes Grigol Robakidze’s article “Georgian Rhythmic Stress and Rhyme”. The author expresses the opinion that it is necessary to “release the bound word”. In this regard, he considers Galaktion Tabidze’s line “so full of many feelings” to be intolerant, because here, at the junction of two words, six consonants come together “ბჰგღძწ” and “the line is completely destroyed”.

Source: Gr. Robakidze, “Georgian Rhythmic Stress and Rhyme”, *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1920, №82, p. 3.

September

1920

September 1

He dedicates the poem "To Gauthier" to the French poet Théophile Gauthier.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5540 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 28.

1920

September 2

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To Gauthier".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №199, p. 3.

1920

September 15

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that today poets Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili and a Guard troupe of actors under the leadership of Davit Abdusheli, accompanied by the member of the main staff of the People's Guard - Anania Salukvadze, are traveling from Tbilisi to the regions. They will take part in the evenings held under the auspices of the People's Guard: in Khashuri on September 16, in Chiatura on September 18, in Kutaisi on September 19, in Khoni on the 20th, in Samtredia on the 21st, in Akhalsenaki on the 22nd, in Poti on the 23rd, in Ozurgeti on the 25th, in Batumi on the 26th, etc.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №210, p. 3.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and the surname. Anania Salukvadze - D. Abdusheli.

1920

September 17

The newspaper *Ertoba* is again publishing the announcement that Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili and the Guard troupe of actors under the leadership of David Abdusheli will participate in the evenings held under the auspices of the People's Guard in West Georgia on September 16-16.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №211, p. 4.

1920

September 18

The newspaper *Ertoba* is again publishing the announcement that Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili and the Guard troupe of actors under the leadership of David Abdusheli will participate in the evenings held under the auspices of the People's Guard in West Georgia on September 16-16.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №212, p. 4.

1920

Until September 21

He writes a poem “Autumn is Coming”.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №214, September 21, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 29.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

Until September 21

He is in Tbilisi and writes a poem “You and Autumn” (“Your youth remembers only the hum of the wind!”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 30; For dating: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №214, September 21, p. 3.

Note: The poem in the 1959 edition is untitled “Your youth remembers only the hum of the wind!”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

Until September 21

He is in Tbilisi and writes a poem “You and Autumn” (“There is bliss - let often imagine...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 30; For dating: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №214, September 21, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

September 21

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes three poems by Galaktion Tabidze: “You and Autumn” (“There is bliss – let often imagine...”), “You and Autumn” (“Your youth remembers only the hum of the wind...”) and “Autumn is coming”.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №214, p. 3.

1920

September 21

He arrives in Samtredia, where he holds a poetry evening at the Railway Workers’ Club alongside Giorgi Kuchishvili. Before the event begins, photographer Shalva Phurtskhvanidze takes a picture of the poets participating in the evening. Later, they are invited to a feast at the home of journalist Noe Kalandadze. He dedicates an impromptu poem to the host’s wife, Nino Avaliani, which leaves the attendees impressed, prompting them to toast her once again.

Source: K. Kalandadze, An Episode from the Lives of Two Poets, magazine *Teatraluri Moambe*, 1973, №5, p. 8-9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 656.

1920

September 24

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that a grand open-air event will be held to strengthen the Repository of the cultural and educational department of the main headquarters of the People's Guard on 16 September in Khashuri, on 17 and 18 in Chiatura, on 19 in Kutaisi, on 20 in Khoni, on 21 in Samtredia, on 22 in Akhali-Senaki, on 23 in Poti, 23 and on 25 in Ozurgeti. In the first part the reports will be read: 1. "Goals of the People's Guard in the field of culture and education". In the second part: Nikoloz Gergeseli's drama in one picture "On the Dawn of Freedom" and the fourth act of Avksenti Tsagareli's comedy "Matiko" will be presented. In the third part, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and other writers will read their works. The evening will include an auction, table gambling "Petits-Chevaux", post, flower contest and an Asian kiosk. The big dinner will last until dawn, the band will play and there will be dancing.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №216, p. 1.

Note: The list of events was mechanically transferred from the September 15 issue of the newspaper, and all of them took place on September 25, except for the Ozurgeti evening.

1920

September 25

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he takes part in the literary-creative evening held in Ozurgeti and stays in Ozurgeti for a few days. Galaktion talks to the students, reads Nikoloz Baratashvili's poem "Nightfall on Mtatsminda" and his own poems: "Poet", "You are thirteen years old", "The gravedigger", "Mary", "I and night", and "The Moon of Mtatsminda".

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 252-253; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 654.

October

1920

October 14

Shalva Karmeli writes to Kolau Nadiradze that Galaktion Tabidze's 170-page third Book is being typeset at the printing house and will be published in a month.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 100.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze's third Book was not published in 1920. After the release of his second book, "Artistic Flowers", in 1919, his poem "John Reed" was published separately as a Book in 1924.

November

1920

November 5

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that the cultural and educational section of the special battalion of the People's Guard and the engineering team will open the Theatre of the People's Guard named after Karl Kautsky on November 6. In connection with this, an evening will be held, during which Valiko Jugheli will read a report, a performance will be held, poets: Giorgi Kuchishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Solomon Tavadze, and Varlam Rukhadze will read their poems.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №252, p. 2.

Note: V. Rukhadze is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and the last name. Solomon Tavadze - under the pseudonym “Oboli *Musha*”.

1920

After November 15

The poem “Statue of a Woman” is published in the magazine *Mziuri Sakartvelo*. Here, the editors print a statement that K. Mill’s article “G. Tabidze’s creative work” will not be published in this issue due to reasons independent of them.

Source: Magazine *Mziuri Sakartvelo*, 1920, №1, p. 3.

Note: The identity of the pseudonym “K. Mill” is unknown.

Dating: Giorgi Kuchishvili’s poem “Counterfeit” was published in the magazine, with the date “November 15, 1920” written next to it.

1920

November 24

He writes a poem “Lado Meskhishvili” in the editorial office of the newspaper *Ertoba*.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 32; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 456.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Nine hundred and eighteen”.

1920

November 27

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement that today, in the Avlabari Workers’ Club on Kakheti Street, a big evening will be held for the benefit of the same club, in which poets Galaktion Tabidze, Khariton Vardoshvili, and Solomon Tavadze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №271, p. 1.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze, Khariton Vardoshvili are mentioned in the source with the initials of their names and the surnames. Solomon Tavadze - under the pseudonym “Oboli *Musha*”.

1920

November 28

The poem “Lado Meskhishvili” is published in newspaper *Ertoba*.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №272, p. 2.

December

1920

December 7

He writes an untitled poem “Where the pain of the forests was heard...”.

Source: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1920, №1, p. 7.

Note: The poem was also published under the title “Georgia”.

Dating: The poem is dated in the first publication “7.XII.20”

1920

December 8

The newspaper *Ertoba*, in the “News” section, announces that on December 12, in celebration of People’s Guard Day, the first issue of the magazine *Gvardieli* will be published. It will feature articles and poems by Karl Kautsky, Valiko Jugheli, Akaki Chkhenkeli, Seid Devdariani, Ivane Gomarteli, Viktor Teklateli, Iakob Tsintsadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Varlam Rukhadze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №280, p. 3.

Note: In the source, Karl Kautsky, Valiko Jugheli, Akaki Chkhenkeli, Seid Devdariani, Ivane Gomarteli, Viktor Teklateli, Iakob Tsintsadze, and Varlam Rukhadze are mentioned by their initials and last names. Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili are referred to by their last names. I. Tsintsadze is identified by profession as a “doctor”.

1920

December 11

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes a statement in the “News” column that the first issue of the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli* has been published, in which the letters of Valiko Jugheli, Silibistro Jibladze, Karl Kautsky, and others, poems of Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Varlam Rukhadze have been published.

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №283, p. 3.

Note: Valiko Jugheli, Silibistro Jibladze, Karl Kautsky, Varlam Rukhadze are mentioned in the source by the initials of their names and the surnames. Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili – by last names.

1920

December 11

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Georgia” is published in the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*.

Source: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1920, №1, p. 7; For dating: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №283, p. 3.

Dating: In the December 11 issue of the newspaper *Ertoba*, there is information that the magazine has already been released.

1920

Until December 12

In connection with the third anniversary of the creation of the Georgian Guard, he is preparing three poems for publication: “Let us have the spirit of the purest snow...”, “The gentle and moonlit shadows excite the eye...” and “We are celebrating the first ears of grains...”. In all three, he includes phrases that connect him with the National Guard: “And I love the Guard. Half with it / I haven’t been seen tired on the way by anyone...”, “Forward, Guards!! Your voices / are only worries about someone else”, and “Suddenly we saw the enemy in the mountain...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8208; №5762; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 36-37; For dating: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №284, p. 2.

Note: The passages relating to the Guard have been removed from subsequent publications of these verses. Therefore, we cannot say whether they were originally created in connection with the Guards and then changed, or the poet adapted the already created poems to the theme of the Guards. In other publications, these poems are titled: “Poetry first”, “Gentle and moony to the eye” and “The first ears of grains”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

December 12

Three poems of Galaktion Tabidze are published in the newspaper *Ertoba* with the same caption “12.XII.20” and the same title: “Guard” (“Let us have the spirit of the purest snow...”), “Guard” (“The gentle and moonlit shadows excite the eye...”) and “Guard” (“We are celebrating the first ears of grains...”).

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №284, p. 2.

1920

Until December 18

He writes a poem “Black pelican”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №967; №1086; №1466; №2686; №3408; №7393; №7413; №7757; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 41.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title (“This raven is going to fly over Madatov...”) and with the titles: “White Pelican” and “Tiflis”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

December 18

The magazine *Aisi* publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Black Pelican”.

Source: Magazine *Aisi*, 1920, №2, p. 3; For dating: *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, 1920, №172, p. 3; Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1920, №289, p. 3.

Dating: Information about the release of the second issue of the magazine *Aisi* is provided by the newspaper *Sakartvelo* and newspaper *Ertoba* in the December 18, 1920 issues.

1920

December or earlier

He writes an untitled poem “Where the pain of the forests was heard...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 163; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 39.

Note: The poem was published under the title “Georgia”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1920

He writes a poem “1920” (“Sun-Mother of God, Sun-Self-indulgent...”) expressing his longing and sorrow for Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 42; For dating: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1921, №2, January, p. 6.

Note: In other sources, the poem is published without a title and beginning with “The sun of June, the sun of June...”.

1920

He writes a poem “In the Mud”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 43.

1920

Anania Salukvadze’s Book “Tales of the Forest” is published with an epigraph consisting of a stanza from Galaktion’s poem “On the Road”.

Source: Zhiun-Mavri, “Tales of the Forest”, Tbilisi, 1920, newspaper *Stalineli*, 1941, №43, p. 3.

Note: The Book is published under the pseudonym “*Zhiyun-Mavr*”.

1920 or later

He reads Shalva Amirejibi’s poetry collection “Enamel” and makes notes on the book.

Source: Natia Sikharulidze, The First Georgian Ritorneli and Its Addressee, collection “Galaktionology”, IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 66.

Dating: The collection was published in 1920.

1920 or later

He dedicates the poem “The First Snow” to Terenti Graneli.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2328; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 149.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title (“Days will become like a snowy garden...”) and with the title: “Homeless children”.

1920 or later

He reads the Russian translation of Herbert George Wells’ novel “The Time Machine”, highlights passages in the preface, and translates lines.

Source: GTSM, 352, Герберт Дж. Уэллс, Машина времени, Leningrad, 1920.

1920 or later

He begins writing an essay titled “Revolution and Georgian Art,” discussing the fateful consequences of revolution: the silencing of the affluent class due to fear and the victorious class’s ignorance of art’s significance. Galaktion mentions Balmont’s poem, which recounts how Anatoly Lunacharsky, during the days of the revolution, persuaded a hammer-wielding Russian revolutionary to spare the statue of Apollo Belvedere.

Source: Autograph, GTDA №277.

Dating: The text references Valery Bryusov's 1920 poem "To A. V. Lunacharsky".

1920 or later

He reads Giorgi Ustinov's Russian Book about Leon Trotsky, "The Tribune of the Revolution", and makes highlights throughout the text.

Source: MGL, t-580, Г. УСТИНОВ, "Трибун Револуции (Л. Д. Троцкий)", Moscow, 1920.

1921

January

1921

Until January 1

He writes a poem "Nanny".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 44.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1921

Until January 1

He writes a poem "Look, the dusk is falling".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1921, №1, January 01, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 44.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1921

Until January 1

He writes a poem "Old woman".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1921, №1, January 01, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 46.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "News of our day...".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1921

Until January 1

He writes a poem "But what can I do?".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1921, №1, January 01, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 47.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1921

Until January 1

He writes a poem "A table with alembics".

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1921, №1, January 01, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 47.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1921

January 1

The newspaper *Ertoba* publishes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Nanny" (fragment).

Source: Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1921, №1, p. 3.

Note: In the 1927 book, this text is included as five independent verses. "Nanny", "Look, the dusk is falling", "News of our day...", "But what can I do?", and "A table with alembics".

1921

January 1

The poem "1920" is published in the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*.

Source: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1921, №2, January 01, p. 6.

1921

Until January 22

A group of poets decides to hold a competition to obtain the title "King of Poets". All participants will present a poem specially written for the competition. Galaktion presents the poem "Poetry First".

Source: Ioseb Lortkipanidze, "Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 1968, p. 116, 117. Election Ballots, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: The first ballot is dated January 22, therefore, the planning of the contest and the delivery of materials should have taken place before that.

1921

January 22

Davit Pavliashvili publishes epigrams on Georgian poets in the newspaper *Sakartvelo* under the pseudonym "Pardon". Among them are Galaktion and Titsian Tabidze: "Just mention, my head, two Tabidzes, / Everyone knows their name, swear if you wish".

Source: Pardon, A Short Feuilleton "Poets", 1921, *Newspaper Sakartvelo*, №15, p. 3.

Note: Galaktion and Titsian are referred to by the surname "Tabidzes" in the source.

1921

January 22

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Iakob Tsintsadze writes under the pseudonym "Ia Ekaladze" that he votes for Galaktion Tabidze as a bearer of great sadness.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-285; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Terenti Granelli writes that all of Georgia is voting for Galaktion Tabidze for the poet's reign.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-290; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Grigol Oragvelidze writes that he is giving his vote to Galaktion Tabidze, who is distinguished by being diseased with poetry, and the Poet-King of Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-296; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Giorgi Saganeli writes that he is voting for Galaktion Tabidze for the reign of the poets of all of Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-293; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Gobron Tsitskishvili writes under the pseudonym "Agareli" that the King of Poets of Georgia is Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-288; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Giorgi Gamkrelidze writes under the pseudonym "Gr. Zodeli" that he votes for Galaktion Tabidze for the reign of poets of all of Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-292; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Aleksandre Kalandadze writes that he nominates Galaktion Tabidze as the King of Poets.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-291; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Note: The name is abbreviated in the signature.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Artem Gabunia writes that he is voting for our great Galaktion Tabidze for the reign of poetry in Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-294; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Irakli Kancheli, under the pseudonym “Hercules Kancheli”, votes for Galaktion Tabidze for the primacy of poets in Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-286; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, an unknown person writes that he is voting for poet Galaktion Tabidze, who should be the King of Poets of all Georgia.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-289; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Note: The text is signed, but the signature is very faint and illegible.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25 or earlier

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Grigol Oragvelidze receives a power of attorney from Polio Abramia, Mikel Rabiani and Simon Chikovani to vote for Galaktion Tabidze on their behalf.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-287; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Note: The letter is written by Grigol Oragvelidze's hand.

Dating: Since the results of the competition were already known on January 25, this letter should have been written either on that day or earlier.

1921

January 25

In connection with the election of the King of Poets, Ioseb Imedashvili writes that no modern writer has yet reached the highest point, and therefore he considers the election of the King of Poets untimely at this stage, but since he was asked to name the best, he "hands the golden pen to Galaktion Tabidze" as the bearer of world songs. On the other hand, Imedashvili considers Aleksandre Shanshiashvili a serious competitor and thinks that he may take away the first place from Galaktion.

Source: Election Ballots, Autograph, MGL, 24551-295; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

1921

January 25

The results of the "King of Poets" election are being counted. Galaktion Tabidze is announced as the King of Poets and the poets present give him a loud ovation.

Source: Newspaper *Борьба*, January 29, 1921, №21, p. 4;

1921

After January 25

He writes a memory of the stormy nights of 1918 and returning to his homeland with a ship carrying a prepared Book for publication. He recalls how someone called out his name on the ship and how the people greeted him with ovations. He notes that no one in Georgia was loved as much as he was, because no one was stronger than him. He interrupts the memory with the story of being chosen as the king of poets.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №617, p. 1-2.

1921

From January 25

He writes a dialogue for the play: "The King of Poets" ("Galaktion Tabidze: Chimera, what are you hiding?..").

Source: MGL, d-626-18, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 221-222; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on

Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

1921

After January 25

Some workers are irritated by the fact that Galaktion is referred to as the “King of Poets”. The poet drafts a letter to send to the editorial office, in which he tries to clarify that this title has nothing to do with actual “kingship”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-248; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85.

Dating: The event is dated based on the time when he was chosen as the King of Poets.

1921

January 26

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* publishes an announcement that on January 26, the traditional day of students, the student body of the State University will hold an evening-banquet... The following people participate “in the poet’s family”: Paolo Iashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Siko Pashalishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Shalva Sharashidze, Giorgi Leonidze.

Source: Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1921, №1036, p. 1.

Note: Shalva Sharashidze is mentioned under the pseudonym “Taguna”, while the names of other poets are written with initials.

1921

January 29

The Russian newspaper *Borba* in the “Chronology” column publishes a statement that on January 25, the literary youth of Georgia unanimously elected the “King of Poets”. It is noted that the worthiest of the poets, Galaktion Tabidze, who has a great influence on the entire Georgian poetry, was permanently appointed to this honorary degree, and the young poets present gave him a noisy ovation. The article also states that this tradition originates from France and that the first holder of this title was Paul Verlaine.

Source: Newspaper *Борьба*, January 29, 1921, №21, p. 4.

1921

January 30

On Rustaveli Avenue, at Nino Nakashidze’s café, Paolo Iashvili and Ali Arsenishvili sit together, reading the newspaper *Borba*, which was published the previous day, containing information about Galaktion being chosen as the King of Poets. They are furious and meet with Titsian Tabidze. Together, they go to *Borba* newspaper’s editor, Davit Sharashidze, and categorically demand a retraction of the published announcement. Right then and there, they write the retraction text and leave it with the editor for publication.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1438, p. 3.

1921

Until the end of January

From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his brother Abesalom Tabidze in Chkvishi, congratulating him on the holidays. He informs that he could not publish the book. He writes that he works as the executive secretary of the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli* and is very busy. Although he has a total of 7300 roubles and receives an officer's bonus, the amount is still barely enough. He asks him to write to him in detail about their mother and to urgently send the letter "The Story of Kaspar Hauser" printed in the Russian magazine *Novoe Slovo*, which he needs for writing an article. He informs that there is poverty and hunger in Tbilisi. In addition, it is snowy and frosty, and people cannot even buy firewood. He thinks that in such a situation it is better to live in the village. On the letter, he writes the editorial office *Sakhalkho Gvardieli* at the main headquarters of the Guard as his own address.

Source: Nodar Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 480-481; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 495. For noting: Ленотр Ж., Тайна Каспара Гаузера, Новое слово, СПб, 1911, т. 3, стр. 93-101.

1921

January

The magazine *Khelovneba* publishes Soso Aslanishvili's article "Georgian Poetry" – *Meotsnebe Niamorebi* and *Shvildosani*. He writes that in 1919, the magazine *Meotsnebe Niamorebi* was published in Kutaisi, followed by the magazine *Shvildosani* in 1920. These two magazines are associated with a new direction in Georgian literature – Georgian modernism – and a new generation of young poets who, in 1916, published their works in the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi* and brought significant changes. Among the listed poets, Galaktion is not mentioned; however, the researcher notes that from 1918, Paolo Iashvili, Galaktion, and Titsian Tabidze appear in the capital, where this group resurfaces. He quotes a fragment from Grigol Robakidze's article published in the magazine *Ars*, which mentions Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Khelovneba*, 1921, №3, p. 15-19

Note: In 1921, two different magazines titled *Khelovneba* were published in Georgia. A monthly magazine *Khelovneba* was published in Kutaisi, edited and published by Ioseb (Soso) Aslanishvili, with only three issues released.

1921

January

The magazine *Khelovneba*, in the section "Bibliographical Notes," publishes Mikheil Botchorishvili's review of Galaktion Tabidze's second Book of poems, "Crâne aux fleurs artistiques". The critic notes that comparing Galaktion's delicately sorrowful verses in the second collection to those in the first inspires admiration, as the young poet advances with a giant stride. He describes Galaktion as a solitary wandering star in Georgian poetry, a hermit who entrusts no one with the intentions of his heart. Yet, reading his lines reveals the poet's sorrow, making it impossible not to admire this confidant of the soul's enigmatic thoughts. Comparing the two collections, the critic observes that the first was more beautifully published, attributing this to

rising publication costs. He also suggests the second Book would have been improved if Galaktion had omitted certain poems, though he does not specify which ones.

Source: Magazine *Khelovneba*, 1921, №3, p. 28; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 113.

February

1921

February 2

The Russian newspaper *Borba* publishes a statement on behalf of the editors, that in the information printed in the issue of January 29 about the election of the King of Poets, as confirmed by the Union of Writers, there were inaccuracies.

Source: Newspaper *Борьба*, 1921, February 02, №24, p. 4.

1921

February 6

Olya Okujava meets a man in Tbilisi, in Alexandre’s Garden, for whom she had developed feelings eight months ago. When she returns home, she feels ashamed, but the next day she plans to meet him again. She doesn’t say anything directly to Galaktion, but in her diary, she hypothetically addresses him, stating that the love and affection he gives her are not enough for her. In two or three days, the man goes to Batumi, and Olya also plans to transfer there for work, although she does not intend to marry him.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465-466.

1921

February 6

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme* under the pseudonym “Gansan” publishes the article “Mourning Lines” dedicated to the work of Terenti Graneli. The author writes that he enjoys Terenti Graneli’s poetry so much that he doubts whether he is reading Galaktion Tabidze. He believes that the influence of the Galaktion’s school is huge on Terenti Graneli, which speaks to the talent of the latter.

Source: Gansan, “Mourning Lines (T. Graneli)”, Newspaper *Sakhalkho Sakme*, 1921, №1046, p. 4.

Note: Terenti Graneli is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and the surname, Galaktion Tabidze with the abbreviation of the name and the surname.

1921

Until February 20

He writes an untitled poem (“Toast to him who was called in wars...”).

Source: MGL, 632, 967, 969, 1086, 3408, 7757, d-540, p. 3 (H). G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 7; For dating: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1921, №6, p. 6.

Note: The poem was also printed under the titles “Near Tiflis” and “Toast to him”, in some editions it is combined with the poems “White Pelican” and “Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow”.

1921

February 20

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Near Tiflis" ("Toast to those who was called in wars...") is published unsigned in the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*.

Source: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1921, №6, p. 6.

December 1920 - February 1921

He lives in the rented apartment of Polikarpe Kakabadze and sometimes he accompanies the latter to visit his fiancée - Lyudmila Mikhailidi.

Source: Interview with Manana Kakabadze, magazine *Tbiliselebi*, 09, 07, 2010.

Dating: The publication states that this took place in the winter of 1920-1921.

1921

Until February 25

In the evening, while walking the streets of Tbilisi, he accidentally runs into Giorgi Leonidze. They enter the Blue Monastery and then observe the carved ornaments on the church door.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, *The Shimmer of Memories*, newspaper *Komunisti*, May 08, 1980, p. 4; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 656-657.

March

1921

After March 7

He writes a poem "Snow" ("The trees are covered with snow...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50 p. 165; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 9; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 311.

1921

Until March 12

He reads the French writer Joris-Karl Huysmans' novel "Against Nature" in Russian, noting down in his notebook interesting names, comparisons, and translating unfamiliar words using a dictionary.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-5, p. 1-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 38, 39; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 289-291.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He writes an unfinished untitled poem, "Playing with Fire Again".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-5, p. 4-v; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 39.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the subsequent dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He writes a brief summary of the novel “Julius Caesar” in Russian.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 5–8, 10-11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 39-41.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He writes an untitled, unfinished poem: “Let us lock the door tightly...”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 41.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

Note: Certain verbal material is used in the poem “Beyond Mtatsminda”.

1921

Until March 12

He reads Fyodor Dostoevsky’s novella “The Village of Stepanchikovo and Its Inhabitants”, from which he notes in his notebook the pseudonym “Essbuketov” of the false poet Grigory Vidoplyasov and the sentence: “I can already hear the whistling of empty space”. He translates this into Georgian and elaborates: “Like the slithering rustle of a snake, a misty day trembles”. On the same page, he sketches labyrinths and caricatured faces. Using this line, he begins writing a poem.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 11-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 42.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

Note: Certain lines from this unpublished poem are used in the poem “Heart, What Is Happening to You”.

1921

Until March 12

He writes untitled poems: “Calm down, heart! Oh sea, what has happened to you” and “Burdened with many storms”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 13, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 42, 44.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The poems are variations of the untitled poem “Where Someday with Dreamy Sails...” and also appear under the titles: “Where Someday with Dreamy Sails,” “Vision,” “Manifesto – Musical,” “Winter,” and “With Dreamy Sails”.

1921

Until March 12

He begins writing the poem “In Tsitsamuri, Where Ilia Was Killed,” drafting several versions, one of which is titled “From a Letter”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 13, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 42-43.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He works on the poem “Memories of the Days When It Flashed,” in which one of the main characters is Eva.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 13, 14, 27, 29, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 44, 45, 46.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He writes a poem titled “In the Rattle of Mirrors”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 44.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He plans to organize an evening for the King of Poets. He wants the event to be international.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 45.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He draws a saint wearing a cross on his chest. He signs the drawing with “G. Tabidze”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 27.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until March 12

He works on a poem titled “From Diary Prose,” writing an untitled stanza: “Whisper, a word fragment by fragment”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-5, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 48.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “From Diary Prose” and “You, Comrade, From Diary Prose”.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the dated entry in the notebook.

1921

January 27 - March 12

He makes notes about his appearance in the literary arena, in which he refers to himself in the third person. He writes that in 1907, when Ilia Chavchavadze was killed in Tsitsamuri, an era of Georgian poetry ended and in the same year a new direction broke out in Georgian poetry. He notes that in 1908, a new era in Georgian poetry began with the appearance of young poets, including Galaktion Tabidze, in the literary arena. He mentions his melancholy voice and lists the first publications: Lado Darchiashvili's magazine *Akhali Kvali* and newspaper *Amirani*. He writes that he was soon noticed by critics and cites critics' evaluations. The article published under the pseudonym "Nari" stated that "G. T. is so amazingly different from all modern poets" that in 1909 Giorgi Tchumburidze ranked him among the first and the newspaper *Khalkhis Khma* mentioned him among the best poets.

Source: MGL, d-5, p. 31-32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 47; 523; Information for clarification and dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 624.

1921

March 12

He writes a prose text in Russian about a child who carried the religion of evil deep in his heart.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-5, p. 26-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 47, 48.

1920

March 19

After Olya Okujava successfully performs her role, people congratulate her, embrace, and kiss her, but she longs for only one person to be with her – Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1921

Until March 25

On the train from his native village to Tbilisi, he meets Nikoloz Shengelaia, who tells how he was going to be forced into military service and how he escaped by jumping from a bridge into the water.

Source: Notes on the pages of the desk calendar, MGL, d-201, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 393.

Dating: Only 1921 is indicated in the source, but since this meeting took place on the train when the poet was returning to Tbilisi ("I was coming from the village"), we date it to 1921 before returning to Tbilisi.

1921

March 25

Having returned to Tbilisi from Chkvishi, they allow him to occupy one room in the “Palace of Art” building located at 13 Sergi Street and live there for a while. He is satisfied with the attitude towards him, but he thinks about the number of the building - 13.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 299; MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 49; For clarification of information: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the record dated from March 25 to April 2.

1921

March

He writes an untitled poem “Here! Here you are!..”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4060; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 156; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 497.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Here! Here you are! The end” and “Here! Here you are!”.

April

1921

March 25 - April 2

At the Palace of Art, he meets everyone except Polikarpe Kakabadze. He learns that Baron Bibineishvili is the head of government affairs, Mikheil Okujava is the food commissar, Archil Mikadze is the assistant to the labour commissar, and Davit Tchipadze is the head of maritime communications. He also becomes acquainted with Shota Gabrichidze, the secretary of the revolutionary committee. He finds them all to be pleasant individuals. He plans to host an evening at the State Theatre, which, according to what he hears, could improve his situation and make the publication of books possible. He remains hopeful that this will come to pass. He also learns about the upcoming elections for the Artists’ Committee. He believes the government treats artists with great care and that he, too, will not face any oppression. While he is unsure of how his future endeavours will unfold, he has no doubt that a brilliant future awaits him.

Source: Galaktion’s record, MGL, d-6, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 299.

Note: Polikarpe Kakabadze is referred to as “Polio Kakabadze,” Baron Bibineishvili as “Baron,” Mikheil Okujava as “Misha,” and Archil Mikadze as “Archil”. In the source, Gabrichidze’s name is mistakenly given with the initial “S”.

1921

April 2

In his notebook, he writes that after returning from his village, Tbilisi appears slightly changed to him, but the communists are not resorting to repression.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 49.

Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he notes in Russian that a poem about Dostoevsky could be written.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 55.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reads Georgi Lukomski's article "New Petersburg" published in the second issue of the 1913 magazine *Apoloni*. The work mentions various authors who have enthusiastic responses about Petersburg. Among them, Lukomski names the artist Stepane Galaktionov. The poet notes in his notebook that "it's like when someone suddenly calls out your name".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 56.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

Note: In the source, Stepane Galaktionov is mentioned only by his surname.

1921

After April 2

He reads an article about Leo Tolstoy and notes down episodes in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 56.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reads the poems of the French poet Émile in Russian and writes the lines of his poems written in Odessa between 1911-1915 in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 56.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reads Valery Bryusov's translation of Edgar Poe's poem "Leonore" and writes the first stanza of the poem in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 56.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The author and translator of the poem are not mentioned in the source.

1921

After April 2

He works on an untitled poem “Desire Spins with a Petal of Roses”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 56.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The poem appears under the titles: “Drunk with Life, Drunk with Wine” and “They Think They Are Drunk with Vain Wine”.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes in Russian the title of the portrait: “Portrait of the Violinist Romashkov”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 55.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He borrows 5000 roubles from Nikoloz Mitsishvili.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes the addresses of various individuals. He notes that Misha Okujava lives at 10 Rustaveli Avenue. He writes the addresses of Vera Shaverzashvili, Babilina, Gigla Mebuki, Varlam Dzidziguri, and others. He mentions that he has met many new people.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes a list of tasks to accomplish the next day. He wants to retrieve books or the money for the books and plans to go with Teo Kekelidze to return them. He plans to organize an evening event at the State Theatre and intends to visit the theatre during the day to book it for the evening. He writes that if he manages to secure the evening, he will need to borrow money to hold the event. He plans a business meeting with Filipe Makharadze. He is curious whether Mikhail Okujava has arrived. He hopes that no one else will get the evening before him

and considers that if booking the opera theatre doesn't work out, he should hold the event at the Palace of Arts or elsewhere. He likes the idea of an evening stroll at the Palace of Arts and believes that a stylistic evening should be held there.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He plans to borrow money from someone to buy new socks, stock up on water, visit Gabunia to collect sugar and cigarettes, wash clothes, have a chair repaired, and fix the electric switch.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes a humorous poem-epitaph dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili: "You love drinking wine a thousand times a day, life pulls you along like a talisman".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reserves the Opera Theatre for hosting his own evening event. The editor of the newspaper *Komunisti* promises to assist in spreading the information. Shalva Dadiani promises to select actors for the performances at the event.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In the notebook, he sketches a rising sun and signs it as Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 21.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In the notebook, he sketches a portrait of a man in a frontal view.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 20.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In the notebook, he writes down in Russian lines from Nikolai Nekrasov's poem "The Poet and the Citizen": "You may not be a poet, but it is your duty to be a citizen".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In the notebook, he writes in Russian a line about Semyon Nadson's work: "He endlessly drills into his own soul in an excruciatingly heart-wrenching way".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52. Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 206.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He begins writing a poem about the hand of the Venus de Milo but does not finish it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He begins writing a poem titled "The Monastery" but does not finish it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 53.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reads Nikolai Gumilyov's critical review, "On the Anthology of Modern Poetry", published in the second issue of the 1913 magazine *Apoloni*. In his notebook, he writes in Russian Gumilyov's statement that in the French section, modern poetry begins with Baudelaire, despite the tradition that opened it with Théophile Gautier.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 53; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 288-289.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He writes an untitled poem, “In the heart, night reigned; in the hair, a white lily,” but does not finish it.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 53.

Note: The poem is a variant of the untitled poem “Where someday a dreamer with sails...” and is also found under the following titles: “Where someday a dreamer with sails,” “Vision,” “Manifesto – Musical,” “Winter,” “A Dreamer with Sails,” “Oh, Every Day the Suns...,” “Calm Down, Heart! Sea, What Happened to You,” and “Loaded with Many Storms”.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He writes lists of potential participants and guests for his evening event. He considers inviting Mikheil Chiaureli as the director.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 28-32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 53, 54.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He writes rhymes, including an assonant rhyme: “ამეტისტო - მეტისტმეტო” (“amethyst – excessive”).

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 28-32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 53, 54.

Note: This rhyme was not used by Galaktion in his works.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He writes a two-stanza untitled poem, “The vine adorns Tsinandali,” which he concludes with a rhythmic refrain: Hey, hey, colourful-eyed, hey, hey, colourful-eyed, hey, hey, colourful-capped, forever, I bow to you.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 54.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Evening,” “This Native Wind,” “Nocturne,” “Evening in Kakheti,” and “Alziora, Poems Written in Kakheti”.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

He reads Alexander Gidon's article "The Death of Oscar Wilde," published in the second issue of the 1912 magazine *Apoloni*, and writes the article's title in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 55; Information for clarification: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 289.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes the phrase: "The Georgian Pan. Vazha-Pshavela – this is the Georgian Pan".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 55.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

After April 2

In his notebook, he writes Mikheil Pataridze's words: "Let me have half a pound of bread, but may I work from morning till evening".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-6, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 55.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the previous dated entry in the notebook.

1921

April 9

He addresses the head of the Caucasus Division of the Russian Telegraph Agency, Sergey Bogdatiev, with a statement. He writes that he printed 2,000 copies of the second volume of his poems in May 1919 at his own expense and paid 25,000 roubles. Some of the books were distributed free of charge at literary evenings, while some were taken away by the agents and they neither gave money nor returned the unsold books. Therefore, if he did not receive royalties, he could not even reimburse the publishing costs. He requests to buy the remaining 500 copies for one thousand roubles each, or to return them. The document of the Main Board of Political Education of the People's Commissariat of the SSR of Georgia is attached to the statement, which talks about what may result from confiscation of books.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-102; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

Note: Bogdatiev is mentioned only by his last name in the source.

1921

Until April 19

In his notebook, he writes down materials for a literary manifesto in bullet points. Among other materials, he lists Valery Bryusov's "Experiments," Grigol Robakidze's "Portraits," publications from the Russian Proletkult magazine *Vzmakh*, and the Gospels.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 57-58.

Dating: It is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until April 19

He envisions the establishment of an "Order of World Art" and believes that "this will be a colossal movement".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 58.

Dating: It is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until April 19

In his notebook, he briefly writes an untitled poem ("Let the toast be to those who was called in for wars...").

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 58, 59.

Dating: It is dated based on the next dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The poem was written before February 20 and was published unsigned in the magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*. It was also published under the titles "Near Tiflis" and "Let the Toast Be to Him". In some editions, it was combined with the poems "The White Pelican" and "Let Tomorrow Take Care of Tomorrow".

1921

April 19

In his notebook, he writes that Geronti Kikodze, Shalva Amirejibi, Meliton Balanchivadze, and Tamar Shaverdashvili are in Tbilisi.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 59.

1921

April 19

In his notebook, he writes that his evening event will be international and drafts a tentative plan for its organization. He anticipates that Ioseb Grishashvili will participate in the event. He also expresses a desire to create "living tableaux" based on poems published in his first book.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 4, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 59, 60.

1921

April 19

He attends the meeting of the Academy and writes in his diary that there was another nonsense.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 60.

1921

April 20

In the morning, he drinks a glass of cognac and sets off to attend to his tasks.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 60.

1921

April 20

While in the cadet corps to find out about the issue of his books or the refund of the corresponding money, he meets the secretary of the state commissioner of internal affairs, who recognizes him and receives him with dignity. The poet is happy that he enjoys respect in society and hopes that the case will be decided in his favour.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 60-64.

1921

April 20

In the evening, a session of the Academy is held, during which Grigol Robakidze delivers a lecture on the poetics of Novalis. In Galaktion's view, this lecture reinforces Robakidze's lack of poetic talent, prompting him to seek suitable grounds for this judgment. In his notebook, Galaktion jots down his thoughts about Novalis's life and work, lamenting that he was unable to discern Pavle Ingorokva's opinion of Robakidze's lecture. After Robakidze's presentation, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia speaks, pointing out the general absence of music in poetry, which deeply frustrates Galaktion. He feels compelled to convince everyone that poetry indeed contains music – a music that is “not of stones (Mallarmé), not of articles (German poets), not of Verlaine's nuances, but something else... talent, talent, and more talent”. Following the evening, Titsian Tabidze ironically remarks to Galaktion that when Robakidze mentioned Baratashvili, the audience glanced at Galaktion. He is affected by such attitudes toward him but senses how he should conduct himself in the future.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 6-10, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 60-64.

Note: In the source, Grigol Robakidze is referred to by his initial and last name, Georg Philipp Friedrich Freiherr von Hardenberg as Novalis, and Paolo Iashvili and Titsian Tabidze by their first names.

1921

April 20

After Grigol Robakidze's lecture, he visits Paolo Iashvili for tea with others and feels like an orphan because they obstruct and joke badly.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 60-64.

1921

Until April 20

Fearing Bolshevik repressions, he burns ten boxes of his own writings.

Source: O. Janelidze, Executed Freedom, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1997, №48, November 28, p. 6.

1921

April 20

He writes in his diary that he experiences endless sadness and loneliness, because he lost everything he had written since childhood, diaries, poems, materials for a great novel, books. He writes that the past has disappeared, and the thought of the future scares him. He does not know what the future holds and who will support him.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 10, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 63, 60-64.

Note: "Lost" should mean the fact that after the victory of the Bolsheviks, he himself burned his writings and library in despair.

1921

April 21

He is offered to participate in the Poetry Day – in *May 7* newspaper and prepares a manifesto. He is happy with Shalva Karmeli's kind words that the latter thought Galaktion Tabidze was a robber and it turned out he was a very peaceful person.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65.

1921

April 21

In the evening, at the conservatory, he attends Sergei Bogdatiev's talk about Tolstoy, and he doesn't like the great writer being degraded like that. He is surprised that during the lecture Bogdatiev only looks at him. In the evening, a beautiful lady wonderfully reads excerpts from Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*. Galaktion is charmed but knows he will soon forget. Kara-Darvish introduces Galaktion to some beautiful Armenian lady with the words "the king of poets".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65-66.

Note: Kara-Darvish is a pseudonym of the Armenian writer Hakob Genjian.

1921

April 21

He makes a note in his diary, in which he encourages himself that he is not guilty of anyone and should face everyone and everything boldly. He feels his own greatness, he is sorry that he has lost many things, but he should not be afraid, because there are many in the world who are inconsolable, and he can comfort them.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65-66.

1921

April 22

He attends the session of the Academy. He notes that he is not certain about the identities of the members of the Academy. He believes that no one has as much hidden poetic energy as him and expects a worldwide resonance.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 67.

1921

April 22

He laments that Artem Gabunia, who knows that Galaktion has been back in Tbilisi for a month, makes no effort to meet him. He speculates that Artem sees him as a two-faced and corrupt individual, which deeply affects him. He also disapproves of Artem marrying an unattractive woman and believes that this decision has ruined him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 67.

1921

April 22

In his notebook, he writes that he should avoid Giorgi Saganeli. He reminds himself of the need for diplomacy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 17-18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68.

1921

April 24

He writes in his diary that he feels great strength, talent and dignity in himself and that his "illuminated brilliance" will overshadow everything around him.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-7, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68.

1921

After April 26

He begins writing a poem in Russian titled "My Homeland" but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №34.

Note: In the original, the title of the poem is “Родина моя”.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the one addressed to Beglar Akhospireli.

1921

After April 26

He begins writing a poem in Russian titled “Leave Me Alone” but does not finish it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №34.

Note: In the original, the title of the poem is “Оставь меня”.

Dating: The poem is written on the same page as the one addressed to Beglar Akhospireli.

1921

After April 26

He writes a poem in Russian titled “To a Friend” dedicated to Beglar Akhospireli (Aghayan).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №34.

Note: In the original, the title of the poem is “Другу”.

Dating: We date it based on the time of Akhospireli’s death.

1921

April 28

In honour of the memory of Ekaterine Khalvashi, the deceased wife of his brother-in-law, Mikheil Okujava, he writes an untitled poem “The fog reigned around...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №471; №4257; №28897-50, p. 40; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 11.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Elegy”, “Lines”, “In Memory of a Revolutionary” and “Funeral March”.

1921

April

He writes a poem “A day turns into days”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4233; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 10; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 311.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “I wonder where she is?”, with the subtitle “Gazella”.

May

1921

Until May 1

Under the editorship of Sandro Euli, a Georgian-Russian literary collection titled “First of May” is being prepared. Grigol Tsetskhladze, a key contributor to the Georgian section of the journal, asks Galaktion to submit a poem for publication in the collection. The poet promises to bring the poem and even agrees with Grigol that his work should be printed on the first page. Despite their

agreement, Galaktion never submits the poem, as, after the occupation of Georgia, he generally refrains from actively publishing his works.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, “Recollections about Galaktion”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 407-425.

1921

May 4

He publishes the poem “Lines” dedicated to Ekaterine Khalvashi-Okujava in the newspaper *Komunisti* with the initials “N. N”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, №50, May 04.

1921

May 18

Olya Okujava returns to Tbilisi but does not inform Galaktion.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 1.

1921

Until May 22

He intends to hold an evening of poetry, music, drama and painting at the State Theatre on May 22 and set his own prices. In his diary, he writes an outline of the statement on the name of the main department of art.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 88.

Note: It is likely that this intention was realized on June 12.

1921

Until May 22

He reads the works by Russian proletarian poets: Vladimir Kirillov, Alexei Gastev, Vasily Alexandrovsky, and Sergey Malashkin. He writes down excerpts from these texts in his notebook. He believes that the most important thing is to find a form for creative expression, while proletarian poets still lack such a form.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-9, p. 1-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 76-81.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He reads the second 1918 edition of Sergei Yesenin’s Book “Radunitsa”, writing down an excerpt from the preface and a stanza from Yesenin’s poem “Transfiguration”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-9, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 81.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He writes down a fragment of a play in his notebook, featuring characters named Panioli and Godfather Mate.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 82.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

In his notebook, he writes about adapting the poem "Memories of Those Days When It Flashed" into a play. The protagonist of the work is Eva.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 8-12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 82-87.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He makes a portrait sketch of Don Juan in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 88.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He works on lines titled "The Echo of Rhymes" in his notebook.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 87, 88.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He writes in his notebook that he should not forget what is most important in life: youth, beauty, wealth, fame, women, wine, flowers, and intellect.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 88.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

Until May 22

He writes a poem titled "Nocturnes", as well as "Seventh of May" ("The night brings the fear of murder..."), and on the same page, he writes various rhyming pairs.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 92.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The poem was not published during the poet's lifetime. There exists an untitled version of the same poem: "(The room. The night. The fear of rustling...).

1921

May 22 or earlier

He writes in his notebook that he discovered something interesting: if you speak in the first person as an object or a living being, it results in something fascinating. He provides an example with a stanza from Boris Sadovsky's poem "The White Flower", noting that the poem does not fully convey what he aims to express. He writes that the poet should speak on behalf of the flower itself. He thinks that to realize this idea, he can use various books, including descriptions from natural science, zoology, pathology, and others. To develop the idea, he lists the names of various precious stones, their properties, and origins. He plans to write twelve sonnets.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 16, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

May 22

In the morning, he learns that Olya Okujava has been back in Tbilisi for a week and that Titsian Tabidze saw her and her brother sitting in a car. Galaktion plans to meet her.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 1.

1921

May 22

In the evening, Olya Okujava's younger brother, Vasili, visits Galaktion, informing him that Olya has returned and inviting him to their home. Galaktion soon goes to the Okujavas'. Olya appears very changed, weakened by illness. When Galaktion greets her with a kiss, she feels uncomfortable. Olya tells the poet that she lived abroad with another man, from whom she had a child and contracted a contagious disease, and she blames Galaktion for leaving her alone in Moscow. Galaktion does not believe her words. Olya adds that doctors have advised her to go to Crimea for mud baths, but she prefers Pyatigorsk, as it is not as far.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 1.

1921

May 22 or after

He works in his notebook on a poem that says the proletariat shattered the monarchy and destroyed the king's crown, while awarding Galaktion Tabidze, the chosen bard, a laurel crown as the king of poets.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

Note: The poem remains unfinished.

1921

May 22 or after

He writes in his notebook that he should engage society with what interests him personally.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

1921

May 22 or after

He writes the plan for the "Evening of the King of Poets". He assumes that the evening will open with his "Hymn to Poetry", with music composed by Meliton Balanchivadze and conducted by Valerian Mizandari. The lecture on Galaktion Tabidze's poetry will be delivered by Geronti Kikodze.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-9, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 90.

Dating: The record is dated based on the following dated entry in the notebook.

Note: In the "Hymn to Poetry", the poem "Poetry First and Foremost" is likely implied.

1921

May 23

Olya visits Galaktion, and the poet learns that the story about having a child and contracting a contagious disease was made up. However, Olya does have a serious issue with her hand. While working on a Saturday labour project, she cut her hand with a rusty saw, which led to an infection. The wound became so complicated that she faced the possibility of having her hand amputated. She refused the amputation and underwent a long treatment to save her hand, though without sensation.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 2.

1921

May 23

He meets Teo Kekelidze, who has recently returned from Moscow, and learns from him that Olya Okujava was living with a Latvian man in Moscow. This news is a devastating blow to Galaktion, but he decides that, due to Olya's illness, he cannot confront her or reveal that he knows about her betrayal.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 3.

1921

May 24

Olya visits Galaktion again. They talk about the seven years they spent together, confess their love for each other once more, and plan to live together again.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 3.

1921

May 25

Galaktion, shaken by Olya's betrayal, recalls and writes in his notebook about the times Olya had flirted with other men. He reflects that, had it not been for his intervention, she might have betrayed him even then. He thinks it would have been better for Olya to kill him than to betray him.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №559, p. 5.

1921

After May 27

He receives a letter sent by his brother Abesalom Tabidze from Chkvishi to Tbilisi. The addressee is sorry that they did not receive a letter from Galaktion after his return to Tbilisi. He writes that, as promised, they were waiting for him to come on the holidays. Their mother asks Galaktion to bring laundry with him when he arrives.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-305; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1921

May or later

He receives an informational letter from Mikheil Abramishvili. The sender informs him that the Literary Department's Publishing Section has begun publishing the weekly magazine *Khelobneba* and invites him to collaborate. The letter mentions that the honorarium rates will be announced soon.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-445-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253-254.

1921

Spring

He writes a poem "Look into my eye".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3406; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 10; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 312.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled in "Look into my eye...".

June

1921

Beginning of June or later

He sends a brief note to the State Publishing House's printing office, requesting that the tickets for his evening event be handed over to the bearer of the letter.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-242; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, 2025, p. 552-553.

1921

June 11

The fortnightly art and information magazine *Khelovneba* publishes a notice that on Sunday, June 12, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held at the State Theatre.

Source: Magazine *Khelovneba*, 1921, №1, p. 16.

1921

Until June 11

On June 12, Galaktion writes a draft of his evening announcement for the State Opera Theatre. In Russian, the text is titled “Evening of the King of Poets”. It states that a lecture on Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry will be delivered by Aleksandre Tsereteli. In addition to the participants whose names were published in the official announcement on June 11, the draft mentions Sergei Rafalovich, Nikolai Khodotov, Ovanes Tumanyan, Kara-Darvish, Alexandre Abasheli, Alexandre Imedashvili, and Shalva Dadiani.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №517, p. 1-2.

1921

June 11

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes two announcements, the first one states that Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held at the State Opera Theatre on Sunday, June 12, and that the evening’s program is meaningful and interesting. The second extensive announcement is published in the “Art” column under the heading “Galaktion Tabidze’s evening”. The publication states that on Sunday, June 12, Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry evening will be held in the State Opera Theatre, in which the best representatives of art, Georgian and foreign writers will take part. Aleksandre Tsereteli will make the report “Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze”. Actors of the State Drama Theatre will read Galaktion Tabidze’s poems from his books, including: “Mary”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “Blue Horses”, “I and Night”, “To Vl. Alexi-Meshkhisvili’s memory”, “Revolution”, “Due to the proclamation of the poets as king” and others. Poems from the second and third books will be read by the poet himself. Singers from the State Opera Theatre will take part in the evening. Several poems by Galaktion Tabidze will be staged as live pictures. Free copies of the poet’s latest Book “Crane aux fleurs” will be distributed. It is noted that the price of tickets for this evening has been reduced and some of them have been kept for free distribution to those who wish.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, № 81, p. 3; Information for clarification and dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 13.

1921

June 11

The newspaper *Sotsialist-Federalisti* publishes a statement in the “News” column that on Sunday, June 12, Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry evening will be held in the State Drama Theatre, in which the best representatives of art, Georgian and foreign writers will take part. Alexandre Tsereteli will make the report “Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze”. Actors of the State Drama Theatre will read Galaktion Tabidze’s poems from his books, including: “Mary”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “Blue Horses”, “I and Night”, “To Vl. Alexi-Meshkhisvili’s memory”, “Revolution”, “Due to the proclamation of the poets as king” and others. The poet will read his own poems. Singers from the State Opera Theatre will take part in the evening. Several poems by Galaktion Tabidze will be staged as live pictures. Free copies of the poet’s latest Book “Crane aux fleurs” will be distributed. The statement mentions that the price of tickets has been reduced and some of the tickets will be distributed free of charge.

Source: Newspaper *Sotsialist-Federalisti*, 1921, №83, p. 2; Information for clarification and dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 13.

1921

June 12

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement in the “Art” column that on Sunday, June 12, Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry evening will be held in the State Opera Theatre, the content of which is varied and interesting.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, №82, p. 3.

1921

June 15

An article is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* under the pseudonym “Sandro”, which states that the revolutionary government of Georgia patronizes Georgian art and takes every measure to improve the lives of artists, but instead of writers, poets and actors helping the revolution and strengthening the workers’ state, the authorities of Soviet Georgia are being severely beaten in the back. He writes that this is proved by the poems of Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, the evenings of Ioseb Grishashvili and Galaktion Tabidze. He notes that “these gentlemen” want to cover up “dark intentions” with the phraseology of love for the motherland. The author writes that: “Grishashvili’s speech at Tabidze’s evening with his poem, in which he replaced the phrase “beautiful legs” with “Russian boots” and made the audience laugh, is an indication that his poetry is decaying”.

Source: Sandro, “Poetry without Poetry”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, №84, p. 3; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 7.

1921

June 21

He sends a letter to Borjomi from Tbilisi to Olya Okujava. He promises to come soon and send the poems with the next letter. He informs that he has written many poems and misses her very much. He signs the letter in Russian: Galaktion Tabidze, the King of Poets of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1921

June 22

Razhden Kaladze under the pseudonym of “R.K”. publishes an article in the newspaper *Komunisti*, in which it is said that the enemies of the Workers’ and Peasants’ Republic won’t calm down. The author is indignant, because the revolutionary government of Soviet Georgia provided meritorious artists and useful intellectuals in every way, but “what is bred in the bone will not come of the flesh”. He notes that there is a chauvinist bacchanalia in Georgian nationalist poetry. He writes that “Betrayal” and “Homeland” are staged in theatres, “Kote and Keto”, “Arshin-Mal-Alan” and other perverse music are heard in the opera. He notes that the nationalists are “grumbling” about their homeland, the “immortal” evenings of Grishashvili and Galaktion excite and control the “idle” part of the society. He writes that this is the agitation which is beneficial for the enemies. He notes that traitors and incorrigible hunchbacks will plunge into the abyss.

Source: R.K., “They have lost control”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, №89, p. 1.

1921

June 26

The fortnightly art and information magazine *Khelovneba* under the pseudonym “Oboli *Musha*” publishes Solomon Tavadze’s poem “Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Magazine *Khelovneba*, 1921, №2, p. 8.

July

1921

July 10

The newspaper *Sotsialist-Federalisti* publishes an announcement that on July 12, an interesting evening of reporter Davit Pavliashvili will be held in the summer garden of the Georgian Club. The following will take part in the literary section: Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Iakob Tsintsadze, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Sotsialist-Federalisti*, 1921, №107, p. 3.

Note: “June 12” is mistakenly written in the text of the announcement.

1921

July 17

Giorgi Kuchishvili publishes a long poem “My Will” in the column “A small feuilleton” in the newspaper *Socialist-Federalist* newspaper, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned as “with the title King-Poet”.

Source: G. Kuchishvili, “My Will”, Newspaper *Sotsialist-Federalisti*, 1921, №113, p. 3.

1921

July 21

In 1919, he presents the second collection of poems, “*Crâne aux fleurs artistiques*” (translated as “*Skull with Artistic Flowers*”), to Giorgi Kuchishvili with the inscription: “To dear Giorgi, Galaktion Tabidze – 1921, Tbilisi, July 21”.

Source: MGL, Fk-2808, Galaktion Tabidze, II, “Cräne aux fleurs artistiques” (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919.

1921

July 31

In Alexander’s garden, he writes the untitled poem “The day has passed...” dedicated to his young friend, Mikheil Botchorishvili, in which he reminds the addressee of the time when he was in love with his Lola, and Galaktion was in love with Raisa Chikhladze.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 344; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 315; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 334.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The day has passed...” and “Alexander’s garden”.

1921

July or earlier

In the People’s Commissariat of Education, the position of head of the literature department is being vacated, with a salary of 500,000 roubles and a meal coupon, which provides customers with a large number of different foods free of charge. A total of three artists in Georgia benefit from such a privilege: Grigol Robakidze, Meliton Balanchivadze and Shalva Dadiani. The commissariat asked the main board of the Union of Writers to nominate three candidates for this position, and the following people were named them: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Alexandre Abasheli and Akaki Papava. Galaktion is attracted more by the multifaceted possibilities of developing his literary work than the salary and benefits, but as far as the case of hiring him to this position is decided by A. Tumanov, whom he does not know personally, he is trying to get Mariam Orakhelashvili and others to intervene in the case to get this place, through the intercession of Olya Okujava’s sister – Mariam, and sister-in-law - Nina Gvakharia.

Source: MGL, 24551/47 G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 45, 46; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 510.

Note: It is not known what happened with regards to this position, but Galaktion did not hold it.

1921

July or earlier

Based on his request, the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* returns the remaining 500 copies of the Book of poems published by him in 1919.

Source: MGL, 24551/47 G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 45, 46; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 510.

1921

July or earlier

He sends a reply letter to Borjomi from Tbilisi to Olya Okujava. He writes that he is fascinated by her writing style and “poetic temperament”. He recommends writing novels. He asks her to take care of her health so that she can fully recover in the fall and start a new life together. He tells

about the vacancy in the Commissariat of Education and asks her to ask her sister and sister-in-law to actively intervene in this case.

Source: MGL, 24551/47 G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 45, 46; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 510.

August

1921

Until August 2

He writes a presentation on his views regarding art. He notes that being a poet is as much an innate talent as having physical beauty or a unique voice. He distinguishes between the creative and technical aspects of poetry, emphasizing that the former is a natural gift that cannot be taught. He discusses contemporary attitudes toward language and cites Oswald Spengler, who referred to European verse as a “sonata”. Galaktion agrees that poets, like practitioners of other art forms, need proper education, lamenting the absence of a “poetry academy”. To illustrate that knowledge is essential for poets, he compares the early and later works of great Georgian poets – Nikoloz Baratashvili, Akaki Tsereteli, and Vazha-Pshavela – highlighting their creative growth over time. He believes that Georgian poets would benefit greatly from lectures on the technical aspects of poetry, such as versification and the sound quality of verse. The poet discusses traditional poetic forms like the triolet, ghazal, sestina, and others, as well as syllabic and tonal meters, and iambic verse. He notes that while these aspects have been well studied in foreign poetry, the Georgian language’s stress patterns differ, leading to challenges when rhyme and stress do not align. He explains why rhythm often breaks and criticizes certain rhymes, such as pairing “minanqari” (enamel) with “qari” (wind). He discusses Virgil’s use of sound mimicry techniques and provides examples from his own Georgian poems. Galaktion lists 15 types of rhyme and gives examples for each. He also explores anagrams, palindromes, and poetic forms like the tercet, sonnet, rondeau, ritornello, ballad, canzone, sestina, ghazal, Persian quatrains, rondeau with unfinished or repetitive rhymes, and more.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №331-1-5; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 631.

1921

After August 7

He writes a poem “There is no more flautist”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5684; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 12; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 315.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Alexander Blok”.

1921

August 10

The Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia determines that one group of writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, will be given a one-time aid of 50,000 roubles.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Collection “Saistorio Moambe” (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 159.

1921

August 19

Together with Ilia Agladze, he applies to the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia with a proposal that the artistic centre, when organizing lectures, should not be connected with the Academy of Arts, but with the Union of Writers.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 159.

1921

August 21

At the session of the Presidium of the Writers' Union of Georgia, together with Ia Ekaladze and Shalva Apkhaidze, he was elected as a member of the publishing board of ancient and modern Georgian writers.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 160-161.

1921

August 31

The Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia decides to initiate a motion to give an academic scholarship to a group of writers, including Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 161-162.

September

1921

September 9

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement that the boards of the artistic committee for the publication of ancient and modern Georgian literature were created, and the following were elected as members: Iakob Tsintsadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Imedashvili, and Shalva Apkhaidze.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №7, p. 2.

1921

September 18

He attends the funeral service and mass in the military temple held by Catholicos Ambrose Khelaia to mark half a year since the death of those who died during the entry of the Bolsheviks into Georgia, and delivers a speech at the cadets' fraternal grave.

Source: Nikita Talakvadze, "From the Diary of a Citizen-Priest", Tbilisi, 2013, p. 137.

1921

September

A poetry collection titled “Georgian Poets”, edited and introduced by Nikolo Mitsishvili, includes Russian translations of poems by Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Ivane Kipiani, and Galaktion Tabidze. Four of Galaktion’s poems, translated by Nikolai Tikhonov, are featured: “Our luminary is fiery” (“Like fire, our era revolves...”) and “You, with eyes as cold as steel” from the Book “Epoch”; “In the evening, when Mount Mtatsminda is veiled in mist...” from the Book “Revolutionary Georgia”; and “The wind blew coldly on St. George’s Day...” from the cycle “Pacifism”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Поэты Грузии, Тбилиси, 1921, p. 117-124.

Note: The poems begin with phrases: Из книги “Эпоха” (“Словно огонь наше время стремится...”) და “С глазами холоднее стали темной...”, “Осень в траншеях” (“Осенний ветер мерил дали”), “Революционная Грузия”, (“Когда по вечерам Мтатсминдский ветер дует...”).

October

1921

After October 5

He drafts a plan for a literary manifesto, starting by emphasizing the impact brought by the outbreak of the First World War on August 1, 1914. He notes that he intends to write about the labyrinth of trenches, the unsanitary conditions of hospitals, caterpillar tanks, airplanes, searchlights, the dead, bloodied wounded, ruined cities, countless tears, and flags unfurled in trenches and cities. He reflects on the changes brought about by the times, remarking that the era of individualism is over. Everyone must now speak of what the masses experience. This war has introduced an anti-individualist worldview. “Poetry froze, stopped, and was paralyzed,” he writes. The poet lists the foreign poets whose voices were heard during this harrowing war: Paul Claudel, Francis Jammes, Edmond Rostand, André Suarès, Paul Fort, Anna de Noailles, Richard Dehmel, Ernst Lissauer, and Gabriele D’Annunzio. The final topic he plans to address is the International of Writers – a global organization of authors.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №606, p. 1-2; MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-6, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52. For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 633.

Note: The foreign poets are mentioned only by their last names.

1921

Until October 12

He writes the text for his speech before the Writers’ Union, emphasizing that there are factions within the union, and each of them must be represented in the council. He expresses astonishment at some individuals’ intention not to include him in the council. Galaktion notes that he actively participated in various groups, book, and magazine collectives, and it does not matter in whose name he speaks - no one can dictate that to him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №859, p. 1.

Dating: On October 12, 1921, he was elected as a member of the council.

1921

October 12

He is elected as a member of the Council at the Writers' Conference of Georgia.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 162.

Note: Alexandre Abasheli, Solomon Tavadze, Varlam Rukhadze, Ia Ekaladze, Kote Makashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Ilia Agladze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia and Titsian Tabidze were elected as members of the council.

1921

October 12

The newly elected council of Georgian writers created a presidium: chairman - Kote Makashvili, comrades of the chairman - Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Leo Kiacheli, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: R. Kverenchkhiladze, "The Writers' Union of Georgia 1917-1982", Tbilisi, 1983, p. 39.

1921

October 12

According to the resolution of the new Council of Georgian Writers at the Writers' Conference of Georgia, an editorial commission for publications of the Writers' Union is created to purchase and publish the works of writers. Galaktion Tabidze, Leo Kiacheli, and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia are elected as members.

Source: R. Kverenchkhiladze, "The Writers' Union of Georgia 1917-1982", Tbilisi, 1983, p. 39.

1921

October 15

He delivers a presentation at a meeting of the Georgian Writers' Union Council, noting that he has been tasked with publishing the official weekly literary newspaper of the Writers' Union, *The Bulletin of the Writers' Union of All Georgia*. The newspaper will feature articles on contemporary poetics and the challenges of poetry and prose, with a focus on the revival of belles-lettres. It will publish poems, short stories, and novellas, while larger works will later be accommodated by a journal to be established by the Writers' Union. The newspaper will also include articles on Georgian meter, rhythm, sound, forms, rhyme, and assonance, as well as studies of the Latin Anthology, which historically influenced Georgian poetry. According to the speaker, the newspaper is expected to be launched within two weeks.

Source: The text of the presentation, GTDA, №505, p. 1-5.

1921

October 15

Galaktion Tabidze and Olya Okujava have civil marriage.

Source: Marriage certificate, <https://archive.gov.ge/ge/galaktion-i-1>.

Note: The document mentions that at the moment Galaktion lives in the Art Palace on Sergi Street (today's Machabeli Street) in Tbilisi.

1921

After October 15

He writes a poem "Art" ("If only I could forget with rhyme...").

Source: The text of the presentation, GTDA, №505, p. 6.

Dating: The poem is written on the reverse side of the page containing the October 15 presentation.

1921

October 21

At the session of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, he reads a report on the issue of publishing a literary magazine. It is decided that the magazine will be published weekly or not, at least once a month and its volume should be from 32 to 64 pages.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 162.

1921

October 26

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement that the Writers' Council of Georgia has started work. Kote Makashvili was elected as the chairman of the presidium, and his assistants were Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Leo Kiacheli, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №56, p. 2.

Note: The notice mentions that the following are elected: "Kote Makashvili, I. Grishashvili, K. Gamsakhurdia, Leo Kiacheli and Galaktion Tabidze".

November

1921

November 9

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement that "Literary Thursday" will be held at the Palace of Arts on the initiative of the Union of Writers. During the event the reports on old and new Georgian literature will be read by: Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Galaktion Tabidze, Koki Abashidze, and Akaki Shanidze. Along with this, the authors will read their own poems and stories.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №67, p. 2.

1921

November 10

At the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, Ivane Korinteli's statement on the purchase of his books for the library is discussed. Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili

are responsible for the selection of the books and negotiation regarding the conditions of their purchase.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 162.; R. Kverenchkhiladze, "The Writers' Union of Georgia 1917-1982", Tbilisi, 1983, p. 36-39.

1921

November 21

At the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia and Leo Kiacheli were elected as members of the editorial board of the periodical magazine, and Galaktion Tabidze was elected as the chairman. The selected persons are assigned to immediately start collecting materials, choose the name of the magazine and report to the board.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Collection "Saistorio Moambe" (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 164.

1921

After November 21

On behalf of the Georgian Writers' Union Council, he addresses a statement to the People's Commissar of Education. He writes that the Writers' Union has decided to publish a weekly magazine and has appointed Galaktion Tabidze as the responsible editor. He requests permission to print the magazine at one of the state printing houses.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-253; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 91; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", 2025, p. 535.

1921

After November 21

On behalf of the Council of All-Georgia Union of Writers, he addresses the Commissioner of Public Education with a statement, informing that the Union of Writers has decided to publish a weekly literary magazine, the materials of which will be reviewed by the censor in advance. He requests permission to publish the magazine and print it in any state printing house.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 91, 545.

Dating: This must have occurred after his election to the Soviet.

1921

November 29

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement that a new magazine will be published by January 1 - "Authorities of the Union of Writers", whose editorial board includes Galaktion Tabidze, Leo Kiacheli and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №84, p. 1.

Note: The magazine eventually was called *Lomisi*.

1921

Autumn

He writes a poem “First Autumn”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №195; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 147;

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “To Finny” and “Smiling Houses”.

December

1921

December 2

In the column “Announcement” of the newspaper *Komunisti*, it is mentioned that from January 1, 1922, the weekly magazine *Lomisi* of the Union of Writers of Georgia begins to be published. In addition, in the column “Chronology” the direction of the magazine is specified and it is mentioned that the materials should be handed over to the chairman of the editorial board - Galaktion Tabidze, who can be seen every day at the Palace of Arts, number 13, Sergi Street, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1921, №226, p. 2, 4.

Note: Until 1923, Ivane Machabeli Street bore the name of Great Prince Sergi, grandson of Nicholas I.

1921

After December 2

On the page, he writes the words “Galaktion’s Magazine,” jots down rhymes, and creates graphical sketches of human figures.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №110.

Dating: On December 2, 1921, it had not yet been decided that the magazine would be named after Galaktion.

1921

December 11

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement that Konstantine Gamsakhurdia requested the editors to announce that the report “I. Grishashvili and Galaktion Tabidze” will be postponed for the near future for reasons independent of him.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №95, p. 2.

1921

Until December 23

A collection of Russian translations of Georgian poets is being published, which, in addition to poems by Tsisperkantselis, includes poems by Alexandre Abasheli, Galaktion Tabidze, and Shalva Amirejibi. The translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s “I and Night” belongs to Valerian Gaprindashvili.

Source: M. Rindi, “Bibliographic Notes,” collection “Поэты Грузии”, сост. Н Мицишвили, Государственное издательство, Тифлис, about 1921, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №105, p. 2.

Dating: From the newspaper *Tribuna* of December 23, it appears that the Book has already been released.

1921

December 23

In the newspaper *Tribuna* under the pseudonym “M. Rindi” Mikel Pataridze’s article “Bibliographic notes” is published, in which the Russian-language collection “Poets of Georgia” is discussed. The author notes that the collection mainly includes translations of the poems of Tsisperkantselis, as well as poems by Alexandre Abasheli, Galaktion Tabidze, and Shalva Amirejibi. According to the author, Valerian Gaprindashvili’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “I and Night” is performed gently and with full respect for the music.

Source: M. Rindi, “Bibliographic Notes,” collection “Поэты Грузии”, сост. Н Мицишвили, Государственное издательство, Тифлис, about 1921, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1921, №105, p. 2.

1921

December

He prepares an advanced article “Poetry First” for the magazine *Lomisi*.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №1. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 346.

1921

December

In 1919, he gives the second collection of poems, “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques” (translated as “Skull with Artistic Flowers”), to Leo Kiacheli with the inscription: “To Leo Kiacheli – as a token of friendship. Galaktion Tabidze – December, 1921, Tbilisi”.

Source: MGL, Fk-862, Galaktion Tabidze, II, “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques” (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919.

1911-1921

He writes an untitled poem “Recently in Orianti...”.

Source: MGL, a-1685, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 296; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 129-130.

Dating: According to grapheme ლ2 (L2), the poem must have been written in 1911 or later. However, since the “Orianti” Hotel operated on Golovin (Rustaveli) Avenue until 1921, we date the poem within this timeframe.

1921

In his diary, he writes notes about the establishment of the Academy.

Source: Notebook is of 1921, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 69-72.

1921

He writes a poem "Peach branch, tired branch".

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 1978; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 7; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 303.

1921

He writes a poem "These sleeping mountain and valley".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №407; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 8; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 309.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled "Sorrow, like a snake...".

1921

He writes a poem "In memory".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №967; №3408; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 9; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 310.

1921

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, friends, our feast".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 39; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 18; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 320.

1921

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, suns every day...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №838; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 18; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 321.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Night, what has happened to you?".

1921

He writes an untitled poem "To autumn flowers...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №838; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 19; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 321.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Heart, What Is Happening to You?"

1921

Dimitri Arakishvili writes the music for Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Poetry first".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190.

1921

He writes a poem "At the cemetery" ("The farther you are...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №134; G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 141; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 19; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 22-23.

Note: The poem also appears under the titles: “The farther you are”, “The answer” and “The unsent letter”.

1921

He writes a poem and titles it with the words “Mashashvili has been pardoned with Galaktion’s hospitality” in imitation of the proverb “Avaliani has been pardoned with Ioseliani’s hospitality”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 262, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 129-130.

1921

In the Union of Writers, he meets the novice poet Arno Oneli, talks cordially with him, reads his poems, promises to print them in his own magazine and presents the second volume of his poems with the dedication: “To my newly acquainted poet from Racha, Arno Nakeraledi, from Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: A. Oneli, Thus Began a Friendship, Let the Toast Be to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 246-247.

Note: “Nakeraledi” was the poetic pseudonym of Arno Oneli at that time.

1921 or later

In Vasil Barnovi’s monograph “Arsena”, he highlights lines and adds comments.

Source: MGL, t-24, Vasil Barnovi, “Arsena”, Tbilisi, 1921, p. 3-4, 11, 13-14.

1921 or later

He makes radical changes to the poem “You Will Not Die” (“The bright ray of dawn...”). The new version is titled “Descent into the Mine” and begins with the words: “We entered the narrow cave...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №462, p. 2.

Dating: The content of the changes suggests that the poem was written after the establishment of Soviet rule in Georgia.

1921 or later

He makes radical changes to the poem “Ortheos” (“The twilight of night enveloped the towering mountains...”). The new version is titled “The Motor” and begins with the phrase: “The motor sings with agitated and enchanting melodies...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №465, p. 1.

Dating: The content of the changes indicates that the poem was written after the establishment of Soviet rule in Georgia.

1921 or later

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, Sezman Ertatsmindeli and Vakhtang Pkhaladze, he visits the school of Dighomi village, where Arno Oneli works as a teacher. Arno Oneli gives an introductory speech and Vakhtang Pkhaladze makes a report. Galaktion reads the poems: “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “Mary” and “The gravedigger”, the applause in the hall does not stop. Then Giorgi

Kuchishvili reads his own revolutionary poems. At the end of the evening, the young people of the village recite their poems.

Source: A. Oneli, *Thus Began a Friendship, Let the Toast Be to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 250.

Dating: Dated according to the time of getting acquainted with Arno Oneli.

1921 or later

He starts writing a letter to be sent to the editorial office. He explains that he understands the reprimand heard from the workers, as if he is proud of the title of “King of Poets”; He confirms that he is proud of this name, but not because he really feels like a king.

Source: G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84; Probable date: 1920s (see *ibid.*, p. 543).

Dating: The content of the letter clearly seems to have been written during the Soviet period, and the poet has to justify himself because of the word “king”.

1921 or later

In Valery Bryusov’s poetry collection “In Such Days”, he highlights lines and adds comments. He translates into Georgian, line by line, the fourth stanza of the poem “To Fellow Intellectuals” (“Today is our day; therefore, from the haze of modern prose, we are hurled into the denser wonder of poetry”), the first two stanzas of “Only the Russian” (“Only the Georgian poet, who knew endless persecution from childhood, who bitterly drained the murky cup of the past, who nobly embraced the fervent dreams of his ancestors, with full awareness can take pride in many victories”), and the fourth stanza of “To Warsaw” (“The Chronology of our land... from millennia-old places fell wealthy palaces, massive cathedrals, and impenetrable cliffs. A simoom swept across Georgia”). On the second line of the poem “Rebellion”, he notes: “In Georgia today, one giant lyre thunders, dictating its will to the centuries”.

Source: MGL, t-259, Валерий Брюсов, “В такие дни”, *Стихи*, 1919-1920, Moscow, 1921, p. 17, 19, 21, 23.

Note: The translations of the stanzas from the poems are used in the article “Day of Poetry”, which must have been written by May 7, 1921, as it references “the Chronology of our land, who, from the previous May 7 to this year’s May 7, captures modernity in fervent verses within its mysterious folios”. In Georgia, “Day of Poetry” was first celebrated in 1920. The Russian titles of the mentioned poems: “Товарищам Интеллигентам”, “Только Русский”, “К Варшаве”, “Мятеж”.

1922

January

1922 or earlier

He writes a poem “Villanelle”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4233; G. Tabidze, *works in fifteen volumes*, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 22.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

Until January 1

He writes an untitled poem “White days are coming...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №345; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 16.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Autumn” and “Winter”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

Until January 1

He writes a poem “Wherever a Dreamer Once Soared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №966; №7692; №7739; p. 5, p. 22; p. 14, p. 15; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 17.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “Where did you ever dream with sails...” and titles: “François Villon”, “Villon”, “Manifesto - musical”, “Winter”, “Dreamer with sails”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

Until January 1

He writes a poem “Winter”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №345; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 17.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title “The ship is followed by the Madonna of the Snow...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

January 1

He begins publication of the magazine *Lomisi*.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №1, p. 2, 5; “Palace of Art 1922,” “Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine”; 1923, №5, p. 15.

Note: The name of the editor is not indicated on the magazine, but on November 21, 1921, Galaktion Tabidze was elected as the chairman of the editorial board of the Writers’ Union magazine (later renamed *Lomisi*), and he is mentioned as such in the statement published in the newspaper *Komunisti* on December 2, 1921.

1922

1 January

He publishes the poem “Winter” and the program article “Poetry First” in the magazine *Lomisi*.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №1, p. 2, 5.

Note: The poem “Winter” was published by the poet as three separate works in the 1927 Book under the titles: “White Days Are Rising”, “Wherever a Dreamer Once Soared”, and “The Snow Madonna Follows the Ship”.

1922

January 1

In the magazine *Lomisi*, he publishes Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's letter "Impressionism or Expressionism", in which Galaktion Tabidze is also mentioned. The author writes that Alexandre Shanshiashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili are opening a new era in Georgian literature, while Galaktion Tabidze stands apart among them.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №1, p. 6.

1922

After January 1

On both sides of the cover of a general notebook, he pastes the title of the magazine *Lomisi*, cut out from the publication, along with the Writers' Union logo, which features a portrait of Rustaveli. He writes his name, Galaktion, and dates it: 1922. In the notebook, he plans the work on materials to be published in *Lomisi*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 1, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94.

Dating: The entry is dated according to the publication date of the magazine.

1922

After January 1

In his notebook, he writes two lines: "He was not like this in childhood, he loved Tolstoy, Herzen, the newspaper". He titles them: "Self-Portrait" and "Portrait of a Drunkard", then erases the text and draws a self-portrait, signing it with his initials and dating it 1922.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94.; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 92.

Dating: The entry is dated according to the release date of the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi*.

1922

After January 1

In his notebook, he creates a modernist sketch.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 91.

Dating: The sketch is dated according to the release date of the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi*.

1922

After January 1

In his notebook, he translates from Russian into Georgian a passage from the French writer Joris-Karl Huysmans' novel "Against the Grain", which describes the novel's main character, Des Esseintes. On the same page, he writes down the first two stanzas of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" about King Rostevan.

Source: **Source:** Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94.

Dating: The entry is dated according to the release date of the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi*.

1922

After January 1

He writes a bibliographic, review article about the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi*. The letter notes that the Writers' Union had not been able to establish its own publication until 1922, when it finally became possible to publish the magazine *Lomisi*, led by Galaktion Tabidze. It mentions that the magazine opens with three masterpieces by Galaktion Tabidze. The article notes that Galaktion Tabidze made many authors his adversaries, yet no one was able to take away his title as the foremost poet. Galaktion sets the tone for contemporary poetry; many articles have been written about him, yet critics have not even come close to fully understanding his work. It is noted that the poet astonishes the public with his restraint, which is remarkable in the age of advertisements.

Source: MGL, d-626, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225.

Dating: The record is dated based on the publication date of the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi*.

1922

After January 1

He makes a note about "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", expressing interest in the poem's connection to Persian poetry, Persian miniatures, and Rustaveli's portrait. Additionally, he is puzzled by the frequent use of the conjunction "and" between the verses.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №605, p. 2-3.

Dating: On the reverse side of the page, the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi* is mentioned.

1922

After January 1

He begins writing an untitled poem: "In a foreign land, I follow a cruiser...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №605, p. 2.

Dating: On the reverse side of the page, the first issue of the magazine *Lomisi* is mentioned.

1922

January 2

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers' Union of Georgia, where the agenda includes organizing a celebratory session to mark the 600th anniversary of Dante's death. Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Oboli *Musha*, and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia are tasked with translating and reading samples from Dante's works.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 165.

1922

January 7

In the magazine *Barrikadi*, a “Bibliography” section is published that harshly criticizes the Writers’ Union magazine *Lomisi*, edited by Galaktion Tabidze. The author of the article refers to the magazine’s leaders as “Chichikovs,” accusing them of “trading in dead souls” because, in their view, they rely on the works of old writers. The critic mentions a poem published in the magazine by a bard who, apart from Giorgi Saganeli’s magazine *Tbilisi*, has never had a poem published. This particular poem is described as a mere imitation of Nadson’s motifs, appealing only to “kitchen maids,” and, despite the fact that many now fulfil the role of kitchen maids, this does nothing to enhance Galaktion Tabidze’s reputation. The critic claims that Galaktion lacks poetic concepts, imagery, and temperament, falling behind his rival Giorgi Saganeli in these aspects. The critic further asserts that Galaktion is “even more insolent when it comes to Georgian poetry,” labelling him self-taught and questioning the credibility of his “erudition”.

Source: “Bibliography”, newspaper *Barrikadi*, 1922, № 4, p. 4.

Note: The “Bibliography” section is unsigned, but its author is the editor of the magazine, Titsian Tabidze. In the magazine *Lomisi*, only one poem is published, Galaktion Tabidze’s “Winter”.

1922

After January 2

Simon Tabidze brings him a letter from Abesalom Tabidze, in which his brother asks him to definitely come to the village on weekends. He asks that if he is unable to arrive, he must inform. He should send one letter to Samtredia and one to Tobanieri and write to him what he wants to be sent.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-306; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

Note: Days off probably mean Christmas holidays, because it is already a new calendar style and Christmas is celebrated on January 7 in the Orthodox Church.

1922

After January 7

He makes a note in his diary about the fourth issue of the newspaper *Barrikadi*. He refers to the author of the letter, Titsian Tabidze, with crude language, calling him jealous and spiteful, a provocateur who cannot rest as long as Galaktion Tabidze exists.

Source: MGL, d-630, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 582.

1922

After January 7

In his notebook, he writes a response to Titsian Tabidze’s critical article, which was published on January 7 in the magazine *Barrikadi*. He notes that Titsian Tabidze’s enthusiasm for attacking others has turned into a pathology and that it would be better for him to stop writing ugly poems and instead dedicate himself to his true calling - speculation. He quotes a passage from Titsian Tabidze’s poem “A Horse with an Angel” and notes that this poem is a mere repetition of Nadson’s motifs and, at the same time, serves as Tite Tabidze’s self-portrait. He also remarks that Titsian’s

second self-portrait is a drinking horn. He writes that Titsian Tabidze, first and foremost a “tenant”, has no right to call himself a “poet”, because he has never been and will never be one.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-10, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94, 95; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 403.

1922

After January 7

Along with a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, their cousin Simon Tabidze delivers a request for Galaktion to write a reply on the spot and send it back with Simon. However, Galaktion still does not send a response.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, GTDA, №1261; p. 1-2.

Dating: This is mentioned in Abesalom Tabidze’s letter dated March 29, 1922.

1922

Until January 12

In his notebook, he writes a list of materials to be published in the magazine *Lomisi* and Chronology of Art. Among them, he notes that the seventh evening at the Writers’ Union was dedicated to Dante Alighieri.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-10, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 95.

Dating: The entry is dated according to magazine *Lomisi* № 3, based on the publication date in “Chronology of Art”.

1922

January 13

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia. During the meeting, Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili are instructed to vacate the rooms they are residing in at the Writers’ Palace by the following Monday, January 23.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 165, 166.

1922

After January 13

He writes a report on the activities of the Publishing Section of the Writers’ Council, noting plans to publish a 10-volume series titled “Poetry of Georgia”. The series will include samples of Georgian poetry from ancient times to the present. He describes the harsh conditions under which the books are being prepared and laments the lack of support. He is appalled that even the temporary living space allocated to him at the Writers’ Palace has been demanded to be vacated by a representative of the People’s Commissariat for Education. Among the forthcoming publications, he mentions “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” prepared by Sargis Kakabadze, a volume of Shio Aragvispireli’s works, two books by Vasil Barnovi (“The Beauty of the Guild” and “The Bride of the Khazars”), and Mikheil Botchorishvili’s novel “Youth”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №497, p. 1-2.

1922

January 16

Mikheil Kintsurashvili, under the pseudonym “Yasamani”, writes a poem titled “The Fate of a Poet” with a dedication note underneath: “To Galaktion”.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 2.

1922

Until January 29

In his notebook, he writes a list of materials to be published in *Lomisi*, Chronology of Art, and Bibliography. Among them, he mentions Leo Natadze’s passing, Zakaria Chichinadze’s 50th anniversary, Ioseb Grishashvili’s Book published in Russian, the murder of Tedo Razikashvili, Mikheil Botchorishvili’s new book, and other materials.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-10, p. 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 95-97.

Dating: The entry is dated according to magazine *Lomisi* № 5, based on the publication date in “Chronology of Art”.

1922

After January 29

In his notebook, he writes the introduction to an article about Meliton Balanchivadze, in which he discusses Georgian secular and sacred music and its stages of development.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-10, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 97.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the dates of previous entries.

1922

January 31

He submits a statement to the Presidium of the Writers’ Union of All Georgia, requesting assistance in publishing the third volume of his poems. In exchange for the required paper and other expenses, he offers to leave enough copies of the Book to cover the costs and provide a profit for the Writers’ Union. He states that he will oversee the publication himself and specifies that 25 pounds of paper and 15 million roubles are needed for typesetting, printing, and binding the book.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, *Historical Bulletin*, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 166.

1922

End of January

In the magazine *Khomaldi*, under the pseudonym Khomaldeli, Alexandre Abasheli publishes a bibliographic review dedicated to the magazine *Lomisi*. The critic praises the editorial team of the Writers’ Union magazine for releasing all four issues of the weekly publication on time, without

delays. He notes that the first issue opened with Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Winter", which, in the critic's opinion, is not one of Tabidze's best works. He believes the poem is filled with excessive air and water, with the fire barely flickering. The critic also disapproves of Galaktion Tabidze's programmatic essay "Poetry Above All Else", stating that he finds it unclear whether it is a review of the past year, free verse, or lyrical prose. He expresses scepticism toward the poet's claim in the essay that he can control his own intoxication. The critic feels that Tabidze writes heresies and boasts about himself, suggesting that it would have been better for the poet's prestige if a scholar of poetry had said such things about him, for example, in 1932. Additionally, the critic remarks that in the latter half of the essay, Tabidze frequently mentions the people, which reminds him of the slogans of the Political Education Main Directorate.

Source: Khomaldeli, "Bibliography. *Lomisi* – Weekly Publication of the Writers' Union of Georgia, №1, 2, 3, 4", magazine *Khomaldi*, №2, January, p. 43, 44.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Abasheli is not mentioned.

1922

January or after

On the letterhead of the *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, he writes in hurried handwriting: "If communism is publicly a deception, don't worry, Galaktion".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №664.

Note: The word "publicly" is abbreviated and has been expanded based on assumption.

Dating: The text is written on the letterhead of the "Galaktion Tabidze's Journal".

1922

January or later

He begins writing a ballad titled "The Eagle in Flames" ("The evening was ablaze, and the forest was burning, burning"), preceded by an epigraph from Vazha-Pshavela's words, "I saw a wounded eagle...". However, he stops writing shortly thereafter.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №80.

Dating: The text is written on the letterhead of "Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine".

1922

January or later

Under the title "The Confusion of Iveria", he writes a one-stanza poem: "What a dream of the sun this is...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №554, p. 1.

Dating: The text is written on the letterhead of "Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine".

1922

January or later

On the page, he writes in large letters the title of a novel, "Manifesto", and then clarifies that "Manifesto" is the name of a group.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №550, p. 1-2.

Dating: The text is written on the letterhead of “Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine”.

February

1922

February 5

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia, where the issue of publishing his Book is discussed. The Presidium decides that the matter will be reviewed at a special Council meeting on February 7.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 166, 167.

1922

February 7

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia. Along with Leo Kiacheli and Ilia Agladze, he is elected as a member of the editorial board. Despite Galaktion’s request, the issue of publishing the third volume of his poems is not addressed.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 167.

1922

February 10

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia, where he listens to a report from the Publishing Commission on the issue of publishing the third collection of his poems. According to the commission, the first series should include books by Tchola Lomtadze, Noe Chkhikvadze, Kote Makashvili, and Galaktion Tabidze. A resolution is passed to publish all four books simultaneously.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 167.

1922

February 13

He writes an untitled poem (“My life...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4249; №4309; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 154.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “My life”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

Until March

He writes an untitled poem “With great creaking, yet the cart still moves on...”.

Source: MGL, a-1415, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 87; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 116.

March

1922

March 3

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers' Union of Georgia, where he is elected, along with Leo Kiacheli and Koki Abashidze, as a member of a small jubilee commission for the 50th anniversary of Zakaria Chichinadze's literary activity. The commission is tasked with organizing the celebration. Additionally, Galaktion is assigned to prepare a Book about Zakaria Chichinadze's life and work.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 168; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-558, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317-318; N. Tabidze, His Soul Was as Pure as Snow, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 273.

1922

After March 3

He writes the plan for the event dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Zakaria Chichinadze's literary and public service.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-588, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461-462; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 615.

1922

March 6

Koki Abashidze reads the report “Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze” on Literary Thursdays of All-Georgian Union of Writers.

Source: Newspaper Lomisi, 1923, №18, p. 4.

Dating: The date is given in the list of events published in 1923 newspaper *Lomisi*: “Literary Thursdays of the All-Georgian Union of Writers” held in 1921-1922.

1922

March 6

He is issued an order for an apartment located at 9 Belinsky Street (now Tamar Tchovelidze Street) by the Communal Department of the Tbilisi Executive Committee.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, 1913, p. 273.

Note: It is unknown whether the poet actually lived at this address.

1922

March 17

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers' Union of Georgia, where the issue of the magazine *Lomisi* is discussed. The Presidium resolves that Galaktion Tabidze be allocated one million roubles as part of his salary and honorarium.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", *Historical Bulletin*, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 168.

1922

Until March 26

He writes an article about Zakaria Chichinadze titled "Open Letter" and signs it as "The Lion of Lomisi".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 13, 14, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 98, 99.

Dating: The article was published in the magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №6-7, p. 22-24.

1922

March 26

In the magazine *Lomisi*, an article titled "Zakaria Tchitchinadze" is published under the pseudonym N. N.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №6-7, p. 22-24.

Note: N. N. is one of Galaktion Tabidze's pseudonyms. In Latin, *nomen nescio* means "name unknown".

1922

March 26

The magazine *Lomisi* publishes a notice stating that the third Book of Galaktion Tabidze's poems is ready for publication and that printing will begin in the near future.

Source: Magazine *Lomisi*, 1922, №6-7, p. 32.

1922

Until March 29

The family learns about Olya Okujava's marriage.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, GTDA, №1261, p. 1-2.

Dating: This is mentioned in Abesalom Tabidze's letter dated March 29, 1922.

1922

March

In his notebook, he writes a prose text titled "Ballad of the Crystal Tower", featuring Tinatini Bagrationi as a character, but he does not complete it.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 100.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the dates of previous entries.

1922

March

In his notebook, he writes a word-for-word translation of his poem “The Angel with Parchment” into Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-10, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 100.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the dates of previous entries.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “The angel held a long parchment” and “Farewell”.

1922

March or later

He recalls the intense agitation conducted by Aleksandr Kerensky among the soldiers and how, during Galaktion’s stay in Moscow in 1916, endless rallies were held at Pushkin Square, attended by a diverse crowd.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №276; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Application of Verified Characteristics Over a Short Time Interval”, in the Book “Graphematic Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 115-116.

April

1922

April 2

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a notice that on April 6, an evening event will be held at the Palace of Arts, where Koki Abashidze will deliver a lecture titled “The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №183, p. 4.

1922

April 7

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia, where he delivers a report on organizing the Day of Poetry. The meeting decides that the Day of Poetry will be held at the Opera Theatre, and the venue must be reserved for May 7. Galaktion Tabidze is tasked with collecting materials for the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe* and overseeing its publication.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 168.

1922

April 9

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a notice announcing the establishment of a Young Writers’ Circle, which plans to hold meetings in the Conservatory Hall. At these events, they will discuss the works of old and new writers. Galaktion Tabidze is listed among the poets selected for these evenings.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №188, p. 4.

1922

April 15

He writes that the “Academy of Poetry” is being established.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №605, p. 1.

1922

April 15

He writes that nothing in poetry satisfies him anymore – neither the past evokes nostalgia, nor is the present acceptable. He is only interested in what lies ahead, wondering what will be written in the next hundred years. He believes poetry has reached a dead end and that finding a way out will require heroism.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №605, p. 1.

Dating: The note is undated, but it is evident that it was written in the year the Academy of Poetry was established.

1922

April 16

He writes an untitled poem (“Someone has come...”)

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4049; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 139.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Calypso’s old hands are breaking off”

1922

Until April 23

He writes a poem “Portrait of a Drunkard” (“Clouded eyes long for murky wine jars...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №413, p. 1.

Dating: The reverse side of the page contains a note dated April 23, 1922, written by an unknown person.

1922

April 23

Olya Okujava leaves a note at home saying that she won’t be able to return until her lectures are finished, but if Galaktion can manage, he should meet her around 10 o’clock, when the lectures end, on Sasamartlo Street.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-414; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189-190; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 520-521.

1922

After April 23

Olya Okujava leaves a note at home saying that she is going to take an exam on the subject of pricing policy in the Soviet trade system. It starts at 5 o'clock, and she expects to be home by 8. She also asks Galaktion to return soon so they can go to the cinema. She reproaches him for not leaving her money for tobacco, forcing her to borrow some.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-415; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 520-521.

1921

April

In his notebook, he writes down materials for a literary manifesto, including a list of works. Among them are the titles of short stories by Oscar Wilde and Joris-Karl Huysmans.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-8, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68, 69; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April

He attends a meeting at the Writers' Union, where discussions are held about the direction of the Academy of Poetry – whether it should be genuinely academic or rebellious, aimed against academicism itself. He is dissatisfied with the poets' debates, as many do not want to begin learning poetry from the basics. He quotes Paolo Iashvili, who stated that most poets have no understanding of versification rules, yet this does not prevent them from being poets. Galaktion believes there are no experts in prosody in Georgia with whom meaningful discussions on the subject can be held, naming Grigol Robakidze among them. He thinks the Academy should neither follow old academicism nor modern futurism. He laments the lack of any academic theoretical works in the field of poetry. He notes that the Tsisperkantselis group wants to establish the Academy under their name but do not acknowledge academicism. Gradually, it becomes clear that they know nothing about prosody and will need a poetry laboratory where they can learn the fundamentals of poetry. He considers attending such meetings, not to learn anything himself but for entertainment, as he already has a poetic laboratory at home. He writes that the meeting concluded that a unified academy cannot be established, and thus, each movement will operate independently. He notes that he does not understand the Tsisperkantselis movement but is familiar with its native tradition. He adds that advice from non-poets makes him feel unwell. Despite everything, he concludes that the work ahead will be interesting.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-8, p. 4-7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 69-72; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April or later

In his notebook, he begins writing an untitled poem, "The Skull and the Tip of the Nose," but does not finish it. Nearby, he writes pairs of rhyming words.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-8, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 74; For dating: N. Kobaladze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April or later

In his notebook, he notes that rich rhymes were introduced into Georgian poetry by Akaki Tsereteli and cites his poem “The Secret Letter” as an example.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-8, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 75; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April or later

In his notebook, he begins writing an untitled poem, “Am I a Great Poet?”, but does not finish it. Nearby, he writes the line, “Why do my pitiful enemies make such noise?”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-8, p. 11, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 75; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April or later

In his notebook, he begins writing an untitled poem, “Goethe left the buzzing of the wind,” but does not finish it. Above the poem, in calligraphic lettering, he writes “Galaktion Tabidze” and “Galaktion”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-8, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 75; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

1921

April or later

In his notebook, he works on an untitled poem, “Once again the storm carries away...”, but ink spills over the draft.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-8, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 75; For dating: N. Kobaladze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 401.

Note: The poem was published under the title “Storms”.

May

1922

May 3

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a notice that, for May 7, the Georgian Writers’ Council will release the traditional newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, in which Galaktion Tabidze, along with other poets, will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №205, p. 4.

1921

May 3

In his notebook, he writes a quote from the Gospel: “And the fruit thereof was bitter, as wormwood”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, d-7, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68.

1922

Until May 7

Galaktion writes a poem “Storms”.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1922, May 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 21.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

Until May 7

He lists thirty points outlining the topics to be included in an essay about Zakaria Chichinadze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №109, p. 1, 2.

Dating: The text on the same page indicates that the May 7 newspaper has not yet been published.

1922

Until May 7

On the page, he notes that the poem “Etching” should be published in the Batumi newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, while “Storms” should be included in another book.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №109, p. 1.

Note: Both mentioned poems were published on May 7, 1922, in the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, which was issued in Adjara.

1922

May 7

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a notice that, for May 7, the Georgian Writers’ Council will release the traditional newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, in which Galaktion Tabidze, along with other poets, will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №205, p. 4.

1922

May 7

In the newspaper *Poetry Day*, published in Batumi by the Council of Writers of All Georgia, the poems “Storms” and “Etching” are printed.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1922, №1, May, Batumi.

1922

May 7

In the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe* of the Union of Writers of All Georgia, his leading article titled “Poetry Day” is published. The article discusses the significance of poetry in Georgia and the necessity for poets to seek new forms.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1922, №1, May, Batumi.

1922

May 7

In the Batumi newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, published by the Writers’ Council of All Georgia, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia writes a literary review discussing materials published in the magazine *Lomisi*. He notes that “the first issue was opened by Galaktion Tabidze’s ‘Winter,’ a blue-eyed romanticism of oblique nights”. The critic spares no metaphors to describe Galaktion’s poem but is much harsher toward the essay “Poetry Above All Else”, also published in the magazine. He points out that the poet, ascending the fantastic staircase of the future, suddenly speaks to us about “approaching the people” and “engaging with the people,” which introduces a dissonance between this populist, collectivist spirit and the solipsism that permeates his poetic essay. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia argues that it is the people who should come to the writers. He notes that although Georgian society has often been indifferent to public affairs, particularly to Georgian literature, young people diligently attended lectures at the Palace of Arts. One of these lectures was dedicated to the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: K. Gamsakhurdia, “Orbis literarum” 1921-1922. May 7”, Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1922, №1, May, Batumi, p. 1.

Note: Solipsism is the belief that nothing beyond one’s own mind is certain to exist.

1922

May

Despite being very busy, he prepares and publishes a Book titled “Zakaria Chichinadze” under the pseudonym “N. N”.

Source: Zakaria Tchitchinadze, Tbilisi, The publication of the Writers’ Council of All Georgia, 1922; At the end of the text, the author is noted as N.N. (Galaktion Tabidze); N. Tabidze, His Soul Was as Pure as Snow, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 276.

Note: “N. N”. (Nomen Nescio, meaning “name unknown”).

June

1922

June 4

He participates in an evening dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili held at the Tbilisi State Opera Theatre.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of the Life of Galaktion Tabidze”, 1968, p. 185.

1922

June 19

Lavros Dzidziguuri writes a poem titled “To Galaktion Tabidze” (“Fantastical One, Ephemeras Follow You...”).

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 3.

1922

June 24

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, a poem titled “Wishing”, dedicated to Galaktion by Shio Mghvimeli is published.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №228 (June 24), p. 3.

1922

June 24

In the newspaper “*Tribuna*”, Ia Ekaladze’s article titled “*To Galaktion Tabidze as a Gift*” is published. The author notes that on June 25, an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry will be held and expresses a desire to address the poet with warm words. Ia Ekaladze regards Galaktion as a distinguished creator, comparing him to a solitary, bowed statue. According to Ekaladze, true poetry is a psalm of the soul that elevates and frees a person from base emotions. Galaktion Tabidze creates exactly such poetry.

Source: I. Ekaladze, Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №228 (June 24), p. 4.

1922

June 25

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Tbilisi State Opera Theatre.

Source: I. Ekaladze, Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №228 (June 24), p. 4.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, an excerpt from Giorgi Kuchishvili’s poem “A Will” is published, in which the author expresses a wish: “May my procession be adorned by Galaktion, with the surname Tabidze and the title of King-Poet”.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, Lavros Dzidziguuri’s poem titled “To Galaktion Tabidze” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, Ioseb Gvantseladze’s poem titled “To Galaktion Tabidze” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

Note: The poem was published under the pseudonym 'Knari'.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, a poem titled "The Fate of a Poet (To Galaktion)" by Mikheil Kintsurashvili, writing under the pseudonym "Yasamani", is published.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, an essay titled "Galaktion Tabidze" by Parmen Tchanishvili, writing under the pseudonym "Omega", is published. In the essay, Galaktion is described as a "guardian of the Georgian muse", who has become isolated like a cypress on the shore of life's lake, shedding tears like pearls.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

1922

June 25

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, an article titled "Galaktion Tabidze" by Romanoz Pantskhava, writing under the pseudonym "Khomleli", is published. The critic states that the revolution brought a transformation in life, replacing the rural hegemony with that of the city. Literature, too, was overtaken by the city. An example of such literature in Georgia appears in the form of Galaktion Tabidze's lyric poetry. Pantskhava considers the poet's second Book of poems a testament to his impressionistic style. According to Pantskhava, Georgian writers lack the ability to focus on a single thought or feeling for long; therefore, most contemporary Georgian poets, including Galaktion Tabidze, are impressionists. They attempt to convey brief, fleeting impressions and fragments of emotions. The critic believes that what is precious to the poet is not objective reality but rather subjective, individual impressions of that reality.

Source: Khomleli, Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1922, №229 (June 25), p. 3.

1922

June 25

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the opera house, which is a ticketed event, and the poet expects a certain income from it. After the poet's performance and the reading of his poems, the evening's chairman begins reading congratulatory messages, among which is a humorous Russian congratulatory note from Ia Ekaladze. The content of the message is: "Congratulations, I embrace you, and I am borrowing a portion of the income from you". Galaktion reads the congratulatory message once more and responds that he cannot fulfil Mr. Ia Ekaladze's request because both he and Ekaladze know that they are not reliable in this regard; they do not repay debts and lending money would result in a loss. He adds that if anyone doubts

this, they should ask Mr. Ia Ekaladze, who is present. The room erupts in applause and laughter, and Ia Ekaladze himself laughs loudly.

Source: R. Korkia, Three Recollections, newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, December 3, №98, p. 4.

July

1922

July 17

He writes a poem “On the way to the road”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4065; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 135.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Summer evening” and “I hear a longing voice”. The date is crossed out in the autograph.

August

1922

August 15

Early in the morning, he gets up, takes his cholera vaccination certificate, ID card, a bottle of cognac, and sets off on foot to the station with Gogi. He notices that the statue of St. Giorgi has not yet been taken down and is holding a red flag. At the station, he observes the passengers heading to Kakheti, with whom he will be traveling. He notes that the buffet and barber shop are open, and life is returning to its usual rhythm. However, he is troubled by the fact that he does not have a single coin in his pocket.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 4.

Note: Gogi’s last name is not mentioned, and his identity cannot be determined.

1922

Until August 16

He writes down anecdotes.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 1.

1922

August 16

He is in Mukuzani with Kote Nakashidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 3.

1922

August 16 or later

He writes about the meaning of “*Alziora*”. It combines the names of the rivers Alazani and Iori.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 3.

1922

Until August 30

He reads “Martin Eden” by Jack London and takes notes.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, 627 (26). G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268, 269; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 728-729.

1922

Until August 30

He tries to find rhymes for the word "ephemera".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-11, p. 15; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 728-729.

1922

Until August 30

Inspired by Jack London's "Martin Eden", Galaktion writes a poem titled "Ephemera" ("The Final Frontier...").

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, Tbilisi, 2016, vol. 3. p. 15-16. Information for dating and clarification; M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 728-729.

1922

August

He writes a poem "Evening".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №207; №1081; №1461d. 11; №1462d. 11; №1465 d. 11; №1466 a, d. 11; №1469; №1479; №3426; № 5751; №6259; №7383; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 23; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "This is the native wind", "Nocturne"; "Evening in Kakheti" and "Poems written in Alziora, Kakheti".

1922

August

He writes a poem "NNN".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №465; №5530; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 26; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources without the title "Natela from Tsinandali..." and with the title "Natela from Tsinandali".

1922

August

He writes a poem "Moon of Kakheti".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 26; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

1922

August

He writes a poem “At Alazani”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 8; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 27; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

1922

August

He writes an untitled poem “Only heart...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1426; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 27; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “Only heart”.

1922

August

He writes an untitled poem “You are dressed in black, like an elegy...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №473; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 28; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 330-31.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “You are dressed in black, like an elegy”.

September

1922

September 1

While in Sighnaghi, he writes in his diary about the specific dates in August and September when one can hunt various animals and birds.

Source: MGL, d-499, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 380.

1922

September 1

While in Sighnaghi, he writes in his diary that there are many people afflicted with goiter in Kakheti, especially women.

Source: MGL, d-499, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 380.

1922

Until September 2

He reads the Russian translation of “Martin Eden” by Jack London and makes excerpts of individual passages in Georgian on a piece of paper.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, 627-26; AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268, 269; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 729.

1922

Until September 2

He writes an untitled poem “The last frontier...” inspired by the episodes from Jack London’s “Martin Eden”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №405; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 15; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 729.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Ephemera”.

November

1922

November 2

He submits a statement to the head of the Tobacco Trust, stating that a weekly magazine under his editorship will begin publication the following week. He requests that announcements be provided for publication in the magazine, emphasizing that this is crucial for the magazine’s sustainability.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-104; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

1922

November

He gives a speech in the Palace of Artists, in which he calls on writers and artists to present masterpieces of new art suitable for the new era.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is One, Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 349.

1922

November

He writes the preface for the first issue of *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*. In it, he discusses the profound changes occurring in the world, the fall of monarchies, and the triumph of revolutions. He states that poetry, too, must align with the spirit of the epoch, facing the choice between death or renewal.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №1, December 03, p. 1.

December

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, he anonymously publishes an article titled “A Sad Martyrology”, in which he points out that the years 1917-1919 and 1920-1921 proved fatal for monarchs and distinguished artists, as many of them passed away during this period.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 47; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 51.

1922

Until December 3

On the page, he writes the text of an announcement about the magazine *Kartuli Satirikoni*, stating that Galaktion Tabidze will be a regular contributor, and that the magazine will have collaborators in various cities, towns, and villages across Georgia.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №508, p. 1.

1922

Until December 3

He attends Vasil Barnovi's anniversary at the Opera and Ballet Theatre and likes Ipolite Vartagava's performance. After the event, he meets him and asks him to give this report to be published in "Galaktion Tabidze's magazine". Vartagava agrees without hesitation and hands over the report. Galaktion fulfils his promise and prints the former teacher's letter under the title "Vasil Barnovi" in the first issue of his magazine.

Source: I. Vartagava, *Days from the Past, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 208-209.

1922

Until December 3

On the editorial page of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, he publishes his preface, in which he sets literature the goal of reflecting and aligning with the great changes of the times.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, December 03, p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 29.

1922

Until December 3

He writes an untitled poem "Neither sky, not shadow...".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, December 03, p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 29.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, he anonymously publishes an article titled "Post. Tiflis To NN.", in which he responds to a written question received by the magazine's editorial office. Galaktion fulfils the request of the letter's author and provides information about the fixed poetic form of Eastern poetry – the ghazal (qazal). In his explanation, the poet points out that this form originated in Persian poetry, with masters such as Jalaluddin Rumi, Nizami, Omar Khayyam, and Hafez. He adds that in Georgia, poets like Besik, Aleksandre Chavchavadze, and Sayat-Nova wrote poems with similar structures, though their works did not fully adhere to the strict characteristics of the form.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 18; MGL, d-645, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 163-164.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, Giorgi Kuchishvili's poem "Poem From the Testament" is published, featuring the lines: "May my procession be adorned by Galaktion / with the surname Tabidze and the title of King-Poet, / may the old Zion weep over the recitation of his poems / and let the sun's radiant light be overshadowed by sorrow".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 3.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a poem titled "Galaktion" by Irakli Topadze is published.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 2.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a poem titled "The Fate of a Poet" by Mikheil Kintsurashvili, writing under the pseudonym "Yasamani", is published with the dedication "To Galaktion".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 2.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a poem titled "To Galaktion Tabidze" by Lavros Dzidziguri is published.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 3.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a poem titled "Galaktion Tabidze" by Ioseb Gvantseladze, writing under the pseudonym "Knari", is published.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 3.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a poem by Mikheil Kintsurashvili (under the pseudonym "Yasamani") titled "The Poet's Fate" is published, with the dedication "To Galaktion".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 2.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, his leading article is published, with the main motto being "Death or Victory".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 1.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, an article by Ia Ekaladze titled "Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which the author compares the poet to a solitary weeping willow standing among fruit trees, far from any worldly filth, inviting people to dream.

Source: I. Ekaladze, Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, December 03, №1, p. 6.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, an article by Romanoz Pantskhava titled "Galaktion Tabidze" is published under the pseudonym "Khomleli".

Source: I. Ekaladze, Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, December 03, №1, p. 6-7.

1922

Until December 3

Under the general title "Contents", he lists on a page the texts he plans to include in the first issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*. The list includes his "Preface", poems from the cycle "Alziora", and letters by Eva Rimaneli.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 7.

1922

Until December 3

On the page, he writes stanzas from Alfred de Musset's poem "The Chandelier" as translated by Ivan Turgenev and from a poem dedicated to Valery Bryusov. He translates individual phrases.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №506, p. 6.

1922

December 3

In *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, a cycle of poems titled "Alziora, Poems Written in Kakheti" is published. Among them are: "The Black Fog Covered...", "This is the Native Wind...", and "The Light Spread Out..."

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, p. 4.

1922

December 3

In Galaktion Tabidze's magazine, he publishes an untitled poem "Neither sky, nor shadow..."

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1922, №1, December 03, p. 18.

1922

December 7

He participates in Terenti Graneli's evening held on Literary Thursdays of the Union of Writers of All Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Lomisi*, 1923, №18, p. 4.

Note: The following participants are named in the source: "G. Tabidze, S. Pashalishvili, Kh. Vardoshvili, D. Shengelaia".

Dating: The date is given in the list of events published in 1923 newspaper *Lomisi*: "Literary Thursdays of the All-Georgian Union of Writers" held in 1921-1922.

1922

Until December 10

He reads Alexander Blok's play "The Rose and the Cross".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1922, №2, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 284.

1922

Until December 10

Under the title "Romanticism" he writes an essay about his modern "disgraceful times", which kills the soul of Romanticism.

Source: Autograph, MGL, d-645-10; Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1922, №2, p. 1.

Dating: A short passage of the text was used in the second issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* published on December 10, 1922.

1922

December 10

On the editorial page of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* he publishes an open letter written in the Palace of Arts to Iakob Nikoladze "My sincere greetings to Iakob Nikoladze...", in which he talks about the intention of the Georgian sculptor to carve huge images in the rock on the seashore according to Michelangelo's idea, which will be visible from a long distance.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1922, №2, p. 1.

1922

Until December 17

Inspired by Jack London's novel "Martin Eden", he writes an untitled poem "At the horse race my blue horses..." in the Palace of Art.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, Tbilisi, 2016, vol. 3. p. 30; Information for dating and clarification; M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 723.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the titles "Ephemera" and "Blue horses again".

1922

December 17

He publishes the poem “Ephemera” in *Galaktion Tabidze’s Journal*.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №3, December 17, p. 1.

1922

Until December 24

He writes an untitled poem “What moves the cypress body...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, Tbilisi, 2016, vol. 3. p. 31.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “Ephemera again”.

1922

December 24

In *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine* he publishes the poem “Ephemera again”.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1922, №4, December 24, p. 1.

1922

December 25

The newspaper *Znamya Iskusstva* publishes an essay by George Kostelansky titled “Silhouettes of Georgian Poetry”. In the essay, the author reviews the Book “Georgian Poets”, published in Russian in 1921 under the editorship and preface of Nikolo Mitsishvili. Regarding Galaktion Tabidze, Kostalensky writes that he follows the old path, is untroubled by Symbolist turmoil, delights in gazing at the moon, and “listens to the tales of the solitary wind”.

Source: G. Kostelansky, Силуэты Грузинской поэзии, Знамя Искусства, 1922, December 25, №2, p. 3-4.

1922 or later

He makes fundamental changes to the untitled poem “Look, the doors have opened...” and gives it the title “Moscow in Anticipation of Cannonade”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 4.

1922 or earlier

He begins writing an untitled poem: “Long live to those lindens, to the blossoms of those lindens...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №354.

Dating: This version of the poem must have been written earlier than “Long live those peaches, those peach flowers”.

1921-1922

He writes a poem “Long live those peaches, those peach flowers!”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7394; №979; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 19; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 324.

1921-1922

He writes an untitled poem “Dressed in transparent blonde laces...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №849; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 20; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 324.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Dressed in transparent blonde laces”.

1922

The poem “Villanelle” is published in the magazine *Kandeli*.

Source: Magazine *Kandeli*, 1922, №1, p. 3.

1922

He writes a poem “To a friend”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4288; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 23.

Note: The poem can also be found with the title “Homeland of Black Lucifer”.

1922

He writes a poem “They didn’t hear...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 297; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 23; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 328.

1922

He writes a poem “A tiger killed near Tiflis” under the subtitle “Ballad”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №297; №7744; №137-d, p. 13; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 28.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “Ballad of the Caucasus Mountains” and untitled “Tiger at the Caspian Sea...”.

1922

He writes a poem “A child’s diary”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №406; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 29; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 335.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “Old journals”.

1922

He has an argument with Titsian Tabidze in the Palace of Arts. Nikoloz Shengelaia witnesses the conflict and Galaktion asks him not to tell anyone.

Source: Notes on desk calendar pages, MGL, d-201, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 393.

Note: The record shows that Nikoloz Shengelaia fulfilled his request.

1922

He writes an untitled poem “All the candles have burnt out in the candlesticks...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №873; №1461; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 40; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 345.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources with the titles “All the candles have burnt out in the candlesticks” and “Agreement”.

1922

He writes a poem “A homeless soul”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 300; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 40; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 345.

1922

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, today is autumn...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №d-617, p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 43; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 345.

1922

He writes an untitled poem “The wind is blowing, the wind is blowing, the wind is blowing...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №463; №2558; №463 a; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 43; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 347.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “The wind is blowing”.

1922

In the Union of Writers, he establishes a literary circle where young poets gather on Thursdays and listen to Galaktion’s advice.

Source: A. Oneli, *Thus Began a Friendship, Let the Toast Be to Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 250.

Note: The circle did not exist for long.

1922

The second Book of poems, *Crâne aux fleurs artistiques* (“Skull with Artistic Flowers”), published in 1919, was gifted to Koki Abashidze with the inscription: “To Koki Abashidze, as a sign of deep respect, Galaktion Tabidze. 1922, Tiflis”.

Source: MGL, Fk-2212, Galaktion Tabidze, II, “Crâne aux fleurs artistiques” (1914-1919), Tbilisi, 1919.

1922

He sends a brief letter to Lavrenti Dzidziguri, informing him that there is a very important event for him at the theatre that day and reserves four seats in the box for him and Galaktion’s loyal readers.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 11049; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61, 538.

1922

In his notebook, he writes Shalva Asatiani’s address: Sololaki Street №14.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 100.

Dating: The entry is dated based on the dates of previous entries.

1922

In his notebook, he makes portrait sketches.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-10, p. 15-17, 20, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 90.

1922 or later

The Russian magazine *Znamya Iskusstva*, published in Tbilisi, launches an attack against Galaktion.

Source: Autograph, GTDA №277, p. 2.

1922 or later

In his notebook, Galaktion writes in Russian a statement by Georgian students and poets condemning the attack against him by the magazine *Znamya Iskusstva*. The statement declares that "the mud of these envious people will never reach the sun". Among the signatories are Archil Sikharulidze, Ivane Meskhi, and Nino Tsitsishvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA №277, p. 2.

1922 or later

He makes fundamental changes to the poem "The Poet's Thoughts" ("My fairy, lend me your ear...") and gives it a new title: "The Joy of Cruisers".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 1-2.

1922 or later

He makes fundamental changes to the untitled poem "Look, the doors have opened..." and gives it the title "Moscow in Anticipation of Cannonade".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №372, p. 4.

1922 or later

In the Book "Poems, The Fate of Kartli, Letters" by Nikoloz Baratashvili, he makes emphases and comments. He counts the number of syllables in the lines of the poem "Lute" and notes that, in one instance, the rhythm is broken.

Source: MGL, t-19, Nikoloz Baratashvili, "Poems, The Fate of Kartli, Letters", Tbilisi, 1922, p. VII-IX, XX-XXI, XXIV-XXV, 3-7, 18, 30-31, 85, 167.

1922 or later

He reads a Book of articles by Vladislav Khodasevich on Russian poetry and responds to his views on Gavrila Derzhavin. He writes that the latter is not immortal, his passions are naïve and disgusting. He is completely forgotten, and if anyone shows interest in him, it is only for personal

gain. Galaktion is surprised by such an article being written in 1916, against the backdrop of the tumult of the First World War and the revolutionary speeches of Vladimir Mayakovsky. After reading the article, it becomes clear how distant all the poets of that period have become, as if it were so long ago that even remembering it is difficult.

Source: MGL, t-450, Владислав Ходасевич, Статьи о Русской Поэзии, Petersburg, 1922, p. 57.

1922 or later

In the Book of articles by Vladislav Khodasevich on Russian poetry, a brief letter from Olya Okujava is included, in which she asks to have lunch together.

Source: MGL, t-450, Владислав Ходасевич, Статьи о Русской Поэзии, Petersburg, 1922.

1922 or later

He reads the fifth edition of Giorgi Kuchishvili's poems, highlights certain words, and matches them with his own rhymes.

Source: MGL, t-638, G. Kuchishvili, Book Five, Tbilisi, 1922.

1922 or later

He writes an untitled poem "The bright sun will dim..."

Source: MGL, a-1864, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 404.

1923

January

1923

Until January 1

He writes a poem "Sea ephemera".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №301-302; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 34.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title "Sea ephemera".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

Until January 1

He writes an untitled poem "This was at the end of October".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7395; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 41.

Note: The subtitle "Mary" is crossed out in the autograph.

Dating: On January 1, 1923, the poem was already published and is dated 1922 in all sources.

1923

January 1

The fifth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* is published, in which his poems are printed: "This was at the end of October", "New Year's ephemera" and "Sea ephemera".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1923, №5, p. 1-3.

1923

January 1

In the fifth issue of Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine under the pseudonym of "Mirbach" Mikheil Botchorishvili's article "1922 Review of Literary Criticism" is published. The author approves of the path outlined in Galaktion Tabidze's letter "Poetry first" and in the newspaper *Poetry Day*, which must be adopted by the Georgian artists in the new reality.

Source: Mirbach, "1922: A Review of Literary Criticism", Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1923, №5, p. 6-7.

Note: In the source, Mikheil Botchorishvili is mentioned under the pseudonym "Mirbach".

1923

January 1

The newspaper *Lomisi* publishes Leo Kiacheli's article "The Literary Impression of 1922" under the pseudonym "L.K.", which talks about the scale of Galaktion's influence. The author believes that his second Book - "Artistic Flowers" - is the greatest achievement of the new era.

Source: L.K. "1922: A Literary Impression", Newspaper *Lomisi*, 1923, №18, p. 1.

1923

January 1

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes the caricatures of Vasil Pataria under the pseudonym "Don Bazil": "New Year's gozinakis, to Galaktion Tabidze" and 'New Year's greetings' by Davit Natsvlshvili under the pseudonym "Maghali": "To Bakhtrioni, Lomisi, Ilioni, and G. Tabidze's Magazine".

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, № 384, p. 3-4.

1923

January 3

Giorgi Leonidze's review "Literary Chronologies of 1923" is published in the newspaper *Bakhtrioni* under the pseudonym "Galli". According to the author of the article, banal miniatures and Galaktion Tabidze's "Blue Montevideo" were mixed together like a "vinaigrette" in the magazine *Lomisi* published in 1922. *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* is severely criticized, which the columnist considers a surrogate of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*. He writes that Galaktion's newly published poems – "New Year Ephemera", "Sea Ephemera", and other poems – represent cliched writing of both his and others' old themes. The author of the article writes: "G. Tabidze has his own past, that's why he should be afraid of the proverbial 'bull'". He probably refers to the Georgian proverb "even a brave bull cannot withstand two jabs with a spear" and wants to hint that separating from Tsisperkantseli and cooperating with others will have a bad effect on his creativity. The article mentions the "Poetry Day" newspaper and the magazine *Kandeli* published in Batumi in May 1922 as "unfortunate" publications. Galaktion Tabidze's poems "Bad weather" and "Etching" were published in the first, and "Villanelle" and "A tower" in the second. It is true

that the author of the article does not say anything about these poems, but the mocking attitude naturally extends to the authors presented in these publications as well.

Source: Newspaper Bakhtrioni, 1923, №25, p. 3.

Note: In the article title, instead of “1923”, it should say “1922”. Galaktion Tabidze was the chairman of the editorial board of the magazine *Lomisi* criticized in the article.

1923

Until January 7

He writes a poem “Ephemera”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4232; №8117; GTDA, №389, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 38.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources without the title “I cannot recognize my native trees anymore...” and with the titles: “Shalva Amirejibi”; “The hum of the forest”; “Solitude”, “Sorrow”, “Native ephemera”, and “Someone is moaning there”.

Dating: The date indicated on the autograph is “March 11, 1923”. It cannot be correct, because the poem was already published at that time. Therefore, it is dated according to the first publication.

1923

Until January 7

On the letterhead of one of St. Petersburg’s commercial houses, he writes 322 pairs of rhyming words. In some instances, not just two but several words are rhymed together.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №575, p. 1-4; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 632.

1923

Until January 7

He writes a poem “Ephemera” (“Look at your quiet sworn sister...”).

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*, 1923, №6, January 07, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 39.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

January 7

The sixth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine* is released, in which the poems: “Ephemera” (“Look at your quiet sworn sister...”) and “Native ephemera” are published.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze’s magazine*, 1923, January 7, №6, p. 1-2.

1923

January 7

In *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine* Gertsel Baazov’s poem “Messiah” is published with the inscription “Dedicated to Galaktion”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's magazine", 1923, January 7, №6, p. 2.

1923

Until January 14

He writes a poem "In the city".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4194; №5622; №8089; №28897-50, p. 173, 5; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 44.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the titles: "Georgia", "Fr. Adler" and "Meeting".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

January 14

He publishes the poem "In the city" in the *Galaktion Tabidze's Journal*.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1923, №7, January 14, p. 1.

1923

January 17

An evening dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's poetic work is being held in the Rustaveli Theatre, where so many people come that there are no more tickets left, and some people are waiting in the yard for the end of the evening to show their love and admiration to the poet after leaving the theatre.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 39-40.

1923

Until January 18

The magazine *Ilioni* publishes an article by Aleksandre Tsereteli "On the new frontier", in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among the talented writers whose name is associated with "trying to create a new style".

Source: Magazine *Ilioni*, 1923, №3, p. 70.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine *Ilioni* is given in the newspaper *Tribuna* of January 18, 1923.

February

1923

Until February

He writes an untitled poem "When the night around is dark...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1911; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 45; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 345.

1923

February 1

In the “Little Feuilleton” column of the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the pseudonym Diton, the satirical poem “Gvetadze’s Donkey with Titsian’s Angel” is published, in which Galaktion is mentioned: “King Galaktion, who robbed you / - Terenti, Terenti! /... may Razhden reign / may Vesenkha reign / may Tabidze (№1) get drunk...”.

Source: Diton, Gvetadze’s Donkey in Titsian’s Angel, *Komunisti*, №23, p. 3.

Note: “Vesenkha” refers to the Supreme Council of Public Economy (Высший Совет Народного Хозяйства). In Gvetadze’s poetry, the face of a donkey is presented with special sympathy: “For me, donkeys are better than everything”, “Seraphims fly on the shoulders of donkeys”, and others.

1923

February 2

He attends the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where together with Koki Abashidze and Varlam Rukhadze, he is elected as a member of the commission for the events dedicated to the eighth anniversary of the death of Akaki Tsereteli. It is planned to hold a literary Thursday, arrange an evening and decorate the poet’s grave with a wreath on February 18.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, *Historical Bulletin*, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 172.

1923

February 4

The eighth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine* is published, in which Evgeniy Sidoshvili’s poem “Ghost” (to Galaktion Tabidze) and Vakhtang Garrik’s article “Galaktion Tabidze” are published. In the article, Galaktion is mentioned as the author of new knowledge, new aesthetics, who has mastered the native culture and also partakes of Western art. According to the article, the rhythm of his poems is held by musical magic and “Blue Horses” are named as an example of virtuoso technique.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s magazine”, 1923, February 04, №8, p. 2, 8-10.

1923

February 6

He refers with a statement to Mamia Orakhelashvili, the chairman of the state publishing board, and requests that the weekly artistic and literary magazine published in the Georgian language under his editorship be given permission to publish the statements of both state and private institutions.

Source: MGL, h-24551-105; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

1923

February 6 or later

In Galaktion Tabidze’s statement regarding the printing rights for announcements from state and private organizations in the magazine he edits, Mamia Orakhelashvili writes that private publications will not be allowed to print announcements from Soviet institutions. In response to

this resolution, Galaktion adds that *Rubikoni* is a private publication, yet it still prints announcements from Soviet organizations.

Source: MGL, h-24551-105; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

1923

February 11

In the humorous supplement “Satirikon” of the newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym of “Traditsia”, Vasil Pataraiia’s poem “Galaktion Tabidze (auto sonnet)” is published.

Source: Tra-ditsia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №415.

1923

February 11

In the newspaper *Rubikoni*, Valerian Gaprindashvili publishes an article titled “Rhyme in 1922”, where he highlights the original rhymes used by Galaktion Tabidze that year.

Source: V. Gaprindashvili, “Rhyme in 1922”, newspaper *Rubikoni*, №4, p. 1.

1923

February 15

On another literary Thursday held in the Palace of Arts, he reads the poem “Akaki’s Solemn Evening”.

Source: Newspaper Lomisi, 1923, №25, p. 3.

Note: At the evening, the following participants gave a speech: “Kote Makashvili, K. Abashidze, K. Gamsakhurdia. Poems were read by: Galaktion Tabidze, Varlam Rukhadze, Terenti Graneli and I. Mtchedlishvili”.

1923

February 16

At the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, he was elected as a member of the commission for developing reports for “Literary Thursdays”.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 173.

1923

February 18

In the newspaper *Aspirozi*, Polio Abramia’s letter “Instead of bibliography (open arcs), Galaktion Tabidze’s magazine”, №№ 1922-1923, is published, in which both the content and technical aspects of Galaktion’s magazine are negatively evaluated.

Source: Newspaper *Aspirozi*, 1923, №1, February 18, p. 3.

1923

February 25

Trophime Inasaridze's "Critical Remarks" are published in the newspaper *Aspirozi* under the pseudonym "Inas", in which the call for "renewal or death" expressed in Galaktion's manifesto is discussed. In the opinion of the author, this call does not show how young Galaktion has presented new creative ways, he thinks that such a bold call will not have power and will remain a dry propaganda, if the poet does not become the confidant of the people.

Source: Newspaper *Aspirozi*, 1923, №2, p. 2-3.

1923

February 25

In the newspaper *Lomisi*, under the pseudonym of Maruta Shuamdinareli, Ioseb Grishashvili's article "Drifting apart with the rhymes" is published, in which the author criticizes Valerian Gaprindashvili's publication ("Rhymes in 1922"). According to Ioseb Grishashvili, better rhymes could be cited from Galaktion's poetry, and two of the cited rhymes do not belong to Galaktion.

Source: Newspaper *Lomisi*, №26, 1923, p. 1.

March

1923

Until March 3

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom asks him to somehow obtain two thousand roof tiles and two or three barrels of cement from the government for the renovation of their family home, under the condition that they will pay the amount in instalments.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-308; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151-152.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated March 3, 1923.

1923

Until March 3

He receives a letter from his brother, who asks if, with the help of the government, he could acquire 2,000 roof tiles and 2-3 barrels of cement for the house's tax, with the payment to be made in instalments.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-308; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151-152.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated March 3, 1923.

1923

After March 3

In the letter, he receives a message from his brother Abesalom. Abesalom reproaches him for not responding to the previous letter and asks him to avoid alcohol and wine. He informs him that the teachers have sent 200,000 roubles by mail for one month's copies of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, but they have not yet received the February issues. He inquires about the cause of this delay. Abesalom also sends two small sketches of his own for publication either in *Galaktion's Journal* or in *Lomisi* and requests that the subsequent issues of the magazine be sent to him. He sends his mother's greetings and asks to be informed about when he will visit.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-308; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151-152.

1923

March 6

Galaktion Tabidze's magazine owes up to one hundred million roubles after the publication of the eighth issue. Because of this, the poet submits an application to the Council of People's Commissars, in which he asks for a suitable mandate, so that, like other publications, he can publish the announcements of both state and private institutions and thus receive income.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Stranger", Tbilisi, 2013, p. 288.

1923

March 18

The newspaper *Rubikoni* publishes Shalva Apkhaidze's letter "The moon in the poetry", one section of which is devoted to the aesthetics of the moon in Galaktion's work and features the poems: "Death from the Moon", "The Moon of Mtatsminda" and "Fear".

Source: Newspaper *Rubikoni*, 1923, №8, p. 2.

1923

After March 26

He writes a poem "Sara Bernard" with the subtitle "Actress".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5333-34; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 51.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Sarah Bernard Passed Away" and "Rumours".

Dating: Dated by Sarah Bernard's date of death.

1923

After March 26

He writes another poem with the title "Sara Bernard" and the subtitle "Actress".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5333-34; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 51.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Sarah Bernard passed away" and "The curtain is raised".

Dating: Dated by Sarah Bernard's date of death.

April

1923

Until April 2

The library-reading room of the Georgian cultural-educational society of Sokhumi subscribes to *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* and pays 400 000 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 153.

1923

April 2

They give a deadline of May 6 to cover the rent of the editorial building of Galaktion Tabidze's magazine - 19 million.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 153.

1923

April 4

He gives a speech and reads poems at the evening of the young artist Shalva Shevardnadze at the State Conservatory.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №437, p. 4.

1923

April 13

He delivers a speech at the session of the fourth conference of the Union of Writers of Georgia and demands an increase in the number of council members to fifteen. At the same evening, they are elected as members of the council by secret ballot.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 173-174.

1923

April 15

He attends the meeting of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where he is elected as a member of the commission for organizing literary evenings.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 174.

1923

April 17

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes the information that on April 13, Galaktion Tabidze was elected as a member of the 13-member council of the Union of Writers.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, April 17, № 446, p. 4.

1923

April 19

He writes a poem "I have had only one concern".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 100.

1923

April 22

He attends the session of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia. He is elected as a member of the five-member commission, which, together with the presidium, is responsible for

developing the program for the evening in the palace, as well as organizing the consecration ceremony of Akaki Tsereteli's monument and taking pictures.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 174.

Note: According to the source, "Tskviti, I. Grishashvili, P. Sakvarelidze, G. Tabidze, Oboli *Musha*" were elected to the commission.

1923

April 29

He is elected as a member of the Council of the Union of Writers of All Georgia.

Source: Newspaper Lomisi, 1923, №33, p. 2.

Note: According to the source, the following were elected to the council: "Makashvili, Shiukashvili, I. Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Leo Kiacheli, V. Rukhadze, Oboli *Musha*, Mikh. Botchorishvili, Ar. Jajanashvili, Tskviti, P. Sakvarelidze, S. Pashalishvili, Mimkrali".

1923

April 30

He attends the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where the issue of organizing "Poetry Day" is discussed. Galaktion Tabidze is chosen as one of the organizers, who should prepare the speech of the poets together with others.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 175.

Note: According to the source, the preparation of the speech of the poets was "assigned to G. Tabidze, I. Grishashvili, Oboli *Musha*".

May

1923

May 2

He receives a letter from his brother Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that the lands have been measured and distributed. Abesalom himself has been allocated half the norm as a servant, while Galaktion, along with his wife, has been considered as a household of two rather than separate residents. Consequently, they are threatening to take away a 3,600 square meter plot of land unless something is done. Therefore, he urgently needs to write a request to be recognized as a separate household with his mother, to retain either half the norm or a plot of land for personal use. He also asks him to take his old clothes when he visits the village, as there is a helper boy in the family who could use them. He inquires whether Galaktion has received the two small sketches sent for publication in his journal by Abesalom.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-307; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152-153.

1923

May 3

The Council of All-Georgian Federation of Writers petitions the Presidium of the City Executive Committee to grant Galaktion Tabidze the editorial space of the magazine free of charge. The petition emphasizes the positive role of *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* in the process of reviving Georgian poetry.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 175.

1923

May 7

The newspaper *Poeziis Dghe* publishes Ioseb Grishashvili's article "Poetry Chronology" under the pseudonym "Maruta Shuamdinareli", in which *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* is mentioned in a negative context; It is said that some of the material published here is inappropriate even for a children's magazine, the technical side of the magazine is criticized, and the abundance of advertising is noted.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1923, May 07, №1, p. 1.

1923

May 7

The newspaper *Poeziis Dghe* publishes a notice that the magazine *Mtsvervalebi* will be published under the leadership of the Union of Georgian Writers of Batumi, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1923, May 07, №1, p. 1.

1923

May 7

Union of Writers of All Georgia celebrates the traditional "Shvidmaisoba" and an evening is held in the Palace of Artists, during which the public listens to the "Hymn of Poetry" specially written for this day. The text belongs to Galaktion Tabidze, and the music to Dimitri Arakishvili. The hymn arouses the admiration of the listeners who demand for its repeated performance. Poems are read by Galaktion and other poets.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 388-389.

1923

May 8

He reads poems at the great literary evening held in the Rustaveli Theater.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №463, p. 1.

1923

May 10

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes Vano Butliashvili's article "Poetry Day", under the pseudonym "V. But-li", which talks about the evening held on May 7 in the Palace of Artists and mentions

the “Poetry Hymn”, the words of which belong to Galaktion. It is also said that he, along with other poets, recited poems.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №465, p. 3.

1923

May 11

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes Besarion Zhghenti’s letter “Poetry Day” in which Tsisperkantselis are reprimanded. It is said that they used the names of Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili for 2-3 years.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №466, p. 2.

1923

May 13

The newspaper *Lomisi* publishes information about the fact that at the evening dedicated to Poetry Day held in the Palace of Artists, a hymn written by Dimitri Arakishvili was performed based on the poem “Poetry First” by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Lomisi*, 1923, May 13, № 34, p. 3.

1923

May 20

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a notice that a great literary evening will be held in Rustaveli Theatre on June 5, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №474, p. 2.

1923

May 23

He writes a poem “You treat faded faces justly”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 118.

1923

May 23

He writes a poem “It’s no time for Romancero”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 106.

1923

May

He writes a poem “Elegy (L. M.)” dedicated to Lidiya Megrelidze.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book III, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 351.

1923

Spring

While walking in Batumi, he meets Leo Turkia, who introduces him to the young Parmen Loria. Loria is enthusiastic about Galaktion's poetry and mentions that he also writes and creates poetry. When Galaktion shakes hands with Loria, he repeats these words exactly and adds: "Let him write, let him poetize", which causes disappointment in Loria.

Source: P. Loria, Recollections about Galaktion, newspaper *Sabtchota Atchara*, 1973, October 12, №199, p. 4.

June

1923

Until June

He writes an untitled poem "They slept sweetly in Georgia".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №864; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 45.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "It was", "There was mist" and "There was unpassable mist"; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 350.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

Beginning of June or later

On the page, he writes down what needs to be done by the technical commission for the 25th anniversary of his literary career: a brochure and postcards need to be printed, announcements are to be published in the newspapers *Zarya Vostoka*, *Komunisti*, *Tribuna*, *Musha*, *Lomisi*, and *Rubikoni*, posters need to be printed and distributed, among other tasks.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №373, p. 1-2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 468.

1923

June 3

He attends the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where the issue of holding a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze in the "Georgian Club" is discussed. He and Varlam Rukhadze are instructed to get permission to hold the event.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", *Historical Bulletin*, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 176.

1923

June 10

An evening dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's poetic work is held in Kutaisi, which is opened by Vanion Daraseli. Dia Chianelli reviews the fifteen-year creative path of the poet and draws attention to the similarities between Galaktion's and Nikoloz Baratashvili's poetry. Ia Ekaladze addresses Galaktion, Giorgi Kuchishvili reads a poem dedicated to him and students from Kutaisi greet him.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, *From Galaktion's Life*, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 41- 42.

1923

June 10

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes two statements. One of them states that on Sunday, June 17, a celebratory evening dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's work in the literary arena will be held in the Rustaveli Theater. On the third page of the same newspaper, there is a statement from the committee organizing the evening, in which Galaktion as a poet is declared an epoch-making event and it is said that an artist like him is only once a century.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №492, p. 1, 3, 4.

1923

June 15

He attends the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where the publication of "*Zarya Vostoka*" is discussed in connection with the anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze. It is noted that the statement placed in the newspaper *Akhali Ambebi*, as if the Council is celebrating the 15th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze, causes misunderstanding among the members. They decide to write to the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka* that this information not true.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 176.

1923

June 17

At the evening dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's appearance on the literary stage in the Rustaveli Theatre, the choir performs a hymn written by Dimitri Arakishvili based on Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Poetry First".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190.

1923

June 17

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes Vasil Pataraiia's poem "Ignited Tenderness" (dedicated to G. Tabidze).

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №498, p. 2.

1923

June 20

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes information that in a short time Terenti Graneli's evening will be held in the Palace of Artists, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №500, p. 1.

1923

June 21

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who congratulates him on the fifteenth anniversary of his writing career, wishes him health and progress. He reports that he was told about his anniversary party.

Source: Pr. Tabidze, "Narratives, Letters to Galaktion", Tbilisi, 1997, p. 137.

1923

June 22

He leaves a letter of apology to Dominika Eristavi, because a poem by a female writer was accidentally added to the material given to the newspaper *Tribuna*, and it was published there without the agreement of the author. He asks her to attend his poetry evening at the Opera House on Tuesday and promises to deliver the invitation himself.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Soul Purer Than the Azure", Tbilisi, 2008, p. 145.

Note: Tuesday must mean June 26, but no other information is available for this evening.

July

1923

July 28

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a letter from the library-reading room manager of the Georgian Cultural-Educational Society of Sokhumi about the fact that the subscribed Georgian magazines and newspapers, including *Galaktion Tabidze's Journal*, are being received late.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, №533, 1923, p. 4.

August

1923

Until August 12

He writes a poem "Blue".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1923, №9, August 12, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 46.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

Until August 12

He writes a poem "Hurricane".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, 1923, №9, August 12, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 47.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1923

August 12

The ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* is published, in which his poems are released under the signature in the issue №№: "Hurricane" (Batumi, 1923) and "Blue".

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, № 9, p. 1, 3.

1923

August 12

In the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Journal*, his article "State Publishing House" is printed under the signature in the issue №9, in which he expresses dissatisfaction that Tbilisi and, in general, Georgia is littered with Russian books, while Georgian books are so few that they are not even visible on the market. In addition, the poet worries that the books of the state publishing house are printed out of time.

Source: *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*, № 9, p. 7-9.

1923

After August 12

He makes up the text of the announcement under the title "Galaktion Tabidze magazine", in which he notes that nine issues of the magazine have already been published, only a few pieces of the ninth issue remain in the editorial office, and, in fact, the tenth issue is already ready, which will be larger in volume (126 pages) and also illustrated. The magazine will cost 500,000 roubles and will be printed with a circulation of 10,000 due to the special interest of the readers.

Source: MGL, d-579, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 579.

1923

August 29

He receives the mandate of the Council of All-Georgian Union of Writers and the membership of the same union.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", *Historical Bulletin*, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 176.

1923

Summer

In Bakuriani, he meets Grigol Oragvelidze, but when leaving for Tbilisi, he is unable to see him again and leaves him the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-446-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254-255.

Note: The poem "Gale" and the article, which Oragvelidze refers to, were published in the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*.

September

After September 1

He receives a letter from Grigol Oragvelidze, who thanks him for leaving the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine*. In the letter, Oragvelidze praises his poem "Gale", calling it a masterpiece, and also admires the article "Publishing House" as a pearl. However, he criticizes the materials by other authors as weak and senseless. He writes that the difference between Galaktion

and other authors is as vast as the gap between the sky and the earth, or between Alexander Pushkin and Nestor Kukolnik, and advises Galaktion to distance himself from them. He believes that Galaktion should seek out talented young people. Oragvelidze mentions that during a meeting in Tskhvarishi, Ioseb Grishashvili asked for his magazine, but he could not give it to him as he no longer had any copies. He requests that interesting new books from Tbilisi be sent to him and promises to send the money immediately.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-446-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254-255.

1923

September 1

He receives a letter from Grigol Oragvelidze, who admires his poem “Hurricane”. The addressee believes that Galaktion’s magazine is weak, advises him to separate himself from the rest of the authors of this publication and, as the head of a defined, established school, start training a new generation of poets.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252-253.

1923

September 1 or later

He receives the letter sent by Grigol Gorgadze on September 1, in which the addressee shares his impressions about the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine* published in Batumi on August 12.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-402, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530; For clarification of information: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 132.

Note: Grigol Gorgadze is mentioned in the source as Grisha Gorgadze.

1923

After September 1

He writes an untitled poem “There are Morgan, Rockefeller...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №209; №294; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 52.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Demons of the Underworld due to the Japan Earthquake” and “Soon”.

Dating: Dated September 1, 1923, according to the great earthquake that occurred in Japan.

1923

September 20

The editor of the newspaper *Mtsvervali*, Davit Kasradze, in the publication published in the newspaper *Tribuna*, expresses his dissatisfaction with the fact that Galaktion Tabidze and other authors published the materials purchased by him in other periodicals without his agreement.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №577, p. 4.

October

1923

October 22

He attends the meeting of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where he is elected as a member of the publishing commission.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 177.

1923

October 23

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Tribuna* that the tenth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* will be published, which will be large-format, illustrated, will cost 500,000 roubles and will be printed with a circulation of 10,000.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №603, p. 2.

1923

October 25

Together with other writers, he appeals to the Presidium of the All-Georgia Union of Writers to initiate a petition before the city's real estate department to allocate one residential house for homeless writers.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-246; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1923

October 27

He attends the fifth unifying conference of writers, where he is elected as a member of the Council of Writers and the Department of Publishing and Magazines.

Source: Newspaper *Khomli*, 1923, №1, p. 1.

1923

October 28

He attends the session of the Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, where the issue of publishing the almanac is discussed and he is elected as a member of the editorial commission.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 178.

November

1923

November 1

He applies to the city's real estate department and requests to be allocated one room in the centre of the city.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66. p. 178.

1923

November 7

He informs the readers of the magazine *Drosha* that *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* will be published with a new composition and content from January.

Source: Magazine *Drosha*, 1923, №1, p. 31.

1923

November 9

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Tribuna* that on Sunday, November 11, an evening of Terenti Graneli will be held in the institute hall of the Rustaveli Theatre, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1923, №616, p. 4.

1923

November 11

He writes an untitled poem "Goodbye for now, Goodbye!".

Source: First publication: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 122.

1923

November 11

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Tribuna* that the *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* will be published in January with a new composition and content.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, № 618, 1923, p. 4.

December

1923

December 4

He receives a letter from Ekaterine Gabashvili, who expresses admiration for Galaktion's talent and skills.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401.

1923

December or later

He writes an untitled poem ("Oh, without you...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №979; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 69; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 374.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "Poet" and "Glory to him".

1922-1923

In Tbilisi, he is being filmed in the garden of the Palace of Writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1923

The magazine *Kolkheti* publishes Vasil Tsereteli's letter "Old and new (review of *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine*)", in which it is said that Galaktion's magazine is not worth the work and paper that is spent; The author of the review of Galaktion's "Ephemera" and "Ephemera again" published in this edition has a negative assessment, he does not like the mannerism of the first and the technique of the second.

Source: Vasil Tsereteli, "Old and new (review of *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine*)", magazine *Kolkheti*, №1, p. 50-51.

1923

He writes a poem "Very soon".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 368.

1923

He makes a note of his relationship with contemporary writers. He notes that his relations with Ioseb Grishashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Paolo Iashvili and Grigol Robakidze have improved. He has a special relationship with Leo Kiachelli, who is going to prepare a lecture about his works. He also mentions that Konstantine Gamsakhurdia calls him a genius.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion", Tbilisi, 2000, p. 503.

1923

He writes an untitled poem "I felt it all day long".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5608; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 54.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "I felt it all day long".

1923

He often visits Arno Oneli on Vardisubani street.

Source: A. Oneli, Thus Began a Friendship, Let the Toast Be to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 250.

1923

He writes a poem "We brought faint pastorals...".

Source: MGL, d-645, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

Note: In the manuscript, the poem was initially titled "Ephemera; To the Poets of the Past".

1923 or later

Under the rubric "Small Feuilletons", he writes a poem "Art" ("Imedashvili brings the flag of non-partisan art...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №358, p. 1.

1923 or later

He writes an untitled poem: "Go away! I hear your sorrow...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №358, p. 1.

1923 or later

He writes a poem “On the Sea” (“Barely visible...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №358, p. 1.

1923 or later

He writes an epigram: “They will win... Now, everyone, applaud me in unison...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №358, p. 1-2.

1923 or later

He translates a short passage from the work “The Philosophy of Lyricism” by the German philosopher Oswald Spengler.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-648, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213-214; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 609.

1923 or later

He reads Kornei Chukovsky’s Book “The Poetry of Future Democracy”, making highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-453, К. Чуковский, “Уот УИТМЭН”, Moscow-Petrograd, 1923.

1924

January

1924

Until January 16

He reads Grigol Tsetskhladze’s poem “The Poet’s Bark”. The phrase in the text, “It is nonsense to address: you, heavens, Mount Mtatsminda, Madatov!.”, somehow seems to him like an attack. Upset by this, he joins a group of young futurists and Tsetskhladze in a heated debate while he is somewhat intoxicated, opposing Tsetskhladze. Initially, Grigol tries to jokingly avoid conflict with Galaktion, and then, still in jest, suggests resolving the dispute through physical combat. Galaktion agrees. The young futurists eagerly anticipate the spectacle. Galaktion takes off his jacket and prepares for a fight, while Grigol also rolls up his sleeves. However, as Grigol approaches his friend, he says with a laugh, “I wouldn’t kill Skylark even if I had plenty of medicine” and extends a hand in friendship instead of striking. Galaktion hesitates briefly, then, amid the shared laughter, the friends embrace and make up.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, “Recollections about Galaktion”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 407-425.

1924

January 19

The Council of the All-Georgian Union of Writers appeals to the Presidium of the Tbilisi Executive Committee to help Galaktion Tabidze, who is homeless and has to stay almost on the Street during cold winter nights, in providing an apartment.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 274.

1924

January

Varlam Rukhadze’s “Critical Notes” are published in the newspaper *Kartuli Sitkva*, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned as one of those poets who made an important contribution to the renewal of Georgian poetry at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Source: Newspaper *Kartuli Sitkva*, 1924, №9, p. 1.

February

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “Gusty wind”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №2, p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 54.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “Italian Christmas tree in Tripoli”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №d. 18, p. 65; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 55.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Fantastic Christmas Tree” and “The wind makes the Italian Christmas Tree in Tripoli sway”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “Wind”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №2, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 59.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Wind lifting the curtain”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “The sea was calm”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №138 d, p. 51; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 60.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Sextina”; “Suddenly startled night”; “Unexpectedly startled night” and “Wind of memories”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “Wind of memories”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №2, p. 15; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 60.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Not one or two”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

Until February

He writes a poem “With chemical subjects”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8386, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 61.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Sextina”; “Suddenly startled night”; “Unexpectedly startled night” and “The sea was calm”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

April 25

In the second issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, the following poems are printed in one cycle, under the common title “Wind”: “Gusty wind”, “The wind makes the Italian Christmas Tree in Tripoli sway”, “The wind heralding the world war”, “Wind lifting the curtain”, “The wind of memories”, “With chemical objects”. On the other hand, “The wind of memories” is in three parts and includes poems: “Warm August, south wind”, “The wind is blowing, the wind is blowing, the wind is blowing” and “Not one or two”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №2, p. 7-16.

Dating: The publication date of the magazine is indicated in the newspaper *Komunisti* of April 24.

March

1924

Until March

He writes a poem “Ephemera” (“It’s a fiery day for July...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №346; №856; №8795; №d-138, p. 66; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 64.

Note: The poem can also be found without a title (“It’s a fiery day for July...”) and with the title “The East”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1924

After March 9

He writes a poem “The last companion”.

Source: Manuscript, MGL, №201-d, p. 20; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 69; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 373.

1924

March 24

With a statement, he appeals to the Commissioner of Education to contact the Chairman of the Higher Economic Council of Georgia and open a loan for clothes and shoes.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 243-244.

April

1924

April 6

Archil Jajanashvili’s “Critical Notes” are published in the newspaper *Kartuli Sitkva*. The author expresses dissatisfaction with the fact that the complete collection of works of Galaktion Tabidze has not been published.

Source: Newspaper *Kartuli Sitkva*, 1924, №21, p. 1.

May

1924

After May 15

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who informs that his mother is weak and she is looking forward to seeing him. He scolds him because he hasn’t written for a long time and he hasn’t been in Chkvishi for four years.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-309; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153-154.

1924

May 25

He requests the Secretariat of the Union of Art Workers to give them one room in any house at their disposal.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 274.

June

1924

June 1

The magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* informs its readers that on Wednesday, June 11, the evening of this magazine will be held, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, №11, the announcement is placed on the inside second page of the magazine’s cover.

1924

June 12

He revises the poem “Ephemera” and names it “East”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №597, p. 1-3; Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №3, p. 11.

1924

June 19

Lavrosi Dzidziguri dedicates him a poem “To Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: L. Dzidziguri, To Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

1924

June 22

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “East” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi* and his own review “Konstantine Chichinadze – Selected Poems” under the pseudonym N°N°.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №3, p. 11, 313-314.

Dating: June 22 newspaper *Komunisti* reported: The magazine *Mnatobi* №3 has been released.

1924

June 23

He writes a letter to Olya Okujava; He is upset that he is treated negligently in the Palace of Artists. Despite the fact that they no longer have the magazines *Kavkasioni* and *Kartuli Sitkva*, they still manage to confront him. He is certain that the time has come for a fierce, irreconcilable struggle. He thanks Olya for encouraging him with her support.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41, 42.

1924

June 23

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes an announcement in the “Art Chronology” section, stating that on June 25, an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Opera Theatre in Tbilisi, with the participation of the best representatives of Georgian art.

Source: Art Chronology, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 23, №227, p. 4.

1924

June 24

In the newspaper *Tribuna*, Ia Ekaladze publishes an article dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “A Gift to Galaktion Tabidze”. The author begins by informing readers that an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is scheduled for June 25 at the Opera Theatre. She then recalls the poet’s creative journey and praises his talent and craftsmanship. Ia Ekaladze compares Galaktion to a fruit tree, standing alone and modestly bent, whose wondrous presence often evokes longing in people. The author urges readers to cherish this source of dreams if they do not want to sink once again into the sorrowful monotony of everyday life.

Source: I. Ekaladze, Dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, №228, p. 4.

1924

June 24

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the subtitle “To Galaktion Tabidze”, publishes a poem titled “Dream” dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze by Shio Mghvimeli.

Source: Sh. Mghvimeli, Dream, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 24, №228, p. 3.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a poem by Lavrosi Dzidziguri dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “To Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: L. Dzidziguri, To Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

Note: The poem in the newspaper is dated June 19, 1922.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym ‘Gandegili’, publishes an untitled poem by Dominika Eristavi dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, beginning with the line “I whispered to the night’s zephyr, the beauty of your...”.

Source: Gandegili, “I whispered to the night’s zephyr, the beauty of your...”, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, N 229, p. 3.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym ‘Knari’, publishes a poem by Beglar Akhospireli (Aghayan) dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “To Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Knari, To Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym ‘Iasamani’, publishes a poem by Mikheil Kintsurashvili dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “The Fate of the Poet”.

Source: Iasamani, To Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym ‘Omega’, publishes an article by Platon Kikodze dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “Galaktion Tabidze”. In the article, the poet is described as the “captured and burned twin of the Georgian muse,” while his muse is likened to a solitary poplar standing by the shore of a lake, whose eyes, heavy with sadness, search the depths of the lake for the secret of life.

Source: Omega, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna*, under the pseudonym 'Khomleli', publishes an article by Iakob Phantskhava titled "Galaktion Tabidze". In the article, the author recalls a poem by Galaktion published in the magazine *Gantiadi* titled "Because of Akaki's Death", comparing it to the works of Akaki Tsereteli and Nikoloz Baratashvili. Iakob Phantskhava notes that for Galaktion, his own individual impressions and personal allusions hold decisive importance. He emphasizes that Galaktion's rhythm, style, writing manner, feelings, and thoughts are completely unique, creating a distinct, individual aesthetic with his masterpieces. The article concludes with another poem by Galaktion, dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli, titled "Akaki's Ghost".

Source: Khomleli, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

1924

June 25

The third page of the newspaper *Tribuna* is entirely dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. In the centre of the page, a portrait of the poet is printed, along with poems and articles dedicated to him.

Source: Newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 4.

1924

June 25

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes an excerpt from Giorgi Kuchishvili's poem dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled "Will".

Source: G. Kuchishvili, Will, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 25, №229, p. 3.

1927

June 27

The newspaper *Tribuna* publishes a statement from the Writers' Union titled "Letter to the Editorial Board". It mentions that rumours have spread in society suggesting that an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze at the Opera Theater is being organized by the initiative of the Writers' Union Council, which is not true. The publication clarifies that the event is being held through Galaktion Tabidze's personal initiative and that the Council has no connection to it.

Source: A Letter to the Editorial Board, newspaper *Tribuna*, 1924, June 27, №230, p. 4.

Note: The newspaper's editorial apologizes for the fact that the statement could not be published in the newspaper on Sunday, June 25, due to its untimeliness.

July

1924

July 4

The magazine *H2SO4* publishes a letter in which Galaktion, Titsian Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili are mentioned in a negative context. It is also said that at the first stage Tsisperskantselis used the names of Galaktion and Grishashvili.

Source: “H2SO4: The Paralytics of Poetry. The Factory of Idiots”, magazine *H2SO4*, 1924, №1, p. 40.

Dating: A copy of this magazine is preserved in I. Grishashvili’s library, on the cover of which the poet wrote: “I. Gr. July 4, 1924” (see I. Grishashvili Library-Museum Catalogue, vol. 2, part 1, p. 46).

1924

July 7

He finishes work on the untitled poem “Children were selling cigarettes...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4258; №4258 a; №5546; №8432; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 249.

Note: The poem was published under the title “John Reed”.

Dating: Dated according to the date indicated in the first publication.

1924

After July 7

Under the title “John Reed”, he writes the plan for his upcoming poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №118.

Dating: On July 7, the title “John Reed” had not yet been chosen for the poem.

1924

Until July 18

He begins to rewrite his book; He plans to start printing on August 1st and finish it on the 15th.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

Dating: Dated July 18, 1924, based on a letter sent to Olya Okujava.

1924

Until July 18

He learns that the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which his poem “John Reed” is published, has already been printed and will be released in the next few days.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

Dating: Dated July 18, 1924, based on a letter sent to Olya Okujava.

1924

Until July 18

There are changes in the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*, where Galaktion currently works. Valia Bakhtadze invited several futurists to become members of the editorial board. Although Galaktion is not in danger of losing his job, he is worried that these new people will mess things up.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

Dating: Dated July 18, 1924, based on a letter sent to Olya Okujava.

1924

Until July 18

He takes vacation money and gives part of it to Olya's sister Mania to buy a sheet and other things.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

Dating: Dated July 18, 1924, based on a letter sent to Olya Okujava.

1924

Until July 18

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from the Borjomi sanatorium. Olya informs him that, due to illness, she was unable to confirm, but it should not be a problem for Galaktion to stay for two or three nights at her sanatorium. She mentions that Petre Urushadze and the elderly Akopian with his daughter are in Borjomi. Olya suggests that Galaktion undergo a medical examination, as a sanitary train from Tbilisi to Borjomi will be departing in 5-6 days, and he could join it. She also asks him to visit her acquaintances and check on how her mother is doing, as she had left her in poor health.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-360; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 517.

1924

Until July 18

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from the Borjomi sanatorium. The sender describes the terrible weather of the previous night, including a storm and torrential rain that prevented her from sleeping. She asks him to provide detailed information about how her family members are doing and requests that he notify her in advance when he decides to visit. Olya advises him to definitely bring a warm coat, wear a black shirt during the journey, and take a white one to change into. She is also interested in when his vacation will start.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-430; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 517.

1924

July 18

He immediately has to leave for Kojori, where he learns that his brother-in-law, Mikheil Okujava, was appointed as the general secretary of the Communist Party.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

Dating: Dated July 18, 1924, according to the note made on July 20 on the letter to be sent to Olya Okujava.

1924

July 18

He writes a letter to Borjomi from Tbilisi to inform Olya Okujava that her relatives are fine, mother is gradually getting better, he also informs her about her brother - Mikheil Okujava, saying that he will recover completely in a month. He apologizes for not being able to visit her in Borjomi

due to work. He writes that if a room next to her becomes available, he will rent it himself. He asks to let him know if she needs money.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 513.

1924

After July 18

He receives a letter from his brother, who is attending a teacher and administrators’ retraining course in Kutaisi. Abesalom informs him that he was compelled to go to Kutaisi for this one-month course, leaving their mother alone in the village. He asks him to go there and stay with her for at least one or two weeks.

Source: MGL, 24551/310; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153-154.

1924

July 20

He adds new information to the letter of July 18 to be sent to Olya Okujava: informing that the addressee’s brother, Mikhail, has been appointed the general secretary of the Communist Party.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 513.

Note: Information about the promotion of Mikheil Okujava has not been confirmed.

1924

July 23

The magazine *Mnatobi* is released, in which the poem “John Reed” is published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №4, p. 1-21; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1924, №165, p. 3.

Dating: The time of publication of the magazine is indicated in the July 23 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1924

July 24

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the pseudonym “Guruli” publishes a review of the third issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which it is said about Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “East” that it represents a novelty both in terms of form and content.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, Bibliography *Mnatobi*, №3, 1924, №166, p. 3.

August

1924

August

Davit Kobidze gifts his Book “Metal Birds” with the inscription: “To Galaktion. Davit Kobidze”.

Source: MGL, t-64, Davit Kobidze, “Metal Birds”, Tbilisi, 1924.

1924

August or later

In Davit Kobidze's gifted Book "Metal Birds", he highlights lines from the poems and pairs words with rhymes.

Source: MGL, t-64, Davit Kobidze, "Metal Birds", Tbilisi, 1924, p. 5-15, 19, 21-24.

1924

After August 30

He writes an untitled poem called "The Witness of the Racings...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7301; №3409; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 151; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 474.

1924

August or later

He writes a poem "The eagles had fallen asleep".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6743; № 8711; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 71; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 376.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled and titled "The eagles had fallen asleep".

September

1924

September 4

He writes a poem "I still deserved it".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 128.

Dating: The date is written on the manuscript.

1924

September 13

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a statement that on Sunday, September 14, a proletarian poetry evening will be held at the club named after Lenin, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate along with other poets.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1924, №209, p. 4.

Note: The address is the 6th district of the railway service.

1924

Until September 24

He is working on an anti-Soviet poem dedicated to the August uprising titled "Memories of the Days When the Lightning Struck", writing separate passages of the text.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5549; №5654; №2713; №358; 85-d, p. 19; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 279; For dating: R. Tvaradze, "Legend about Galaktion's Life", Tbilisi, 2001, p. 264-266.

Note: Fragments of the poem are found both untitled (with beginnings such as “The wind dragged beggars across the bridge...”; “I see a long and empty street...”; “There is no cloud in the soul...”; “100%! – it dissolves...”) and with titles (“The Guillotine” and “The Third Autumn”).

1924

24 September

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement that the fifth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Memories of the Days when it glimpsed” is printed, will soon be on sale.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1924, 24 September, №218, p. 3.

1924

After September 24

The new, fifth issue of the journal *Mnatobi* opens with Galaktion’s anti-Soviet poem dedicated to the August 1924 uprising, titled “Memories of the Days When the Lightning Struck”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №5, p. 7-25.

Dating: According to the newspaper *Kommunisti* on September 24, 1924 (№218, p. 3), by this time the magazine *Mnatobi* has already been printed and will soon be available for sale.

1924

After September 24

Galaktion Tabidze is arrested for the publication of his anti-Soviet poem “Memories of the Days When the Lightning Struck”, dedicated to the August 1924 uprising, in the magazine *Mnatobi*. Almost the entire print run of the magazine is affected, with the pages containing the poem being removed.

Source: Works in fifteen volumes, vol. 3, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 604.

1924

September

As a result of the intervention of the head of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs, Kote Tsintsadze, Galaktion Tabidze was released from prison.

Source: G. Zarnadze, Galaktion, Okujavas and others, Tbilisi, 2004, p. 66.

1924

September

Due to the fact that he is not given the opportunity to participate in the affairs of the magazine *Kavkasioni* and his offers remain unheeded, he leaves the editorial board of the magazine.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 199-203.

October

1924

October 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that Galaktion Tabidze's new poem "John Reed" is being printed and will be published shortly.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1924, №228, p. 4.

1924

After October 5

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "John Reed" is published as a separate book, which has the following dedication as an epigraph: "I dedicate this Book to the precious number of poets who declared me the king of poets on January 25, 1921, after returning from the revolution".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, "John Reed", Tbilisi, 1924.

Dating: From the newspaper *Komunisti* of October 5, 1924, it appears that the Book had not been published yet.

1924

October 8

He writes a poem "World Orchestra", which in one of his autographs is prefaced with phrases from Lenin's words: "Brilliant victory... Potency... A year rich in historical stories... A gigantic conquest...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №360; №1110; №3362; №3887; №5554; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 67.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("This poem recollects the age of the blessed...") and with the titles: "Ephemera", "This poem" and "1917".

1924

October 9

While in the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he learns about Valeriy Bryusov's death.

Source: N. Tabidze, "Galaktion's Laboratory of Creativity", TSU, 1993, p. 5.

1924

After October 9

He writes a poem "The last telegram".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 115; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 70; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 374.

1924

After October 9

He writes a poem "To the memory of Valeriy Bryusov".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5686; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 70; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 374.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Black columns".

November

1924

November 6

The poem “1917” is printed in the magazine *Mnatobi* (“This poem recollects the age of the blessed...”). In the same issue, there is a statement from the editors that Galaktion Tabidze is collaborating with others in *Mnatobi*.

Source: 1924, Magazine *Mnatobi*, №6, p. 78.

Dating: Information about the release of the magazine was printed in the newspaper *Komunisti* on November 7.

1924

November 7

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that the sixth issue of *Mnatobi* has been released, in which Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “1917...” has been published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1924, №256, p. 4.

1924

Until November 11

He has fun with Vano Sarajishvili in the inn. Suddenly, Sarajishvili’s voice is heard on the gramophone, and the singer asks his fellow drinkers if they can guess who is singing. Galaktion listens to the melody and observes the fish hung to dry swaying in the wind as if dancing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-92, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

Dating: Dated according to the time of Vano Sarajishvili’s death.

1924

Until November 11

He has fun together with singer Vano Sarajishvili and journalist Datiko Pavliashvili in the restaurant “Kakheti” and they sing many songs.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, p. 111; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 266; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 138.

1924

Autumn

The illegal organizing committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Georgia informs Noe Zhordania in writing that the Bolsheviks referred to brutal repressions and the press is under the pressure of censorship. As a proof of this, the letter mentions the fact that the fifth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* was completely confiscated, in which Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Memories of the Days when it glimpsed” was published. The letter mentions that the poem describes the excitement of foreign people, but the Bolsheviks recognized themselves in it and the author was arrested for that.

Source: Harvard Foundation Microfilms, Case №1336, Sheet 71; O. Janelidze, Executed Freedom, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1997, №48, November 28, p. 6.

Note: In the document, his opening words are indicated as the title of the poem “Memories of the Days When the Lightning Struck”.

December

1924

December 7

Giorgi Natadze’s article “*Mnatobi* №6” is published in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* with the cryptonym “G. N”., in which it is said that the poem “1917” is a weak work compared to the historical date to which it is dedicated.

Source: Magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, 1924, №17, p. 15.

1924

December 21

The newspaper *Terenti Graneli* is published, stating that several articles, including one by Apollon Kelbakiani titled “Galaktion Tabidze and Terenti Graneli”, were not printed for various reasons.

Source: Simultaneous newspaper *Terenti Graneli*, 1924, p. 4.

1924

December 25

He writes a poem under the title “Poem to the future chemical war”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3927; №4236; №137 d. p. 13; №28897-50, p. 29; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 72.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“He returns with the same feeling in his heart...”) and with the titles: “Simoom is coming” and “We, the poets of Georgia”.

1924

After December 25

He publishes the poem “We, poets of Georgia” in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №7-8, p. 5.

Dating: The poem was published in the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1924, dated December 25, 1924.

1924

December 31

On New Year’s Eve, he writes his action plan and prospects for the upcoming 1925 year. He notes that he has triumphed in the past and that the future should also belong to him. He writes that he must fight his own inertia, no longer drink wine, work with determination, and begin the grand epic of his life.

Source: Autograph, №292, p. 1.

1924

After December 31

He begins writing an untitled poem: “Fate for this snow...”.

Source: Autograph, №292, p. 2.

1924

After December 31

In his notebook, he writes about how a person is cast out or isolated.

Source: Autograph, №292, p. 2.

1924

December

He is in Daria Akhvlediani's family together with Shalva Kashmadze, Lado Matchavariani, Terenti Graneli and Mariam Garikuli. Giorgi Kuchishvili enters the room, who is shocked by what he just saw - how the tram ran over the dog. Galaktion worries, what did the dog doing there.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, №9-10, p. 125-126.

1924

Mikheil Okujava is given a beautiful old two-story house at 9 Pilipe Makharadze street in Tbilisi. Mikheil himself lives in one large room on the second floor, his mother Elizabeth with her eldest son Vladimir in the second, and Galaktion and Olya in the third.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, [HYPERLINK "http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read"](http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read) <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

Note: Pilipe Makharadze Street has been named after Geronti Kikodze since 1990.

1924

Beglar Aghamov's article "Light" is published in the magazine *Literatura da Skhva* with the cryptonym "B. A"., in which Galaktion's "John Reed" is mentioned as a versified biographical material.

Source: B.A., "Light", magazine *Literatura da Skhva*, 1924-1925, №1, p. 103.

1924

He writes an untitled poem "The sky with the sand of stars...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №846; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 62; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 361.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Letters from abroad" and "Suddenly darkened night".

1924

He writes a poem "Ballad of the Caucasus Mountains".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №137-d, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 63; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 364.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“On a desert mountain...”) and titled “Calm down, wind”.

1924

In 1924, the poem “John Reed”, published as a book, is gifted to Tedo Begiashvili with the inscription: “To Tedo Begiashvili, as a sign of old friendship. Galaktion”.

Source: MGL, Fk-2855, Galaktion Tabidze, “John Reed”, Tbilisi, 1924.

1924 or later

He makes highlights and comments in the anthology of Russian translations of Ukrainian poetry.

Source: MGL, t-250, Антология Украинской Поэзии в русских переводах, Kyiv, 1924.

1924 or later

He makes highlights in Alexander Voznesensky’s Book “The Art of the Screen”, which is intended for actors and directors.

Source: MGL, t-281, Ал. Вознесенский, “Искусство Экрана”, Kyiv, 1924.

1924 or later

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, one of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems is published. The editorial board deems it necessary to remove several stanzas from the text but is too hesitant to tell Galaktion. At that time, Nino Bakradze, the wife of the proofreader Razhden Gvetadze, works in the editorial office and takes on the task of resolving this issue herself, saying she will remove the stanzas in such a way that he won’t even notice. She proceeds to do so. Before the poem is printed, Galaktion does not notice anything, and when he is informed of what happened, he smiles and does not get upset.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, My Heart – My Turmoil, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1981, August 15, №188, p. 4.

Dating: We date the publication of the journal *Mnatobi* according to the time when it started being issued.

1924 or later

He writes rhyming words and pairs phrases.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №577, p. 2.

1924 or later

He reads the first volume of the magazine *Tanamedrove Dasavleti* published in the fields of literature, science, and art, making highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-401, “Современный Запад”, журнал литературы, науки и искусства, книга первая, Moscow-Leningrad, 1924.

1924 or later

He reads the Book “The Hittites and Hittite Culture” and makes highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-330, Культура Востока, “Хетты и Хеттская Культура” Moscow-Leningrad, 1924.

1924 or later

He writes a poem “Sergei Yesenin” (“There was a poet in Tbilisi, Sergei Yesenin...”).

Source: MGL, a-1991, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 347.

After 1924

He is editing the poem “Through Mary’s Eyes”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4704; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 169.

After 1924

He makes a note “The Period of Illumination. The First Days of the Revolution”, where he describes in the third person how he experienced the first days of the revolution and how he responded to these events through his poems.

Source: MGL, d-640, p. 13-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 610.

After 1924

Under the title “The Clash of Two Movements (Slogans for Literary Analysis)”, he writes a plan and then the text itself in his notebook. He separately outlines the introduction, the beginning of the struggle, the years 1908-1914, 1914-1917, 1917-1921, and 1921-1924, ongoing moods, slogans, and concludes with the question: “Who is the victor?” The analysis is interrupted on the second page.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №275.

1925

January

1925

January 18

The seventh-eighth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is published as one book, in which “We Poets of Georgia” are published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1924, №7-8, p. 5; For dating: newspaper *Komunisti*, 1925, №15, p. 5.

Dating: The information about the release of this issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is in the newspaper *Komunisti* of January 18, 1925.

1925

January 21

He writes a poem “Red Iris”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №486; №3363; №3413; №7724; №7725; №283 d, p. 12; №28897-50, p. 84; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 73.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “The excitement is gnawing...” and with the titles: “This is the hum of the entire era” and “Lenin”.

1925

After January 21

In the magazine *Mnatobi* he publishes the poem “This is the hum of the entire era”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №1, p. 14.

1925

January 25

In Shalva Amirejibi’s Book “*Enamels*”, he numbers the stanzas and lines of the poems and pairs words with rhymes. In the poem “The King’s Reward”, he adds: “He speaks who drowned. A banquet by the banks of the Mtkvari”. On the last page of the book, he writes: “Banquet by the banks of the Mtkvari – January 25, 1925. Mtatsminda, N. Baratashvili”.

Source: MGL, t-10, Shalva Amirejibi, “Enamels”, Tbilisi, 1920, p. 3-46.

Dating: The Book was published in 1920, but on the last page, page 46, there is a note dated January 25, 1925. On page 15, the same content appears as a note for the poem “The King’s Reward”. The highlights and notes are made with graphite, and it is believed that all of them belong to January 25, 1925.

1925

January

He writes a poem “What time is it?”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. 3, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 537; For dating: N. Tabidze, “Galaktion’s Laboratory of Creativity”, TSU, 1993, p. 6-7.

February

1925

February 5

He attends and presides over a meeting of the founding initiative group of the Writers’ Collective, along with Giorgi Kuchishvili, Niko Kurdghelashvili (Narkani), Polio Ireteli, Shio Mghvimeli, Lavrosi Dzidziguri, and Ivane Ioseliani. Galaktion Tabidze is entrusted with taking measures for the approval of the collective and clarifying the conditions. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on February 14 at the editorial office of *Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazine*.

Source: Minutes of the meeting, GTDA, №367.

1925

February 24

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that Galaktion Tabidze will participate in the gala evening held in the Red Theatre to mark the 4th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1925, №45, p. 7.

March

1925

March 8

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that the tenth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* will be published in the next few days.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1925, №55, p. 5.

1925

March 20

The poem “This is the hum of the entire era” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №1, p. 14.

Note: Since 1935, this poem has been published under the title “Lenin”.

Dating: Information about the publication of this issue of the magazine was published in the newspaper *Komunisti* of March 20, 1925.

1925

March 20

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Besarion Zhghenti titled “1924 Year in Georgian Literature” is published, which briefly reviews Galaktion Tabidze’s fifteen-year creative journey. It notes that many writers grew up under Galaktion’s influence and that he once represented the main citadel of the “Tsisperi Kantsebi”. According to the author, a new theme emerges in Galaktion’s work from 1924: revolution. However, this revolution is understood in the same way as it is by Alexander Blok, meaning it describes only the external appearance of the revolution, without showing its inner essence or pathos. In the same issue of *Mnatobi*, the editorial board announces that in 1924, eight issues of the magazine were published in seven volumes, which included, among other authors’ works, poems by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: B. Zhghenti, “1924 in Georgian Literature”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, №1, p. 165-166, 252; G.A., Galaktion Tabidze, “John Reed”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, №1, p. 251.

1925

March 20

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, a review by Gobron Agaréli, published under the pseudonym “G. A.”, is titled “Galaktion Tabidze. *John Reed*”. The review discusses Galaktion Tabidze’s poem, noting that it portrays two poets in the fire of revolution, namely Galaktion Tabidze and John Reed. The poem is described as a revolutionary diary refracted through the prism of the poet’s lyrical soul. The reviewer mentions that the poem contains so many powerful episodes that quoting them all in one publication is impossible. The article also states that Galaktion managed to capture personal and collective emotions and images of destruction within the realm of fantasy, while still maintaining a sense of artistic realism.

Source: “Galaktion Tabidze, “John Reed”, *Mnatobi*, 1925, №1, p. 251.

April

1925

After April 5

A young proletarian poet sends a poem expressing the greatest respect for Galaktion. The author longs for a meeting with Galaktion (“If I could spend just one hour with you, how happy I would be...”) and apologizes for the hastily written poem (“This poem, written in haste, I know, does not do justice to the genius...”).

Source: Galaktion’s record, GTDA, №601, p. 1.

1925

After April 5

He makes a note about the young revolutionary poets, Ilya Ehrenburg’s novel, the 1905 Revolution, and the Paris Commune. He recalls the poems of Alexander Pushkin and Maxim Gorky, as well as John Reed’s Book “Ten Days That Shook the World”.

Source: Galaktion’s record, GTDA, №601, p. 1.

Dating: The entry mentions the magazine *Prolemapi*, which was being published at that time.

1925

2After April 5

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who again blames him for not going to the village and not writing letters, and reports that his mother, despite her age, feels strong. Abesalom tells his stories in detail, how tiring the daily routine of working at school is, but how pleasant the teaching process is when the children listen to you with great attention. The addressee is worried that the needs to be roofed, but he cannot not earn money to repair it or buy a new one. At the same time, he has a very emotional attitude towards the old house, on the door of one of the rooms of which there is an inscription written by a childish hand of Galaktion: “This house belongs to Galaktion”. He asks whether he has given up cooperation with the magazine *Mnatobi* since none of his works was printed in the last issue of *Mnatobi*. He wonders if it is true that he is going to publish his own magazine and asks him to send two copies. He asks about Olya and hopes that she will help Galaktion fulfil his promise to abstain from wine.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-311; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154-155.

Note: *Galaktion Tabidze’s magazine* is meant in ‘his own magazine’, the publication of which was suspended, and he tried to revive it, but failed to do so.

May

1925

May 16

He submits a statement to the Cultural Union of Georgian Artists, informing them that the “Georgian Artists’ Collective” has been established. He provides a list of its members: poet Shio Mghvimeli, poet Giorgi Kuchishvili, writer N. Kurdghelashvili (Narkani), artist Kote Kavtaradze, playwright Polio Ireteli, belletrist Ivane Ioseliani, poet Galaktion Tabidze, composer Giorgi

Svanidze, actor and director Davit Charkviani, poet Lavrosi Dzidziguri, and playwright-director Shalva Dadiani.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 28985-19-20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1925

May 16

He informs the Cultural Union of Georgian Artists that the “Georgian Artists Collective” has been established, of which he is one of the members, and he encloses the list of members of this “collective” with the letter.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

Note: In the source, the members of the “Georgian Artist Collective” are as follows: Shio Mghvimeli (poet), Giorgi Kuchishvili (poet), Nar-Kani (N. Kurdghelashvili, writer). Kote Kavtaradze (artist). Polio Ireteli (playwright). Iv. Ioseliani (fiction writer). Galaktion Tabidze (poet). Giorgi Svanidze (composer). Davit Charkviani (actor and director). Lavrosi Dzidziguri (poet) and Shalva Dadiani (playwright-director)”.

1925

May 16

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that on Monday, May 18, at the initiative of the New Front of Proletarian Writing, a debate on proletarian literature will be held in the Great Hall of the Workers’ Palace, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1925, №111, p. 4.

Note: According to the source, the dispute will take place under the chairmanship of Il. Vardin-Mgeladze and the following will participate: “S. Abasheli, S. Amaghlobeli, V. Bakhtadze, B. Buachidze, K. Gamsakhurdia, I. Gedevanishvili, I. Grishashvili, Sh. Duduchava, S. Devdariani, S. Euli, I. Vakeli, R. Kaladze, K. Kapanadze, V. Kotetishvili, N. Zomleteli, K. Lortkipanidze, Sh. Radiani, D. Rondeli, G. Tabidze, Javakhishvili-Adamashvili, P. Kikodze, S. Chikovani, B. Zhghenti. And the following are invited: Iv. Gomarteli, P. Iashvili, Gr. Robakidze”.

June

1925

June

Sergo Orjonikidze publishes a letter about “Art” in the magazine *Drosha*, in which he talks about the poem “Memories of the days when it glimpsed” by Galaktion Tabidze published in *Mnatobi* and calls it ‘directed against the policy of the government’. The letter also contains a warning that writing should avoid such tendencies.

Source: Magazine *Drosha*, 1925, №28 (June), p. 20.

July

August

1925

August

He asks the editors of the magazine *Mnatobi* to pay his salary in the amount of 70 roubles for August.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Stranger", 2013, p. 290.

September

1925 or earlier

September 4

He writes a poem "May night".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4239; №181 d, p. 66; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 128.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "I still deserved it".

Dating: Dated according to the date of first publication and the date written on the autograph.

1925

September 4

He writes a poem "Tiflis sleeps in a heavy sleep".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4303; №5670; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 146.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Tiflis sleeps in a heavy sleep".

October

1925

October 16

In his notebook, he makes a note about the upcoming 14th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 23.

1925

October 17

He writes that his poem should be published in first place in both the day after tomorrow's and the next issue.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 23.

1925

Until October 16

He is surprised that the chairman of the Writers' Union is conducting negotiations without consulting the members and the Council. He believes that a meeting of the Writers' Union should be convened as soon as possible. He also thinks that, contrary to the current situation, it is possible to establish a second Writers' Union.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 22.

Dating: We date the next entry based on the timing of the following note.

1925

Until October 16

He writes that the Book materials are missing portraits of Vava Gabunia, Lado Gudiashvili, Niko Nikoladze, and Kiril Zdanevich.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 20.

Dating: We date the next entry based on the timing of the following note.

1925

Until October 16

In his notebook, he writes: “Galaktion / Mtkvari, Rioni / Mtskheta – Sioni / Bagrationi!”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 15.

1925

Until October 16

He is interested in why Shamil’s warriors captured Davit Chavchavadze’s wife and children, and later, why they were released.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 13.

1925

Until October 16

He learns from Simon Chikovani that at the meeting of the initiating commission, the Tsisperkantselis group wanted to expel 15 people, but the meeting was cancelled and will need to be held again.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 13.

1925

Until October 16

In his notebook, he writes: “The Degradation of the Kantselis”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 8.

1925

October 21

He writes a statement to the State Publishing House, requesting the issuance of the 100 roubles owed to him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 16.

1925

October 19

He walks in the rain and becomes ill.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 3.

1925

October 19

In his notebook, he writes: “No matter how much money you have, you will perish”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 3.

1925

Until October 19

He writes a stanza: “Like a desperate lion, I will fight the world, whatever it gives me or takes away, if my heart breaks, it will be like his”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №273, p. 2.

1925

October

In the journal *Mnatobi*, Galaktion Tabidze brings 100 poems for printing to Mose Gogiberidze. Gogiberidze is enthusiastic, thinking it is very original and that no one has ever printed 100 poems together in one magazine. However, he notes that it would require a hundred pages for the issue. Galaktion explains that it will only be 12 pages, as he has combined four lines into one. Mose suggests printing one poem per issue gradually, which would spread the 100 poems over 100 issues of *Mnatobi*. Otherwise, he warns that Galaktion would receive only the honorarium for one poem, while others might split the honorarium by printing one poem as ten, splitting it ten times for the sake of payment. The poet replies that he prefers to have all the poems printed together to avoid forgetting or losing them, and that he has many more poems to be published. He is willing to endure without honorarium, as he is concerned about his originality and wishes that his poems be properly appreciated by future generations. Paolo Iashvili happens to overhear the conversation and, upon seeing the words “one hundred poems” in the title, asks Mose Gogiberidze to show him the collection. However, Mose does not show it and hurriedly takes it to the printing house.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-141, p. 18-19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146.

Note: Mose Gogiberidze and Paolo Iashvili are mentioned by first names in the source.

November

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“For the dreamer, fate drew...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4297; №28897-50, p. 38; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 147.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “From Daily Prose” and “You, Comrade, From Daily Prose”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

Considering the communist conjuncture, changes are made in the poem “The houses are smiling”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №195; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 147.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “To Finny” and “First Autumn”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Fire”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 115; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 148.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Boundless night”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4051; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 139.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The memory of a deaf lane”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“The sails of the seas have been spreading...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4052. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 140.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Sisters’ peaceful song”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem “Almonds there, almonds here”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2563; №4177; №5842; №6322; №7555; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 141.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Almonds there, almonds here”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Cherry-plum, a seven-year-old child dies on the barricades”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4064; №4264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 141.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Alucha, the seven-year-old kid” and “Alucha, the seven-year-old child”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

With the subtitle “Etching” he writes a poem “Evening”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4317; №137-d, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 142.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “On the other side” and “Evening in the countryside”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Night leaves...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4318; №8612; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 142.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A time denier”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Mayday poster”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4241; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 143.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Historical poster” and “Poster, how”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, let’s sink down without thinking”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №359; №4240; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 143.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Oh, let’s sink down without thinking”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “We were going via Alazani Valley”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 113; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 144.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “A woman from the province”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №305; №4322; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 144.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Flower Woman” and “A woman selling flowers”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“A distant passenger is approaching...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4176; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 145.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “More than a prayer”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “At least until dawn”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4175; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 146.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Joy in battle”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“I went through...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3951; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 135.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Has not died”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Inscriptions”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №360; №4048; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 136.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “The colourful ceramics of the roofs”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4302; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 136.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “From autumn motifs”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Sometime”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4311; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 137.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Seconds pass by”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Kazbegi”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4319; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 137.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Guria” and “You. woman!”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“A passenger is rushing along the road...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4320; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 138.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “I am rushing along the road, passenger”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“In the evening”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4050; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 139.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The memory of our grove”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Inscriptions on Hegel’s Book”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3495; №4296; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 129.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “In the Holy Light - Says Hegel”, “Hegel”, “Inscription on Hegel’s Book” and “Inscription on the Book”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“If the lion was furious...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4312; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 129.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “If the tiger were furious”, “I will feel the greatest happiness” and “If the lion were furious”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Dandyism in the XII century”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6167; №28897-50, p. 166; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 130.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “At the ruins” and “Our time is waiting for Rustaveli again”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “I have had wings many times”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, № 4310; №4310 a; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 131.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“I have had wings more than once...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“What darkness...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4308; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 132.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “What will be – will be”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “May rain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №412; №4313; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 132.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “One depraved man” and “Drops of stopped rain”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“August has come...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №404; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 133.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “August has come”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Fantastic Emperor”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7734; №8334; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 133.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The air is full of...”) and with the title “A Gathering of the Dumb and Deaf”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“It burst as a torrent...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4092; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 134.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “To a Russian poet”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “I have been a spectator since childhood”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4053; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 134.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The battle of two fierce elements”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Prologue of 500 poems”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 158; №3948; №4180; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 107.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“How wonderful the years have ended...”) and with the titles: “Prologue”, “Mayday song of salvation”, “Prologue of 100 Poems” and “Prologue to 100 Poems”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem titled “Now Georgia is Calm”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8724 (a-1418); G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 107.

Note: The poem is also found under the title: “Where Was the Hearing and Understanding?” and the subtitle: “Preface”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Children”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4266; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 108.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Children”; “Children in the cafe”; “Kids in the Cafe”

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Spring Forest”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4261; №138 d, p. 42; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 108.

Note: The poem can also be found with the titles: “A quick rain has started” and “The wind from the nest croaks as a young crow...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Relentlessly obvious...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4243; №28897-50, p. 34; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 109.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title: “Feeling and simplicity have returned”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“When there is fire and infatuation...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4263; №28897-50, p. 35; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 109.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “We went to the roads” and “We went out of chaos to the roads”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “The snow is coming slanting, sloping”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4323; №7685; Layout of volume I, 5760, p. 148; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 110.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “The snow was slanting, sloping” and “Ancient manuscript”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Is there God or not...?”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4262; №28897-50, p. 170; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 110.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A struggle with God”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “A woman who dared”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4272; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 110.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Survival of the poplar tree”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until October

He writes a poem “To Mindara’s platans”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4270; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 111.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “To platans of Shindisi”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Suspension at the peak".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4282; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 112.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Sometimes chasms, sometimes peaks". Perhaps it is correction, and it should be "Peaks".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "To the seller".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №458; №4287; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 112.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Serenade"; "To a statue"; "Nana" and "Go, you are not a man anymore".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "May clouds".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4286; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 113.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title: "Three Clouds".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem titled "A Tremor Appeared in the Tall Figure".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4271; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 113.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Facing the Village" and "Fields".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "I have had only one concern".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №766; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 114.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "I could not find another poet".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4294; №3438; №6336; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 114.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "For the Autumn Season", "For the Spring Season", "It's Autumn", "For the Autumn Season" and "Autumn".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Autumn".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4314; №7386; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 115.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Summer days have faded away".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem ("Your eyes - high").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1428; №4295; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 116.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "From folk motifs".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Hunter".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4304; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 116.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Hunting" and "Look: Kakheti!".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "It is the day of the white lambs in the azure sky".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4298; №137 d, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 117.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "It is the day of the white lambs in the azure sky" and "In Botanical Garden".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "To a friend".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4305; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 117.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "To the youth" and "It's not worth of a tear".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem "The mummy rises from the sarcophagus...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №25; MGL, №4315; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 118.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Cemeteries", "It's a May Day or Mummy's" and "Cemeteries of Egypt", and also with the opening lines "They Set the Mummy on a Sacred Night...".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Nine hundred and seventeen".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №189; №28897-50, p. 43; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 118.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("Nine hundred and seventeen...") and with the titles: "In memory of a friend", "In countless flags" and "Singers of countless flags".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Sanatorium".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 114; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 119.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "A whole century goes by".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 102; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 119.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“The night fell, the fog fell on the main road...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4982; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 120.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “What hubbub the ship was going through”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“When I loosen the reins...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4244; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 120.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “A letter to him” and “From a letter to him”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“May has brought me again...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4242; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 121.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “A sailor in Tiflis”, “May has brought me azure seas again” and “May has brought azure seas again”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“There was a cloud...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4190; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 121.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Calm Sea”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Deep is the hurt of the heart...”)

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4265; №28897-50, p. 390; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 122.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “To a friend”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “To Irakli Topadze”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №23; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 122.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The man who dared”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Faint day moon”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4256; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 123.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “When the moon shines in the daytime”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “How peacefully”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4273; №28897-50, p. 32; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 123.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “How peacefully I am watching the worries of the world”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Bad weather in the mountain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4267; №138-d, p. 62; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 123.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “The magic valley is roaring”, “Night in the valley”, “The magic valley” and “Dark days are passing”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “They think they are drunk with wine in vain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4269; №75 d, p. 40; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 124.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Drunk with being, drunk with fire”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Look, roses...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4268; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 124.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “To the sick”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “If there is no fight”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4259; №28897-50, p. 36; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 125.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “May promenade”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4260; №138 d, p. 64; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 125.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “In the train” and “Landscape”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“As conspirators...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6619; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 126.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Early summer”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem “I am genius Rimaneli”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4250; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 127.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “I am genius Rimaneli”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“In worn out and dusty...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4257; №4257a; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 127.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Sonnet №6” and “It’s no time for Romancero”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “May in the train”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №253; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 128.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Old city” and “Pirimze”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He edits the poem “First Snow” and writes the title: “Homeless Children”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2328; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 149.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“The days are passing...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4191; №28897-50, p. 31; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 149.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Planets collide with each other”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Interior”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4247; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 150.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “It is easy to believe”.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “When I meet”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4248; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 150.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Only full of desire to fight”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “The red rock split in two”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4245 (beginning), №4192 (continuation); G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 151.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Clusters full...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4089; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 151.

Note The poem can also be found under the title “We crossed raging seas”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “We drink a whirlwind, a storm after that”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 159; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 152.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem (“Evening, I remember...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6430; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 152.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Autumn flowers”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “Grass”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4057; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 152.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem “The moon in the well”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 117; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 153.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Oaks".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 117; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 153.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Daredevils, women-demons, demons, etc".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, №10, p. 117; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 153.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Daredevils, women-demons, demons".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Inscription on Edgar's book".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3543; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 155.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "The horse rushed on the road" and "Suspended monument".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem ("... is coming to the country again...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4056; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 155.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "From winter motifs".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

He writes an untitled poem "When Ilya was killed in Tsitsamuri...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №117; №3545; №3952. №4299; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 156.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "When Ilya was killed in Tsitsamuri" and "Analogies".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

Until November 10

Galaktion Tabidze's poems are published in the magazine *Mnatobi* under the title "One Hundred Poems": "Prologue", "There was no listening and hearing...", "Children", "A quick rain has started", "Feeling and simplicity have returned", "We went out of chaos to the roads", "The snow was slanting, sloping", "A struggle with God", "Survival of the poplar tree", "To platans of Shindisi", "Sometimes chasms, sometimes peaks", "Go, you are not a man anymore", "Three clouds", "Fields", "I have had only one concern", "It's autumn", "Summer days have faded away", "From folk motifs", "Look: Kakheti!", "It is the day of the white lambs in the azure sky", "It's not worth of a tear", "Cemetery of Egypt", "Nine hundred and seventeen", "Sanatorium", "A whole century goes by", "What hubbub the ship was going through", "A letter to", "May has brought me azure seas again", "Calm sea", "To a friend", "The man who dared", "When the moon shines in the daytime", "How peacefully I am watching the worries of the world", "Night in the valley", "Drunk with being, drunk with fire", "To the sick", "If there is no fight", "In the train" ("The mountains turned many-coloured like a giraffe..."), "Early spring", "The twilight of the night has disappeared", "I am genius Rimaneli", "It's no time for Romancero", "To pirimze", "I still deserved it", "Inscription on the book", "If the lion was furious", "Our time is still waiting for Rustaveli", "I have had wings more than once", "The poets' flag is flying there", "Whatever will be - will be", "One depraved man", "August has come", "Fantastic Emperor", "To a Russian poet", "The battle of two fierce elements", "I hear a longing voice", "Has not died", "Inscriptions", "From autumn motifs", "Seconds pass by", "Woman!", "A passenger is rushing along the road", "Afternoon diligence", "The memory of our grove", "Calypso's old hands are breaking", "The memory of a deaf lane", "Sisters' peaceful song", "Almonds there, almonds here", "Cherry-plum, a seven-year-old child", "Evening in the countryside", "A time denier", "A poster, how...", "Oh, let's sink down without thinking", "We were going via Alazani Valley", "Flower woman", "More than prayer", "Joy in battle", "Tiflis sleeps in a heavy sleep", "You, my friend, from daily prose", "The houses are smiling", "Fire", "Homeless children", "Planets collide with each other", "It is easy to believe", "Only full of desire to fight", "The red rock split in two", "We crossed raging seas", "We drink a whirlwind, a storm after that", "Autumn flowers", "Grass", "The moon in the well", "Oaks", "Dare-devils, women-demons, demons, etc.", "My life", "The horse rushed on the road", "From winter motifs", "When Ilya was killed in Tsitsamuri", "Here! Here you are! The end!".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1925, October, №10, p. 97-119; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1925, №258, p. 5.

Note: There are actually 98 verses. Maybe 2 verses were removed or they were counted incorrectly.

Dating: Information about the release of the tenth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* was published in the November 10 issue" of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1925

November 10

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that the tenth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* has been released, in which Galaktion Tabidze's poems have been published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, November 10, №258, p. 5.

1925

November 10 or earlier

After returning from Saguramo, he finds his "100 Poems" published in the journal *Mnatobi*. They evoke great enthusiasm among readers; young people memorize them, and poets quote lines from them. Only Paolo Iashvili seems to be resisting the general sentiment. He meets Galaktion on Rustaveli Avenue and, laughing, tells him that people are being misled because, instead of a hundred, only ninety-eight poems have been printed. He counts them and indeed finds that two poems are missing. He rushes to the printing house, requests the manuscript, and discovers that one poem has been torn out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-141, 18-19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146.

1925

November 12

He writes an untitled poem "Two blessed daughters...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 5610; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 77.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Two blessed daughters".

1925

November 16

He writes an untitled poem "I was being convinced..." in Mushtaid's garden.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5681; Works in fifteen volumes, vol. 3, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 77, 387.

December

1925

December 9

He is in a restaurant with Olya Okujava, who encourages him and wishes him to publish twenty-five volumes of poems.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Stranger", 2013, p. 58.

1925

December 28

Grigol Tsetskhladze gifts his Book "Colourful Poems to Amuse a Beloved" with the inscription: "To the beloved and eternally in love poet, Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: MGL, t-624, "Colourful Poems for the Amusement of the Beloved", a poem written by Grigol Tsetskhladze, Tbilisi, 1925.

1925

After December 28

He reads the gifted Book “Colourful Poems to Amuse a Beloved (A Poem Written by Grigol Tsetskhladze)” by the author. On the title page, he writes that this is not a poem, and within the verses, he makes highlights and comments. He notes that writing so carelessly is unacceptable and that if all books are like this, they won’t be of any use.

Source: MGL, t-624, “Colourful Poems for the Amusement of the Beloved”, a poem written by Grigol Tsetskhladze, Tbilisi, 1925.

1925

After December 28

In Grigol Tsetskhladze’s Book “Colourful Poems to Amuse a Beloved”, next to the line “I nurtured love with roses” from the poem “Marina”, he writes that this is better Georgian than Ioseb Grishashvili’s phrases - “A passionate kiss nurtured you” and “I will ease your desire”.

Source: MGL, t-624, “Colourful Poems for the Amusement of the Beloved”, a poem written by Grigol Tsetskhladze, Tbilisi, 1925, p. 5.

1925

After December 28

He reads Grigol Tsetskhladze’s Book “Colourful Poems to Amuse a Beloved” and rhymes the last two words “circle of fire” from the poem “To Friends” with “Rigoletto”. He adds a pun: “You walk like / Rigoletto... / Could it be / Grigol, this?”

Source: MGL, t-624, “Colourful Poems for the Amusement of the Beloved”, a poem written by Grigol Tsetskhladze, Tbilisi, 1925, p. 30.

1921-1925

He writes an untitled poem “The wind has calmed from its fury...”.

Source: MGL, a-1642, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 268; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 480-481.

1921-1925

He begins writing an untitled poem “The people are adorned and decorated...”.

Source: MGL, a-1642, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 268; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 480-481.

1924-1925

He writes an untitled poem (“Let’s haste the lyres of life...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №492; №981; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 75; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 383.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Let’s haste!”.

1924-1925

With the signature “G. T”., he writes a poem “In times of sorrow”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3; №3434; №5614; №514-d, p. 19; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 75; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 386.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow...”) and with the title “Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow”. The signature “Iv. Ivanidze” is crossed out in the autograph.

1925

He writes an untitled poem (“Gem Day got pale...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №985; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 76; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 386.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Gem Day got pale”.

1925

He translates Paul Verlaine’s poems.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, 2013, p. 201.

1925

He alters the poem “Toast to him who was called on in wars...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 7; For dating: Magazine *Sakhalkho Gvardieli*, 1921, №6, p. 6.

Note: The poem was also published with the titles “Near Tiflis” and “Toast to him”, in some editions it is combined with the poems “White Pelican” and “Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow”.

1925

He writes a poem “In the opera theatre”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №988; №7392; №28897-50, p. 178; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 78.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“There was a hurricane...”) and with the titles “In the Tbilisi theatre opera” and “Near the opera theatre”.

1925

He writes a poem “Kill me”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7758; №463; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 78; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 389.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The night has changed a dazzling day...”) and with the title “Explanation”.

1925

He writes a poem “What will you say”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7384; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 79; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 390.

1925

He writes a poem “He closed the door”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №860; №28897- 50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 81; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 392.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“He closed the door...”) and with the title “He closed the door”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1925

He writes an untitled poem “A difficult winter...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5617; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 82; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 393.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A difficult winter”.

1925

He writes an untitled poem “The sky - the west stirs up...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8720; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 82; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 394.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Metekhi stood grey, steep”.

1925

He writes a poem “The end of unknown street”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8720; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 83; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 394.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “At the end of an unknown street”.

1925

He writes a poem “Poisoned conscience”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 8720-8721; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 83; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 395.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Beyond Mtatsminda”.

1925

He writes a poem “The sky of Tbilisi is a martyr”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8720; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 83; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 395.

1925

He writes a poem “Both flowers and devils”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8720; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 84; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 396.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Now, numerous strings just scream”.

1925

He writes a poem “Dreaming of resting”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 414; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 84; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 396.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “As a song”.

1925

He writes an untitled poem (“Bitterly clashing...”)

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8721; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 85; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 397.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Agitation”.

1925

He writes a poem “Like a dream”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8721; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 85; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 397.

1925

He writes a poem “A feeling, which has been lost”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 315; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 85; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 397.

1925

He writes a poem “Befriended”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 315; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 86; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 398.

1925

He writes a poem “The death of the strings”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 261; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 86; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 398.

1925

He writes a poem “The purity of other man makes me madder”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 316; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 87; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 398.

1925

He writes a poem “Like an explosion”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 338; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 88; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 399.

1925

He writes a poem “As soon as the morning dawns”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 289; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 88; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 399.

1925

He writes a poem “Air”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 348; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 89; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 399.

1925

He writes an untitled poem (“I see that proud deer tired”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5604; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 80; For dating: *ibid.*, p. 390.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Dream and love again”.

1925

Niko Iashvili’s “Sketches” is published as a book, consisting of two parts: I. “Memory and Regret” and II. “The Fountain Was Laughing – Whispering”. The epigraph of the Book is introduced by two stanzas from Galaktion’s poem “Her Eyes Remained Open”.

Source: N. Iashvili, I. “Memory and Regret” and II. “The Fountain Was Laughing – Whispering (Sketches)”, Kutaisi, 1925, p. 5.

1925

He reads the Russian edition of Anatoly Nali’s “Elegies and Stanzas”. He makes underlines and annotations.

Source: GTSM, 330, Анатолий Нал, Элегии и Стансы, Moscow, 1924.

Dating: According to Galaktion Tabidze’s inscription.

1925

He makes a request to the State Publishing House to pay him 100 roubles from his owed honorarium.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-106; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1925

On the title page of the Russian translation of Paul Verlaine’s poetry collection by Fyodor Sologub, he writes his name and the year, indicates the title of the poem “Pierrot”, and on the back cover, he writes: “Despite everything”.

Source: MGL, t-284, Пол Верлен, Стихи, Petrograd-Moscow, 1923.

1925

Nikolai Shakhnazarov gifts his Book “Legends” with the inscription: “To dear Galaktion, as a keepsake!”.

Source: MGL, t-573, N. Sakhnazarov, “Legends”, Tbilisi, 1925.

1925

He reads the gifted Book “Legends” by Nikolai Shakhnazarov, making highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-573, N. Sakhnazarov, “Legends”, Tbilisi, 1925.

1925

He reads a collection of articles titled “Expressionism”, making highlights, comments, and sketches. On the title page, he writes: “1925. Lenin and the Legend”. He notes that Lenin’s evening at the Opera Theatre took place on January 25, 1921.

Source: MGL, t-472, “Экспрессионизм”, Сборник Статей, Petrograd-Moscow, 1923.

1925 or later

He reads the Russian-language Book “World Economic Geography – Europe and the Soviet Union”, making highlights, sketches, and comments. At the end, he writes that he needs to review the works of Archil Giorgadze and Noe Zhordania, as well as the articles by Silovan Jibladze in the encyclopaedia and the newspaper *Kvalli*.

Source: MGL, t-446, “Мировая Экономическая География – Европа и СССР”, Tbilisi, 1925.

1925 or later

He reads the Book “The Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the Proletarian Revolution in 1917-1921” and makes highlights.

Source: MGL, t-382, “Памятник Борцам Пролетарской Революции погибшим в 1917-1921 г.”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1925.

1925 or later

He reads Alexander Friedrich’s Book “Henry Ford – The Automobile King and the Owner of People’s Hearts” and makes highlights. On the title page, next to the title, he writes that he is curious whether this statement is meant seriously or in jest, and whether it should be enclosed in quotation marks.

Source: MGL, t-448, Александр Фридрих, “Генри Форд – Автомобильный король и владыка человеческих душ”, Moscow, 1925.

1925 or later

He writes in pencil next to the title of the previously written poem “Shadow” (“Boatman, you see our near and far...”): “The desire to be abroad...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №159, p. 1.

1925 or later

He writes the phrase twice on the paper: “Communists have trouble breathing / they have fever and no sweat”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №159, p. 2.

1925 or later

He reads Anatoly Lunacharsky’s Book “Critical Etudes – Western European Literature”, making highlights and annotations. He notes that the author’s perspective - that literature is not only a captivating and highly artistic expression that brings intense and thrilling pleasure but also significant in terms of the beloved author and the environment reflected in the literary work - is a noteworthy proposition. He is curious whether anyone else shares this viewpoint and how it has developed over time. He acknowledges that the writer’s personality plays a significant role in the history of literature.

Source: MGL, t-577, А. В. Луначарский, Этюды Критические, Западно-Европейская литература, Moscow-Leningrad, 1925, p. 3-5.

1925 or later

In a Russian alphabetic notebook, he writes the titles of his poems’ Russian translations in alphabetical order, with the corresponding starting phrases in Georgian written beneath. Then, he lists the poems collectively with continuous numbering and notes the years of writing next to them, indicating years between 1913 and 1916.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №401, p. 1-36.

Dating: The list includes the poem “I Am a Genius, Rimaneli,” written in 1925.

1926

January

1926

Until January

He writes a poem “A poem of the Tiger”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №352, p. 1-4; MGL, №137 d, p. 58-64; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 90.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Shota Rustaveli”, “A poem about a tiger” and in one instance, he annotated it as “A Poem of One Day”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1926

January

He publishes the poem “A poem about a tiger” in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1926, №1, p. 6.

1926

January 27 or earlier

In Ivane Gomelaury's compiled textbook "Georgian Writers to Be Studied in Schools", Galaktion Tabidze's poems are published, including: "The Wind", "Akaki's Ghost", "The Moon of Mtatsminda", "I and The Night", "The Virgin's Dream", and "The Year 1917".

Source: MGL, t-572, "Georgian Writers to Be Studied in Schools", Book three, the 7th-grade school curriculum, compiled by Iv. Gomelaury, Tbilisi, 1926.

Dating: The compiler gifts the Book to Galaktion with an inscription on January 27, 1926, indicating that it was published before that date.

1926

January 27

Ivane Gomelaury gifts the textbook "Georgian Writers to Be Studied in Schools", which he compiled, with the inscription: "Dedicated to the talented poet Gal. Tabidze, from the grateful compiler".

Source: MGL, t-572, "Georgian Writers to Be Studied in Schools", Book three, the 7th-grade school curriculum, compiled by Iv. Gomelaury, Tbilisi, 1926.

February

1926

February 15

He informs the Georgian Film Industry Board that the tenth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Magazine* will be published in an enlarged format in the coming days and asks them to provide statements that they want to publish.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-109; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1926

February

On the title page of Galaktion Tabidze's magazine, he drafts a letter to be sent to the board of the Workers' Cooperative. He informs the board that the tenth issue of Galaktion Tabidze's magazine will be published soon and requests them to send an announcement for publication in the magazine.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-589, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

March

1926

March 9

He appeals to the Chairman of the Union of Georgian Writers, Silibistro Todria, to immediately contact the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of All Georgia to allow him to place the statements of state institutions in the 10th issue of the *Galaktion Tabidze's magazine* as it happens in other periodicals, for example, in the newspaper *Drouli*. This will give an opportunity to publish another issue of the magazine.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-108; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

April

1926

April 4

In the bibliographic review of the first issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, Galaktion is mentioned as “an old creator of Georgian poetry”.

Source: Pl. Nadaraia, “Bibliography”, newspaper *Komunisti*, №78.

1926

April 27

The newspaper *Komunisti* informs its readers that from April 30th, the subscription to the “Full Anthology of Georgian Literary Writing” will begin, which will be published in two volumes. The editor-publisher of the anthology is Ia Ekaladze, and Galaktion Tabidze’s poems will be printed in the publication, along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1926, №94, April 27, p. 6.

June

1926

June 29

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Tevdore Begiashvili’s article “Profiles of our poets (Galaktion Tabidze)”, in which he compares the literary profile of the poet before the revolution and after the revolution.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1926, №146, June 29, p. 5.

1926

June

He examines the first issue of the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, reflects on contemporary Georgian literature, and writes that a number of Georgian writers are heading down a slippery path toward a precipice, where inevitable ruin awaits them. Many do not want to face this reality, continuing with self-assurance in hypocrisy, sycophancy, chatter, and vilifying others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №630, p. 1.

July

1926

Until July

He writes an untitled poem (“The world of rays and fire...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №402; №965; №3838; №5264; №5333; №6437; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 93.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Music” and “Cosmic Orchestra”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1926

July 18

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Vladimir Beradze's "Small Feuilleton (Let's help the striking miners)" under the pseudonym of Khozika, in which Georgian writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, are called to donate money to the English miners.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1926, №163, p. 5.

1926

July 20

The poem "Cosmic Orchestra" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1926, №7, p. 5-8.

Dating: The date is written on the copy of the magazine preserved in the library of Ioseb Grishashvili.

1926

End of July or later

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Tsagveri. He learns that she is resting well and has met many acquaintances there, including Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Iakinte Lisashvili, Baron Bibineishvili, and others. Olya inquires about the status of the publication of Galaktion's selected poems. She asks him to deposit money and redeem her promissory note to avoid legal issues. She advises him to buy a summer shirt and a straw hat, to swim often, avoid drinking, finish his tasks, and join her in Tsagveri. There, he can rent a well-furnished apartment in a sanatorium for an entire month for 40 roubles and undergo medical treatments. Olya urges him to distance himself from street life, and if he loves her, they should start a normal life together. She writes that from August 3 to 6, her owed money will be delivered to his house in the afternoon, and he should collect it.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-359; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-218.

Note: In the source, Baron Bibineishvili is referred to by his title, while Iakinte Lisashvili is mentioned by his surname.

August

1926

August 10

He is handed over a handwritten note on the letterhead of the State Publishing House of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia that the printing of Galaktion Tabidze's Book has started.

Source: GTDA, №188, p. 1.

1926

August 14

The newspaper *Komunisti* informs readers that a literary evening will be held in Kojori on August 15, in which Galaktion Tabidze will participate.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, August 14, 1926, №184, p. 4.

Note: According to the source, the literary evening will be held with the participation of “Ia Ekaladze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, Gr. Tsetskhladze, L. Matchavariani, and others”.

1926

After August 28

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Tsagveri. She asks him to pack his suit, linens, bedding, and, if not for a week, at least visit Tsagveri for one day. She writes that she and her relatives will return to Tbilisi soon because they have run out of money. She asks him to inform her of his arrival time via telegram.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-856; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

1926

Summer

He visits Olya Okujava in Tsagveri, where she is staying at the newly acquired two-story house of her brother, Mikheil Okujava. A photograph is taken with Olya, Maria, and Shalva Okujava, along with Olya’s aunt’s husband, Maksim Kikvadze, and Shalva’s sister-in-law’s husband, Vartan Mutnikov, who is married to Silva Nalbandian.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, [HYPERLINK](http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read) “<http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read>” <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

October

1926

October 13

He travels by train from Tbilisi to Gori. On the way, he makes notes on the paper about the passengers and the environment.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-594-7; AE, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 511-513.

1926

October 13 or later

He writes a poem “Far away from Avchala”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 66; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 177.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Beyond Avchala”.

1926

October 13 or later

He writes a poem “Until Mtskheta”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 66; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 178.

1926

October 13 or later

He writes a poem "From Mtskheta".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 67; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 178.

1926

October 13 or later

He writes a poem "What beautiful fields".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 160; G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 70; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 179.

October 13 or later

He writes a poem "We have passed the moat".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 179.

1926

October 13 or later

He writes a poem "From Gori".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 179.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled "I did not have time".

December

1926

December 28

He sends a telegram to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, and asks about his mother's health.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-312; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 156-157.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter of December 29 states that he received Galaktion's telegram the day before.

1926

December 29

Mikheil Javakhishvili gifts his Book "The White Collar" with the inscription: "To the great poet, Galaktion Tabidze, from the author".

Source: MGL, t-238, Mikheil Javakhishvili, "The White Collar", Tbilisi, 1926.

1926

He writes a poem "The scythe is shrieking".

Source: G. Chikobava, “Galaktion and Art”, “Art”, 1959, №4, p. 35.

1926

He writes the plan for a speech to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Giorgi Kuchishvili’s literary debut, along with the text of the speech.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №371.

Dating: Giorgi Kuchishvili’s first poem was published in 1906.

1926 or later

He reads Boris Sigal’s work “The Trial of Citizens Ivan and Agafya Mitrokhinov, Who Caused a Worker’s Tuberculosis”, making highlights and annotations. He finds it interesting that students from rural areas bring Kakhetian vodka to the city, sell it cheaply in their apartments, and use the money to continue their university studies.

Source: MGL, t-579, Б. Сигал, “Суд над гражданами Иваном и Агафьей Митрохиными, по вине которых произошло заболевание рабочего туберкулезом”, Moscow, 1926.

After 1926

He makes a note about his own creative work. He notes that the significance of his poetry is highlighted by the following fact: In a recently published work in Russian on the Japhetic languages by the world-renowned scholar Niko Marr, the selected examples of Georgian literature begin with ancient writings and conclude with the poems of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-552, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 279; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 614.

1927

January

1927

After January 2

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who is wondering if the publication of Galaktion’s Book has been delayed, as there is no information about it in the press, nor has Galaktion written about it himself. Abesalom also expresses disappointment that Galaktion neither sends letters nor visits the village. However, he writes that Galaktion, “a child in life but a great poet in spirit”, remains the most precious person to him and their mother, whose eyes light up, face smiles, and heart fills with pride at the mention of his name. Abesalom informs him that he still hasn’t finished setting up his own house and hasn’t moved in yet. He has fully repaid his debt to Amberki – 1,000 roubles – but now owes 200 roubles to Polikarpe and is looking to borrow the amount.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-312; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 156-157.

Note: The printing delay mentioned in the letter likely refers to the 1927 publication of Galaktion’s “selected” poems collection.

Dating: The letter was written by Abesalom Tabidze, starting on December 29, 1926, and continued on January 2, 1927.

1927

January 3

He returns the notebook of poems to Ioseb Gogodze and writes that his poems do not need any corrections.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, № 6566, p. 178, 179.

1927

January 19

He writes an untitled poem “Like the Argonauts of old times...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №54, p. 1.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“That was fifteen years ago ...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №296; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 81.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “That was fifteen years ago ...”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Love”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №867; №5583; №8591; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 74.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“Nine October”) and with the titles: “Number nine” and “Nine-eyed”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “To the companion of my wanderings” (“A Snowflake Was Calling Me...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №839; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 53.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “They will blame the wine”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Where the end was”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 846; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 62.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “15 centuries”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 17; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 8.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “Your old age, Orbi news...” and with the title “It’s getting 15 centuries”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A blind with one eye”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 302; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 13.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Flight of the Mourning Chariots”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 313; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 13.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “It is not that sweet”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 316; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 14.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “With the sealed folio”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 301; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 14.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Very old wine”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 39; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 14.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A line of new steeds”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 389; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 15.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Laurel”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 391; G. Tabidze, “Poems”, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 121; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 528, 498.

1927

Until January 24

Inspired by Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “Iarali”, he writes a poem “At Narikala”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2710; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 53.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “My Iarali”.

1927

Until January 24

With the signature “Gaprindashvili”, he writes a poem “News”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №484; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 23.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title: “This is a whirlwind of newness”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Tercets written on the balcony of the Art Palace”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №674; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 21.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Tercet of the balcony” and “On the balcony”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Winter fairy tale”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №600; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 189.

Note: The poem was published under the title “White winds”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “To white flowers”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 134; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The closeness of your distance...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №971; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190; For dating.

Note: The poem was published under the title “Away from you”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem with an “old motif” on the motif of Aleksandre Chavchavadze’s poem “I have had your face entrusted...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №826; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190. For noting: Ir. Kentchoshvili, In the World of Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 65.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled and with the titles “Old motifs”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A deer’s jump has shone brightly again”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №856; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 191.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Mars”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2546; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 191.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“Is not seen on the road...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Waldhorn is moaning”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7742; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 192.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “Waldhorn is moaning”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The sky is covered with snow”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1341; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 193.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The sky is covered with snow of stars...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The shadow - silent and marauding...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №845; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 193.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Residing in the tower”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “This dark night”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Eagle-owl”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 194.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “It was an old, familiar thought”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 194.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “He was walking down the street alone”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 180; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 195.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I was looking for you everywhere... suffocating from the heat...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №415; №871; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 195.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “To my God” and “Thirst for fight”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “It was taken by the dream...”

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 194; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 196.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Those pink peaches...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6744; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 197.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “I’ll approach, I will kiss...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №825; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 198.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Jet-black hair”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “They were worrying”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №868; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 198.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “The women were sitting”, “Women” and “They were worrying”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “You are always nice”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 211; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 198.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A beautiful woman cursed me”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 211; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 199.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “When I Am Conquered by the Moon”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5611; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

Note: The poem is also found without a title (“When I Am Conquered by the Moon...”) and under the title “When by the Moon”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Tormenting with its beauty”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 214; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The heart of the sea delighted you ...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №474; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

Note: The poem was published under the title “You have been delighted”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The poplars bend the bows and arrows” and then writes a title – “Moon”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4232; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The poplars bend the bows and arrows”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Believe, if you do not believe”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4236; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Believe, if you do not believe”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The road is not worth of trouble...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5674; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

1927

Until January 24

With the subtitle “Legend”, he writes a poem “Inesa Di-Castro”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5603; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 202.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Inesa”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Got more surprised...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5615; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 203.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Got more surprised”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The heart of existence”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3396; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 203.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Your eyes”, but he crosses out the title.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6431; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 204.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “Envy was struggling...” and with the title “Envy was struggling”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “One time”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 231; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 204.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The heart feels”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 231; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 205.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The one I loved...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №970; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 205.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The one I loved...”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Signs on the water".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1040; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 207.

Note: In the autograph, the original titles "Duel at Sea" and "Demonic Women" have been crossed out. The poem was printed without a title "Amazing her beauty...".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "I am getting drunk with rose for the rose season...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №303; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 207.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "With May arrow".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "All cases...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №848; №4180; №5757 p. 153; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 208.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "All the cases" and "May Song of Salvation".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "You are again burning with admiration...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5618; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 209.

Note: The original title "Noble Toastmaster" is crossed out in the autograph. The poem can also be found under the title "You are again burning with admiration...".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "A thousand boats reached the shore".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 244; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 209.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "Whispering of the bluest brocade...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №410; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 209.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "The city skull is open".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "It's going to rain".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 262; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 210.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Autumn Day".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 263; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 210.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Clouds are like turbulent minds".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 211.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Just a few years ago".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 211.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Elegy ("Planted roses wither...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №855; №4232; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

Note: The titles "Autumn Melancholy" and "Elegy" are crossed out in the autograph. The poem can also be found under the title: "The wind is swaying as a lyre".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "A plea of fountains".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Leaves are scattered on the road".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 266; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Autumn morning”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 267; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 213.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Autumn”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5613; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 213.

Note: The title “Cranes” has been crossed out in the autograph, and the poem was also published under the title “Mixed pages of old books”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Rustling on the road”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №850; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 214.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The straw rustles”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “A cold day of the autumn...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №855; №28897-50, p. 164; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 214.

Note: In one of the autographs, the title “A gloomy tired race” is crossed out. The poem was also published under the title “A gloomy, tired race”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I will complain about the song...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №377; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 215.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “He opens the doors like crazy”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Night will fall in the forest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 288; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 216.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Forest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 289; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 216.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The Raven’s Song”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 290; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 217.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Over the bridge with a horse”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 290; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 217.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “No one will protect you in an unfortunate hour...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №978; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 218.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “No one will protect you in an unfortunate hour”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I am sleepy...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №300; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 218.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “I am sleepy”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem titled “Looking Towards the Future”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 298; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 220.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “We meet again”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 299; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 220.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “This dusk...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №823; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “This dusk”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “His pathos”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 301; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “No epoch has the right”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 302; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “In dark chimeras”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 319; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 222.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Ghost in the ruins”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 334; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 222.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Solitude”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5606; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 223.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The winds started to look like winds”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Portrait”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 361; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 223.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A puddle”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 370; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 225.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “To Zhenya”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1931; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 225.

Note: The title “Self-Portrait” is crossed out in the autograph. The poem can also be found under the title “He is waiting for a whirlwind”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Bohemia”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №972; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 226.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Day”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Among the blazing furnaces...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №969; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 226.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Among the blazing furnaces”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “An automobile with children”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4714; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 227.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “An automobile”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Mine diggers".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5683; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 227.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "In the mine".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "The built is spreading there white".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5682; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 228.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "A sudden city".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "What is the street screaming?".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 384; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 228.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "A scream of posters".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 385; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 229.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Dusk".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 388; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 230.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "When everyone was sleeping".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 390; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 231.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Queen".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №822; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Raven’s tears”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 399; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Sorrow” (“Children’s days have flown away...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №678; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 234.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Children’s days” and “Childhood days”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “From the diary of homeless children”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №977; №28897-50, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 235.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “On the street”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “From the seabed...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №847; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “From the seabed”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “That ship wrecked...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №847; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “That ship wrecked”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “With the merciless wind...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5770; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Masts”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Blue ship...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5658; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Blue ship”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Aha, beauty...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5658; №6166; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 237.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “With blue wings”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Ritorneli”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4233; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 237.

Note: In the autograph, “Ritorneli” was originally a sub-title and was crossed out, just like the titles “Distant ship” and “To Veriko Anjaparidze”. The poem was published under the title “You are late”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “In trenches”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 423; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Like fiery ashes”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 423; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The string is twisting...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №268; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 240.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “On a string”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Joy”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №866; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 241.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Fire, Sword”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “There are days”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 44; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 242.,

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “It stole the fields of snow...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2741; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 243.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I your apartment...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5673; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 243.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Your apartment”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Coral islands”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5680; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 244.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “With silent hearing...”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Smoke of gunpowder and shot”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5653; №28897-50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 244.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “In a sanatorium”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The secret of the rich heir”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6436; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 245.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The winds slammed the door”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “He as a fancy-dresser”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №M7743; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 245.

Note: The title “Revolver” is crossed out in the autograph.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “- I am following a cruiser in a foreign country...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 515; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 246.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Evening”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 159.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Chronology of one day”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 159.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “May is in full colour today...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №409; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 160.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “When the envy of twilight descended...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №475; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 160.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Walnut tree on Mtatsminda”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 16; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 160.,

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “There is an alley”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 161.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “New sun”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №408; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 161.,

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “That is what a dream of the sun is”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1427; №1482; №1918; №6343; №6878; №7701; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 162.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Palindrome”, “Iveriada” and “That is what a dream of the sun is”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Mountain”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 20; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 162.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “From fairy tales”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 21; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 163.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “By omnibus”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 28; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 164.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Beetroot”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 29; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 165.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A letter from the village”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 30; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 166.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The spirit of the tides comes floating”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 34; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 167.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Flowers and wine”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 36; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 167.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A cup of flame”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7387; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 168.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Drink a glass of wine...”)

Source: Autograph, MGL, №116-Ⓞ, p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 169.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “It’s time”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "Shrouded Forest".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №337; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 169.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Shrouded Forest".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "As the sorrow of the Aragvi bank...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №676; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 170.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "As the sorrow of the Aragvi bank".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "Will it be heard...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №851; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 170.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "It was before".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4656; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 170.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles "It was before" and "It was before".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Hay mowers".

Source: Autograph, MGL, № 1913; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 171

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "The scythe is shrieking" and "The scythe is screaming".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Greetings to the blooming fields".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 55; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 171.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("Greetings to the blooming fields ...") and with the title "Greeting of the sun".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “What will you say, field?”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 55; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 171.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“I cannot see with the eyes...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Distant ice of the Caucasus...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8833; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 172.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Distant ice of the Caucasus”.

1916

Until February

He writes a poem “Near the ruins of the castle”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6450-6467; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 172.

1927

Until January 24

He edits the poem “Near the ruins of the castle”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6450-6467; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 172.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “We have constructed...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6468-6469; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 174.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A high tower”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Что я живу как Галл” (“That I live like a Gallian”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №673; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 174.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The ancestors will open doors for him ...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The times were changing...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №676; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 174.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The times were changing”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The old palace”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 63; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 175.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I am hurrying there thoughtlessly...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5611; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 175.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “They will cover you”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Do you remember? What time was that time?”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 176.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The ballad was written in the ruins of Bagrat Temple”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5687; №6470-6477; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 176.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“Here, a tall marble column...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Lullaby, only lullaby...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №968; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 180.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Only lullaby”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “As if not here”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №968; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 180.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Old breeze...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №366; №28897-50, p. 160; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 180.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Breezes were blowing”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Tchiatura”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5609; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 181.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “From the tunnels”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “On the Georgian military road”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №974; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 181.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Airplane”, “Facing the village”, “A cart”, “On the military road” and “Then he sang”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “When Actaeon, son of Aristeas”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 82; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 182.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Actaeon, son of Aristeas”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The old years will pass away”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 82; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 183.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Inscription on a magazine” with the subtitle “Rondo”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №411; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 183.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Magazine” and “Our magazine”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “In a café”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 84; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 183.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The street of 30s”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 85; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 184.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Street”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Others are screeching like crows...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5605; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 185.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Street”.

1927

Until January 24

With the epigraph “Raise the monument... Ovidius”, he writes an untitled poem “I make up that Michelangelo...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №853; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 185.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Monument” and “I make up that Michelangelo”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “To the obelisk brought from the white side...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5607; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 186.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Anatomical Theatre” and “Obelisk”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Your legendary fame”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 102; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 186.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “He was leaving everyone then...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 107; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 186.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “He looked like a madman”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “That conductor”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 108; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 187.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A musical fantasy”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 108; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 187.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The soul gazes...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Georgian composer”.

Source: Autograph, layout of volume I, 5759, p. 145; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 188.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“The soul was crying...”) and with the title “The soul was crying to blue wines”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Laurel”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 108; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 188.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “With snow and frost”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 130; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 189.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Winter fairy tale”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №600; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 189.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “White winds”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Your palace...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №826; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Old motifs” and “With old motifs”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A deer’s jump has shone brightly again”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №856; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 191.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Cannot be seen on the road...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2546; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 191.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Mars”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Waldhorn is moaning...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7742; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 192.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Waldhorn is moaning”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The sky is covered with snow of stars”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1341; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 193.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The sky is covered with snow”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Residing in a tower”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №845; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 193.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “The shadow - silent and marauding...”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “This dark night”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 190.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Eagle-owl”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 194.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “It was an old, familiar thought”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 172; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 194.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “He was walking down the street alone”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 180; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 195.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Thirst for fight”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №415; №871; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 195.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled “I was looking for you everywhere... suffocating from the heat” and with the title “To my God”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “It was taken by the dream...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 194; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 196.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Those pink peaches...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6744; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 197.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “You are always nice”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 211; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 198.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A beautiful woman cursed me”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 211; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 199.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Wine-coloured River!”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 213; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 199.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “You, wine-coloured river!”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “When I am possessed by the moon...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5611; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “When by the Moon” and “When I am possessed by the moon”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Tormenting with its beauty”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 214; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “You were delighted...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №474; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 200.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “You were delighted”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Moon”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4232; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The poplars bend the bows and arrows”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Believe, if you do not believe...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4236; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Believe, if you do not believe”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The road is not worth of trouble...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5674; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 201.,

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “It floats on the sea like a chip...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №677; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 202.,

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “It floats on the sea like a chip”.

1927

Until January 24

With the subtitle “Legend”, he writes a poem “Inesa Di-Castro”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5603; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 202.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Inesa”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Got more surprised...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5615; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 203.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Got more surprised”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The heart of existence”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3396; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 203.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “One time”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 231; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 204.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The heart feels”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 231; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 205.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The one I loved...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №970; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 205.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The one I loved...”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Ten virgins”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №975; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 206.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “From the gospel”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“For this rose season...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №303; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 207.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “With May arrow”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “May is blooming”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №837; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 208.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Adam and Eve” and “May is Blooming”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “May’s eyes are intoxicating me again...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №679M; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 208.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “May’s eyes are intoxicating me again”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A thousand boats reached the shore”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 244; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 209.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “It’s going to rain”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 262; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 210.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Autumn Day”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 263; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 210.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Clouds are like turbulent minds”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 211.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Just a few years ago”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 211.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A plea of fountains”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 264; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Leaves are scattered on the road”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 266; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 212.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Autumn morning”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 267; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 213.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Autumn”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5613; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 213.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Cranes” and “Mixed pages of old books”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Rustling on the road”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №850; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 214.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The straw rustles”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Autumn Day...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №855; №28897-50, p. 164; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 214.

Note: He writes an untitled poem (“Autumn Day...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“I will complain about the song...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №377; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 215.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “He opens the doors like crazy”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Green titan...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №842; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 215.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Green titan”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Night will fall in the forest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 288; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 216.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Forest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 289; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 216.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “The song of the crow”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 290; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 217.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Over the bridge with a horse”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 290; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 217.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I am sleeping...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №300; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 218.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “I am sleeping”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“When did I tell you...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №454; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 218.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A bitter lullaby”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Chimera”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №675; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 219.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “Chimera of a tower” and “I stand at the door of days with sorrow”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“But he counts...”)

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5600; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 219.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “He counts every ounce”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Looking at future”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 298; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 220.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “We meet again”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 299; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 220.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “This dusk...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №823; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “This dusk”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “His pathos”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 301; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “No epoch has the right”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 302; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 221.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Invisible shackle”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5657; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 222.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Four demons”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Ghost in the ruins”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 334; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 222.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Solitude”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5606; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 223.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “The winds started to look like winds!”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "Portrait".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 361; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 223.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "A puddle".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 370; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 225.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "To Zhenya".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1931; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 225.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "Self-portrait" and "He is waiting for a whirlwind".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem "Among the blazing furnaces".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №969; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 226.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "Among the blazing furnaces".

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem ("The built is spreading there white...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5682; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 228.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title "A sudden city".

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem "What is the street screaming?".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 384; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 228.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Death of a city”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5659; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 229.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A city in the dark”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A scream of posters”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 385; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 229.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “On the square”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 386; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 230.

Note: The poem can also be found with the title “Panic”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Dusk”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 388; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 230.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “When everyone was sleeping”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 390; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 231.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “First rose...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5685; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 232.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Emma” and “First rose”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Queen”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №822; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.,

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Raven’s tears”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 399; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 233.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “A child in the newspapers”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 400; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 234.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “A child in the newspapers” and “A child in the newspaper”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Calm down, why is your heart dying...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №844; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 235.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Wine will be distributed to the sailors”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem, which he later cuts into two poems: “From the bottom of the sea...” and “That ship wrecked...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №847; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The first poem can also be found under the title “From the bottom of the sea”, and the second - “That ship wrecked”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “Blue ship...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5658; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 236.

Note: The poem can also be found in the sources under the title “Blue ship”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem (“Aha, beauty...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5658; №6166; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 237.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “With blue wings”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Mary”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №403; №1403; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 238.

Note: In the autograph, the title “Endless Rondo” is crossed out. The poem also appears under the title “By the Sea with You” and without a title (“Evening to the Sea...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “A city on the water...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №858; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.,

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “On the water” and “A city on the water”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “In trenches”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 423; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Like fiery ashes”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 423; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 239.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “What’s the use of words? I believe!..”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3255; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 240.,

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “What’s the use of words? I believe!”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Joy”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №866; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 241.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Fire, sword”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “The most peaceful...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №299; №983; №28895-50 p. 41; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 241.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: “First love” and “The most peaceful”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “French revolution”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6435; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 242.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Fate has never been so cunning”.

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “It stole the fields of snow...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2741; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 243.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Again in the forest”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 244.

1927

Until January 24

He writes a poem “Coral islands”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5680; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 244.,

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“With silent hearing ...”).

1927

Until January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I am following a cruiser in a foreign country...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 515; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 246.

1927

Until January 24

The first “Selected” of Galaktion’s poems is being printed, but it is not put out for sale, because it does not have a preface.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, “Poems”, Tbilisi, State Publishing House, 1927;

1927

January 24

He addresses the printing department of the Central Committee with a statement. He writes that the printing of his Book has been finished for a long time, but it is not available for sale due to the lack of a preface; Since no one can write a good preface in a short time, he asks to issue a decree to publish the Book without it.

Source: An Autograph, MGL, 24551-106; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93;

Note: The statement is dated “1926” instead of “1927”.

1927

January 28

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that on Friday, January 28, a musical-vocal evening will be held in the hall of the State Conservatory, in which Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №19, January 26, p. 4.

Note: According to the source, the following will participate in the evening: “G. Tabidze, S. Grishashvili, V. Gaprindashvili, P. Iashvili, T. Tabidze, G. Leonidze, S. Chikovani, N. Chachava; Singers: Donadze, Kumsiashvili, Andghuladze, Epitashvili (piano)”.

1927

January 30

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the pseudonym “Bo...” publishes a review “Literary Year (Dispute in the Art Palace)”. According to the article, one of the participants in the dispute - Shalva Radiani - spoke about the problem of “companionship” in Georgian literature and referred to Galaktion Tabidze as a companion “standing without literary groupings”.

Source: Bo., “Literary Year (Dispute in the Art Palace)”, newspaper *Komunisti*, №23, p. 5.

February

1927

February 8

The writer and translator Kolau Cherniavski presents him with his newly published poetry collection, “Letters” (Poems) with the inscription: “To the King of Georgian Poets. Kolau Cherniavski. February 8, ‘27”.

Source: MGL, t-708, Колау Чернявский, “Письма” (стихи), Тифлис, 1927.

Note: Kolau Cherniavski’s dedicatory inscription is written in Russian (“Королю Грузинских поэтов...”).

1927

February 13

At night, Olya Okujava writes in her diary, addressing Galaktion, expressing her desire to talk to him. While looking through an album of photographs, she found their only picture together, which she cherished deeply. However, she also noticed a portrait of herself that she had gifted to Galaktion and was surprised that he didn't take it with him on his travels. She thought perhaps it wasn't precious to him.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-467.

1927

February 13

At night, he travels by train from Tbilisi to Batumi, from where he has to go by boat to a health resort in Sokhumi for rehabilitation. He has no warm clothes, and Olya offers to wear her jacket inside his coat, but he refuses and goes with an old, thin coat.

Source: Olya Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-467.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary of Olya Okujava of February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

He makes notes under the title Sokhumi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №861, p. 1-3.

Dating: It is evident that it is winter, and the "San Remo" hotel in Sokhumi is mentioned, where Galaktion lived in the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

He is taken by car to visit New Athos and Gudauta. Afterward, a banquet is held in his honour, where he is asked to read "The Gravedigger", and a toast is made to Georgian poetry.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №861, p. 1.

Dating: It is evident that it is winter, and the "San Remo" hotel in Sokhumi is mentioned, where Galaktion lived in the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

In his notebook, he writes down his maternal genealogy. His mother, Makrine Adeishvili, was born in Tobanieri. His grandmother, with the surname Beridze, married in Imereti. His great-grandmother, with the surname Shervashidze, was married to a Beridze in Guria.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №888, p. 1.

Dating: From the same notebook entry, it is evident that he is in the San Remo hotel, where Galaktion lived in the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

He writes a draft for a costumed, artistically, and musically decorated evening event, with the Abkhazian song “Charda” as the background theme.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №888, p. 1.

Dating: From the same notebook entry, it is evident that he is in the San Remo hotel, where Galaktion lived in the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

He arrives in Sokhumi by diesel locomotive “Theodor Nette” from Batumi.

Source: N. Tabidze, “The Soul Perer than the Azure”, Universal, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 180; “Olya Okujava’s Diaries and Correspondence with Galaktion”, Tbilisi, “Science”, 1987, p. 65-67.

1927

After February 13

In honour of Galaktion Tabidze, a big evening is held in Sokhumi, where the youth of the city dedicates a golden lyre with the inscription: “To Galaktion, the king of poets!”

Source: Autobiography, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 482.

1927

After February 13

He edits the poem “Fantasy” (“You see, the mountain has risen into the sky...”) and titles it “Hotel San-Remo”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №469, p. 1.

Dating: Galaktion lived at the “San-Remo” hotel in Sokhumi during the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

After February 13

Under the title “Loneliness”, he writes an episode for a prose text, whose characters are Johannes, Arutin Mkrtchyan son of Ivane, Ioveli, and Mariami.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 7.

Dating: The preface mentions the “San-Remo” hotel, where Galaktion stayed during the days following February 13, 1927.

1927

February 14

Olya Okujava is very anxious because she and Galaktion parted on bad terms. Galaktion responds with an ironic smile whenever Olya speaks about her love for him. In her diary, Olya hypothetically addresses him, urging him to pull himself together, quit smoking and drinking, and take care of his health.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-468.

1927

February 16

The information is published in the column “New Edition of State Publishing House” of the newspaper *Komunisti* that the editorial board of the state publishing house accepted for publication and published the poems of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №37, p. 4.

1927

February 24

Olya Okujava is in a heavy emotional state due to her strained relationship with Galaktion. She recalls their first meeting in Kutaisi, as well as memories of Chiatura, violets, snowdrops, and lilacs.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 469-470.

1927

February 25

Olya Okujava recalls the first time she saw Galaktion and how their eyes met. She writes about how she initially avoided getting to know him, wanting only to observe him from a distance, but despite her efforts, they were eventually introduced.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

March

1927

Until March

He receives an anonymously typed letter from a man who is in love with her. In the letter, he insults and shames Galaktion, accusing him of neglecting his wife, excessive drinking, and involvement with women of questionable morals. The writer urgently demands that Galaktion send a letter to Olya in Tbilisi, informing her that their relationship is over and that he is releasing her from it.

Source: G. Tabidze, MGL, 24551-57; AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 535-536;

1927

March 4

In a diary entry, Olya Okujava recalls how Galaktion used to walk with a melancholy gaze, from Kamo (now Dimitri Uznadze Street) toward the typography. She remembers how meticulously he protected each of his poetic words. Even in winter, he dressed so thinly that he looked like a beggar, carrying a “perpetual, fragrant bouquet” as a gift for eternity.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

1927

March 5

When Olya Okujava visits the publishing house *Komunisti*, she is filled with joy because they are publishing Galaktion's work. She muses that the typesetters and readers might not even realize the extent of the genius of the author behind these works.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1927

Until March 8

Galaktion Tabidze's collection under the title "Poems" is released in Tbilisi, in which 650 poems are published: "Blue Horses", "The Moon Of Mtatsminda", "This Wind Is Native", "We Were Going Via Alazani Valley", "Moon Of Kakheti", "Natela From Tsinandali", "Only Heart", "At Alazani", "Look: Kakheti!", "Tiflis", "White Pelican", "Evening", "A Candle", "Chronology Of One Day", "The Sky Of Tbilisi Is A Martyr", "Beyond Mtatsminda", "Metekhi Stood Grey, Steep", "At The End Of An Unfamiliar Street", "May Is In Full Colour Today", "On The Balcony", "When The Envy Of Twilight Descended...", "Early Spring", "Tiflis Sleeps In A Heavy Sleep", "Walnut Tree On Mtatsminda", "Tiger At The Caspian Sea", "15 Century", "There Is An Alley In Front Of The Palace. At Moonlit Night...", "Near The Opera Theatre", "Pirimze", "New Sun", "The Fields Are Spreading", "That Is What A Dream Of The Sun Is", "Mountain", "Serenade", "From Fairy Tales", "Saying Good-Bye", "To Pirimze", "A Fairy Tale", "A Very Tender Manuscript", "Estate", "Aragvi", "Evening", "The Eagles Had Fallen Asleep", "By Omnibus", "Beetroot", "A Letter From The Village", "What Will You Say", "Getting Ready To Set Off", "Almonds There, Almonds Here", "Survival Of The Poplar Tree", "To Platans Of Shindisi", "The Spirit Of The Tides Comes Floating", "A Toast To Him", "Let Tomorrow Take Care Of Tomorrow", "Flowers And Wine", "A Cup Of Flame", "Let's Go", "They Will Blame The Wine", "These Sleeping Mountain And Valley", "Very Old Wine", "Oh, Friends, Our Feast...", "It's Time", "My Iarali", "My Life", "A Broken Off Balcony", "When The Moon Shines In The Daytime", "Shrouded Forest", "As The Sorrow Of The Aragvi Bank", "Afternoon Diligence", "On The Road", "June Has Passed", "Will It Be Heard", "From An Old Notebook", "Grass", "Oaks", "Fields", "It Was Before", "Dare-Devils, Women-Demons, Demons, Etc", "The Moon In The Well", "The Scythe Is Shrieking", "Greetings To The Blooming Fields", "What Will You Say, Field?", "The Memory Of Our Grove", "To First Ears Of Grains", "Here! Here You Are!", "An Old Mill", "Woman!", "A Passenger Is Rushing Along The Road", "Distant Ice Of The Caucasus", "To The Woman From The Mountains", "Near The Ruins Of The Castle", "Gem Day Got Pale", "We Have Erected A High Tower...", "The Ancestors Will Open Doors For Him", "The Times Were Changing", "The Old Palace", "They Will Cover You", "Do You Remember? What Time Was That Time?", "Here, A Tall Marble Column...", "Until Mtskheta", "Far Away From Avchala", "At Hydroelectric Station", "From Mtskheta", "From Gori", "Return", "Nine October...", "Breezes Were Blowing", "Only Lullaby", "What Beautiful Fields", "We Have Passed The Moat", "As If Not Here", "From The Tunnels", "Where The Pain Of The Forests Was Heard...", "On The Military Road...", "Our News Of The Day – Quite Wrathful...", "Our Century", "Night In The Valley", "Native Ephemera", "Poetry Above All", "When Actaeon, Son Of Aristeas", "The Old Years Will Pass Away", "Old Magazines", "Our Magazines", "In A Café", "The Street Of 30s", "Mourning Seraphim", "Others Caw Like Crows...", "I Loved The Tune Warmed With Feeling...", "A Very Tender Manuscript", "You At Least Once", "Whether A Word

Of Morality Suits A Child...”, “It’s Not Worth Of A Tear”, “I Have Had Wings More Than Once”, “The Man Who Dared”, “Sometimes Chasms, Sometimes Peaks”, “The Poets’ Flag Is Flying There”, “Reconciliation”, “When Ilya Was Killed In Tsitsamuri”, “Akaki’s Ghost”, “A Poem About A Tiger”, “If The Lion Was Furious”, “Our Time Is Still Waiting For Rustaveli”, “Naked”, “I Make Up That Michelangelo”, “Obelisk”, “Your Legendary Fame”, “The Horse Rushed On The Road”, “Marble”, “Gossips”, “The Curtain Falls”, “Soon Discoloured”, “Wagner”, “He Looked Like A Madman”, “That Conductor”, “A Musical Fantasy”, “The Soul Was Crying To Blue Wines”, “Music – Sudden”, “Look, The Dusk Is Falling”, “Gautier”, “Two Seas Met Each Other”, “When The Night Around Is Dark”, “To A Russian Poet”, “There Is No More Flautist”, “The Last Telegram”, “Black Columns”, “Prologue Of 100 Poems”, “Parallel”, “Art”, “A Letter To Friends”, “Woman And Art”, “Laurel”, “Glory Be To Him”, “What Is This Feeling?”, “Creativity”, “In Memory”, “About Veils And Violies”, “Ephemera Again”, “Snow”, “I Really Like ... Of Purple Snow...”, “The Winter Gardens Are Covered With Whiteness”, “With Snow And Frost”, “Etching”, “Nanny”, “About Veils And Violies”, “Ephemera Again”, “Snow” (“I Love The... Of Purple Snow Indeed...”), “The Winter Gardens Are Covered With Whiteness”, “With Snow And Frost”, “Etching”, “Nanny”, “Poplars In The Snow”, “White Winds”, “To White Flowers”, *** (“Under The White Snow, He Followed His Dreams Soundless Distance Of The Mountain Chain...”), “A Difficult Winter”, “White Days Are Coming”, “Madonna Of Snow Follows The Ship...”, “The Snow Was Slanting, Sloping”, “From Winter Motifs”, “Snow” (“Trees Are Covered With Snow”), “Who Is This Woman?”, “Grieving About You”, “The Further You Are” *** (“And If You’re Not Who I Think You Are...”), *** (“Let The Heart Burn With Strange Passion...”), *** (“People Are Stirring, People Are Whispering...”), “Dreaming In Reality”, “It’s Been A While”, “Away From You”, “He”, “Comfort”, “With An Old Motif”, “Your Toast”, “Voiles”, “She Will Come... But When?”, “Mary”, “You Were Getting Married In Church That Night, Meri!”, “You By The Sea”, “Oh, Today Is Autumn”, “Non-Return”, “This Was At The End Of October”, “I And Night”, “Angel Of Silence”, “Invisible”, “The Star Arch Is Shining!”, “On The Barren”, “Silence”, “By The Mirror”, “At New Dawn”, *** (“I Often Dream And Look Up At The Sky...”), “Pleiades”, “Towering As Sky, As If Marble”, “It’s Silence”, “Yesterday, All Day”, “Tender Garden Has Fallen Asleep”, “The Moon Hid Behind The Mountain Barren”, “A Deer’s Jump Has Sparkle Brightly Again”, “A Struggle With God”, “Joy In Battle”, “It Is Easy To Believe”, “Mars”, “Waldhorn Is Moaning”, “The Sky Is Covered With Snow”, “Night, What Has Happened To You?”, “The Shadow - Silent And Marauding”, “This Dark Night”, “Eagle-Owl”, “It Was An Old, Familiar Thought”, “Primitive”, “Death From The Moon”, “Desert”, “The Mysterious Second Face”, “Revolver”, “He Was Walking Down The Street Alone”, “The Leaves Of The Tree Meet Me With A Silent Rustle”, “Wandering As Light”, “By The Window”, “A Day Turns Into Days”, “Bell Tower In The Desert”, “Georgian Viols”, “In Expectation Of Bad Weather”, “Doom”, “On The Last Day”, “Old Age”, “I Was Looking For You Everywhere... Suffocating From The Heat”, “I Will Come”, “Dreams”, “The Rustling Of The Curtains”, “Where?”, “Beyond The Luck”, “It Was Taken By The Dream”, “Saying Good-Bye”, “What Time Is It?”, “Peach Flowers”, “Peach Branch, Tired Branch”, “Long Live Those Peaches, Those Peach Flowers!”, “I Will Remember Those Pink Peaches Again...”, “Domino”, “A Strange Palace”, “From The Horizon To The Zenith”, “Without Love”, “Night Met Day”, *** (“There Was A Noise Among The Fields, Calm, Quiet...”), “How Thirsty I Am”, “My Star”, “Downpour”, “I’ll

Approach, I Will Kiss...”, “They Were Worrying”, “Eyes”, “You Are Always Nice”, “A Beautiful Woman Cursed Me”, “Doubt”, “Wine-Coloured River!”, “I Felt It All Day Long”, “When I Am Possessed By The Moon”, “Tormenting With Its Beauty”, “You Had Fun”, “The Poplars Bend The Bows And Arrows”, “Believe If You Do Not Believe”, “The Road Is Not Worth Of Trouble”, “It Floats On The Sea Like A Chip”, “Iniesa”, “Two Blessed Daughters”, “Got More Surprised”, “To A Gentle And Moony Eye”, “You Are Thirteen Years Old”, “The Heart Of Existence”, “Hands”, “From The Pool”, “I Hear A Longing Voice”, “Drunk With Being, Drunk With Fire”, “August Has Come”, “I Still Deserved It”, “From Folk Motifs”, “Recollection”, “Jealousies Fought”, “That Was Fifteen Years Ago”, “Nowhere, Never”, “A Ghost – Unworldly”, “One Time”, “The Heart Feels”, “The One I Loved”, “While You Were Away”, “If You Expect?”, “Ten Virgins”, “Ten Years Ago”, *** (“The Sun Of June, The Sun Of June...”), “Explanation”, “Heart”, “Bridge Rialto On The Mountain River”, “Its Beauty Is Amazing”, “From A Letter To Him”, “Inscriptions”, “With May Arrow”, “May Is Blossoming”, “All Cases”, “May’s Eyes Are Intoxicating Me Again”, “Dream And Love Again”, “You Are Again Burning With Admiration”, “Lying Down”, “In The Train”, “A Thousand Boats Reached The Shore”, “Autumn In The Sanctuary Of The Fathers Of ‘Immaculate Conception”, “Autumn Fragment”, “Tapestry”, “Evening In The Countryside”, “Autumn Flowers”, “From Autumn Motifs”, “To The Sick”, “It’s Autumn”, “Summer Days Have Faded Away”, “Autumn”, “A Yellow Leaf”, “The Last Day”, “Autumn Day”, “Gentle Autumn Is Coming”, “Leaves”, “The Horizon Is Slightly Agitated”, “The Sky Had A Different Colour Then”, “Why Like This?”, “The Death Of The Strings”, “You And Autumn”, “The City Skull Is Open”, “It’s Going To Rain”, “The Last Companion”, “Autumn Day”, “Clouds Are Like Turbulent Minds”, “Just A Few Years Ago”, “The Wind Is Swaying As A Lyre”, “A Plea Of Fountains”, “Leaves Are Scattered On The Road”, “Autumn Morning”, “My Heart, What’s Going On With You”, “Mixed Pages Of Old Books”, “The Straw Rustles”, “A Gloomy, Tired Race”, “Autumn Is Coming”, “You And Autumn”, “Once...”, “Wind”, “Elegy”, “Last Night The Wind Was Blowing”, “Cried Out By The Wind”, “Dressed In Transparent Blonde Laces”, “What A Sad Lullaby Is Told”, “He Opens The Doors Like Crazy”, “Late Dream”, “The Day Has Passed!”, “The Wind From The Nest Croaks As A Young Crow...”, “Azure Or A Rose In Sand”, “A House At The Edge Of The Forest”, “Green Titan”, “In The Forest”, “Oak”, “The Forest Took Me!”, “A Green Stripe Of The Mountain”, “Night Will Fall In The Forest”, “Forest”, “As Soon As The Morning Dawns”, “The Song Is Blooming”, “Over The Bridge With A Horse”, “Aspen”, “I Am Genius Rimaneli”, “Go, You Are Not A Man Anymore”, “The Battle Of Two Fierce Elements”, “Only Full Of Desire To Fight”, “No One Will Protect You In An Unfortunate Hour”, “I Am Sleepy”, “A Bitter Lullaby”, “I Stand At The Door Of Days With Worry”, “He Counts Every Ounce”, “They Didn’t Hear...”, “Looking At Future”, “Homeland Of Black Lucifer”, “Look Into My Eye”, “We Meet Again”, “This Dusk”, “A Homeless Soul”, “With The Sealed Folio”, “His Pathos”, “No Epoch Has The Right”, “A Blind With One Eye”, “All The Candles Have Been Dipped In The Candlesticks”, “Everything Has Changed Colour”, “From The Demon’s Song”, “Sorrowful Soul”, “Other... Everything...”, “Twilight Guest”, “One Minute”, “A Futile Attempt”, “Be Careful”, “From Songs”, “It Seemed To Him At The Time Of Death”, “You And The Demon”, “Forgive Lucifer”, “A Table With Alembics”, “But What Can I Do”, “Flight Of The Mourning Chariots”, “Four Demons”, “You Are Dressed In Black, Like An Elegy”, “Befriended”, “A Feeling, Which Has Been Lost”, “The Purity Of Other Man Makes Me More

Mad", "It Is Not That Sweet", ***("Life Is Completely Vain, It's A Transient World Of Melancholy..."), "Destiny", "Two Chimes", "Closed Eyes", "In Dark Chimeras", "Virgin", "It Will Not Be Renewed, Will Not Return", "And I Wish To Tell You A Lot", "On The Last Day", "Even Then, Anyway", "Orchids", "The Memory Of The Deceased", "Shadow Of Leaves", "Two", "At The Boulder", "Three Clouds", "New Population", "The Angel Was Holding A Long Piece Of Parchment", "Infinite, Boundless", "Evening" ("To The Covered In Dew Grass At The Edge Of The Sleeping Forest..."), "Clouds With Golden Cupids", "It Is The Day Of The White Lambs In The Azure Sky", "Ghost In The Ruins", "Sunset", "Conversation About Edgar", "Under Tired Eyelashes", "Regret", "Like An Explosion", "The Winds Started To Look Like Winds!", "A Raven", "For The Third Time Edgar", "Ephemera", "Where The End Was", "New Year's Ephemera", "Getera", "Air", "The Gravedigger", "One Depraved Man", "After The Hurricane", "The Heart Has Refreshed", "Passenger's Song", "A Black Raven", "Sing Me Something", "I Am Looking Closely At The Bottomless Sea", "As The Meadow And Woodland After A Gale", "Portrait", "In The Narrow Rocks Of Dariali", "The Death Of A Hero", "A Dream On A Rock", "Never Have I Missed Freedom So Much", "In The Homeland", "Dream In Shackles", ***("There, A Stream Flows From The Mountainside..."), ---("Thick Cloud..."), "A Puddle", "I Am Looking For ... In The Struggle", "I Carry These Flowers", "Raise The Sun Up, Up!", "Hey, Wake Up!", "The Only Thing I Love Is Storm", "This Is A Whirlwind Of Novelty", "He Is Waiting For A Whirlwind", "Very Soon", "A Minute", "Aurora", "You, Song!", "Mountains In Guria", "Sometimes In The Sound Of The Tumultuous City", "A Day", "Suddenly Darkened Night", "Among The Blazing Furnaces", "An Automobile", "In The Mine", "A Sudden City", "What Is The Street Screaming?", "A City In The Dark", "A Scream Of Posters", "Panic", "Like A Dream", "A Poster, How...", "Dusk", "A Line Of New Steeds", "When Everyone Was Sleeping", "First Rose", "What A Wonderful Dew It Was", "Flowers", "I Was Born At Dawn", "I And Iris", "Flowers – Minutes", "Flower Woman", "Queen", "I. A.", "Raven's Tears", "The Sound Of Gunfire In The Mountains", "Childhood Days", "A Child In The Newspapers", "On The Street", "Homeless Children", "Children In The Café", "Cherry-Plum, A Seven-Year-Old Child", "Wine Will Be Distributed To The Sailors", "Rage", "A Vain Call", "Cross", "On The Ship", "From The Sea-Bed", "That Ship Wrecked", "Masts", "Blue Ship", "With Blue Wings", "Candles", "You Are Late", "The Song Dreaming Of Resting", "The Land Has Appeared", "Agitation", "You At The Edge Of The Sea", "Calm Sea", "May Has Brought Me Azure Seas Again", "What Hubbub The Ship Was Going Through", "Daland Ship", "Where Ever A Dreamer With Sails", "A City On The Water", "Guardian Sails", "Sea Ephemera", "In Trenches", "Like Fiery Ashes", "On A String", "In The Mud", "A Whole Century Goes By", "Sanatorium", "I Have Had Only One Concern", "It's No Time For Romancero", "More Than A Prayer", "Whatever Will Be - Will Be", "There Was No Listening And Hearing...", "Fire", "Time", "With Hidden Pains", "Cemetery", "Seconds Pass By", "Fear", "Flags Quickly!", ***("The Sorrow Of The People Was Getting Drunk, The Pool Of Blood..."), ***("What Is The Need For Words? I Believe!"), "A Few Days In Petrograd", "Her Eyes Remained Open", "How The Bells Fought The Bells", "This Poem", "Gusty Wind", "The Wind Shook The Italian Christmas Tree In Tripoli", "Wind, Harbinger Of World War", "Wind Lifting The Curtain", "A Wind Of Memories", "With Chemical Subjects", "The Wind Is Blowing, The Wind Is Blowing, The Wind Is Blowing", "Not One Or Two", *** ("There Was A Dense Fog..."), "Hurricane", "John Reed", "East", "Nine Hundred And

Eighteen”, “In The City”, “The Red Rock Split In Two”, “We Drink A Whirlwind, A Storm After That”, “A Time Denier”, “Fantastic Emperor”, *** (“Nine Hundred-Seventeen. The Black Pegasus Was Neighing...”), “We Crossed Raging Seas”, “Calypso’s Old Hands Are Breaking”, “The Memory Of A Deaf Lane”, “Fire, Sword”, “He Closed The Door”, “Now, Numerous Strings Just Scream”, *** (“The Most Peaceful...”), “Fate Has Never Been So Cunning”, “There Are Days”, *** (“It Stole The Fields Of Snow”), *** (“The Fog Reigning Around...”), “Your Apartment”, “Again In The Forest”, “Sisters’ Peaceful Song”, “Has Not Died”, “The Twilight Of The Night Has Disappeared”, “To A Friend”, “You, My Friend, From Daily Prose”, “The Houses Are Smiling”, “If There Is No Fight”, “Feeling And Simplicity Have Returned”, “We Went Out Of Chaos To The Roads”, *** (“With Silent Hearing...”), “In A Sanatorium”, *** (“I Was Being Convinced: The Leaves Have Disappeared...”), “The Winds Slammed The Door”, *** (“He As A Fancy-Dresser, Entered Dressed In Black...”), *** (“I Am Following A Cruiser In A Foreign Country...”), “How Peacefully I Am Watching The Worries Of The World”, “Planets Collide With Each Other”, *** (“Like A Prayer - The Evening Falls On The Slopes Of The Mountain...”), “Oh, Let’s Sink Down Without Thinking”, “We, The Poets Of Georgia”, “Cosmic Orchestra”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, “Poems”, Tbilisi, SSSR State Publishing House, 1927; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №37, p. 4;

Dating: From the diary entry of Olya Okujava on March 8, 1927, it can be seen that the Book has already been published.

1927

March 8

Olya Okujava sees Galaktion’s new Book at an exhibition. She then makes a special effort to visit bookstores to check if it is included in their collections. She discovers that it is not available at the Caucasian Publishers’ bookstore, and in one shop, it is placed inside dusty display cases.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1927

After March 8

Tedo Begiashvili in his review of Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected” published in 1927 talks about the popularity of this Book and the special influence of Galaktion Tabidze in Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze, Fragments, *Galaktionology* collection, III, 2004, p. 10-11.

Dating: Dated based on the release time of the “Selected”.

1927

March 29

Olya Okujava calls the manager of the trade department of the state publishing house and asks if Galaktion Tabidze’s Book has been published. He confirms that the Book is released. Olya tells him that it is strange because the Book is not in the shops and the newspapers are not reporting anything about it. She has seen this Book in only one store, and that too in a dusty window. They thank her for the information and promise to consider the case.

Source: Olya Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473.

1927

March 30

A new collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems is being put on sale in Tbilisi stores.

Source: Olya Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473.

1927

March 30

Olya Okujava calls the head of the Sales Department at the State Publishing House and inquires whether Galaktion Tabidze's Book has been released. Upon receiving a positive response, she scolds him, noting that it is neither visible in newspapers nor in display cases. She mentions that she has only seen it in a dusty display case at one location. The head of the department responds that he will look into the matter.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473.

1927

March 31

Olya Okujava visits the bookstores again and this time finds that Galaktion's Book has been made available for sale everywhere and is prominently displayed.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473.

1927

March 31

He writes on the paper that he has received 55 roubles from comrade L. Sikharulidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №186, p. 1.

1927

March

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava in Tbilisi and describes the anonymous letter they received and asks if Olya might know who could have written it. They express that such insults are completely unacceptable and state their intention to take the letter to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection to identify the author.

Source: G. Tabidze, MGL, 24551-57; AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 54-55;

1927

March or later

He sends a brief letter to the accountant of the State Publishing House, requesting that 100 copies of his Book be sent to him in his honorarium account.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-242; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

April

1927

Until April 2

He begins writing a poem titled "From Greek" ("I have seen many castles, servants of old times..."), but stops at the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 3.

Dating: The text in the notebook is placed before the entry in which April 2 is referenced in the future tense.

1927

Until April 2

A banquet is held in his honour in Sokhumi, attended by 20-25 people.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 4.

Dating: The text in the notebook is placed before the entry in which April 2 is referenced in the future tense.

1927

Until April 2

He begins writing an untitled poem: "I was surprised before, and still, almost, I am very surprised..." but soon stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 2.

Dating: The text in the notebook is placed before the entry in which April 2 is referenced in the future tense.

1927

Until April 2

He begins writing an untitled poem: "You were walking as a wasteland – like a wine-coloured river..." but soon stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 8.

Dating: The text in the notebook is placed before the entry in which April 2 is referenced in the future tense.

1927

Until April 2

He draws a seascape with black and violet ink.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 10.

Dating: From the text written on the next page in the notebook, it appears that the evening of April 2 has not yet taken place.

1927

Until April 2

In the notebook, he writes about the planned first part of his evening for April 2, listing the greetings that will be presented by various organizations. The list includes: the Georgian Women's Society, the Sokhumi Society, the Sokhumi Drama Circle, the Sokhumi Executive Committee, the

Central Committee of Abkhazia, the Sokhumi Branch of the Society of Writers, and separately, greetings in the form of poems.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 11.

Dating: From the entry, it is clear that the evening of April 2 has not yet taken place.

1927

April 2

At 9:30 PM, Galaktion's evening is held at the first academic theatre of Sokhumi. At the beginning of the event, young people read his poems, followed by a ballet performance under the direction of Gorelov and a theatrical production based on Galaktion's works. Afterward, there is another reading of his poems, and the evening concludes with songs set to his poems, including "Another Toast," "The Wind Blows," "The Peach Branch," and others. The evening is musically accompanied by a string orchestra.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 9. Evening program, GTDA, №573, p. 1.

1927

April 2

Dmitry Semyonov dedicates an untitled impromptu poem written in Russian ("Beloved Georgia, Bathed in Blood...") ["Милая Грузия, кровю облитая..."].

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №191, p. 1.

Note: No additional information about the author is available.

1927

After April 3

He receives a letter from Mikheil Javakhishvili, who is sorry that he did not have time to talk to him in detail. The addressee sends the Aripionians' declaration, asks him to sign it and send two poems with it to be printed in the almanac *Aripioni*. He writes that his "roaring and thundering" poems will resound as before, and his name and masterful hand will overcome everything.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-447; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253-254.

1927

After April 5

He receives a letter from Vasil Gorgadze, who sends him the statement of *Aripioni* and asks him to express his opinion as soon as possible.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-476; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254-255.

1927

April 5

Olya Okujava reflects on her relationship with Galaktion and questions whether it is worth continuing in this manner. She wonders if it is worthwhile to keep waiting for his love and attention.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474-475.

1927

April 6

Olya Okujava plans to meet Galaktion at the cinema. She wants to cultivate an image of a free-spirited woman as a way to take revenge on Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475.

1927

April 6

Olya Okujava is disillusioned with Galaktion and thinks she shouldn't waste time waiting for his attention. She is invited to the cinema and considers going. In her diary, she writes that she wants to send a message to Galaktion through gossipmongers, telling him that he married an unworthy woman. She views this as a form of revenge.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475.

1927

April 6

He confirms in writing that he has received 30 roubles from L. Sikharulidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №187, p. 1.

1927

After April 9

He adds a word before the title of the poem "Firefly" and creates a new, significantly different version titled "Giant Firefly".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №1;

1927

After April 9

He continues to work on the poem N-aya ("Why do you want to be sad...") written in 1912. He crosses out the title and writes a new one: "Old lantern on the hill".

Source: GTDA, №6.

Dating: "Hydroelectric station" is mentioned in the later corrections, and we date it according to the opening time of Zemo Avchala hydroelectric power station.

1927

After April 9

He begins writing a five-act play titled "Drops of the Fallen Rain". The action takes place in Moscow, near the Pushkin monument. He soon stops writing.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №616, p. 5

1927

After April 9

In the notebook, he makes excerpts from a Russian-language text. The quotes discuss how Georgian writers have always known their rightful place, understanding that each one is unique. They touch upon the need to consider the social-political and economic past of the country, among other issues.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №616, p. 6-7.

1927

After April 9

In the notebook, he writes individual poetic phrases: “The endless sea,” “The sound of the waves, one following another,” “Amidst the light clouds of batiste appeared a sequence of harsh lines,” and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №616, p. 2.

1927

After April 9

He writes a poem “At the Zemo-Avchala Hydroelectric Station”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 67; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 177.

Dating: It is dated to the period following the commissioning of the Zemo-Avchala hydroelectric station.

1927

After April 9

In the autograph of the poem “At the Lake” (“I often walk along the shore of the lake...”), he adds the word “Zahesi” (Zemo-Avchala Hydroelectric Station) in red pencil before the title, changing it to “At the Zahesi Lake”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №616, p. 1.

Dating: It is dated to the period following the commissioning of the Zemo-Avchala hydroelectric station.

1927

After April 9

He adds the word “hydroelectric station” in red pencil to the autograph title of the poem “On the Lake” (“I Often Walk Along the Lake’s Edge...”) and gets the title “On the Lake of hydroelectric station”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №170, p. 1.

Dating: We date back to the period after the commissioning of the hydroelectric plant.

1927

After April 9

He writes a miniature titled “The City Underwater” in Russian.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №312.

Dating: “Zahesi” is mentioned and is dated to the period following the commissioning of the hydroelectric power station.

1927

After April 9

He writes an untitled poem: “Once, the tower of Metekhi and Narikala rose...”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №175, p. 1.

Dating: It is dated to the period following the commissioning of the Zemo-Avchala hydroelectric station.

1927

After April 9

He writes an untitled poem “Metekhi Castle and Narikala were built before...”.

Source: Autobiography, GTDA, №175, p. 1.

Dating: “Hydroelectric station” is mentioned in the poem, and we date it to the period after the launching of this hydroelectric plant.

1927

April 14

He sends a telegram from Sokhumi to Mikheil Javakhishvili in Tbilisi. He writes that he shares the literary manifesto of the Aripioneli and asks them to sign it on his behalf. He also informs him that he will return soon.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-96; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 89;

1927

After April 23

A letter written by Olya Okujava is received at the so-called Alexander Hospital one week before her surgery. In the letter, the recipient expresses concern that Galaktion, whom she loved deeply, does not respond or inquire about her well-being. However, she blames the circumstances rather than Galaktion himself. The letter also mentions that she has long since left the Communist Party and is uncertain about what the future holds, feeling anxious about the present.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184-185;

1927

April 29

He pays the baggage fee at the Batumi station.

Source: Receipt, MGL, d-565, p. 6.

1927

April 29

Olya Okujava is being prepared for the next day’s surgery, and she writes the words of farewell in her diary. She asks the family members to treat Galaktion as a relative, because if Olya had

remained alive, Galaktion would never have betrayed her and would have always loved her. She writes to Galaktion that she loved him very much, but they were never able to fully show their feelings for each other.

Source: Olya Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477-478.

1927

April or earlier

He begins writing a poem titled "The Philosophy of Lyric" ("Britons, for whom do you have the plough and the harrow...") but soon stops.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 13.

Dating: Before this text in the notebook, there are entries made up until April 2.

1927

April or earlier

He writes an untitled poem: "You, poets, love the petals of roses...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 14.

Dating: Before this text in the notebook, there are entries made up until April 2.

1927

April or earlier

In the notebook, he makes a brief note regarding Aripioni's speech about the foundation of a new literary school.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 16.

Dating: Before this text in the notebook, there are entries made up until April 2.

1927

April or earlier

In the notebook, he writes about which act of the play "Drops of the Fallen Rain" will take place in which location. Among the listed places are the square near the Pushkin monument, the railway station, a house yard, and a theatre.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №481, p. 17.

Dating: Before this text in the notebook, there are entries made up until April 2.

May

1927

May 6

The magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba* publishes Besarion Zhghenti's letter "1926 in Georgian literature". In the article about Galaktion Tabidze, it is said that he published only two poems this year, which do not allow to say a new word about the author.

Source: B. Zhghenti, "1926 in Georgian Literature", magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, №2, (February), p. 61; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №100.

Dating: The May 6, 1927 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* says about the release of this issue of the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*.

1927

Until May 7

A literary corporation called *Aripioni* is established, with members including Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Geronti Kikodze, Shalva Dadiani, Leo Kiacheli, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Konstantine Kapaneli, Konstantine Chichinadze, Davit Sulikashvili, Vasil Gorgadze, Ilia Mosashvili, Ioseb Tatishvili, Petre Kavtaradze, and Levan Metreveli.

Source: Mikheil Javakhishvili's statement to the Presidium of the Writers' Union, R. Kverenchkhiladze, "The Writers' Union of Georgia – 1917-1982", Tbilisi, 1983, p. 114; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 117.

1927

May 7

Mikheil Javakhishvili, as a member of the literary corporation "Aripioni", gifts his Book "Kurka's Wedding" with the inscription: "To dear friend, Galaktion Tabidze – the author, M. Javakhishvili, 7/V. 1927".

Source: MGL, t-239, M. Javakhishvili, "Kurka's Wedding", Tbilisi, 1927; For clarification of information: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 117.

1927

May 7

The magazine *Mnatobi* reports that Galaktion Tabidze's "Poems", a Book that includes 542 pages and costs 5 roubles, has been released and is being sold in the stores of State Publishing House.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1927, №4, p. 237; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №101.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is written in the May 7, 1927 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1927

After May 10

He receives a letter from Sergo Jintchvelashvili, who is experiencing difficult financial circumstances and wishes to organize a paid evening to earn a small income. Galaktion is asked to participate in the evening, and Sergo informs him that he will also request the participation of actors Dodo Natadze and Ushangi Chkheidze, as well as poets Solomon Tavadze and Varlam Rukhadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-225; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257-258.

1927

May 11 or earlier

In the unsigned letter of the chief of the magazine *Memartskheneoba*, while talking about the crisis of poetry, the revival of the "degenerate hysteria of the Tabidzes" is mentioned. In the same

magazine with the cryptonym “B. A”. Beglar Aghamov criticizes Konstantine Lortkipanidze because his poems are musically influenced by Galaktion. In the same issue of *Memartskheneoba* with the cryptonym “S. Ch”. in the article “Proletarian Writing” Simon Chikovani criticizes the influence of Galaktion on Alio Mashashvili.

Source: Magazine *Memartskheneoba*, №1, p. 3; B.A., Bibliography and review: “Georgian Literature”, magazine *Memartskheneoba*, №1, p. 267-268; S.Ch. “Proletarian Writing”, magazine *Memartskheneoba*, №1, p. 70-80; For dating: I. Grishashvili’s Library-Museum Catalogue, vol. 2, part 1, p. 218.

Note: The members of the editorial board of the magazine were: Besarion Zhghenti, Demna Shengelaia and Nikoloz Chachava, and the author of the letter, naturally, was one of them, perhaps Besarion Zhghenti.

Dating: Ioseb Grishashvili wrote the date – May 11 – on his own copy of the magazine.

1927

Mid-May

He visits Olya Okujava in the hospital, speaking with her as well as with the other patients and their visitors.

Source: Olya Okujava’s letter, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185-186.

1927

Mid-May or later

He receives Olya Okujava’s letter in which she reproaches him, stating that geniuses should not behave this way, that they should not torment those who love them, nor should they betray them for deceitful women of questionable morals. She criticizes his behaviour during his visit to her in the hospital, noting how he seemed to be checking out the women in her ward. She writes that she will soon depart to the land of blue horses, where she will find rest from her constant suffering.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-408; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185-186.

1927

Mid-May or later

Olya Okujava leaves a letter at home at 10 o’clock at night. She writes that she has waited for a long time and that such neglect is not what love is about. She mentions that she has borrowed some money from him for a few days because she is in urgent need. She also notes that a mutual acquaintance of Galaktion’s had come by, and when Olya mentioned that she was ill and he had never visited her, the acquaintance was surprised by how differently people can appear at first glance and how indifferent they can be in reality. Olya writes that she no longer intends to visit him again and will not even greet him on the street. She adds that Galaktion already has plenty of friends and many women with whom he enjoys himself.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-408; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202-203.

1927

Until May 20

He receives Zakaria Tchitchinadze's letter. The addressee informs that he is leaving him a letter about young poets, in which he talks about the need to study realistic criticism (Pisarev, Chernyshevsky). In his opinion, a thorough acquaintance with realistic criticism will help symbolists and futurists to understand poetry more broadly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 128; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1927

May 30

In her diary, Olya Okujava writes that Galaktion has dealt her a poisonous blow while she was sick and in despair. She wonders if, after leaving the hospital, she will receive the attention and affection she needs, and whether Galaktion will provide that. She considers whether she should turn to Terenti Graneli for support.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

Note: Galaktion's name is not mentioned.

1927

May 30 or later

Olya Okujava is anxious that she will be discharged from the hospital in two days and that Galaktion is not expecting her. In her diary, she writes in despair that if this is the case, she will offer her affection to Graneli.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

Dating: The entry is placed after the entry dated May 30, 1927.

1927

After May 30

Galaktion writes a brief note to Olya Okujava, addressing her accusation that poison does not heal friends. He responds that he remembers receiving more poison from her. Regarding the lack of letters, he thinks that it is not necessary to exchange letters constantly. He adds that he never writes to anyone, and no one gets upset because of it.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52.

1927

Until May 31

He is moving to live separately from Mikheil Okujava.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Galaktion, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 157, 158.

Dating: This fact is discussed in Abesalom Tabidze's May 31 letter.

1927

After Mat 31

He receives another letter from his brother. Abesalom is very upset because he has not received a letter from him for a year, and he has not informed him whether he will help with repaying debts or even provided his address. As a result, he has had to send letters to both the Okujava and the editorial office *Mnatobi*. While Galaktion previously used being occupied with his Book as an excuse, now that the Book is published and Galaktion has even been to Sokhumi, he still hasn't visited home. Abesalom asks him to send any remaining funds from the book's royalties, as he has debts up to a thousand roubles, or to let him know if he agrees to the sale of their shared family home.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-313; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 157-158.

1927

After Mat 31

He receives another letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who is very upset because he doesn't even inform him whether he is going to help pay off the debts, and he doesn't even give his address, which is why the letter is sent to the state publishing house in the name of Nikolo Mitsishvili.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-314; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158.

1927

May or after

In the table of contents of the Book published in May 1927, he adds the titles of the poems that were omitted from the list: "With an Old Motif", "Your Toast", "Voiles", "He Will Come, But When?", "Mary", "Astre", "A Late Dream", "The Night Passed", and "The Wind Took the Crow's Nestling...".

Source: MGL, t-609, G. Tabidze, Poems, Tbilisi, 1927, p. 525-542.

1927

May

Galaktion goes to the so-called Alexander Hospital to visit Olya Okujava. There are other women in the ward, and after his departure, they gossip that he was flirting with them.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185-186.

Dating: This is mentioned in Olya Okujava's letter from May 1927.

1927

May

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from the so-called Alexander Hospital. The sender is upset with Galaktion, stating that he trampled on her love, exchanged it for prostitutes in Batumi and Sokhumi, and that all Olya is left with for consolation is to follow the "blue horses" to the "land of eternity".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185-186.

1927

Spring

He stands at the shopping booth and says to an unknown young man who came to buy cigarettes: “Do you see? The wife of the king’s former general sells tobacco today”.

Source: B. Abesadze, Three Meetings with Galaktion, newspaper *Tbilisi*, October 26, 1991, № 196, p. 3

June

1927

Until June

He writes an untitled poem (“On board the ship during the time of agitation...”).

Source: Autographs: GTDA, №14, №15, №17; MGL, №1115; №5541; №5547; №5556; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 98.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “A city under the water” and with the opening line “On the Black Sea, aboard the ship ‘Theodor Nette’...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1928

Until June 4

He writes an untitled poem: “The gardens of mandarins and tea...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №459, p. 1.

Dating: According to the poem, the Chinese statesman and political figure Zhang Zolin (“Jandzolini”) is alive, and the poem is dated based on the time of his death.

1927

June 10

The poem “A city under the water” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, № 5-6, p. 1-3; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, № 130, p. 4.

Note: The author is not indicated next to the poem, but in the table of contents it is written “Galaktion Tabidze”.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is in the June 10 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1927

June 15

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that on June 19, Galaktion Tabidze’s evening will be held in the summer building of the New Workers’ Club.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №134, p. 4.

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Vasil Barnovi's jubilee address "To Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which Galaktion's poetry is described as ethereal and expressive of the sensitive Georgian soul. The address notes that his work presents a "whole host of miraculous faces". The renowned writer urges Galaktion to now crystallize his thoughts into poems.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, there is a letter by Zakaria Chichinadze titled "On the Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze". The author highly praises Galaktion Tabidze's new Book of poems, noting both its substantial length and the high quality of the poetry. Consequently, he believes that the name of this young poet should be added to the list of Georgia's greatest poets.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Valerian Gunia's essay "Temperament" is published, in which the author associates the charm of Galaktion's poetry with the young poet's exuberant temperament.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Sandro Shanshiashvili's letter "Great Lyric" is published. In the letter, the author notes that Galaktion has no equal among contemporary Georgian poets. His poetry overshadows both old and new poets. Shanshiashvili believes that Galaktion has deeply grasped the spirit of the era. He describes Galaktion's poems as resembling prayers memorized by the faithful. According to the author, Galaktion does not belong to any particular literary movement. Shanshiashvili suggests the term "bionovia" to characterize Galaktion's poetry, which he defines as representing a new life.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, David Kldiashvili's letter "The Splendour and Pride of Georgian Lyric Poetry" is published. In the letter, the author notes that Galaktion's lyricism is not only a reflection of the poet's own soul but also of the spirit of thousands of people. This, he suggests, is the mission that fate has entrusted to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Shalva Dadiani's letter "Close to Galaktion" is published. The author compares Galaktion's creative process to sacerdotal work, likening the poet to a priest who astonishes readers with his divine poetry.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Dominika Eristavi's letter "Contemporary" is published. In the letter, the author notes that Galaktion is a wholly exceptional phenomenon in the history of Georgian poetry and that is why he is called the king of poets. Galaktion is not an ordinary poet, and therefore, his native country should treat him with great care and reverence.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Dominika Eristavi's letter is signed under the pseudonym "Gandegili" ("The Recluse").

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Ia Ekaladze's letter "To the Readers" is published. In the letter, the author draws attention to the crisis situation in Georgian literature and advises readers to turn to Galaktion's magical poetry during times of melancholy, which breathes with high ideals. The author describes his poems as sweet as mother's milk and producing sounds that might only be heard once every hundred years. Galaktion is described as "the godchild of poetry itself".

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Trifon Ramishvili's essay "Admirable and Highly Gifted" is published. In the essay, Galaktion is declared a prominent representative of the generation of poets who implemented the reform of Georgian poetry at the beginning of the century and expanded the scope of native literary issues.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Tedo Begiashvili's letter "The Bard of Revolution" is published. It notes that Georgian poets quickly found common ground with the revolution, and one of the first among them was Galaktion Tabidze. He accurately foresaw the prospects of the revolution and intuitively sensed its development towards the East. Thus, he became a prophet of the revolution.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalog of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Niko Kurdghelashvili's essay "Faint Portrait" is published. It presents Impressionistic observations on the poet's personality and work. The author emphasizes the melancholy that always accompanies Galaktion's creativity, considering the poet's concern for his homeland as the source of this melancholy.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Niko Kurdghelashvili's essay is signed under the pseudonym "Narkani".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Vasil Alania's essay "My Sweet Memory" is published. In the essay, the author recalls how popular Galaktion was in the early 1910s and the impression he made on young readers. Alania also mentions that in 1917 there were rumours that Galaktion had died on the barricades of the revolution.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Vasil Alania's essay is signed under the pseudonym "Vaso *Musha*".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Akaki Paghava's miniature sketch "The Abandoned Poet" is published. It presents a portrayal of Galaktion's external appearance and creative essence.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Grigol Matchavariani's letter "The Triumphant Poet" is published. The author describes Galaktion as a poet of divine talent, whose companionship many desire but no one has the strength to follow. Therefore, Galaktion walks alone on the path of poetry.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Grigol Matchavariani's letter is signed under the pseudonym "Sakarikideli".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Vakhtang Vachnadze's letter "Guillotine and Scaffold" is published. The author notes that Georgia has always been a guillotine and scaffold for artists. To support this, he references the personal fate of Baratashvili. In the modern era, the romantic poet's heir is Galaktion Tabidze. Galaktion's lyrics are charged with astonishing contrasts, and the artistic form of his poetry is distinguished by magical musicality.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Vakhtang Vachnadze's letter is signed under the pseudonym "Vakhtang Garriki".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, the sketch published under the pseudonym "Olympieuli" describes him as a great lyricist and a poet of deep emotions.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: The identity of the author of the article is unknown.

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, Gaoz Imedashvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze, Poet of Georgia" describes Galaktion as a pivotal figure in Georgian poetry whose artistic symbols are almost impossible to decipher. The author notes that no contemporary Georgian poet has been able to escape Galaktion's influence. Each of his poems carries the essence of the entire epoch.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Gaoz Imedashvili's letter is signed under the pseudonym "Kaius Peli".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, several poems dedicated to Galaktion are published: Shio Mghvimeili's "Gardener", Giorgi Kuchishvili's "To Galaktion Tabidze", Noe Zomleteli's "The Poet's Passion", Daria Akhvlediani's "To Galaktion Tabidze", Lydia Megrelidze's "To Galaktion" and "To Galaktion Tabidze", Ilo Mosashvili's "Toa friend, Galaktion", Varlam Rukhadze's "The Unyielding Power of Poetry", Lavros Dzidziguri's "To Galaktion Tabidze", Shalva Janberidze's "Galaktion", and Hertsel Baazov's "Messiah". The bulletin also announces that on June 26 at 9 PM, a Galaktion Tabidze evening will be held at the Workers' New Club. Additionally, it notes that the State Publishing House has printed and is selling Galaktion Tabidze's "Poems" at a price of 5 roubles.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

Note: Lydia Megrelidze's poem is signed under the pseudonym "Nazisi".

1927

June 24

In the literary bulletin *Galaktion*, it is announced that on June 26 at 9 PM, a Galaktion Tabidze evening will be held at the Workers' New Club. It is also noted that the State Publishing House has printed and is now selling Galaktion Tabidze's "Poems" at a price of 5 roubles.

Source: Literary Bulletin, "Galaktion", 1927, Tbilisi, p. 1-3, 4.

Dating: In the electronic catalogue of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia, the publication date of this bulletin is listed as: 1927, without number (24 VI).

1927

June 27

Olya Okujava, furious with Galaktion, writes in her diary that she will spend time with Terenti Graneli because she has been in the beast's captivity for 10 years and can no longer endure it.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478-480.

1927

June 30

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that a great literary, musical and artistic evening will be held in the tram club named after Chodrishvili and Ketskhoveri, in which, together with others, Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №146, p. 4.

July

1927

July 6

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, a letter of Aleksandre Sulava is published, in which the literary bulletin “Galaktion” is considered inappropriate for the honour of Galaktion. The author of the article calls this bulletin “a false crown of meddlesome, mediocre panegyrics”.

Source: Al. Sulava, “On Literary Invalids”, Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, №52, p. 4.

1927

July 11

Due to the fact that the state publishing house ensured the printing of his Book of poems on paper, a certain part of the circulation, according to the agreement, is given to the state publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 242.

Dating: An entry dated July 21, 1927 states that this happened 10 days earlier.

1927

July 15

Varlam Rukhadze’s “Short explanation” is published in the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*. The author writes that he did not dedicate a poem to Galaktion Tabidze but simply changed the title of an ordinary poem given to him for publication and published it as if it were dedicated to him.

Source: V. Rukhadze, “Short Explanation”, magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, 1927, №5, p. 182; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, № 159;

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is in the July 15, 1927 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1927

After July 15

He writes a note on the page for the readers of the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*. He categorically states that Varlam Rukhadze knew the content of the poem and intends to send it to the editor.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №241.

Dating: It is dated based on the publication time of the magazine issue it refers to.

1927

After July 15

He begins writing an untitled poem: “Oh, my Lyre, once you were...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №241.

Dating: The statement written on the same page is a response to the publication from July 15, 1927.

1927

Until July 20

He promises his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, that he will go to Chkvishi to visit his mother.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter of July 22, 1927 shows that, as promised, he should have arrived on "20th".

1927

July 21

He makes a note that 10 days ago he met writers at the state publishing house whose images (clothes and faces) demonstrated "terrible, unbearable, dead-beat poverty". According to the poet, poverty is a humiliating and terrible thing, which sometimes makes a person hate not only the whole humanity, but also himself. This is a real curse... Man himself becomes envious, evil.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 242.

1927

After July 22

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze. The brother scolds him for breaking his word and not coming to Chkvishi on July 20, as promised. He writes that his mother is very upset about this. He asks him to pack his books, newspapers with his publications and come to the village for two weeks. He advises him to travel by train to Samtredia, and from there he will arrive in Chkvishi by stagecoach soon.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-315; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158.

1927

After July 22

He writes poems titled "Songs of Companion" under the pseudonym 'Rimaneli'.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №395, p. 1-3.

Dating: The poems are dated 1927, Tobanieri, and by July 22 of that year, he had not yet visited his brother.

1927

July

Abesalom and Galaktion see Olya Okujava off on the train to Borjomi. Although Olya does not want to go and wishes to stay with Galaktion, his cold kiss at farewell makes her feel that his feelings have faded.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 482.

1927

July

While dining at the Borjomi hotel, Olya's attention is drawn to a young man who is constantly writing something. With his pale, melancholic face, white beaver hat, grey suit, and black tie, he instantly reminds her of Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483.

1927

July

He sends a letter to Olya in Borjomi.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1927

July

Olya is sitting in the dining room in Borjomi and reminisces about how happy she and Galaktion were there.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

August

1927

Mid-August or earlier

In Tbilisi, he receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from Borjomi, in which she asks him to visit the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection and obtain information about her salary.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44.

Dating: In a letter dated August 1927, it is mentioned that this happened two weeks earlier.

1927

Until August 17

In his notebook, he writes down three different methods that help a person navigate their way out of a forest: observing the direction of the river, the orientation of the mountains, and noting which side of the trees is covered with moss.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 1;

1927

Until August 17

In his notebook, he writes that Javakhishvili is well-acquainted with the lives of priests and holy fools, which deserves further study.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 5;

1927

Until August 17

In his notebook, he writes down details from a play, one of the characters of which is Agnesa.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 6.

1927

Until August 17

He begins writing an untitled poem about the use of chemical weapons in the 19th century: “The only flaw of this poem is...” but stops at the second stanza.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 7.

1927

Until August 17

He writes a critical note about Vasil Nemirovich-Danchenko’s novel “On the Road to Happiness”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 8-9.

Note: He writes a critical note about Vasil Nemirovich-Danchenko’s novel “На пути к счастью”.

1927

Until August 17

He writes a critical note about Vasil Nemirovich-Danchenko’s novel “On the Road to Happiness”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 8-9.

1927

Until August 17

He stands in Tsemi and, when the train whistles in the small Tsemi, he observes its echo.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 11.

1927

Until August 17

He is at a workers’ retreat in Kechkobi and witnesses how 30 workers living on the upper floor make noise, ignoring the request of a woman living on the lower floor, who asks for quiet because her child has a 40-degree fever.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 12-13.

1927

Until August 17

In his notebook, he makes a note about the second volume of Korneli Kekelidze’s “History of Georgian Literature”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 14-15.

1927

Until August 17

In his notebook, he writes the word “Galaktionism”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 17.

1927

August 17

He is in Tbilisi, and upon leaving the house, he feels as though he is being hunted like a wolf. There is nowhere to escape, and all that remains is to ensure that his life does not come cheaply to anyone.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 19.

1927

August 17

On Rustaveli Avenue, he accidentally witnesses a young man being hit by a car. He is deeply shaken by the incident and is astonished by the indifference of the people around. They remain so calm, as if they were watching this tragedy in a movie theatre rather than in real life.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 21.

1927

August 17

In his notebook, he writes down the names of his relatives.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 27.

1927

August 17

In his notebook, he writes down the names of his relatives.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 27.,

1927

August 17

In his notebook, he makes a note about Chiang Kai-shek's resignation.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 27.

1927

August 17 or after

In his notebook, he makes a note about a certain decision made by Benito Buachidze, Demna Shengelaia, and Nikolo Mitsishvili.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №704, p. 33.

1927

August 30

He is resting in Borjomi with Olya Okujava and they agree that they will start writing a novel from the first of September.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 320, 321.

1927

August 30

He writes a poem “I want new roads”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №467; №1781; №4403; №5277; №5330; №6339; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 101.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled (“How many rivers are ravaged...”) and with the titles “Mountains, Olya’s mountains”, “To Olya”, and “Passenger’s song”.

1927

August or earlier

Abesalom, Galaktion’s brother, is threatened with dismissal from his position by the school administration and sends a letter to Olya asking for help from his acquaintances. Since Olya is not in Tbilisi, the letter is received by Galaktion, who is in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated August 1927.

1927

August

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Borjomi to Olya Okujava, apologizing for the delay in obtaining the requested certificate from the inspection. He explains that he thought it wasn’t very urgent and thus didn’t rush. Along with the letter and certificate, he sends his brother Abesalom’s letter, in which Abesalom asks for help to prevent his dismissal from the position of school principal.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44.

1927

August

Olya Okujava is resting by the sea. Unable to sleep at night, she recalls Galaktion’s poem “I and the Night”. In a dream, her sister Mania visits her and tells her that Galaktion did not wish to come to her. That night, a terrible storm begins, with water coming into the room and the wind howling, reminiscent of the way Galaktion describes it in his poetry.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480-482.

1927

August

In Tbilisi, Galaktion receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Borjomi, in which Olya reproaches him for not obtaining a certificate about her salary from the Inspection. Galaktion immediately goes to get the certificate, but he finds that the verb relating to the salary is written in the past tense (“was receiving”) and is told that it was the same in the previous certificate as well.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44

Dating: This is discussed in a letter dated August 1927.

September

1927

After September 10

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who reports that despite Olya's efforts and the intervention of his acquaintances, Abesalom was removed from the position of school governor and a young agronomist was appointed instead.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-316; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158, 159.

1927

September 10

In response to Varlam Rukhadze's "Short explanation", the reply of the editorial board of *Galaktion Tabidze's Newspaper* publishes a reply in the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*. It turns out that the poet himself did not participate in the preparation of the newspaper dedicated to Galaktion. Varlam Rukhadze submitted a poem for publication in this newspaper to its preparers, not to the poet himself. It appeared from Varlam Rukhadze's publication that the title of his poem was changed in this newspaper as if it was dedicated to Galaktion. In fact, the editors of the newspaper added the single word "poetry" to the title of Rukhadze's poem "Unbreakable power" and the poem was published under the title "Poetry's unbreakable power".

Source: In response to V. Rukhadze's Short Explanation, magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, (June-July), p. 312-313.

Dating: According to the newspaper *Komunisti*, this issue of the magazine was released on September 10.

October

1927

September-October

Benito Buachidze's letter is published in the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, in which it is said regarding Galaktion Tabidze that after the revolutionary mood, he again descended to the pessimistic mood.

Source: B. Buachidze, magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, August-September, №8, p. 253;

1927

After October 7

He writes a poem "Ghosts in front of Museum of the 7 October Revolution".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №980; №1405-1408; №2551; № 3423; №4293; №5636-5637; №8710; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 2016, p. 102.

Note: The poem can also be found untitled ("A fierce orchestra...") and with the titles: "Poet's meeting with the ghosts in the Museum of the Revolution, October 7", "Long live the world revolution" and "Poet's meeting with the ghosts in front of the Museum of the Revolution on November 7, 1927".

Dating: Dated according to the title of the poem.

1927

October 22

He visits Olya Okujava. His wife feels that Galaktion does not listen to her, does not comfort her, and is not sincere with her, and writes him a letter. In the letter, she expresses her concern that her feelings and efforts have been sacrificed to Galaktion's drunkenness and orgies. She believes that such a relationship has no meaning.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185-186.

1927

After October 22

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, in which Olya describes her heavy feelings. She says that all her vital strength and desire to fight have been depleted, and the reason for this is Galaktion's bad mood, inactivity, and egoism. Galaktion has replaced everything with drunkenness, dubious friends, and orgies. Olya asks to be freed from this false relationship.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-365; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 186-187.

1927

After October 22

On the letter dated October 22 from Olya Okujava, Galaktion writes in pencil that the author of the letter is not a woman but a witch.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 186-187.

November

1927

November 13

The poem "Poet's meeting with the ghosts in front of the Museum of the Revolution on November 7, 1927" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi* under the signature "Galaktion".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1927, №10, p. 7-8; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, November 13, №257.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is given in the newspaper *Komunisti* of November 13, 1927.

1927

November 13

Platon Kikodze's article "October in Georgian literature" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned as the best symbolist poet "fascinated by the October Revolution". The author of the article talks about the poem "John Reed" and the poem "We are poets of Georgia".

Source: Pl. Kikodze, "October in Georgian Literature", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1927, №10, p. 131-139; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, November 13, №257.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is in the newspaper *Komunisti* of November 13, 1927.

1927

November 20

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that today, at eight o'clock in the evening, a ceremonial evening celebrating the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution will be held in the Palace of Arts, in which, together with other writers, Galaktion Tabidze will take part.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1927, №263, p. 3.

Note: According to the source, the following people will read their writings at the event: Gr. Robakidze, Abasheli, Grishashvili, V. Rukhadze, Ar. Tchumbadze, G. Kuchishvili, Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze, V. Gaprindashvili, R. Gvetadze, G. Leonidze, G. Tabidze, S. Shanshiashvili, M. Javakhishvili, K. Kaladze, Al. Mashashvili, Navtlugheli, K. Peodosishvili, S. Euli, I. Vakeli, P. Samsonidze, S. Chikovani, Chachava, D. Shengelaia, Abuladze, K. Lortkipanidze”.

1927

Until December

Noe Ramishvili, who is in exile, asks Valiko Chubinidze which Georgian writer it would be desirable to bring to exile to strengthen the anti-communist movement. Chubinidze names four persons in the following order: “Galaktion Tabidze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Davit Turdospireli (Chkheidze) and Grigol Robakidze”. Ramishvili asks what Galaktion’s national activism is manifested in, to which Chubinidze talks about the poem published by Galaktion in 1924 about the August Uprising, which was followed by the destruction of the printed material.

Source: E. Nizharadze, “Grigol Robakidze”, 2014, p. 42-43.

Dating: According to recollection, the discussion on this issue continued at the meeting of Bureau held in December.

December

1927

After December 1

He reads John Reed’s Book “Ten Days That Shook the World”. He writes down the pages that are of interest to him next to the table of contents.

Source: GTSM, 182, Джон Рид, 10 дней, которые сотрясли мир, Moscow-Leningrad, 1927.

Dating: According to the date of the inscription dedicated by Shalva Okujava to Olya Okujava.

1927

December 31

Grigol Mushishvili’s speech delivered at the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia – “Situation of Modern Literature” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in a positive context. According to the speaker, he was once imbued with hopeless pessimism, but now his work shows a revolution and a readiness to accept a revolution.

The author of the article considers the poem “John Reed” and the poem “East” as a prerequisite for this.

Source: G. Mushishvili, “Situation of Modern Literature”, speech delivered at the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1927, №11-12, p. 191; For dating: I. Grishashvili’s Library-Museum Catalogue, vol. 2, p. 228.

Dating: Date “1927. 31 XII”. is written on the copy of the magazine preserved in the library of Ioseb Grishashvili.

1927

December

He begins working on a cycle of poems titled “Epoch”, which he will submit to the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1928 as a completed work.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-179, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1916-1927

He writes an untitled poem “I remember my childhood...”.

Source: MGL, a-1838, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 393; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130

1916-1927

He writes a poem “Portrait” (“His life is beautiful...”).

Source: MGL, a-1838; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

1916-1927

He writes an untitled poem “How your dream has grown cold...”.

Source: MGL, a-1639, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 265; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130.

1916-1927

He writes an untitled poem “In my soul, brilliance and radiance swirl...”.

Source: MGL, a-1678, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 292; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, “Utilization of Confirmed Characteristics Within a Short Time Interval Based on Autographs Preserved in the Literature Museum”, in the Book “Graphematic Research”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 130

1927

He writes an untitled poem “I remember my childhood”.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, №5612; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 393,;

1927

He sends a letter to Ioseb Gogidze. He writes that he is returning the notebook of poems, which he studied carefully. He thinks that they are good poems, and they don’t need any correction because it will hurt them more. He apologizes for not replying in time.

Source: N. Tabidze, A Glimmer of Galaktion's Soul, newspaper *Sitkva Kartuli*, 1994, №3, 20 April, p. 1.

1927

Benito Buachidze writes a letter dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze entitled “New, high step”.

Source: B. Buachidze, A New, Higher Level, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 30.

1927

He takes a one-room apartment on Krylov Street, №10, where he lives until the beginning of 1936.

Source: I. Lortkipanidze, “Chronology of Galaktion Tabidze’s Life”, 1968, p. 174.

1927

Galaktion’s brother, Abesalom, is appointed as the head of the educational department of the eighth secondary school of the Tbilisi Railway and moves into an apartment with Galaktion.

Source: S. Kubaneishvili, Galaktion in his native village, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi. 1973, p. 286.

1927

He writes a poem “Our light is the colour of fire”.

Source: F.G. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, №4, p. 31.

1927

Ilo Mosashvili writes a poem about Galaktion, in which he compares him to Alexander Pushkin.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 291, p. 100; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 328.

Note: The title of the poem is not indicated in the record.

1927

Lydia Megrelidze dedicates a poem to him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 291, p. 192; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 328.

Note: The title of the poem is not indicated in the record.

1927

He sends a brief letter to someone named Sandro, informing him that he has reviewed two notebooks of poems by Ioseb Gogodze and believes they could be published, as he is an uneducated person, but his condition is good, and the publication would also promote literacy.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-272; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61, 538.

1927

He writes the word “არიპიონი” (“Aripioni”) vertically on the page and attempts to match each letter with a word that aligns with the concept of this literary corporation. For the first three letters, he writes: “სხალი, რევოლუციონური, ინდუსტრიული” (new, revolutionary, industrial), and for the following letters “ფ” and “ო,” he writes a series of words to select the appropriate lexical units.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №238.

Dating: We date the founding year of the literary corporation “Aripioni”.

1927

He is familiar with the Russian edition of “Practical Course of the French Language”, making underlines and writing words in French.

Source: GTSM, 181, Практический курс французского языка, сост.: П. Шенсель, П. Гелзер, Kharkiv, 1922.

Dating: There is a note on the flyleaf “G. Tabidze, 1927”.

1927

Kola Guliashvili gifts his Book “The Master of the House and the Lodger” with the inscription: “To the talented Georgian poet Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: MGL, t-27, Kola Guliashvili, “The Master of the House and the Lodger”, a modern comedy in one act, Tbilisi, 1927.

1927

Olya Okujava gifts Alexander Blok’s Book “Unpublished Books. The History of One Letter” with the Russian inscription: “This shore from me to you, covered with fragrant grass, lilies, thistles, and chamomiles, these stormy waves, these rainbow days, the murmur of the springs, my mad love for you, and Blok’s book”.

Source: MGL, t-272, Александр Блок, “Неизданные стихи, История одного письма”, Tbilisi, 1927, a sheet of paper pinned to the back cover.

1927 or later

He writes a text in the third person, in which his twenty-year literary career is evaluated. The text notes that over the course of twenty years, Galaktion Tabidze was a contributor to around 50 Georgian magazines and newspapers, the editor of the first periodic organ of the Writers’ Union, *Lomisi*, the founder and main contributor of *Mnatobi*, and the publisher of his own organ, *Galaktion Tabidze’s Journal*. The poet participated in about 300 literary evenings. Around 500 articles and responses have been published about his work, with authors including: Nikoloz (Niko)

Marr, Akaki Tsereteli, Kita Abashidze, Ivane Gomarteli, Filipe Makharadze, Shalva Dadiani, Grigol Robakidze, and other well-known representatives of Georgian intelligentsia. Recently, a 500-page Book of the poet's work was published, covering roughly a quarter of his oeuvre. According to the record, critics characterize Galaktion with epithets such as: 'King of Poets', 'White King', 'Genius Galaktion' and 'Central Figure in Contemporary Poetry'.

Source: MGL, d-488, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415-416;

1927 or later

At one of the literary evenings, Alio Mashashvili reads his own phrase: "I and Galaktion are the tiger and the whirlwind of the poem". Galaktion does not like this poet's ambition to equalize with him and ironically tells him that it is great, but you should change one letter to write "მოვარდა" instead of "მე ვარ და".

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 309.

1927 or later

In the notebook, he writes on various topics and under each, he writes the corresponding titles of the poems.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №295, p. 1-2.

Dating: The most recent among the mentioned works are the poems written in 1927.

1928

January

1928

After January 4

He writes a detailed outline for a prose text, in which the main characters are a child and a dog named Batura.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №890, p. 1.

Dating: On the same page, there is an excerpt from the January 4, 1928 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1928

After January 4

On the page, he writes down the participants of the literary society meeting. The meeting is chaired by Mariam Orakhelashvili, with Grigol Mushishvili attending from the Central Committee. Present are the full membership of Aripioni, the Tsisperkantselis, as well as representatives from the Writers' Union, newspapers, proletarian literature, State Publishing House, and the university.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №890, p. 2.

Dating: On the same page, there is an excerpt from the January 4, 1928 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1928

After January 19

He receives a letter from Vasil Gorgadze, who greets on behalf of the members of Aripioni. He writes that the previous evening he was at Mikhail Okujava's house, where he met his wife Olya Okujava and learned her address. He informs that they are starting to print the almanac *Aripioni* and asks for the submission of materials by January 28. He inquires about the recipient's mother and brother.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-447; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141.

1928

After January 19

The first issue of the magazine *Aripioni* is released. Among others, Galaktion Tabidze signs the application for the magazine's publisher, the literary corporation.

Source: "Aripioni", collection one, Tbilisi, 1928. p. 5-6.

Dating: From Vasil Gorgadze's letter to Galaktion dated January 19, 1928, it is clear that the first issue has not yet been released.

1928

January 29

He is in his native village of Chkvishi with his mother and brother, and he is ill.

Source: GTDA, №793.

Dating: The letter sent to Vasil Gorgadze on January 29 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1928

January 29

He writes a reply letter to Vasil Gorgadze. He regrets that he could not deliver the material to the collection *Aripioni* in time. He advises, if they have not selected the material well, not to rush the publication. He says that their group - *Aripioni* has a great future, and since its members have not taken any wrong "literary step" individually, they should think more about this joint step. He writes that he intends to return to Tbilisi in ten days, but if quick action is better, not to wait for him. He sends his regards to the "brothers" - members of *Aripioni*, rejoices that things are going well and asks the addressee to report the situation of the case as soon as he receives the letter. He sends greetings from mother and brother to the addressee's family members.

Source: GTDA, №793.

1928

January

At the first plenum of the All-Union Proletarian Writers' Association Council, Benito Buachidze delivers a report on contemporary Georgian literature. Among other Georgian writers, he also addresses Galaktion Tabidze's work and describes the poet as a sincere companion of the proletarian revolution.

Source: B. Buachidze, The Paths of Georgian Literature, magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1929, №3-4, p. 81.

March

1928

March 1

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that today, at 6 o'clock in the evening, another literary meeting of the magazine's employees will be held in the editorial office of *Mnatobi*, which will be attended by Galaktion Tabidze, along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1928, №50, p. 5.

Note: According to the source, the meeting should be attended by: A. Abasheli, V. Gaprindashvili, V. Gorgadze, V. Gabeskiria, S. Euli, N. Zomleteli, P. Iashvili, K. Kaladze, K. Kapanelli, S. Kasradze, S. Kldiashvili, I. Lisashvili, G. Leonidze, K. Lortkipanidze, V. Malakiashvili, A. Mashashvili, V. Mrevlishvili, L. Metreveli, I. Mosashvili, K. Nadiradze, Gr. Robakidze, V. Rukhadze, L. Kiacheli, G. Kikodze, A. Kutateli, G. Kuchishvili, D. Suliashvili, G. Tabidze, T. Tabidze, I. Tatishvili. I. Polumordvinov, S. Shanshiashvili, D. Shengelaia, S. Chikovani, B. Zhghenti, K. Tchintcharadze and Mikh. Javakhishvili”.

1928

Until March 9

He writes a poem “Oh, You Slut” (“You were growing up playful and mischievous...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №306, p. 2.

Dating: From the content, it is evident that the note was made before the Writers' Congress.

1928

Until March 9

Under the title “In the Union of Writers of All of Georgia,” he describes the electoral fervour before the congress. He writes that the Tsisperkantselis group is trying to gain an advantage over the Aripionists and Futurists and gives 45 votes to proletarian literature. He notes that the 30 votes given to academic literature were essentially given to the Tsisperkantselis group. Galaktion believes that if he is not present at the congress, the Tsisperkantselis members will attempt to establish their hegemony. In fact, the Writers' Union is already theirs.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №306, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written on the reverse side of the same sheet, which also contains a text related to the Writers' Union, written before March 9, 1928.

1928

March 9

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a review letter “The Second Congress of All Georgian Writers”, which talks about the controversy surrounding Pilipe Makharadze's report. Geronti Kikodze speaks on behalf of the group *Aripioni*, whose member is Galaktion Tabidze and talks about the two remarks made to this group. Regarding the idealization of the past, he says that the members of *Aripioni* see many flaws in the past but also know that there is a great moral force that can be used for new creations. As for being accused of scepticism, according to the speaker,

they have to live in such a difficult age that it is impossible to move forward without some scepticism, but at the same time they have even more enthusiasm, which is clearly visible in their writings.

Source: “The Second Congress of the Writers of All of Georgia”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №57 (2100), p. 2.

1928

March 28

Galaktion Tabidze’s wife, Olya Okujava, is expelled from the Communist Party for opposition activities.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Stranger”, Tbilisi, 2013, p. 201.

1928

March 30

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that at 6 o’clock in the evening in the editorial office of *Mnatobi* there will be a meeting of the literary circle of the magazine’s employees, which Galaktion Tabidze will attend along with others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1928, №74, March 30, p. 4.

April

1928

April 3

He receives a letter from Irakli Topadze. He refers to Galaktion as a high priest of poetry and describes his 1927 collection of poems as a precious treasure of Georgian poetry. He specifically discusses the formal innovations of the texts included in this ‘selected collection,’ which distinguish the recipient from other poets.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 258, 259.

1928

April 7

Platon Kikodze’s letter “One Year of Georgian Literature (1927)” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The author talks about the poems: “City under water” and “The poet’s meeting with ghosts in front of the Revolution Museum on November 7, 1927”. He considers that the second verse is weaker than the first one, besides, he does not like that Galaktion Tabidze imitates Akaki Tsereteli and writes only his first name, without his last name.

Source: Pl. Kikodze, “One Year of Georgian Literature”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, №3, p. 188, 189.

Note: The poem “The poet’s meeting with ghosts in front of the Revolution Museum on November 7, 1927” was published under the signature “Galaktion”.

Dating: Ioseb Grishashvili wrote on the cover of this issue of *Mnatobi*: “7 IV, 1928”.

1928

April 9

Shalva Radiani, the responsible secretary of the All-Georgian Federation of Writers, sends a letter of petition to the People's Commissariat of Social Security of All-Georgia to appoint an increased pension for Galaktion Tabidze, because he has been engaged in literary work for twenty years and is ill.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, № 65-66, p. 179.

1928

April 19

He meets Terenti Graneli in Alexandre's garden and they talk.

Source: T. Graneli, Selected, Tbilisi, 1979, p. 424.

Note: The part of Alexander's Garden is now called April 9th Garden.

1928

April 23

Sandro Shanshiashvili, as a member of the literary corporation "Aripioni", gifts his Book "Shota's Ring" with the inscription: "To Arip Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: MGL, t-604, Sandro Shanshiashvili, "Shota's Ring", the Book of ballads and legends, Tbilisi, 1928.

1928

April

In the journal *Kartuli Mtserloba*, an article by Besarion Zhghenti titled 'Aripioni' is published, which describes the activities of this literary association. According to the critic, the aesthetic credo of the group is heterogeneous and contradictory, as it includes creators of very different types, such as Mikheil Javakhishvili, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Leo Khiacheli, and others.

Source: B. Zhghenti, Aripioni, magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, 1928, №4, p. 104.

May

1928

May 5

In the annual publication *Poeziis Dghe* of the All-Georgia Soviet Writers' Federation, a poem titled "Great Fire in Kutaisi! Up to 300 Houses Have Burned! Nearly 5,000 Residents Left Homeless!" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, 1928, №1, p. 2.

Note: Later, this poem was published under the title "Fire in Kutaisi".

1928

May 5

He is at the “Iveria” hotel for the celebration of Poetry Day and is thinking about how to celebrate his own creative evening at the Opera House in a month. He plans to exhibit the Book cover’s cliché, the Russian translations of his poems, Sudeikin’s etching, and Benito Buachidze’s letter.

Source: Record, GTDA, №265

1928

May 23

He writes a short letter to Comrade Vano, who promised to hand over the apartment on the condition that he finds an empty apartment somewhere. Galaktion informs the addressee that with the help of his friends he has found a small, two-room apartment in a Soviet house, which will be vacated by June 1. He expresses hope that they will understand his situation and give him this apartment, because he is homeless and has a lot of work.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

Note: The last name is not specified in the source and identification is not possible.

June

1928

Until June

He writes “Rose” as the title of the untitled poem “A rose opens for him...” and corrects the punctuation in a couple of places.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №13, p. 2; For dating: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1;

1928

Until June

He writes a poem “You are reading Twain”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №13, p. 2; For dating: List of poems, GTDA, №13, p. 1;

Note: The poem was published with the beginning “The steamer is whistling, you are reading Twain...” and the title “In the train”.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The sky over Metekhi is being illuminated”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №5-6.

Dating: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, the publication of which was on June 16, 1928.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem titled “Morning” (“The cheerful tremor of morning wakes up the city...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №604, p. 1.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes an untitled poem: "The factory works, the wheel turns...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, N°604, p. 1.

Note: The verse is included in the poem "Epoch".

Dating: We date the poem "Epoch" based on its first publication. The title "Epic" is written on the autograph's page, which could possibly be the original title of the poem "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes an untitled poem: "The ripe fruit seductively ripens from the leaves...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, N°604, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written on the same sheet that contains the poems included in the work "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes a quote on the page: "O tortured by heavy slavery, / death met you with favour," and above it, he notes that this was one of Lenin's favourite songs.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, N°604, p. 1.

Dating: The record is made on the same sheet that contains the poems included in the work "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes on the page that his mother needs to be taken to the doctor because she has side and leg pain. She also needs glasses and clothes.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, N°604, p. 3.

Note: It is not explicitly stated that the person being referred to is his mother, but from the context, it is clear that it concerns an elderly woman.

Dating: The record is made on the same sheet that contains the poems included in the work "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem titled "America" ("This is why the revolution happens...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, N°355, p. 1.

Note: Later, the title is crossed out, the poem is revised, and it is included in the work "Epoch".

Dating: We date the poem "Epoch" based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem "It was born and grew up..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 1.

Note: In the poem "Epoch", this episode begins with the words "The epoch was born and grew up..."

Dating: We date the poem "Epoch" based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes untitled separate stanzas on social-political themes.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 3.

Note: In the poem "Epoch", this episode begins with the words "The epoch was born and grew up..."

Dating: We date the poem "Epoch" based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes stanzas of the poem "Where tens of thousands of numbers..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 3.

Note: This episode is included in the poem "Epoch" under the title "The Internationale".

Dating: We date the poem "Epoch" based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes on the page the name and surname of the Belarusian opera singer Irma Yaunzen, who is on tour in Tbilisi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 1.

Dating: The record precedes the verse that the poet included in the poem "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes that he has been working for five years in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 1.

Dating: The record precedes the verse that the poet included in the poem "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem under the title "Aripioni Greetings".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №357, p. 3.

Dating: The record is on the second page of the verse that the poet included in the poem "Epoch".

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Woman (in the name of) of the Soft Armchair” (“In the evening, mist will cover heavy London...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №355, p. 1.

Note: Later, the words “Oscar Wilde’s” are crossed out, “London” is replaced with “Mtatsminda,” and the setting is changed. The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He revises the poem “Bunch of Flowers” (“Once, beautiful, I don’t know what about...”) and titles it “The Thinking Worker at the Machine”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №171;

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes an untitled poem (“Sleep, Alvistana...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №224, p. 1.

Note: The text was later included in the poem “Epoch”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He transforms Heinrich Heine’s poem “Spring” into an original untitled poem: “The waves of the Mtkvari river are murmuring...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №22.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “There are cement nests in Kaspi” (“There are cement nests in Kaspi...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 1.

Note: The original title was “On the Establishment of a Cement Factory in Kaspi”. The poem is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published under the title “Large Reserve”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Metal Factory in Didube” (“In Georgia, industrial...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 1.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published untitled, starting with “It covered the roads of Georgia...”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “In the Air” (“When the weaver takes the path away from the road...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the work “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “Have You Observed the Whirling Winds?”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “Electron” (“Batteries, in which the electron is...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 3.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published under the title “The Age of the Electron”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a dialogue that took place during a meeting with two acquaintances.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 2.

Dating: The verse is written on the same sheet that contains the texts included in “Epoch” and we date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Buzzing City” (“Have you marvelled at the spinning doors?..”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “Have You Observed the Whirling Winds?”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “From the Locked Money Drawer” (“From the locked drawer of money...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “By Day and Night”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “Hello! Garage!” (“By day and night, the telephones...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “By Day and Night”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “In the Hotel” (“In this life, there is much poison...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published under the title “In This Life, There Is Much Poison”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “By the Ship” (“When the stevedores load the ships...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published untitled.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “In the Wings” (“The decorator is preparing the curtains...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published under the title “The Scene – The Breath is Quickened”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “On the Roofs” (“When I will build the docks someday...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published untitled.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Railway Workshops” (“The railway workshops awaken...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 1.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published under the title (“The railway workshops awaken...”).

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “At the Exhibition!” (“At the exhibition stood a scale...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Dating: The poet combined other poems written alongside the text into the cycle “Epoch” and published them by June 16, 1928.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Artist of Coloured Glass” (“In these colours, there is no salvation...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “Coloured Glass”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

He writes a poem “The Mirror Factories” (“The glass bends over the glass...”).

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №399, p. 4.

Note: The verse is included in the poem “Epoch”, and separately it was published together with another poem under the title “Coloured Glass”.

Dating: We date the poem “Epoch” based on its first publication.

1928

Until June 16

The publication of the poem “Epoch” begins in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №5-6; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, № 138, p. 4.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is in the June 16 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1928

June 16

The newspaper *Komunisti* reports that the fifth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, which contains Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Epoch”, has been published and is on sale.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, № 138, p. 4.

1928

After June 16

Akaki Vasadze includes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Epoch" in his stage repertoire. Galaktion repeatedly attends his performance in the opera house and likes it, but the actor is not completely satisfied with himself. He does not dare to read the poet's masterpieces: "The moon of Mtatsminda", "Blue Horses" and "Mary" in public until he once hears "The moon of Mtatsminda" read by Galaktion himself and masters his approach.

Source: A. Vasadze, Both in life and in death, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 215.

1928

Until June 26

Under the note "Recollection", he begins writing the poem titled "Letter to Maxim Gorky" ("My joy will be shaken by the inspiration of the calm..."), but he stops there.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №355, p. 2.

Dating: The text should be an earlier version of the poem "Memory of Gorky" and should have been written before it.

1928

June 26

The poem "Recollection about Gorki" is published in the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*.

Source: Magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, №5, p. 5.

Note: Later, the author published this work under the title "A passenger was waiting for a tram next to the pole".

1928

After June

He reads Banovani's (Despina Gelovani's) short story "I Will Seek Justice with Blood" in the magazine *Mnatobi*. Next to the title, he writes Maxim Gorky's phrase: "You cannot silence an idea with blood". He makes underlines and notes. He is interested in Svanetian customs, traditions, and terminology.

Source: MGL, t-531, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, May-June, №5-6, p. 80-105.

July

1928

July 8

Shalva Kashmadze (Sileo-Rean) dedicates his Book "From Autumn to the Storm" with the inscription: "To the esteemed and beloved poet Galaktion from the author. Tbilisi, 8/VII – 28".

Source: MGL, t-704, Sileo-Rean, "From Autumn to the Storm", Tbilisi, 1928;

1928

July 8 or later

On the counter-title of Shalva Kashmadze's gifted Book "From Autumn to the Storm", he writes untitled poems: "The Eternal Night of the Wife's Quarrel..." and "To the Church of Residents of Vani...".

Source: MGL, t-704, Sileo-Rean, "From Autumn to the Storm", Tbilisi, 1928;

1928

July 24

He meets Maxim Gorky, who came to Tbilisi together with Georgian writers, and takes a group picture with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, p. 131; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 141.

1928

July 24

Together with Georgian writers, he attends a banquet held in honour of Maxim Gorky, after which he talks to Maxim, the son of the Russian writer. He hears the conversation of Gorky, who characterizes Chola Lomtadze as a very talented writer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, p. 131; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1928

July 24

At a banquet held in his honour at the Writers' Palace, Maxim Gorky greets Galaktion Tabidze with a phrase from his play "At the Bottom": "The man sounds proud" and then adds that Galaktion's name also sounds proud. He gifts him a Book with the inscription: "To Galaktion Tabidze, the poet with legendary grandeur". It is noted that Maxim Gorky was always reserved in his evaluations of others, and such praise was not even expressed about Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, p. 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518; For dating and clarification of information: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 249-250.

1928

July 25

At the "Intourist" hotel, he meets Maxim Gorky along with other writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1928

July 27

He attends a festive evening held by the Tbilisi City Council in honour of Maxim Gorky at the Ordzhonikidze Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1928

After July 27

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze. His brother writes that Galaktion is victorious in everything and will certainly achieve victory over wine as well. He asks him not to attend any meetings or events in an intoxicated state. On the same page, Abesalom separately addresses Olya Okujava, stating that despite her busyness, since fate has connected her with such a great man, she should try to ease his life's path. He requests that they visit at the end of August.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-353; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, p. 159-160; For dating: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, Narratives, Letters to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1997, p. 143.

1928

July 28

He writes down information on protest movements occurring in Europe, specifically in England and Poland.

Source: MGL, d-551, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

1929

After July 28

He drafts a text for an informational announcement, stating that his poem "Epoch" will soon be published as a book. He notes that the Book includes poems written by the poet over the past year. The Book cover is designed by the artist Ioseb Sharleman.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-530, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 613.

August

1928

Until August 1

He is traveling by train from Tbilisi to Moscow to attend the 6th Communist International Congress. In the carriage, he meets an Azerbaijani boy, a student at the Transcaucasian University, and a Russian border soldier. They talk on the way and treat each other with the products they have taken on the trip or bought on the way. Galaktion looks out of the window at the destroyed and burnt villages of Azerbaijan, but he also sees the tireless work of the people and thinks that Baku will soon overtake Tbilisi in everything, if it has not already overtaken it. On the way, he buys and reads the Russian newspaper *Molot*.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533;

1928

August 1

Upon arriving in Moscow, he sends a telegram to his wife, who is in Borjomi, along with Olya Okujava's sister, Mania. He informs them that he arrived safely.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 46, 47;

1928

After August 1

He buys Niko Lomouri's 16-page Book "Christian Lezgians" immediately after its release but is unable to read it.

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription on the Book cover, MGL, t-678, N. Lomouri, "Christian Lezgians", Tbilisi, 1928.

1928

After August 1

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Borjomi to Moscow, urging him to live and continue the struggle for a magnificent, beautiful life where there will be no slavery. She encourages him to create an anthem for the world revolution, to visit all the museums, and to see the mausoleum of the great genius Lenin. She asks him to remember the places they used to visit together and sends her regards to her sister, Mania, expressing how much she misses them. Olya also mentions that his portraits are being sold in the kiosks of Borjomi and requests that he brings back a small souvenir from Moscow.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-361; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187-188.

Dating: The letter is dated according to Galaktion's arrival time in Moscow.

1928

After August 1

In Moscow, he stays at the beautiful, spacious apartment of Shalva Okujava's wife, Ashkhen Nalbandian, and visits his wife's relatives.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

Dating: Dated according to the time of arrival in Moscow.

1928

Until August 4

The magazine *Mnatobi* continues the publication of the poem *Epoch*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №7, p. 0-8; Newspaper *Komunisti*, August 04, №179.

Dating: The information about the magazine's release is in the August 4 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1928

August 4

The newspaper *Komunisti* reports that the magazine *Mnatobi* has been published, in which the poem "Epoch" is printed.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, August 4, №179;

1928

August 4

On the sheet of paper, he writes about the Communist International's call to workers and peasants to prepare for the transformation of a new world war into a global socialist revolution.

Source: MGL, d-551, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1928

August 5

He writes down information that demonstrations against imperialist war are taking place in German cities, and in Paris, there have been clashes between the police and peaceful demonstrators.

Source: MGL, d-551, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1928

August 5

In his notebook, he writes about his impressions from an orchestral music evening. He notes that he was surprised by the applause given not to the orchestra, which had performed its duties well, but to a mediocre singer. He reflects that there is no place for singers at a symphonic music concert, and it was evident that the musicians were frustrated with the intrusion of a singer into their performance.

Source: MGL, d-556, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307-308.

1928

August 11

In Moscow, on the Theatre Square, he meets Shamshe Lezhava, who invites him to his home. Shamshe mentions that almost all the workers in the buffet carriages of the railway stations from Batumi to Leningrad are Georgians because it is a lucrative job. He also says that there are 1,500 Georgians living in Moscow, many of whom are involved in theft and robbery, and asks Galaktion to help address this problem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-26, p. 26. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533;

Dating: In the letter sent to Olya Okujava on August 12, it is mentioned that this happened the day before.

1928

August 12

From Moscow, he sends a letter to Olya Okujava in Borjomi, describing the strong impression made on him by Derbent, North Caucasus, Grozny, Beslan, Prokhladny, and Georgievsk. He is thrilled by how close the Caucasus Mountains and even Elbrus appeared.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1928

August 14

Mikhail Kakhiani, the Secretary of the Tbilisi Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, promises that in two weeks he will appoint him as a permanent collaborator for the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 335.

1928

August 30

In Moscow, he writes an untitled poem, "Fortune Could Not Oppress Me..."

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 185.

September

1928

Until September 1

He is in Moscow and participates in the work of the Sixth Communist International Congress.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 527.

1928

September 1

He sees an amazing dream - a big room full of books.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 333.

1928

After September 1

He travels with the delegates of the Comintern of the 6th Congress to the cities of Donbass, Ukraine and the North Caucasus. During the trip, he becomes friends with the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Antonin Zapototsky, and his wife Maria, who are among the delegates. He invites them to Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze, Autobiography, MGL, d-659, p. 3; AE, in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452. P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 139-144.

1928

After September 1

He accompanies Antonin Zapototsky and his wife Maria, who came to Georgia at his invitation, and they visit the sights of Georgia. This fact is covered by the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 144.

1928

After September 1

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Epoch", dedicated to the delegates of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, is published.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 144.

1928

September

The publication of the poem "Epoch" continues in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №8-9, p. 29.

1928

September or later

He writes a statement in the name of the secretary of the Tbilisi Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Mikheil Kakhiani, and reminds that during his stay in Moscow, he talked about his decision to become a permanent employee of the magazine *Mnatobi* due to his difficult financial situation. Although he was losing royalties on material published in the magazine by taking this step, a steady salary was vital to him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-270; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94;

1928

After September

He makes a note that Leo Tolstoy greatly loved listening to the Fifth Symphony.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-526, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138;

1928

After September

He makes an excerpt from Ilya Chkonia's recollections about Alexandre Kazbegi, which states that the editorial board of the newspaper *Droeba* did not ask the writer to submit completed works. They were even willing to publish individual chapters.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-526, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 613.

October

1928

Until October

He writes an untitled poem "The story that Jack London has".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3, 7, p. 40 (3737); G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 123.

1928

October 2

The publication of the poem “Epoch” continues in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №8-9, p. 29-40.

Dating: According to the newspaper *Komunisti* (October 2, №228), №8-9 issue of *Mnatobi*.

1928

October 2

Shalva Radiani’s letter “Literary companions in Georgia (Galaktion Tabidze)” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, which reviews the poet’s creative path; It is said that Galaktion’s worldview is not unified; The poet’s lyrics are divided into two parts: before and after 1917. According to the works of the last period, he notes that Galaktion is a literary companion of the proletarian revolution.

Source: Sh. Radiani, Literary Companions in Georgia (Galaktion Tabidze), Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, № 8-9, p. 195-206.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is given in the October 2 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1928

October 21

A meeting of the members of *Aripioni* is held, which is attended by: Mikheil Javakhishvili, Levan Metreveli, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Leo Kiacheli, Shalva Dadiani, Petre Kavtaradze, Ilo Mosashvili, Davit Suliashvili, Konstantine Kapaneli, Geronti Kikodze, Vaso Gorgadze and Ioseb Tatishvili. Mikheil Javakhishvili comes up with the initiative that the employees of *Aripioni* should develop their own spelling, which implies the restoration of the old Georgian “iota” and “m” prefix. During the voting, Galaktion abstains, while the votes of the others are split exactly down the middle. At the meeting, they also discuss what the group’s magazine should be, how strong their relations will be and what effect the existence of *Aripioni* will have on the general literary processes. At the end of the meeting, they agree that they will meet in Kakheti two days later.

Source: MGL, d-29, p. 1-3. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 344-345;

1928

October 23

In Kakheti, a meeting is held in the house of Ilo Mosashvili, which is attended by ten people from *Aripioni* and Grigol Mushishvili, in addition to the host and Galaktion Tabidze. They feast, drink Matchari and talk about literature.

Source: MGL, d-29, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 344-345;

1928

October 24

He meets Leo Kiacheli in Tbilisi and shares his opinion that it would be good if *Aripioni* had its own newspaper. They then share this wish with Sandro Shanshiashvili, who visited them. Sandro tells them that he was thinking of the same thing. They decide to definitely raise this issue at the next meeting of *Aripioni*.

Source: MGL, d-29, p. 1-3. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 344-345;

November

1928

November 22

The publication of the poem “Epoch” continues in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1928, №10, p. 9-16.

Dating: I. Grishashvili had this issue of the magazine on November 22 (see I. Grishashvili’s Library-Museum Catalogue, Vol. 2. Part 1, p. 230).

December

1928

Second half of December

His brother Abesalom arrives in Tbilisi and wants to meet with Galaktion, but he does not know his current address, he cannot find it anywhere, and he leaves a letter for him with Olya Okujava.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-317; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter of January 25, 1929 states that this happened a month ago.

1928

Tengiz Zhghenti’s letter “Some episodes from political work after 1905” is published in the magazine *Revolutsiis Matiane*, which talks about how they organized a meeting of social democrats in Kutaisi, which was called Galaktion’s literary evening to disguise its real content, and a part of the income from the event was given to the latter. Most of the participants in the evening were supporters of the Social Democrats, while some, for example Ia Ekaladze, participated in the evening only due to respect for Galaktion.

Source: T. Zhghenti, “Some Episodes from Party Work After 1905”, “Revolutionary Chronology”, 1928, №2, 19 (209), p. 134-135.

1928

He gets acquainted with Ioseb Megrelidze in Tbilisi.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Jubilee in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 234.

1928

He writes a poem “Poem is good”.

Source: G. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, №4, p. 32.

1928

Varlam Khurodze’s book, *The Thematic Analysis of Georgian Literature from the XIX Century to the February Revolution*, is published, which includes a chapter dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The author notes that Galaktion differs from any contemporary Georgian poet, perceiving reality in a manner similar to Baratashvili. Khurodze points out that Galaktion could not adapt to the

revolutionary reality and his melancholy intensified. Since Galaktion is still a young poet, the author does not rule out the possibility that he might transform in the future.

Source: V. Khurodze, Thematic Discussion of Georgian Literature from the XIX Century to the February Revolution, 1928, p. 207-208.

1928

He reads Giorgi Eristavi's Book "The Lawsuit". Above the title on the title page, he writes: "Capital in the hands of the feudal lord" and makes underlines.

Source: GTSM, 252, G. Eristavi, "The Lawsuit", Tbilisi, 1928.

1928

Leo Kiacheli gifts his Book "The Noble Woman Maia" with the inscription: "To Galaktion Tabidze, the author".

Source: MGL, t-201, Leo Kiacheli, "The Noble Woman Maia", Tbilisi, 1928.

1928

The poem "The moon of Mtatsminda" is printed in the collection "Little Lyre".

Source: Collection "Little Lyre", 1928, p. 92.

1928 or later

He highlights the lines of Leo Kiacheli's gift Book "The Noble Woman Maia" makes emphasis on the lines.

Source: MGL, t-201, Leo Kiacheli, "The Noble Woman Maia", Tbilisi, 1928, p. 5-7, 14-15, 22-25.

1928 or later

He writes a feuilleton "International".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №306, p. 2.

Dating: From the content, it is clear that the Soviet Union has taken a course towards industrialization, which began in 1928.

1928 or later

In Andrei Bely's Book "The Wind from the Caucasus", he highlights certain points.

Source: MGL, t-266, Андрей Белый, "Ветер с Кавказа", Moscow, 1928.

After 1928

He writes a poem "Church poems".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 393; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 414.

1928 or later

He reads a collection of poems by Grigol Orbeliani. He highlights and comments on Vakhtang Kotetishvili's introductory letter. He notes that this generation of poets was saddened not only by

the loss of Georgia's political independence and the establishment of Russia's police regime but also by the looming downfall of the feudal lords, who were losing their estates, palaces, and old comforts, which was reflected in their works. He deduces Grigol Orbeliani's birth year - 1801- from the letter's claim that he wrote the poem "The Portrait of Queen Tamar in the Betania Church" at the age of 76. Using this date, he subtracts it from the years indicated in the Book for each poem and calculates how old the poet was when he wrote each one.

Source: GTSM, 216, Grigol Orbeliani, poems, Tbilisi, 1928.

Note: He miscalculates Grigol Orbeliani's birth year, as the poet was actually born in 1804.

1928 or later

He writes a poem "A Lion with an Ox in Its Teeth" ("By the fence stood a strong mule-ox...").

Source: MGL, a-1714, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 317; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 481.

1929

January

1929

Beginning of January

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Tbilisi to Tbilisi. She asks him to reflect on the years past, on what he has gained from the friends with whom he spent time and the life he lived. She advises him to return to his dear pen and continue the fight against evil. She requests that he come to see her the next day and let her know if he is ready for this, as otherwise, Olya feels she can no longer live.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188-189.

Dating: The letter shows that the year 1929 has just begun.

1929

After January 1

He begins working on the untitled poem "I am leaving for a few days...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №134-a, p. 3754; №5567; №6555; №3320; №5492; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 125; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 558.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "At the Visit" and "Evening".

1929

After January 1

Olya Okujava visits Galaktion at his apartment. Finding him not at home, she leaves a letter. In the letter, she writes that in the new year, 1929, Galaktion should reflect on his life, distance himself from the society that drags him to the bottom, and rekindle his friendship with his pen, as this friendship fosters great love and fights against evil. She requests that he visit her the next day at 16 Railway Station Street and tell her about his future plans. She also mentions that she

sent New Year's greetings to his brother on their behalf. She would have liked to think they were together, which would have pleased her, but in reality, Galaktion spent the New Year with others.
Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-367; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188-189.

1929

January 14

The publication of the poem "Epoch" is completed in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, № 11-12 (November-December), 1928, p. 5-10.

Dating: I. Grishashvili had this issue of the magazine on January 14, 1929 (see I. Grishashvili's Library-Museum Catalogue, Vol. 2. Part 1, p. 230).

1929

After January 18

He makes a record about literary companionship. He points out that this term is a calque from Russian and that its use is entirely inappropriate when referring to literature. He considers the concept of companionship as a Trotskyist perspective, according to which the companion follows the traveller up to a certain stage and may even abandon them halfway through the journey. Galaktion believes that this term is unsuitable and, moreover, offensive to Georgian writers, whose sincerity he does not doubt.

Source: MGL, d-626, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230-231;

1929

After January 18

He writes an untitled poem "Comrades! The enemy has appeared!".

Source: MGL, d-626, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231;

1929

After January 25

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, who informs him that he got married to a woman who works with him as a teacher. He writes that he made fireplaces at home. He is interested in how Galaktion and Olya are doing and what kind of financial situation they have.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-317; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160.

1929

January 29 or later

He writes a letter to Olya Okujava, notifying her that a talented, attractive, intelligent elderly woman poet, extraordinary translator of Alexander Griboedov, Dominika Eristavi, has died. Galaktion is heartbroken when he remembers the phrases with which the deceased lauded him in her last letter: "He is a great poet, with great ordeals and most tender ability of narrating", "He is a unique phenomenon in our life", "The nation should treat him with the delicate feeling".

Galaktion reminds Olya that she knew this lady and asks her to bring flowers or a wreath with the inscription: "From Olya Okujava" to the deceased.

Source: MGL, 14551-52; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47, 48.

Note: Dominika Eristavi is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym "Gandegili".

Dating: Dated according to the time of death of Dominika Eristavi.

1929

January 30

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

1929

January 30

A literary meeting with the workers is held in the grand hall of the Workers' Palace, where Platon Kikodze in his report "Georgian Artistic Poetry and Prose in 1928" celebrates the great achievements of Galaktion Tabidze. He also praises Pridon Naroushvili and criticizes others.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

1929

January 30

In his diary, he writes that he is penniless.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

1929

January 31

He attends a meeting at the Writers' Palace, which is attended by around twenty writers but is held in a rather dull atmosphere. Galaktion is satisfied with the attitude others show towards him.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

1929

January 31

He writes in his diary that he is still penniless.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

February

1929

January 31 - February 1

He spends the whole night engrossed in reading Charles Dickens's novel *Great Expectations*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-626, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223-224.

1929

February 1

In the morning, still under the impression of Charles Dickens's novel *Great Expectations* read the previous night, the sunlight streaming through the window fills him with an indescribable joy, and he kisses the windowpane. Suddenly, this scene is witnessed by Galaktion's mother, who, concerned, asks if he has lost his mind. Galaktion can only manage to utter two words: "Great Expectations". These words convey nothing to his mother, who is momentarily relieved. Galaktion feels guilty and the sunlight no longer seems so magnificent.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-626, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223-224.

1929

February 1

He writes down in his diary that he bought apples, walnuts, cigarettes, matches, cheese, eggs and bread, but there was no money left. He is worried that he has no hope for anyone or anything.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 406.

1929

February 4

He appeals to the Writers' Union of All Georgia to give him a certificate of union membership and unemployment.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551-110; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1929

February 4

He appeals to the publishing house "Shroma" to publish his selected writings. He promises to present the material taken from books I, II and III for this purpose.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551-110; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1929

After February 4

He addresses a statement to the publishing house *Shroma* and requests that 100 roubles be added to the account of his Book submitted for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551-247; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135;

1929

February 9

He receives a membership and unemployment certificate from the Union of Writers of All Georgia.

Source: Sh. Baramidze, "In the Constellation of Genius Poets", Historical Bulletin, 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 181.

1929

February 14

He turns to the “art management” for help. In the statement, he describes in detail his achievements and merits to Georgian literature, he discusses the constant cooperation with magazines and newspapers, the volume and content of the books already published and to be published, he emphasizes that he has been recognized by critics as a first-rate poet since his appearance on the literary arena. At the same time, he notes that he spent the period of the 1917 revolution in Moscow and Petrograd, and this circumstance gave him the opportunity to take a step to create revolutionary poetry in Georgia, but the same circumstance made him physically ill; The hunger, homelessness, lack of clothing of the following years completely destroyed him, and even now he is deprived of all means of physical existence. On top of such a catastrophic situation was his illness, which does not allow him to quietly serve his beloved work. It is hoped that their care for the servants of art and, also, the 20th anniversary year of his appearance in the literary arena, will give him the opportunity to organize the last days of his life, at least a little humanely.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551-112; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

Note: The statement was sent to the Chairman of the Federation of Soviet Writers - Silibistro Todria for a response.

1929

February 15

He writes a brief letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, congratulating her on the marriage of her eldest son. He informs her that he is expecting the publication of a new book, sends regards from Olya Okujava, and promises to visit soon.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №24551.5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8;

March

1929

March 22

He is sick and has no money, he cannot pay for water and apartment rent. He has not received a response from the “art headship” regarding the payment for the 20th anniversary of his work, nor has he received a response from the State Publishing House about the publication of “Epoch”, nor has he been informed about cooperation from *Mnatobi*. The publishing house “Shroma” agrees to publish selected poems, although this Book will be published after a few months, and before that he may lose his apartment due to poverty or may die of hunger. The processing of “Epoch” has begun. He sits in the reading room all day, then wanders in the streets. It’s snowing. He walks down Plekhanov Avenue to Vorontsov Bridge, meets Lau Sortel, who speaks to him and offers to drink with his acquaintances. They drink with coffin makers and gravediggers. He feels that he has reached this situation because of hunger. Returning home, intoxicated, he writes that no one respects him in this house, number 10 Krylov.

Source: MGL, d-624-1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 164-167.

1929

After March 22

He becomes a permanent employee of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94;

1929

After March 22

He applies to the Union of Education Workers to be elected as a member of this organization. Attached to the application is a notice about his monthly income in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94;

1929

March 23

In the morning, he goes to the art department, where he finds out that there is no answer to his application; Then he goes to the reading room for newspapers; He meets Beno Gordeziani, whom he talks to about the founding of a Georgian weekly newspaper. Beno tells him that they won't give him consent because it's a very difficult situation. He says that in Moscow the "Left-wingers" were forbidden to even write their last name under the articles. Galaktion is outraged. Gordeziani says that at such times it is necessary to be patient, because the situation will definitely change.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167, 168.

1929

March 24

He has not eaten for two days; In the morning, he walks along Rustaveli Avenue, returns home, starts working on his chosen poems; At night, in a dream, he sees Stalin and Trotsky together, and he himself carries a huge train from the plain to the mountain with his own hands. He thinks that even this dream is better than reality. "The world is covered only with black, terrible reality" and the poor poet does not know what to do.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168.

1929

Until March 31

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a poem written for the 5-year existence of the magazine *Mnatobi*. There is also a bibliography of the materials printed in this magazine from February 1924 to March 1925 and which poems of Galaktion Tabidze were published during this period. The list includes poems: "Wind", "East", "John Reed", "We, the poets of Georgia", "Memories of the days when it glimpsed", "1917", "This is the hum of the entire era", "One hundred poems", "A poem about a tiger", "Cosmic Orchestra", "The poet's meeting with the ghosts in front of the Revolutionary Museum on November 7, 1917", "Epoch", as well as the poem written to celebrate the five-year existence of *Mnatobi*. Gobron Agareli's review of the poem "John Reed" is also included in the list.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1929, №2-3 p. 3-4, 291-292.

Note: This poem dedicated to the magazine *Mnatobi* was later printed under the title “To our light”. “City under water” is missing from the list of poems published in *Mnatobi*.

Dating: Information about the release of this issue of the magazine is given in the March 31 newspaper *Komunisti*.

April

1929

April

A translation of a fragment of Galaktion’s poem “John Reed” is published in the Russian magazine *Na Rubezhe Vostoka*.

Source: Г. Табидзе, Джон Рид, “На рубеже востока”, №4, стр. 16-18.

Dating: This was a monthly magazine and the fourth issue was usually due out in April.

1929

April

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, Benito Buachidze’s article “Paths of Georgian Literature” is published, where the author reviews contemporary Georgian literature. According to Buachidze, contemporary Georgian literature cannot be fully classified as Soviet literature. The critic describes the literary groups existing in Georgia during the 1920s. Regarding Galaktion, Buachidze notes that he is a sincere companion of the proletarian revolution, reminiscent of Alexander Blok. Although Galaktion is less adept at reflecting the socialist construction process, the poet strives towards an organic assimilation of modernity. According to the critic, this fact already places him among the leftist companions.

Source: B. Buachidze, The Paths of Georgian Literature, Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1929 №3-4, p. 90.

1929

After April

He requests the Abkhazian SSR Writers’ Union to ensure the publication of *John Reed* in Russian. He informs them that the author has granted the rights for the first Russian edition of the mentioned poem to its translator, Elene Shervashidze, who was published under the pseudonym “Sheri”.

Source: MGL, h-24551-161; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

Dating: This should have occurred after the publication of the poem’s excerpt in the magazine, as materials were typically published in magazines before being released as books.

May

1929

Until May 1

A neighbouring military officer requests that Galaktion move from his room with a private bathroom to the officer’s smaller room.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169-171.

Dating: From the entry made in the diary after May 1, 1929, it can be seen that this soldier introduced his request for the exchange of rooms earlier.

1929

1 May

He attends the May Day parade and thinks that the event is carried out in a mediocre way, the demonstrators go silently, frowning, morose. This is a force-pulled mass. The head of the militia asks the singers to sing in Omakhian style, but they fail. There is no festive mood.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169-171.

1929

After May 1

In the evening, on Krylov Street, a military man next door comes to him and categorically demands that Galaktion exchange his large room with a bathroom for a small room without a bathroom. To Galaktion's answer that Olya does not agree, the soldier replies that Olya's brother Shaliko, thanks to whom they are in this apartment, is in the know, and Olya can't do anything because she and Galaktion are not soldiers. If they do not agree willingly, they will have to move by force. The neighbour says that he has been in the military service for 6 years and deserves a better life. He warns that Galaktion and Olya's intention to add a second room at the expense of the balcony will not work, because the neighbours will support him. The military person constantly repeats that refusing on their side is a violation of communist ethics and thus tries to intimidate Galaktion.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169-171.

Dating: The diary entry indicating this incident is dated after May 1st.

1929

After May 1

Pavle Sakvarelidze opposes the publication of Galaktion's book. Galaktion is surprised because poems by Alexander Blok, Sergey Yesenin and Nikolai Gumilyov are being published in Russia. He thinks that this is the fault of this little official. He is surprised because the academician Nikolai Marr appreciates him, the whole country appreciates him, and who is this Pavle Sakvarelidze, that in order to demonstrate his power, he says that this Book cannot be published in the Georgian language.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169-171.

Dating: This entry is dated after May 1st in the diary.

1929

Until May 6

On May 6th, he writes a plan for a literary evening, selecting the poems to be read. He thinks the evening should be staged like a play, planning to arrange decorations and to enhance the event with musical, ballet, or pantomime performances.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-587, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 457-458.

1929

May 7

He makes a note that in a short time, it will be 15 years since the beginning of World War I, and since then humanity has been living in trenches.

Source: MGL, d-628, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300; Information for clarification: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 22.

1929

May 13

At 7 o'clock in the evening, together with other representatives of the delegation of Georgian writers, he participates in the Baku radio program and reads the poem "We, Poets of Georgia" in Russian.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Georgian Writers in Baku, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 3.

Note: The list of participants in the radio program is presented in the newspaper as follows: S. Euli, P. Iashvili, K. Lortkipanidze, T. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze and I. Grishashvili.

1929

May 16

Galaktion Tabidze, along with a delegation of Georgian writers, is leaving for Baku in the middle of the night to attend the week of cultural unity of Transcaucasian nationalities.

Source: Georgian Writers in Baku, Newspaper *Komunisti*, May 17, 1929, №110, p. 3.

1929

May 17

Galaktion Tabidze, together with the delegation of Georgian writers, arrives in Baku after an eighteen-hour train journey, where they have a grand welcoming and are accommodated in the "New Europe" hotel.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Georgian Writers in Baku, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 07, 1929, №128, p. 3.

1929

May 17

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that on May 16, Galaktion Tabidze went to Baku with a delegation of Georgian writers to attend the week of cultural unity of Transcaucasian nationalities.

Source: Georgian Writers in Baku, Newspaper *Komunisti*, May 17, 1929, №110, p. 3.

Note: The delegation of Georgian writers is represented in the newspaper in the following order: G. Robakidze (Chairman), M. Javakhishvili, Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze, A. Tchumbadze,

Galaktion Tabidze, I. Grishashvili, G. Kuchishvili, S. Shanshiashvili, N. Mitsishvili, D. Shengelaia, S. Chikovani, K. Lortkipanidze, A. Mashashvili, B. Buachidze, I. Vakeli, S. Abasheli, B. Zhghenti, Sh. Radiani (secretary of the delegation) and Aras.

1929

May 18

In the magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, Besarion Zhghenti's letter is published for "Cultural Unity of Transcaucasian Peoples", in which it is mentioned that the radio station of Baku organized a radio program with the participation of Georgian writers and Galaktion Tabidze read poems together with others.

Source: B. Zhghenti, "For the Cultural Connection of the Peoples of the South Caucasus", magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, 1929, №5 (May), p. 66.

June

1929

Until June 1

He listens to someone's forceful report on the global situation. The discussion is about class struggle in capitalist countries, and as an example, the new wave of the Bombay fakirs' uprising is mentioned.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 1; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

Until June 1

In his notebook, he writes a poetic phrase: "Proud of being Georgian...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

Until June 1

In the garden, he overhears a 6-7-year-old girl talking to her mother. The child sees the gardener watering the garden and wishes to be grass herself.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

Until June 1

In his notebook, he makes an entry titled "Preparations for War Against the Soviet Union". The entry discusses the provocative actions of the fascists in Poland, the attack on the Soviet consulate in Harbin, China.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

In his notebook, he writes Titsian Tabidze's phrase: "What am I less than anyone?" and responds ambiguously, "No one, no one".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 2; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He is interested in the origin of the word “clock”. He writes that Edgar Allan Poe’s “The Raven” is essentially a clock, and our entire life is a clock. He then writes various pieces of information about clocks, including references to works by Charles Baudelaire, Knut Hamsun, Marcel Proust, Edgar Poe, Théophile Gautier, and Johann Wolfgang Goethe. He recalls different clocks: Sudeykin’s painting at Café Chimera, his father’s clock, the clocks of Vazha, Ilia, and Akaki, the clock at the Kremlin, the one at Freedom Square in Yerevan, the clock at the German church, the post and telegraph building, the train station, and others.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 5-9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem: “Hello! – with my voice – Tbilisi is speaking...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 7-9; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He writes information in Russian from the radio newspaper about the new radio transmission line in Tbilisi.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 8; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem: “There were Calends, but in Calends...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 14, 16; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He creates a plan for a literary evening, which will involve artists and musicians.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 22; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem: “Fate, my denial will cost you dearly...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 27; For dating: M. Ninidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025,

1929

After June 1

He creates a plan for an exhibition. He wants all his books, every magazine and newspaper with his publications and articles about him, as well as all portraits, to be displayed.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №272, p. 22; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 630.

1929

June 5

In the evening, together with delegations of Georgian and Azerbaijani writers, he leaves for Yerevan.

Source: Departure of the Georgian and Azerbaijani writers' delegations to Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1929, 6 June, №127, p. 3.

1929

June 6

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the information that Galaktion Tabidze, together with the delegations of Georgian and Azerbaijani writers, left for Yerevan on June 5. The Chronology says that after 3-4 days, the delegation of all three Transcaucasian countries will arrive together in Tbilisi, where the week of rapprochement of writers of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia will be held.

Source: Departure of the Georgian and Azerbaijani writers' delegations to Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1929, 6 June, №127, p. 3.

Note: The delegation of Georgian writers is represented in the newspaper in the following order: G. Robakidze (Chairman), Sh. Radiani (Secretary), T. Tabidze, Nik. Mitsishvili, M. Javakhishvili, S. Abasheli, S. Shanshiashvili, Aristo Tchumbadze, L. Kiacheli, G. Kuchishvili, G. Tabidze, Demna Shengelaia, S. Chikovani, S. Euli, P. Samsonidze, I. Grishashvili, K. Lortkipanidze, I. Vakeli and Araz.

1929

June 7

He attends a cultural bonding evening and concert in the hall of the Yerevan House of Culture and then tours the factories and the university.

Source: Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 2.

1929

June 7

He attends an evening of cultural unity and a concert in the hall of the Yerevan House of Culture.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 2.

1929

June 8

Together with a delegation of Georgian writers, he visits Yerevan's factories and the university complex.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 2.

1929

June 9

Together with the delegation of Georgian writers, he visits the Etchmiadzin monastery, the library and the collective farms of Armenia.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 2.

1929

June 9

In the article "Georgian Writers in Baku" published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, Vano Tsulukidze singles out a poem read by Galaktion Tabidze in the Baku radio program, the fundamental principle of which is conveyed in the words: "We, the poets of Georgia, sing to the whirlwinds of the revolution".

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Writers of Georgia in Baku, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 3.

1929

June 10

Together with a delegation of Georgian writers, he visits the Armenian city of Kamarliu (present-day Artashat) in the morning, and in the evening, he travels to Leninakan, where he visits a textile factory and a hydroelectric power station.

Source: V. Tsulukidze, Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 09, 1929, №130, p. 2.

1929

June 11

In the morning, together with Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian writers, he visits the city of Leninakan, where they hold a big meeting, and at 10 o'clock in the evening, the delegations of these three Transcaucasian countries leave for Tbilisi.

Source: Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 12, 1929, №132, p. 2.

1929

June 12

In the morning, together with the delegations of Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian writers, he arrives in Tbilisi, where they are given a grand welcome at the station and a rally is held.

Source: Writers of Georgia and Azerbaijan in Armenia, Newspaper *Komunisti*, June 12, 1929, №132, p. 2.

July

1929

July 3

Davit Gabruashvili gifts his Book “My Lyre” with the inscription: “To my dear friend Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: MGL, t-34, D. Gabruashvili, “My Lyre”, Book three, Tbilisi, 1929.

1929

July 3 or later

He makes underlines and comments on the verses in Davit Gabruashvili’s gifted Book “My Lyre”.

Source: MGL, t-34, D. Gabruashvili, “My Lyre”, Book three, Tbilisi, 1929, p. 4-10.

1929

Until July 28

He writes an untitled poem “Can no longer set a trap...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №941; №4343; №2699; №8378-8379; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 304; For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 684.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “The Idle Man with a Handsome Face”, “A Simple Corner of a Wealthy House”, and as an untitled version with a different opening line (“There was a wealthy house...”).

1929

July 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Vasil Tsulukidze reads the article “Khorhudayin Hayastan”, which talks about the visit of delegations of Georgian and Azerbaijani writers to Armenia.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 28

Shalva Apkhaidze is going to meet Machaidze in connection with the publication of Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected Poems”. The poet thinks that the paper of the state publishing house is not of high quality, but he has no other choice.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Note: Machaidze’s name is not mentioned in the source, and it is not possible to identify him.

1929

After July 28

He submits his poem “Epoch” to the first printing house to be published as a book. Arno Oneli is appointed as the proofreader of the book. They promise that the printing will be finished in a week.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: This entry is placed after the July 28 entry in the diary.

1929

After July 28

He starts to write a statement in the name of Head of the state publishing house, to give him 100 roubles in advance from the royalties of his Book “Epoch”, which was transferred to be printed.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: This entry is recorded in the diary after the entry dated July 28.

1929

After July 28

He begins to write an application in the name of the Social Security Commissariat. He notes that he is in a very limited financial situation and does not have the means to continue the treatment. Therefore, he requests to transfer the amount of two months - July and August - together from his fee.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: The diary entry is placed after the entry dated July 28.

1929

After July 28

He writes plans for the day in a diary. It can be seen that he needs to visit the printing house, as well as the social security commissariat, the publishing house “Shroma” and the state publishing house for half an hour. In the last two, the issues of taking an advance have to be resolved.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: The diary entry is placed after the entry dated July 28.

1929

July 30

He makes a special visit to the Moscow Book Agency store for his Book released in 1927 and finds that neither it nor “John Reed” are for sale.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: In the diary, he initially wrote July 29, Monday, and later corrected the date to July 30, but forgot to delete the reference to Monday.

1929

July 30

It is written in notebook that his books have not been put up for sale either in State Publishing House, or in the Moscow agency, or in any other store, and this has been going on for 5 years.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 30

He meets a paralyzed young worker, who works as a cleaner in the railway station for 8 roubles a month. The latter wants to become a member of the Union, and Galaktion teaches him where to go.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 30

He goes to the state publishing house and learns that an old Imeretian man, who worked as a doorman and always treated him warmly, is paralyzed and dying. He thinks how terrible it is to be paralyzed.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 30

He meets the head of the main literary department of Azerbaijan, who tells how the commissar of education of Azerbaijan was accused of putting his relative in the position and, in general, what is happening in Baku.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 30

In front of the Workers' Palace, he notices a young man standing by the stairs, watching the women coming down to catch a glimpse of their bare knees. Galaktion feels sorry for his unsatisfied youth and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

1929

July 30

Konstantine Tsivtsivadze tells him that 300 prominent scientists work on the 30-million-word encyclopaedia of Chicago, but they have a seven-year school student as an expert, and if an unfamiliar word occurs in the encyclopaedia, they immediately take it out of the book. Tsivtsivadze jokes, where can I find such an expert for Grigol Robakidze?

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Note: The source contains only the initial of Tsivtsivadze's name.

1929

After July 30

He meets people in the publishing house “Shroma” who greet him respectfully and politely like old acquaintances, but he himself does not recognize them and is nervous that his memory is betraying him.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: The entry was made in red ink after the pencil notes of July 30.

1929

After July 30

Bed bugs disturb him at night and his hands are shaking from the morning. He remembers that Vladimir Mayakovsky’s last play is “The Bug”.

Source: Diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415, 417, 529.

Dating: The entry was made after the July 30 entries in a different colour ink.

August

1929

August

After Olya’s departure to Leningrad, the women living in the neighbourhood of Galaktion Tabidze on Krylov street become even more active. They bring their table to his window from the side of the balcony and bake bread all night, put their bed next to his door, and couples make the bed creak all night, lean on the balcony and show their bare thighs, beg for things and never return them, throw cigarette butts in a pile at his door. In addition, the neighbouring Demetradzes are conducting propaganda against Galaktion in the party organization.

Source: MGL, 24551-51. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48, 49.

Note: Leningrad was the former name of Petrograd at the time.

1929

August

He sends a letter to Olya in Leningrad. He writes that he returned home at night the day before, found kerosene bottles fallen on the balcony and slept with a terrible smell. He also details the provocative behaviour of the ladies in his neighbourhood and their anger at the fact that Galaktion is only interested in Olya, doesn’t see them as women, and generally considers them whores.

Source: MGL, 24551-51. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48, 49.

Note: Leningrad was the former name of Petrograd at the time.

1929

Summer

At four o’clock Olya Okujava, who lives with her mother at that time, goes to his house on Krylov Street, and wants to talk to the neighbours of Krylov Street who harass Galaktion. The poet is not at home. Olya drinks tea and eats a bit of bread so that to leave the rest for Galaktion. She wants to borrow money from her husband, but she knows that Galaktion does not have it as well. When

she sees that their “noble” neighbour is coming home, she rushes out to the balcony to see him, but the neighbour avoids her.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-421; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189.

1929

Summer

Olya Okujava leaves a short letter in the apartment on Krylov street. She writes that she has already been to his apartment four times to talk to their insolent neighbours, but they avoid her and slowly suffocate Galaktion. She tells the ‘Imeretian Noble’ to stop his cunning tricks and visit Olya at her mother’s apartment for a conversation. She encourages him that such people will definitely be defeated. She asks him to visit her the next day after 1 o’clock, and if he can’t come, Olya herself will visit him.

Source: From Olya’s records, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188.

Note: With ‘Imeretian Noble’, Olya Okujava probably refers to the neighbour Demetradze, whom Galaktion mentions in another letter.

September

1929

September 5

He receives a letter from an unknown person from Khashuri. He seems to have heard from Olya Okujava, how Galaktion is harassed by his neighbours at ten Krylov Street. That’s why he thinks of going to the place and teaching these kulak-nobility elements a lesson.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-480-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260

Note: This stranger recounts the exact details that are written in the letters sent by Galaktion to Olya and mentions going to Galaktion several times and seeing such a situation.

1929

September 14-16

He is in Gori and he writes a poem “Somewhere is heard a drunken man’s Harialale...”.

Source: Diary entry, MGL, d-37-51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 452.

Note: The poem is included in the epic “Class Struggle” and “Where Revolutionary Georgia is Heading”.

1929

September 16

He addresses a statement to the state publishing house, requesting that 150 roubles be added to the account of his Book “Epoch”, which, due to his illness, he entrusts to his wife, Olya Okujava, for collection.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-113; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

1929

Until September 17

He writes an essay on revolutionary art. He focuses on the relationship between art and craftsmanship, the spirit of Romanticism in poetry, the connection with the people, false collectivism, the rhythm of the new movement, and other issues.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №596, p. 1-2;

1929

September

He receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, who reproaches him for his absence and not writing. She informs him that Galaktion's brother, Abesalom, has had a son who was a little ill but is now recovering. She writes that they received a receipt for the road repair fee in his name and are unsure whether they need to pay it. She invites him to visit and asks if Olya can come along, to bring her as well, if possible.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-299; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94, 144;

Note: Galaktion's nephew, Vasil Tabidze, is implied.

October

1929

October 11

He is waiting for the arrival of Russian poets in Tbilisi.

Source: Diary entry, MGL, d-38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, "Literature Chronology", 2006, p. 468.

1929

October 11

His Book "Epoch" should be published in two weeks. That is why it is necessary to take care that the printing house has paper and clichés, and cover are made on time.

Source: Diary entry, MGL, d-38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, "Literature Chronology", 2006, p. 468.

1929

October 12

He is fascinated by Dziga Vertov's picture "A man with a film camera".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, "Literature Chronology", 2006, p. 468.

November

1929

November 14

He meets Benito Buachidze in the Palace of Arts, who informs him that the plenum of Proletarian Writers' Association is being held on Saturday and asks him to attend. Buachidze also shows Nikolo Mitsishvili's report, which, according to him, develops the point of view that all Georgian writing is counter-revolutionary. Galaktion tells him that Mitsishvili's views about him are unfair,

to which Buachidze agrees and notes that Galaktion is the first companion of the revolution and not someone else. Then Benito Buachidze offers Galaktion to prepare the basis for cooperation and for this purpose advises him to submit a statement to the plenum, to which Galaktion agrees, although he notes that one day is not enough to prepare the statement.

Source: MGL, d-628, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 582.

1929

Until November 17

In his diary, he drafts an address to the plenum of the Proletarian Writers’ Association.

Source: MGL, d-628, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 582.

December

1929

Until December 28

On the day of Olya Okujava’s departure to exile in Central Asia, Galaktion goes to the station with flowers. Also present are Mikhail Okujava’s wife, Vera Khalvashi, with her mother, Fedosia; Olya’s cousins Mariam and Elene Okujava; and her cousin Vasil Kikvadze.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, [HYPERLINK “http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read”](http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read) <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

Dating: We date based on the date of the first letter sent from the road by Olya Okujava.

1929

After December 28

He receives two letters sent from Krasnovodsk from Olya Okujava, who has been sentenced to exile. His wife tells him that they travelled on a very small ship across the Caspian Sea, the same ship that had once been used to transport the 26 Commissars to their execution. The ship had to break through ice along the way. She feels very unwell, is sick, but asks him not to reveal this to her mother. They are heading towards Samarkand, but it is likely they will be distributed to different locations from there. She promises to inform him as soon as she finds out where she will finally be placed.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-366; Olya Okujava’s letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189-191.

1929

After December 29

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from Ashkhabad. She writes that the previous day, while traveling by train, they passed the place where the 26 Commissars were executed, and she had the eerie feeling as if she could hear their screams. She cannot hide her amazement that, the

previous evening in the train car, someone had spoken loudly in praise of Trotsky. She writes that they are approaching Ashkhabad and will arrive in Samarkand the next day, but after that, she has no idea what will happen. She expresses concern for Galaktion, wondering if he is starving, and advises him to ration his food for the coming days. She also asks if his Book has been published yet.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-368; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191-192.

1929

After December 30

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from the small town of Chardzhou. The sender describes the beauty of the desert, comparing it to corrugated sand, and wishes that Galaktion could be there. She cannot hold back her tears. She feels deep sorrow for her mother, who was left behind at home, and her younger brother Vasya. She asks Galaktion to visit them occasionally and take them to the cinema. She also asks that if he has money, he should go see them. She writes that they are approaching New Bukhara, which will mark the end of Turkmenistan and the beginning of Uzbekistan.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-370; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192-193.

1929

After December 30

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom writes that he couldn't manage to see him and is returning to the village from Tbilisi. He informs him that there is some change in his life and asks him to come to Chkvishi, even if just for a week.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-346; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181;

1929

From October 10 to the end of year

He receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, who inquires about her longed-for son; expresses concern that he neither sends letters nor introduces his wife; sends greetings from his daughter-in-law, Tatiana Tsintsadze, and asks him to definitely come to the village in two or three days.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-301; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 143-144;

1929

From October 10 to the end of year

He sends a reply letter to his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. He is upset by her reproach and promises that he will spend his youth without shame. He explains that four of his books are being printed right now, and as soon as they are published, he will definitely come to the village and visit her.

Source: MGL, 24551-3. from Galaktion's letter, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8, 9;

1920-1929

After the literary evening, Galaktion Tabidze heads from Western Georgia to Tbilisi. At dawn, the train slows down and stops in the Tsipi tunnel. The poet sees a beautiful woman from Borjomi, dressed in black, standing on the tracks, with the last name Khalvashi. She is arrested and taken away, but it turns out that in the meantime, the revolutionaries have emptied a train car loaded with weapons, which was stopped. After this, Galaktion often envisions the beautiful woman standing before the steam engine in the Tsipi tunnel.

Source: P. Khalvashi, Near Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 107-108.

Dating: The recollection states that this happened in the 1920s.

1929 or earlier

He writes a poem titled "It is War".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6338; №4170; №4055; №3950; №309; №405; №193; №194; №195; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 173.

Note: The poem appears in sources without a title and with the titles: "World Orchestra," "Autumn," and "The Golden Iconostasis Lay on the Stairs".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1929

He makes an outline of his autobiography in his diary.

Source: MGL, d-487, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 580.

1929

He writes an untitled poem "One amazing story today".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №7740; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 430;

1929

He addresses a statement to the Writers' Union of Abkhazia. He explains that he has submitted the Russian translation of his poem "John Reed" for publication, translated by Elena Shervashidze (Sheri). He writes that he holds the rights to the first publication of the Book and requests that the Writers' Union publish it in Russian.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-161; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

Until the end of 1929

With individual poetic phrases, such as: "Oh, history has the history of an entire era / as that of a single book", he expresses his emotions about the release of his new Book "Epoch".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №217;

1929

In the Book “Arsena’s Poem with 12 Pictures,” he underlines the characters and creates a list: Piper, Arsena, Zaal, the girl, twelve boys, the governor, Kazakhs and their leader, Urians, Khakhami, the widow and the poor, brides, the Armenian, Parsadan Bodbishkheveli and his entourage, godmother, ten to twelve shepherds, boys from the entire town, Imeretians, Armenians, Ossetians, Russians, old women, the elder, the officer, the guards, tavern-keepers, wine-merchants, soldiers. He writes that this is an interesting detail for rhymes.

Source: MGL, t-8, “Arsena’s Poem with 12 Pictures”, Tbilisi, 1929, the back side of the front cover.

1929 or later

In his diary, he makes a note about Vanler Daisel’s Book “Ballad of the Tiger that Perished near Tbilisi”. He considers the merits of the Book to be its cover, design, the author’s sincerity, politeness, striving for novelty, respect for traditions, economy of words, and refined comparisons. He criticizes the rhythm and the unclear political stance.

Source: MGL, d-628, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 583.

1929 or later

He writes a prose sketch for a play titled “Send Me Money, Europe!”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-655, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-315; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 609.

1929 or later

On the cover illustration of Anatoly Buyski’s historical story “The Case of the Village of Kasani,” printed in the Red Army Library series, he writes that it should be described. He makes underlines and Russian annotations, noting that it is necessary to locate this village on the map and that the Russians referred to Shamil’s followers as “Uruses”.

Source: MGL, t-294, А. Буйский, “Дело в кишлаке Касан”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1929, p. 3.

1929 or later

He reads Heinrich Lenoble’s brochure “Rules for the Beginning Screenwriter” and makes underlines in the preface. In his note about the difficulty of conveying the knowledge of languages by an actress, he writes that this was the case in 1929, when there were no sound films.

Source: MGL, t-349, г. Ленобль, “Памятка Начинаящему Сценаристу”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1929.

1930

January

1930

Until January 1

The poem “Epoch” is published as a book.

Source: G. Mebuke, “Galaktion Tabidze: “Epoch”, magazine *Drosha*, 1933, №1, p. 14.

Dating: The first review of the Book was published on January 1, 1930.

1930

January 1

The magazine *Drosha* published a review of Gigla Mebuke under the title “Galaktion Tabidze: “Epoch”, in which it is said that each new Book of the poet is a step forward, which brings him closer to the working class, to the revolution. Then Galaktion’s new Book “Epoch” is discussed, which, according to Mebuke, cannot be called a poem, because it does not have a single plot, but it depicts the characteristics of the era surprisingly correctly and is virtuosic in terms of the form of the poem.

Source: “Galaktion Tabidze: “Epoch”, magazine *Drosha*, 1930, №1, p. 14.

1930

January 4

In the newspaper *Young Communist*, Dimitri Benashvili’s review of Galaktion’s Book *Epoch* is published. The author points out that, generally, Galaktion “was very late, but still managed to sing about the revolution”. The critic thematically examines the poem and notes that the artistic and ideological concept presented in the Book differs from the author’s earlier views. With this poem, he confronted the reactionary wing of Georgian literature. Galaktion perceives the revolution in a manner similar to Blok. Dimitri Benashvili expresses dissatisfaction with the poet’s brotherly approach to the external beauty of the revolution, describing his tone as sometimes excessively elevated and “shouting”. For the author, the revolution is interesting not because it shattered the chains of slavery, but because it is outwardly charming and grandiose. The critic disapproves of the *Epoch* author’s “sentimental warmth” and his liberal preaching about brotherhood and unity, which he believes is excessive in the work. Dimitri Benashvili also detects nationalist motives in *Epoch*. He argues that the revolution will not accept the poet’s ambition for the Georgian language to become an international language. Despite certain flaws, the critic concludes that the poem will undoubtedly enter the treasure of revolutionary literature.

Source: D. Benashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, *Epoch*, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1930, №3 (574) p. 4.

1930

After January 8

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Samarkand on January 7. She informs him that she has sent several letters from the road and asks him to write to her at least once a week. She also inquires whether his Book has been published.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-371; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1930

January 12

In the humorous magazine *Tartarozhi*, in the section “Literary Domicile”, a parody of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem *Epoch* by Grigol Tsetskhladze is published under the pseudonym Gaioz Kirimeli.
Source: Gaioz Kirimeli, “From Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Epoch”, magazine *Tartarozhi*, January 12, 1930, №2, p. 11.

1930

January 15

Shalva Radiani, the responsible secretary of the Federation of Writers, is appealing to the People’s Commissariat of Social Security of Georgia to increase the pension of Galaktion Tabidze. Biographical information about his work has been submitted to the Social Security Commissariat.
Source: Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, Collection “Saistorio Moambe” (Historical Review), 1993/1994, №65-66, p. 180.

1930

January 29

At the extraordinary session of the United State Political Division, Galaktion Tabidze’s wife - Olya Okujava is sentenced to exile in Central Asia for three years for her counter-revolutionary and Trotskyist activities.

Source: Постановление Особого Совещания при Коллегии ОГПУ от 29 января 1930 года, осуждена по ст. 58-10 УК ГССР к высылке через ПП ОГПУ в Среднюю Азию сроком на три года.

1930

After January 29

In the preface of Nikolai Grig’s Book *“In Turksib”*, he makes underlines and comments. He compares the goal of constructing the railway from Siberia to Central Asia – supplying Central Asia with cheap grain and developing industry – to the electrification of the Surami Pass with its connection to Zemo-Avchala hydroelectric station and Rioni Hydroelectric Station. He believes that the railway will lead to the intrusion of modern culture into the backward and ancient culture of Central Asia, which was predicted. He is curious about the meaning of the word “desert”. He notes a trip to Central Asia.

Source: MGL, t-294, Николай Григ, “На Турксибе”, Leningrad, 1929, p. 5-19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze began to familiarize himself with literature on Central Asia and contemplate a journey there after his wife, Olya Okujava, was sentenced to exile in Central Asia for her counterrevolutionary activities on January 29, 1930.

1930

January

The poem “Pacifism” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. It features an epigraph with a phrase by Vladimir Lenin regarding pacifism and an excerpt from the Communist International’s sixth congress call for the world socialist revolution.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1930, January, №1, p. 7-31.

February

1930

Until February 2

He sends several messages to Olya Okujava, who has been sentenced to exile.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193-194.

Dating: This is mentioned in Olya Okujava's letter dated February 2, 1930.

1930

After February 2

He receives a message from Olya Okujava in Kokand, asking him to inform her about his health condition.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-440; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194;

1930

After February 2

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from Uzbekistan. Olya is distressed because, since leaving Baku, she has sent numerous letters to everyone but has not received any in return. She informs him that she has only received messages from him, their mother, and Misha Okujava, as well as money from her mother twice. She advises him to leave everything behind to enrich his poetry with new colours, pack his bags, come to visit, and work here. The People's Commissariat is obliged to help the talented poet get acquainted with life in Central Asia. If he decides to leave, he should inform the housing committee that he is going to visit his sick wife, so they won't take his apartment. He also mentions that she has sent a message and a sealed letter to the recipient's mother and brother and asks him to deliver his wife's letter to her brother, KOlya.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-372; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193-194.

1930

Until February 6

Brother Abesalom Tabidze receives a telegram from Galaktion Tabidze's wife, Olya Okujava from Central Asia, in which the addressee asks about his news and location.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter to Galaktion Tabidze, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160, 161.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter of February 7, 1930 to Galaktion Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

After February 7

An acquaintance hands over a letter from his brother - Abesalom Tabidze. The addressee scolds that he neither writes to him nor goes to the village. He informs that the community of the village

of Chkvishi has moved to collectivization. The teachers, including Abesalom, were left alone with their yard and house. The mother is very worried, and they are thinking of selling the house. Therefore, his arrival is necessary. If he doesn't have money for the trip, he asks to borrow it and then he will return it and save him from his mother's scolding him. He informs about the telegram and letter received from Olya and expresses dissatisfaction that his relatives do not even know his address.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-318; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160, 161.

Note: Abesalom writes that he is sending the letter in the name of Eseb, but this person is not mentioned anywhere else.

1930

Until February 17

For February 17, he is planning a literary-thematic evening against pacifism, at which Shamshe Lezhava, Pilipe Makharadze and others will perform. They will read poems from the books "Epoch", "John Reed", "Pacifism".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440.

Note: Information about holding such an evening was not published in newspapers on this day.

1930

Until February 26

He writes a poem "Class Struggle", consisting of 65 stanzas.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-46, p. 1, 3, 5-7, 10-11, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7-15; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 380.

1930

Until February 26

He is ill and cannot attend the event at the Palace of Arts.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his brother - Abesalom Tabidze, MGL, d-46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18, 19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's February 26, 1930 letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until February 26

He takes *Pacifism* for publication and is also preparing other materials for printing.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to his brother - Abesalom Tabidze, MGL, d-46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18, 19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's February 26, 1930 letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

February 10-26

He is considering traveling to Central Asia, where his wife, Olya Okujava, has been exiled for counter-revolutionary activities.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-46, p. 21-22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-18. For dating and clarification of information: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 227.

1930

February 26

He sends a reply letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, shares his future plans, asks him to encourage his mother and tell her that he will arrive soon. About the house, he offers to act according to his own opinion and according to the advice of his neighbours.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18,19.

1930

February 26

He appeals to the Central Executive Committee of All Georgia with a statement to allow him to work on the Transcaucasian Railway for one year, so that he can better observe the great socialist revolution and write a book.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

1930

February

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, a review by Giorgi Natroshvili is published under the pseudonym "G. N". regarding Galaktion Tabidze's new Book "Epoch". According to the author of the piece, Galaktion Tabidze emerges as one of the first companions of the revolution in Georgian literature. Natroshvili assesses that Galaktion has managed to avoid the wavering characteristic of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, firmly embracing a path of pessimism in the early stages of his creativity. The poet's lyricism from this period, the reviewer notes, has transformed into the "aesthetic gospel of the Georgian philistine". The poet perceives the revolution through the lens of a lyricist, which, in the critic's opinion, is the main flaw of the poem "Epoch". Natroshvili concludes that "Epoch" is a disjointed work lacking a solid composition. It features a "romanticism of the flood", suggesting that had the poet abandoned it, his message could have been condensed to ten pages, making the 200-page effort unnecessary. Despite this flaw, the critic states that "Epoch" is still a progressive event in Georgian Soviet literature, as the poet senses the immense role of October and reflects elements of socialist production and the great hardships of the European proletariat.

Source: G.N., Galaktion Tabidze, Epoch, magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1930, №2, p. 137-138.

March

1930

Until March 3

In his diary, he writes a list of Central Asian magazines, including quotes and descriptions of landscapes. He finds it necessary to familiarize himself with the autobiography of a Uzbek writer and to establish a circle dedicated to the study of Central Asia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-47, p. 1-4, 6, 8, 10-19, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19-22, 25-26.

1930

Until March 3

He discusses Central Asia with the painter Gigo Gabashvili. The artist mentions that he lived there for a long time, describing it as a beautiful region, and that he has created over 500 paintings on this theme. Some of them were purchased by an American millionaire, while others are in museums in Petersburg and Moscow. Many were bought by private collectors, and no one knows their whereabouts now.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-47, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1930

Until March 3

He visits the painter Richard Sommer and plans to go again to see works related to Central Asia, this time accompanied by the painter Nikolai Popov.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-47, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

Note: Richard Sommer and Nikolai Popov are mentioned by last names in the source.

1930

Until March 3

Due to his planned trip to Central Asia, he is interested in how Johann Wolfgang Goethe, George Gordon Byron, Alexander Pushkin, and Ilia Chavchavadze travelled.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-47, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1930

Until March 3

In his diary, titled "Against Pacifism, Against War", he writes that the threat of war is imminent. He suggests that it would be beneficial to organize a thematic evening against the horrors of war, perhaps even an evening of memories from participants of the imperialist World War I.

Source: MGL, d-47, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1930

March 3

He talks with Iliodore Chkhaidze, who advises him to hold his own evening, because it is important for his name, authority and mass. Galaktion replies that for such an evening it is

necessary that the composers write suitable works. Iliodore offers his help and tells him that Zakaria Paliashvili, Dimitri Arakishvili, Konstantine Potsverashvili and Konstantine Meghvinetukhutsesi - none of them will refuse to help in this. Galaktion tells him that his Book is coming out soon. When the Book sells out and he earns some money, he will get in touch with them to put together an evening program. Iliodore suggests that he refer to the editors of the magazine *Teknika da Shroma*. Galaktion thinks that it will be possible to hold again this evening in clubs, cinemas and schools. Iliodore says excitedly that the arrangement for the evening will be a grand affair, and Galaktion is pleased.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

1930

March 3

Alexandre Abasheli informs him in the State Publishing House that the meeting is going to be held in the evening and that he is summoned to the Central Committee to see the deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Aleksandre Zhzhikashvili, to discuss magazines. Shalva Radiani informs him that he, Benito Buachidze and others will be at the meeting. He says that they really like "Pacifism" and it would be good to publish it as a separate book. Nikolo Mitsishvili meets him on the stairs and he also tells him about being summoned to the Central Committee. Galaktion thinks that Mitsishvili is going to come to Zhzhikashvili earlier to talk to him separately and get closer. When Galaktion goes to this meeting in the evening, they say "there is not enough room" because they clearly don't like him coming.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

Note: In the record, all persons are referred to by their surnames and initials of their first names, and one of them - Zhzhikashvili - only by the initial of his surname "Zh".

1930

After March 3

He writes an untitled poem "Beyond the White Desert...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-47, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26-27.

Note: In this form, the poem was never published during the poet's lifetime. A different version was first printed untitled from the poet's archive in the seventh volume of the academic twelve-volume edition, under the title "Aeroplane".

1930

March 17

Shalva Radiani asks him to come to the Writers' Palace.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

1930

After March 17

In the diary, he writes that old federalist and editor of the newspaper *Droeba*, Ilia Aghladze, supports Joseph Grishashvili, as he is a patriot of his former colleagues. He also mentions Marijani and his wife but thinks they will soon quarrel with each other.

Source: MGL, d-48, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

1930

After March 17

In the diary, he writes that it would be great to hold an evening for Gion Saganeli and revitalize his Book “Drumo”. He describes him as a man who was ridiculed and who also mocked everyone harshly. He was a good chess player and did not deserve to die.

Source: MGL, d-48, p. 10-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1930

After March 17

Benito Buachidze promises to remove him from the social security commission’s registry and transfer him to the People’s Education Commission, which will result in an increase of 300 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-48, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1930

After March 23

He receives a telegram sent by Olya Okujava from Belogorsk. She writes that she hasn’t received any letters from him and is curious about why.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-439; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196.

Note: In the source, Belogorsk is referred to by its then-current name, Karasubazar.

Dating: We date it based on the time of Olya Okujava’s arrival in Belogorsk.

1930

After March 23

He writes a stanza on the telegram form sent from Belogorsk by Olya Okujava: “Forward with one goal, the main goal, international socialism”.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-438; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196.

Dating: We date it according to the time of receiving the dispatch.

1930

After March 24

Olya Okujava sends postcards from Belogorsk featuring images of a beautiful, pensive woman sitting with a musical instrument against a backdrop of the sea, with rose petals spread on a wide marble balcony and depictions of the Bakhchisarai mosque. She writes that during the 11 days of

travel, she felt unwell and spent time in bed. They passed through Central Asia by train and arrived in Moscow, where she met her sister Mania and cousin Gogi Kikvadze for just 15 minutes. Then the train continued, and two days later they arrived in Simferopol, staying at the “Leningrad” hotel. From there, on March 23, they took a bus and reached Belogorsk in an hour. She settled into a room at the peasant house, which has normal conditions. She mentions that while passing through a city, she saw a heart-shaped brooch in a shop window and bought it for Galaktion, saying she would pin it on him when he comes to visit. She writes that she used to believe she still loved Galaktion, but now she thinks he is no more interested in her news than a passerby.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-426; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215;

Note: Belogorsk is referred to in the source by its former name, Karasubazar.

1930

After March 27

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from Belogorsk. She informs him that she arrived in the city on March 23 and describes it in detail. She shares that she lives in a room rented from an elderly couple, detailing the conditions and prices. She invites him to come visit her and work there. She advises him on what to bring in terms of linens and clothing. She asks him to take his Book “Epoch”, along with photographs of Galaktion, her mother, and family members that she wants to have by her bedside. She suggests that he inform the housing committee that he is going to visit his sick wife for 2-3 months to prevent anyone from moving into their apartment. She explains that he should take the Tbilisi-Moscow-Simferopol train. During his stop in Moscow, he will be able to see Olya’s sister, Mania, and other relatives, and from there, he will be in Simferopol in two days. Upon arriving in Simferopol, he will spend the night in a hotel, and then it’s only an hour’s bus ride to Olya’s rented house. She recommends that he subscribe to the newspaper *Komunisti* and the magazine *Mnatobi* at her address. She expresses dissatisfaction that even at the Revolution Museum in Tbilisi, anti-Soviet bourgeois elements are at work.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-420; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196-199.

Note: Belogorsk is referred to in the source by its former name, Karasubazar.

1930

Until March 29

The poem “Pacifism” is published in the first issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1930, №1, p. 7-31; For dating: “New editions of the State Publishing house”, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, № 71, p. 4.

Note: Later, the author turned the texts included in this poem into a cycle of poems and titled them separately or turned their beginnings into titles: “It is falling on the ground again...” – “19-?”, “The evening was frosty...” - “Meet the pacifist”, “From one thousand eight hundred and seventy stripes...”, “The French peasants were greeted on the road...” – “Parisians complain of

boredom”, “Eyes in glasses...” – “A man with glasses”, “London is silent having no feeling...” – “London is silent having no feeling”, “America’s heart beats like that...” – “America’s heart beats like that”, “Every evening the old woman...” – “The old woman”, “She came out of the opera late...” – “She came out of the opera late”, “They stare at her coldly again...” – “Uncle, who are you looking for”, “When around the river of blood...” – “Give shelter to the storm”, “Willow standing in front of Geneva...” – “Willow standing in front of Geneva!”, “Thunder, we are waiting for you!”.. – “Thunder, we are waiting for you!”, “Without haste, calmly...” – “Without haste, calmly”, “Ah, it sounds far away...” – “Ah, it sounds far away”, “When the Entente began to have a light supper...” – “When the Entente began to have a light supper”, “Pacifism has its press...” – “Pacifism has its press”, “Europe, do you remember?..” – “Europe, do you remember?”, “Europe, how do you not know...” – “Europe, how do you not know”, “Don’t get angry, Chiang Kai...” – “Don’t get angry, Chiang Kai”, “They have a lot of artists...” – “They have a lot of artists”, “The people, the nation on the tip of the tongue...” – “The people, the nation on the tip of the tongue”, “There is their life...” – “Bohemia”, “Even now a lot of people write on the side...” – “Even now a lot of people write on the side...”, “The doors of the League of Nations were removed...” – “The doors of the League of Nations were removed”, “Ksendzi also said: beyond the stars...” – “Ksendzi also said: beyond the stars”, “The earth has a heart...” – “Time looked at that heart too”, “White calls out: Hey, Russia!..” – “White calls out: Hey, Russia!”, “If a worker and merchant in Europe...” – “If a worker and merchant in Europe”, “You will see the mountains, it’s a dream...” – “Switzerland”, “There was a bitter wind...” – “And reeds where whistling”, “The mountains, shine...” – “No one is better than the Mtieli in digging the soil”, “You see how it has been cut...” – “Radio”, “The whirlwind is dashing...” – “How much more will the passing of time say?”, “How can you not remember the child in delight...” – “How can you not remember the child in delight”, “We have found more...” – “We, many edges of life”, “Bankers, sweat of the masses...” – “Clash”, “On the Barricades! The battle has begun!..” – “1927, VI Vienna”, “New Bedford...” – “5 VIII”, “Knitting Factory...” – “6 VIII”, “Bombay, the great ... of the strikers...” – “8 VIII”, “There was a rally of Indians...” – “There was a rally of Indians”, “Editor Gray gives advice...” – “Editor Gray gives advice”, “And here England and America...” – “England and the United States”, “Here England invites France...” – “Here England invites France”, “It was in nineteen twenty-six...” – “It was in nineteen twenty-six years”, “Down the League of Nations, League of War...” – “Germany, August 4”, “A demonstration was scheduled in Ivre...” – “A demonstration was scheduled in Ivre...”, “Down with pacifism!” – “Down with pacifism!”, “New Year. Let’s say London...” – “New Year. Let’s say London”, “Hit the pickaxe!..” – “Hit the pickaxe!”. The author later removed from the text four previously written and published poems - “Calm down, the wind” (1924), “East” (1924), “City under water” (1926) and “Greetings to blooming fields” (1924). The author also separated two long fragments from the “Epoch”, which were later given the form of poems: “A woman fought on the barricades” and “It is a war”.

Dating: The information of the March 29 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* allows us to determine the timeframe, that the first issue of *Mnatobi* was published.

1930

Until March 29

He meets Mose Gogiberidze. They discuss the publication of the poem “Pacifism” in the magazine *Tsiskari*. He notes that such a poem, based on Lenin’s principles, has never been written even in Russia, and neither any Georgian proletarian poet – Petre Samsonidze, Alio Mashashvili, nor Sandro Euli – could write something similar. He believes he never promised to give it for publication in the magazine, as it would become a topic for discussion among the Mensheviks, and no one would defend him. In his opinion, the poem should be fully published in one issue, in the first place, to make an impact. He argues that if Mikheil Javakhishvili’s novel “Jaqo’s Dispossessed” was published in one issue, this poem should also be accommodated. He is opposed to merging the lines, recalling that he made a mistake when he agreed to it during the publication of the cycle “Epoch”. If they don’t increase the payment, he demands 35 kopecks per line, the same amount he was paid for “Epoch”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-56, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196-197; For dating and information clarification: T. Tvalavadze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 227-228.

Note: In the source, Mose Gogiberidze is referred to by his full name, while Petre Samsonidze, Alio Mashashvili, and Sandro Euli are mentioned by their last names and pseudonyms.

April

1930

April 4

He attends a lecture by the Ukrainian avant-garde poet and critic Valerian Polishchuk at the Writers’ House. He is irritated by the tip of a handkerchief sticking out of the Ukrainian’s jacket pocket, and when Polishchuk thanks the crowd for the large turnout, Galaktion senses the Ukrainian “imperialist’s” irony and threat. He thinks that Polishchuk is right-wing in a literary sense, like Grigol Robakidze and Mikheil Javakhishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-49, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35;

Note: Valeri Polishchuk, Sandro Akhmeteli, Taras Shevchenko, Mikheil Javakhishvili, and Grigol Robakidze are referred to by their last names in the source.

1930

After April 4

After being ill for two months, he barely manages to leave the house and heads to the “Orbeliani” bathhouse. The manager offers him the special room reserved for members of the Central Executive Committee, but Galaktion replies that he is alone and a small room will suffice. As he heads toward the small room, a man dressed in expensive fabric – tailored from covercoat material – rushes up to the manager and angrily demands that the room not be given. The manager explains that the well-known poet has been waiting for his turn for a long time, but the stranger responds that he knows very well that Galaktion is not a member of the Central Executive Committee and demands to see the proper credentials. Galaktion replies that he does not submit to strangers. The man threatens to find out who he is and to raise a scandal. After leaving the bathhouse, the

stranger confronts him again and orders the manager to write down the poet's name and address. He then declares that he is a party member – Giorgi Sulukhia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-49, p. 6-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-37.

1930

After April 4

In his notebook, he describes in detail the unpleasant incident at the bathhouse with Giorgi Sulukhia. He writes that Sulukhia was brandishing his party membership card like “an old inspector would a whip” and that he plans to find out which district committee Sulukhia works for, whether he is a member of the Central Executive Committee, and if he is a cultural worker. He also wonders who his friends are and what his lineage is. He questions whether Sulukhia knows who Galaktion Tabidze is, why he said with irony that he knew him, and whether any act was premeditated in this scandal, as he had done nothing illegal and had not provoked the situation.

Source: MGL, d-49, p. 14-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37-38;

1930

After April 4

In his diary, he writes that he noticed a brilliant technique used by Anatole France and Gustave Flaubert. Anatole France shifts an intimate conversation to a public space, such as a theater, blending it with the action and monologues happening on stage, creating a remarkable effect. Gustave Flaubert, on the other hand, moves an intimate conversation to a public exhibition, or a dull agricultural meeting, where one person tries to dominate another, and the effect is genius. He notes that a similar moment can be found in Pierre Hamp's *The Gold Digger*.

Source: MGL, d-49, p. 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38;

1930

After April 4

In his diary, he writes that the library and reading room of the Workers' Central Club is a “great-power” Russian organization. It is run by Russians, and Georgy Kreytan is in charge. The focus is solely on Russian literature, it is called the “Russian Section”, and he views it as a den of chauvinism. He plans to find out who owns the library, who leads the organization of only Russians, how many Georgian readers use the library, and how many staff members are employed there. He is curious about why Aneta Kapanadze was expelled from there and thinks there is a struggle taking place, believing that this audience must be dismantled.

Source: MGL, d-49, p. 27-31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40-41;

Note: Giorgi Sulukhia, who caused the incident at the bathhouse, and Georgy Kreytan were members of the same party organization.

1930

After April 4

In his diary, he writes that Stalin has a small forehead, just like Vazha-Pshavela and Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: MGL, d-49, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42;

1930

Until April 12

The poem “Pacifism” is published as a book.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s statement to the State Publishing House, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s April 12 statement to the State Publishing House allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

April 12

He appeals to the State Publishing House to buy 1,900 copies of his Book “Pacifism” (circulation - 2,500) for 60 kopecks each and to settle the bill upon delivery to the bookstore, as he is planning a trip to Central Asia but does not have the funds.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-114, 24551-234; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

1930

Until April 14

He writes an essay titled “Mayakovsky”. He states that Mayakovsky is a futurist and contrasts Vladimir Mayakovsky with Aleksander Kruchyonykh. He writes that Kruchyonykh is entirely new with his constructivism of word and sound. Despite Kruchyonykh being a true Russian, he doesn’t emerge from anyone, whereas Mayakovsky, although seemingly trying to dethrone Pushkin, actually emerges from Pushkin himself.

Source: Autographic record, GTDA, №279.

Dating: According to the content, Vladimir Mayakovsky is alive.

1930

After April 14

In his notebook, he writes about Lavrenti Kvirikadze’s recollection of the friendship between Vladimir Mayakovsky and his fathers, as well as a meeting with young Vladimir Mayakovsky and his mother on a bus traveling from Kutaisi to Baghdati.

Source: MGL, d-449, p. 4-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165-166.

L. Kvirikadze, Mayakovsky’s mother and father, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, April 13, 1963, №73, p. 3.

Dating: The phrase “the first and last meeting” suggests that the recollection was recorded after Mayakovsky’s death.

1930

April 26

Galaktion Tabidze's "Letter to the Federation of Soviet Writers" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, in which the poet calls on the representatives of the right wing of the Federation to face reality, condemns their weakness, which is caused by their being right-wing. He believes that through adventures and chronic compromises, they are approaching the crack that leads to their inevitable demise. Their right-wing group artificially hinders the process of unification of revolutionary-literary groups. He compares them to the Old Guard of Waterloo, who did not surrender despite mortal danger. He urges them to gather courage, put down their shields and swords, admit their own weakness and give way to others. At the end, he notes that it is the love of the people, the revolution, and hopes for a bright future as an active fighter for proletarian revolutionary ideas.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to the Soviet Writers' Union, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №96, p. 3.

1930

April 26

Benito Buachidze's article "Enthusiast of the Revolutionary Era" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* about the poem "Epoch". The author points out that despite the author's social origin from the rotten and bloodless petty-bourgeois intelligentsia, a radical transformation took place in him. The "powerful glow of the revolution captured and excited" his spirit. It is true that in some places the poet is betrayed by his artistic qualities, which is why there are weak and obscure places in "Epoch", but these defects cannot overshadow the artistic and social values of the poem. The author of the article refers to the poet as a companion of the revolution.

Source: B. Buachidze, "Enthusiast of the Revolutionary Era", newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №96, p. 3.

1930

After April 26

He goes to the editorial office of the newspaper *Akhali Sopeli* and finds Ilo Mosashvili reading Benito Buachidze's article about Galaktion in the newspaper *Komunisti*, titled "Enthusiast of the Revolutionary Era". Galaktion suggests they meet and talk, and Mosashvili agrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

On the road, he encounters D. Bakradze, a Book carrier, who asks about the reason behind the publication of his letter in the newspaper *Komunisti* and who the right-wingers are. When he receives a response from Galaktion, Bakradze comments that people now believe lies more readily than the truth, but in the circles of writers, Galaktion will still prevail.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

At the People's Commissariat of Education, he meets Polio Abramia, who mentions that he recently read Galaktion's letter. Galaktion asks Abramia which side he supports, the right-wing or the left-wing. Abramia replies that he works at *Remedasi*, and it is naturally clear which side he supports.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

In front of the opera theatre, he meets Ivane Cherkezishvili, who says that he does not read Georgian newspapers and is unsure, for example, whether Shalva Dadiani is right-wing or left-wing. However, he considers it necessary for Galaktion's letter to the Soviet Writers' Federation to be translated into Russian and sent to *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

On Rustaveli Avenue, he meets Shalva Radiani, who invites him to the Palace of Arts, where some events are being organized. Radiani believes that Galaktion should be at the centre of the events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

He meets his brother-in-law, Nikoloz Okujava's wife, Nina (Nutsia) Gvakharia, who tells him that his article has been read.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1930

After April 26

He meets Ilia Bakhtadze, who advises him to buy 10 copies of the issue of *Komunisti* that contains his article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212-213.

1930

After April 26

He meets his cousin, Titsian Tabidze, and asks for his opinion on the letter he published in *Komunisti* to the Soviet Writers' Federation. However, Titsian replies that he knows nothing about the article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets Giorgi Leonidze, and when asked whether he is right-wing or left-wing, Leonidze responds that he is a "Stalinist".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets Konstantine Chichinadze, who is right-wing. It seems that Chichinadze has read Galaktion's letter and reacts strangely, and opiniates.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He sees Mikheil Javakhishvili on the street, who avoids eye contact and crosses to the other side of the street.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He sees Paolo Iashvili, demonstratively driving around the streets with his friends in a car and trying to exploit Galaktion's letter for his own purposes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets Alexandre (Sasha) Dzneladze, who, after reading the letter published by Galaktion in the newspaper *Komunisti*, thinks that Galaktion has become a Communist.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets Lydia Megrelidze, who, regarding the letter published by Galaktion in the newspaper *Komunisti*, tells him that it cannot be allowed to stand as it is.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He goes to the guesthouse, where in Pavle Sakvarelidze's room, along with Pavle, are Niko Lortkipanidze, Alexandre Abasheli, and others. They are reading Galaktion's letter published in *Komunisti* and show interest.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

Sandro Shanshiashvili is surprised by reading the letter published by Galaktion in *Komunisti* and wonders whether Galaktion wrote it himself or if someone else wrote it for him. Galaktion responds to the question with another question, asking whether Shanshiashvili is right-wing or left-wing, to which he receives the reply that Shanshiashvili is "himself".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

Hercel Baazov says that he is thrilled by the letter published in *Komunisti* and, although he does not belong to any faction, he is always ready to stand by Galaktion's side.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets Konstantine Demetradze, who expresses satisfaction with the page in *Komunisti* that covers the reorganization of the Writers' Federation, which includes Galaktion's letter and Benito Buachidze's article about him. Galaktion responds with satisfaction, noting that he managed to "hit" the right-wingers well. Demetradze also likes the conclusion of Benito Buachidze's article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1930

After April 26

He meets his friend Giorgi Kuchishvili, who praises the article in *Komunisti* and the opening of a front against the right-wingers. Kuchishvili recounts meeting Grigol Mchavariani (Sakharideli), who calls Galaktion's speech an act of espionage. Kuchishvili had said that his own letter, published on the same page, titled "For the Renewal of the Writers' Ranks", was even worse. He adds to Galaktion that Mchavariani would likely say the same about his letter elsewhere, and then advises him to avoid drinking wine, as it might lead to various dangers. After Kuchishvili leaves, Galaktion reflects on what kind of writer Sakharideli is and what right he has to speak so and thinks that Kuchishvili is very cautious.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

He meets Domenti Aronishidze, who says that his letter in *Komunisti* is wonderful because, like Akaki, the poet is a "trumpet of the environment". He believes that the most important thing is for the "group" or "movement" not to disband. Galaktion is unsure which group or movement Aronishidze considers him a part of.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

He meets Grigol Megrelishvili, who says that he fully agrees with the views expressed in the letter published in *Komunisti*. He promises to follow Galaktion's lead and assures him that their fate will entirely depend on him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

He meets Lavros Dzidziguri, who praises Galaktion for hitting the right-wingers so effectively. Galaktion wonders how his opponent, Grigol Matchavariani (Sakharideli), will respond.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

He meets L. Mirianashvili, who claims to aspire to be a people's poet and inquires whether the article published in *Komunisti* was about him. And adds: "It was alright".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

In his diary, Galaktion notes the reactions to the letter he published in *Komunisti* and to Benito Buachidze's article about him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212-214.

1930

After April 26

He writes the phrase: "Hello, Sokhumi / Gardens and Paths...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

After April 26

"O, Tbilisian Jaqo / With a Kutaisian Dispossessed / Allow me to praise / For the purpose of humiliating".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1930

April

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, in which the sender reproaches him for neglecting their mother and for not seeing his eight-month-old nephew, Vasili. He asks that the letter be sent to Tobanieri and requests to be informed of his address.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-319; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162; For dating: Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, Narratives, Letters to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1997, p. 144.

May

1930

Until May 5

In his diary, titled "Down with 'Neurasthenia Gravia'", he writes that nothing comes from nervousness. He names Maxim Gorky and Filipe Makharadze as calm and composed speakers. He doesn't like that the exhalation characteristic of young people has also affected him. He believes that neurasthenia is a legacy of the past and has a negative impact on health.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-58, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

1930

May 14

He goes to Sokhumi. Elene Andronikashvili travels with him and dedicates a notebook with an inscription as a souvenir of his arrival in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

1930

May 14

He writes a poem “Glacier” in Sokhumi, which was not published during the author’s lifetime.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 538.

Dating: This poem is written in a notebook that was given as a gift in Sokhumi on May 14, 1930.

1930

After May 14

He writes a poem “The Poet’s Diary”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, p. 3-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 44-53.

Note: The poem was not published during the poet’s lifetime or in subsequent collections.

1930

After May 14

He writes an untitled poem, “V. Hugo: I Sang to the November Leaves”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 3-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 44-53.

1930

After May 14

He writes an untitled poem, “The Market Cries, Moves, and Turns”, while the second version is titled “Morning”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, p. 15, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56, 68.

1930

After May 14

He writes a poem titled “The Creed of a Former, Aggrieved Noble Advocate”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56-57.

Note: The poem was included in the cycle “Where Revolutionary Georgia is Heading” and was later published untitled as “Thanks to the Certificate...”.

1930

After May 14

He writes an untitled poem: “Money has great power – to the hypocrite...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

Note: The poem was included in the cycle “Where Revolutionary Georgia is Heading” and was later published untitled as “Thanks to the Certificate...”.

1930

After May 14

He writes an untitled poem: “Deep sorrow no longer leaves me...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59-60.

1930

After May 14

For the poem *Class Struggle*, he writes prose texts with the titles: “A Sunny Day When It’s Time to Plow”, “The Time to Harvest is Near”, and “Stake of Brood Hen”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 21-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61-65.

1930

After May 14

He meets Dodo Antadze and an unknown person, who are both drunk. They talk for two hours and tell him that the great figures of Georgian poetry are Vazha-Pshavela and Genia. He notes that he is generally known to the public.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66-67.

1930

After May 14

He writes an untitled poem: “From the sky, a legion of white stars...”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №122 d., p. 15; №133-a, p. 3682; №28897-50, p. 152; G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-50, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 96.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the titles: “A Legion Drifts Across the Sky”, “The Sentinel”, “A Legion in the Sky”, and “Hail to That Fire and That Dawn!”

1930

After May 14

In the diary, he writes that being a writer in a small nation means one’s own dooming.

Source: MGL, d-50, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 68.

1930

After May 14

In the diary, he writes that Ortachala, Krtsanisi, and Avchala are good places for partying.

Source: MGL, d-50, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 68.

1930

After May 14

In the diary, he writes that it is necessary to determine whether Georgian poetry is losing its musicality. If it is, the reasons for this phenomenon should be investigated – such as the language of newspapers, the abundance of foreign words, the degradation of poetic culture, or the proletariat's inexperience in creating new culture. Following this, efforts should be made to establish the culture of poetry. In this regard, folk poetry is very important because it is distinguished by simplicity, straightforwardness, and musicality. It is natural and pure.

Source: MGL, d-50, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1930

May 15 or after

He reads the magazine *Teknika da Shroma*, making underlines and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-688, magazine *Teknika da Shroma*, May 15, 1930, №10, p. 1-4, 6-7.

1930

After May 15

In his diary, he writes that the new Book “Epoch” by Galaktion Tabidze, printed by the State Publishing House, can be in demand everywhere. He plans to gift the books to Davit Kandelaki, Silibistro Todria, Shalva Radiani, and Benito Buachidze, but he hesitates regarding Sando Euli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-56, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

Note: In the source, Davit Kandelaki, Silibistro Todria, Shalva Radiani, and Benito Buachidze are mentioned by the initials of their first names and their last names, while Sandro Kuridze is referred to by the pseudonym “Euli”.

1930

After May 15

He writes an untitled poem “This life is a river...”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-56, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189.

1930

After May 15

He writes an untitled poem “Isn't suicide foolishness...”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-56, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194.

1930

May 17

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that the State Publishing House of the Georgian SSR is printing Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Epoch".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №113, p. 4.

1930

May 18

The poem "Answer to some questions" is published in the newspaper *Damkvreli Gazeti* of the sole organ of the Association of Proletarian Writers of Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Damkvreli Gazeti*, May 18, 1930, p. 6.

Note: Later, the poem was published without a title, "We bereave you of being poet...".

1930

May 18

In the newspaper *Komunisti* an announcement is published about the release of the newspaper *Damkvreli Gazeti* of the sole organ of the Association of Proletarian Writers of Georgia. There is the list of publications. Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Answer to some questions" is named among them.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №114, p. 4.

1930

May 18

Damkvreli Gazeti publishes Shalva Radiani's article "Companions at the new stage", in which it is said about Galaktion Tabidze that he tries to transfer the face of the new era to his work, enthusiastically paints pictures of rural collectivization, but still has "ugly traditions" of symbolism, so he considers some of his poems declarative. He notes that in the poem "Epoch" a sentimental mood is felt, which is unacceptable for modern times.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Companions at the New Stage", newspaper *Damkvreli Gazeti*, May 18, 1930, p. 6.

1930

May 18

In the sole entity of proletarian writers, the *Damkvreli Gazeti* publishes a sarcastic report on Georgian writers who are fighting each other to gain hegemony. Galaktion is drawn aloof as sitting bored, not engaging in battle.

Source: *Damkvreli Gazeti*, May 18, 1930, p. 6.

1930

After May 18

He makes an entry in his diary in which he discusses his attitude towards proletarian writing. He notes that the *Damkvreli Gazeti* of proletarian writers treats him inconsistently. Despite the fact that his poem was published here, the newspaper also printed a very ambiguous caricature of it.

Source: MGL, d-629, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 583.

1930

May or after

Shakro Navtlugheli gifts the magazine “Our Goal” with the inscription: “To my dear friend and comrade – Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: GTSM, 262, magazine *Chveni Mizani*, 1930, May, №5.

1930

Spring

In Tbilisi, at the site of the Alexander Nevsky Military Church, Ivane Papiashvili is teaching his choir Niko Sulkhaniashvili’s songs, and where the symbol of Russian domination once stood, the words of Raphael Eristavi resound: “I will not trade these rocks for the tree of immortality”. Galaktion carves the initials “G. T”. into the stone.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-489, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025,

June

1930

June 3

With a statement, he appeals to the Central European Union to purchase 900 copies of his Book “Pacifism”. Due to the poverty, he gives it cheaply, instead of 60 kopecks, for 35-30 kopecks.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-161; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

1930

June 9

The Culture Department of the Central Union purchases 450 copies of “Pacifism” for 45 kopecks each.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s statement to the Department of Culture of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 97.

Dating: Maghlakelidze’s June 9 letter to Galaktion Tabidze’s statement that he received 450 copies of the Book to be sent for trade allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

June 9

He applies to the Culture Department of the Central Union to pay 141 roubles and 75 kopecks for the 450 units of “pacifism” they bought.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-115; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1930

After June 10

He informs the Central Executive Committee of Georgia that the Writers' Union Presidium is petitioning for permission to travel via the Transcaucasian Railway to write a new book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-51, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76;

1930

After June 10

He sends a telegram to Olya Okujava, who has been exiled to Central Asia in Karasubazar. He informs her that he was seriously ill but is now fully recovered. He wishes her good health as well and promises to write her a letter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-51, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1930

After June 10

He writes an untitled poem: "You must hurry – and yet you..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-51, p. 19-25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78-81.

1930

After June 10

He writes a poem "Man-Eater".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-51, p. 21-22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81-82.

Note: A version of the poem was included in the cycle "Where Revolutionary Georgia is Heading" and was later published under the title "Let Us Unite as Brothers".

1930

June 20

He hands over the painting he acquired, "The Little Fisherman" by Pirosmani, to the National Gallery of Georgia.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Stranger", Tbilisi, 2013, p. 221

Note: Vakhtang Javakhadze notices regarding this fact that some people attribute the transfer of this picture to the gallery to someone else.

July

1930

July 1

He delivers a presentation on contemporary Georgian literature in the hall of the State Conservatory.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-51, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1930

July 3

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* that the Proletarian Writers' Association has invited a meeting of the writer's activists in the Palace of Arts, about the results of the spring sowing campaign and the upcoming autumn campaign. Galaktion Tabidze should also attend the meeting.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №153, p. 3.

Note: The source presents the list of participants in the event: "K. Lortkipanidze, S. Chikovani, S. Shanshiashvili... G. Tabidze...".

1930

July 19

He writes a letter to the chief administrator of the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre, Vasil Pataraiia. He thanks for the kindness and informs that he suddenly has to go to Abkhazia and asks to postpone the evening planned for July 24 in the theatre until autumn.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-66; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 62;

1930

July 19

He travels in Abkhazia.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's letter to Vaso, dated July 19, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 62.

Dating: From the letter sent to Vasil Pataraiia on July 19, 1930, it can be seen that he is leaving.

1930

Until July 30

She receives 300 roubles sent by Galaktion.

Source: Olya Okujava's telegram, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196.

1930

After July 30

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Simferopol. The sender informs him that she will be traveling to Moscow today.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

August

1930

After August 7

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Simferopol to Abesalom Tabidze in Tobanieri on July 30, in which the sender informs him that they will be traveling to Moscow today.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-373; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

September

1930

Until September 7

In his diary, he writes that Nikolai Popov and Nikolai Verzhbitski are chauvinists and conquerors. In his view, caution is necessary, and it is important to distance oneself from spiritually worn-out people.

Source: MGL, d-52, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

Note: Nikolai Popov and Nikolai Verzhbitski are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1930

Until September 7

He plans a literary Olympiad and intends to commission romances and declamations from composers: Tamar Shaverzashvili, Meliton and Andria Balanchivadze, Kote Potskhverashvili, Zakaria and Levan Paliashvili, Konstantine Meghvinetukhutsesi, and Viktor Dolidze. He considers it necessary to connect with literary figures and artists from Moscow. He compiles a list of translators for poems: Elene Shervashidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Vladimir Bogdanovski, Fyodor Pechalin, and Kolau Chernjavski.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-52, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

Note: The composers and translators are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and their last names, with Tamar Shaverzashvili referred to by her last name, and Elene Shervashidze by the pseudonym "Sheri".

1930

Until September 7

In his diary, he writes about what each person deserves: Paolo Iashvili deserves a kick, Grigol Robakidze deserves a reprimand, and Titsian Tabidze deserves a good whipping. He reflects that he should never forget the story of the three cigarettes.

Source: MGL, d-52, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

Note: Paolo Iashvili, Grigol Robakidze, and Titsian Tabidze are mentioned by their names in the source.

1930

Until September 7

Giorgi Lomidze informs that he will give a presentation about him at the Palace of Arts in a month. Lavrosi Kalandadze also wishes to make a presentation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-52, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85.

Note: Giorgi Lomidze and Lavrosi Kalandadze are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1930

Until September 7

In his diary, he writes a list of necessary books: all volumes of Avksenti Tsagareli, Alexandre Sumbatashvili-Yuzhinin's "Treachery", Vaso Abashidze's "Lyre", Ioseb Grishashvili's "Old Tiflis Bohemia", a Book about Lado Gudiashvili, Akaki Tsereteli's "Kinto", Anton Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard", Alexandre Chavchavadze's "Oh, Time, Time!", Philippe Makharadze's letter in *Komunisti*, Oskar Shmerling's caricatures, Siko Pashalishvili's "Kintauri", paintings from the Municipal Museum (Tbilisi History Museum/Karvasla), Giorgi Skandarov's "Festive Sazandari", David Dondua's "The Capital of Georgia, Tiflis", and the reference Book "Old Tiflis".

Source: MGL, d-52, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 86.

1930

September 7

He meets Pridon Naroushvili and tells him that while Galaktion didn't gift his Book "Epoch", he will give him a Book of his poems. Galaktion thinks he's a good guy and seems pleased with the publication of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-52, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 87.

1930

September 7

He is in his native village Chkvishi and writes in his diary about the situation regarding the harvest. He notes that the grapes are not yet ripe, the cucumbers are running low, there are figs, nubbins, wine and vodka.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 87.

1930

After September 7

He returns to Tbilisi from his native village Chkvishi.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162.

Dating: Abesalom Tabidze's letter dated October 1 shows that it has been almost a month since he returned.

1930

September 9

He attends a free evening at the Tram Workers' Club. The garden is lit up and an orchestra is playing, but there are few people. The doctor gives a lecture on the hygiene and dangers of nicotine. According to him, people should remove the curtains on the windows and let fresh air into the house. Voices are heard from the hall that it is better to close the curtains again to prevent flies from entering the rooms. Before the release of the comedy about the Red Army in the nearby

cinema, they show a magazine with beautiful shots. Galaktion likes the skyscrapers of New York, Berlin, London and Paris, the armoured train seen on the screen and the submarine.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 88.

1930

September 15

The Ukrainian poet Varvara Cherednichenko presents a collection of selected poems translated into Russian by Pavlo Tychyna with the inscription: "To the esteemed comrade Galaktion Tabidze, the poems voiced by the Ukrainian singer, like the ones brought to life through verse".

Source: MGL, t-433, Павло Тычина, Избранные Стихотворения, Авторизованные переводы с украинского, Kyiv, 1927.

1930

After September 23

Mose Gogiberidze informs by letter that the printing of the poem "Revolutionary Georgia" has been decided, but there are several places that need to be corrected. He asks him to meet with Davit Demetradze, the trade union representative of the culture department of the Central Committee, who will mark the places to be corrected, after which he can hand over the poem to the printing house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-480; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260-261.

1930

Until September 27

He reads the fantasy genre novel "Atlantis-Trust-Company" by Heinrich Tiaden.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, d-53; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 91.

Note: The Book was published in Russian in 1928.

Dating: The novel is mentioned in Galaktion's September 27, 1930 entry.

1930

Until September 27

He writes an untitled poem: "Wings do not remain for youthful desire...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90;

Note: The poem was later published under the title "How Much Misunderstanding Remains".

1930

September 27

In his diary he makes short notes about the sophistication of the art of dressing in Colorado, about Brett Hardt, about our air that kills Koch's bacilli, about Maxim Gorky's opinion about art, about his friendship with Mary, he writes that he remembers the resignation of Nikolai II as if it was yesterday, that he did not read Herbert Wells's "Dr. Moro Island", that nothing surprises him

anymore, that his wife has a nihilistic-anarchist soul, that no one cares about the escape of revolutionaries from prison or conversation about past heroes, October failed to find its place in art, but Eva was able to do it. He writes that Tom Sawyer's adventure is more interesting than the life of a person infected with rabies. He admires the achievements of modern surgery and longs to be able to cure the heart. He writes that a person may be extraordinary in his profession but ignorant of other matters, although some people talk about a subject, they have no idea about as if they knew it well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, MGL, d-53; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 91.

Note: In the text, the name of the American writer was written as "Kart" and "K" was changed to "G". It is unclear which "Mary" he means.

1930

September 29

He prepares the poem "Playing Poet" for publication.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1930

September 29

He brings home the materials left in the printing house.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1930

September 29

He reads the new issue of the magazine *Tartaroz*, in which they make fun of the magazine *Mnatobi*'s homelessness. He connects this with the fact that Mose Gogiberidze is going to leave the editorial office of this magazine.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1930

Until September 29

In the diary, he writes the names of 19 periodical entities that are published in Georgia at the moment and plans to publish in them. He is going to write 161 poems in 16 days, because he needs 170 at the moment, and he has only 9 ready.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

Dating: The diary entry of September 29, 1930 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until September 29

He writes in his diary that he should rewrite his poem "Why do I want to be alive..." in the style of a ballad.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

Note: Only the first letter from the last word of the poetic phrase is written in the diary.

Dating: The diary entry of September 29, 1930 allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until September 29

He prepares materials for the magazines: *Drosha*, *Sholti*, *Ughmerto*, *Tartarozi* and *Pioneri*. He writes down the names of magazines in his diary and indicates the responsible persons next to the names: *Ughmerto* - Mose Gogiberidze; *Drosha* - Sandro Shanshiashvili; *Tartarozi* - Ilia Khinveli; *Sholti* - Pavle Sakvarelidze, *Pioneri* - Alio Mashashvili.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

Dating: The diary entry of September 29, 1930 allows us to determine the timeframe.

October

1930

October 1

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. The addressee scolds him for not telling his news to his family. He asks for Olya Okujava's address to send the necessary items. He wonders how he settled the coat case and whether he was given a pension or not.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-320; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162.

Note: Olya Okujava was in Uzbekistan at that time.

1930

Until October 5

The shock-brigades of writers, who have to get acquainted with the work of production, are working in the Palace of Arts. Proletarian writers consider themselves leaders, and non-proletarian writers, however famous they may be, as their companions and associates. Among such companions, all newspapers name Galaktion Tabidze first. The poet is very determined and is preparing with all his energy for the literary campaign of "Playing month".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 5 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 5

The magazine *Mnatobi* starts printing the cycle of poems "Revolutionary Georgia".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1930, №8-9, p. 1-16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 5 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 5

In Tbilisi, the 8th shock-brigades of writers is formed for the production. Galaktion is among them, but he does not particularly like the members of his brigade.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526-527.

Note: This is mentioned in a crossed-out letter dated October 5, 1930.

1930

Until October 5

It's getting a bit chilly in Tbilisi, but Galaktion has his coat pledged, and he can't retrieve it until he receives his honorarium.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526-527.

Note: This is mentioned in a crossed-out letter dated October 5, 1930.

1930

October 5

Upon returning from the Palace of Arts, he finds a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, and writes a response, but ultimately crosses it out.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526-527.

1930

October 5

He makes an entry in the diary. He mentions his own successes, believes that the leadership of the shock-brigades is intended to discredit him in favour of the group of proletarian writers, and this should be put to an end.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1930 or later

October 6

He writes an untitled poem, "Often I Come Across...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1775; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 118; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 781.

1930

Until October 7

The editors of the newspaper *Komunisti* promise to print his poems once every two days, while Galaktion thinks that it would be better to print them every day.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He receives an offer from the editors of the magazine *Pioneri* to supply poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

Confirmation of the publication of the material has been received from seven periodical authorities. These are: *Komunisti*, *Mnatobi*, *Musha*, *Mojamagiris Khma*, *Drosha*, *Tartarozhi* and *Pioneri*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

The fourth brigade of writers, which he is allocated to, is assigned to the assembly, casting and forging workshops of the Stalin Repair Factory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Note: Eight writers unite in the fourth brigade: "S, Tsverava, Sim. Chikovani, N. Mitsishvili, Matiniani, N. Aslamazashvili, G. Tabidze, Mikh. Chikovani, B. Buachidze".

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He learns that they like the material he has brought to the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He reads the article "Proletarian Writers in Production" published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* and realizes that proletarian writers will have a leading role in dealing with production, while others, including him and other famous writers, will be tied to them as if by tug.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

The head of the brigade assigned to the production, Mikheil Chikovani, sincerely shakes his hand and introduces him to one member unknown to him, about whom Galaktion does not even know whether he is a poet or a prose writer.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Note: In the source, only the last name of this man is indicated as "Matiniani".

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He thinks that a lot depends on his work in the brigade assigned to production, but he has to be careful. He cannot trust two or three people who lay claim to leadership. In this regard, the stanza of Théophile Gautier read in a Book that has been read casually is mentioned. It talks about the feeling of majesty created by the crowns given by “October”. In Gautier’s work, these words are addressed to chestnut trees without political subtext, and Galaktion is referred to in this context.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98; GTDA, №103, p. 1-2.

Note: The Russian text of the quoted stanza is as follows: “Я знаю, знаю! Вы велики, / Когда октябрь, что в вас влюблен, / Дарит вам красные туники / И роскошь золотых корон!”

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He thinks that he should immerse himself in the work of shock-brigade, but, since some scandal is not excluded, he should have found a way out of it in advance.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He gets to know to the list of writers from shock-brigades. He is surprised that he cannot see Giorgi Kuchishvili’s last name there. It is suggested that this is due to alcoholism and that he will be involved later.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

Leo Kiacheli tells him in a private conversation that he can get closer to the workers by living next to them, working with them in production, having breakfast together and smoking cigarettes. According to Kiacheli, in such a situation, they will open their hearts and talk, so that Galaktion will be better able to understand them and get closer to them.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

At the meeting of writers’ shock-brigades formed to engage in production, Galaktion says that for the common cause, it is necessary to involve workers in literary processes, and the members of the meeting like his opinion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

He talks for a long time with Levan Asatiani. The topic of discussion is the revolutionary sentiments of the railway and tram workers and “working” patriotism. Galaktion likes this young critic and finds his opinion reasonable, even about the fact that it would be nice to have free train and tram tickets.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 7

Razhden Gvetadze thinks that Galaktion Tabidze did not want to join the brigade with him and managed to do so, and the poet explains that he has never thought about such a thing at all and learned from the newspaper which brigade he was assigned to.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

October 7

In the diary, it is hinted that some people did not stand up demonstratively when they saw him, but he also mentions that someday they will stand up reverently.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

1930

October 7

He writes in his diary that in order to take the path of greatness, it is necessary to get rid of many things. He thinks that communist writers look down on intelligent writers. Titsian Tabidze looks down on everyone. Aristo Tchumbadze is trying to find a common language with the leadership, Leo Kiacheli’s self-respect is hurt that he is not offered leadership. Mikheil Javakhishvili is always alone and sits in the back row, as if he is sneaking up on someone, Grigol Robakidze attended the session only once. Sergo Kldiashvili appears as a small dot in the background. All the heads of writers’ brigades are communists, and other writers seem to be dragged along, but this situation is acceptable for Galaktion. He thinks that they will be able to do more.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

1930

October 7 and later

He collects all kinds of materials about railways.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-98.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 7 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

October 8

The Union of Writers sends a mandate that he is a member of the fourth brigade of writers and is assigned to work at the Stalin Repair Factory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98- 99.

1930

October 9

An informational letter titled "Proletarian Writers in Production" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that the writers' active members are assigned to factories in implementation of the Central Committee's September 3 directive. It is also noted that Titsian Tabidze, Aristo Tchumbadze, Simon Chikovani, Demna Shengelaia, Galaktion Tabidze and others got into an argument regarding the report made by Simon Tsverava at the organizational meeting. They emphasized the need for teamwork and the need to assign writers to productions. The fourth brigade, which together with Galaktion Tabidze includes the following writers: Simon Tsverava, Simon Chikovani, Nikolo Mitsishvili, Matiniani, N. Aslamazishvili, Mikheil Chikovani and Benito Buachidze, are assigned to the assembly, foundry, forge and other workshops of the Stalin Steam-Wagon Repair Factory.

Source: "Proletarian Writers in Production", newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №236 (2884), p. 4.

1930

October 9

He reads in the newspaper *Komunisti* that the Federation of Soviet Writers, under the editorship of Kote Gordeladze, is starting to publish *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. The deputy will be Nikolo Mitsishvili and members: Titsian Tabidze, Shalva Radiani, Leo Kiacheli, and others. Galaktion fears that the newspaper will face problems.

Source: The composition of the writers' brigades assigned to the proletarian writers in production., newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №236 (2884), p. 4.

1930

Until October 9

At the meeting, he finds out that when assigning writers to one or another enterprise, the management took into account their "literary physiognomy", the genre in which they work and their attitude towards other members of the brigade. Galaktion is content to be assigned to the workshops of the railway workers, where steel and the will of the proletariat are hammered out. He thinks that cloth and leather factories would not really be suitable for him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98- 99.

1930

Until October 9

At the second meeting of the brigades assigned to productions, Demna Shengelaia critically mentions the wall newspapers and compares them to the magazine *Tartarozhi*. No one objects to

his words and does not try to defend *Tartarozhi*, despite the fact that the name of this magazine was associated with the names of Silibistro Todria and Sandro Euli, who are dominant in literary circles. The fact that Demna Shengelaia accused *Tartarozhi* of perverting the masses and no one disputed it, Galaktion considers it a sign that a campaign is expected to be launched against this “disgusting” magazine.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98- 99.

1930

October 9

He applies to the social security commissariat with a statement that he has neither clothes nor shoes, and to solve this problem he requests permission to exchange the bonds worth 50 roubles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 4172; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 97-98.

1930

October 9

The State Trade Cooperative of Georgia issues an order for him to purchase one pair of shoes and one suit.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98- 99.

1930

Until October 10

He returns from Chkvishi and falls ill with the flu during the journey.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 10 letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 10

Olya Okujava returns from exile. She is unwell and lives with her mother at 9 Paskevich Street, currently Geronti Kikodze Street, and plans to go to Tskaltubo for treatment.

Source: MGL, 24551-9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 10 letter to Abesalom Tabidze allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

October 10

He sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. informs that the magazine *Mnatobi* starts printing the first 16 pages of the cycle of poems “Revolutionary Georgia”, the next part will be continued in other issues, and they promise to publish it as a Book when it is finished. He found out that the pension issue will not be resolved until January and asks him to send tobacco. He informs that he has to work in the railway workshops from the writers’ brigade. He gives his regards to his mother, sister-in-law Tatiana and nephew Vasiko.

Source: MGL, 24551-9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1930

October 10

By chance, he witnesses a conversation about far-right writers and learns that Ioseb Grishashvili invites advanced workers to show his library. Galaktion is surprised that Ioseb attracts attention with what he thinks are riff-raff books.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

Vano Berikatsishvili, a typesetter, asks what his relationship is with Ioseb Grishashvili. Galaktion answers that he considers him to be very right-wing. In the next conversation, Berekashvili praises Galaktion's poem "What moves the body of Cypress".

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

Vaso Alania mockingly asks which brigade he is assigned to, which makes him want to punch him in the jaw.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He meets Ioseb Grishashvili in the state publishing house and asks if he is printing anything. Joseph answers in Russian that he prints translations of anything that is published.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He writes his thoughts about Russian poets Besarion Sayanov and Alexander Bezmyansky in his diary. He thinks that both of them used to be romanticists, but Sayanov still repeats the verses of the 30s of the last century, caresses and protects Mayakovsky, and Bezmyansky has become a member of the party, schemer and propagandist. They go their separate ways and their paths don't cross, and Galaktion writes that he knows what each of their problems is. It is Bezmyansky's ubiquity that prevents him from getting close to the masses, Sayanov's sentimentality, which removes the latter from the image of the age, and his sincerity. Galaktion asks himself if honesty is needed today.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He wonders who is trying to discredit his name and surname. He thinks about Simon Tsverava, Benito Buachidze and Panteleimon Chkhikvadze. He is sure that he knows the situation well enough not to let them get away with it. The main thing is to avoid wine and to have close contact with workers.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

In connection with the beginning of the theatre season, he plans to buy season tickets in opera and ballet theatres, Marjanishvili and Shota Rustaveli theatres, and all cinemas.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

In the diary, he writes down the names of the composers, singers, directors, reciters, translators and actors he will need in order to organize the evenings. He also mentions that he needs a good playwright.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He looks at the newly published magazine *Chveni Mizani* and thinks that such an entity of old “idiotic” workers can do a lot of harm.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He believes that the Tsisperkantselis are worried about his success and ask the party for help to prevent it. He thinks that proletariat writers will play a leading role in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* and will try to negotiate with them so that they do not give up their primacy and find new ways. He tries to communicate with people and learn normal conversation to make them understand what he has to say. He laments the loss of the glorious timbre of his voice and hopes that he will certainly regain the boldness of speech, and, moreover, without wine.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

In his diary, he writes his negative attitude towards the magazine *Tartarozhi*. He imagines how they did not understand the meaning of his poem “Epoch” and what kind of caricature was published about him. He refers to Siko Pashalishvili as “observant” from Kiziki.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

In the Russian newspaper *Stroika* he reads Besarion Sayanov's publication "Letter to a Moscow Friend" and Giorgi Gorbachev's article about the poetry of Alexander Bezmyansky, who considers the author to be the first proletarian poet after Demyan Bedny.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He writes in his diary how Giorgi Kuchishvili and Arno Oneli got terribly drunk the other day at the Vera cemetery.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

In the diary, he writes the opinion of the literary circles regarding the speech of various periodicals. According to the record, Vladimer Norakidze thinks that the Georgian *Literaturuli Gazeti* will be a remake of the Russian periodical entity of the same name, with which Sandro Euli agrees. Ioseb Imedashvili's intention regarding the renewal of the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* is similar to their smile. They think that Imedashvili lives in illusions and this magazine cannot survive.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

Gaioz Devdariani and Shalva Okujava have returned from exile, soon Galaktion's second wife's brother Mikheil will also return, and the poet hopes that everything will calm down.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He writes in the diary that Davit Arsenishvili is a good organizer and someday he will probably be useful in organizing a big evening.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He writes in the diary that he is an ally of proletarian writing and not a mobster, an independent poet and not someone's epigon and that this is clearly visible throughout his literary activity.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103, 104.

1930

October 10

He writes in the diary that proletarian writers in their periodicals – *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* and *Tartarozhi* discredit Galaktion and portray him as lonely.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105, 107.

1930

October 10

He makes a note in his diary that the Tsisperkantselis have settled very well: Titsian works in the state film production, in the Griboedov Museum, in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* and in various commissions, Grigol Robakidze - in the Union of Writers and not only there, Paolo Iashvili is in Moscow and when he returns, they will be even stronger. He is heartbroken by Titsian's demeaning attitude towards him, thereby inciting others against him. He thinks that the white people only think about their own glory and that's why he will never reconcile with them. He is determined to gather loyal people around him, but he thinks that will only happen when they see him as a winner.

Source: MGL, d-53, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105, 107.

1930

After October 10

He receives a letter from Davit Arsenishvili, informing him that he will leave for Moscow at 10 p.m. on the current day. As soon as he finalizes the arrangements with the local Writers' Union regarding the evening event, he will notify him. Therefore, Galaktion must be prepared for departure. The letter also states that this matter needs to be completed by the end of the year.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-496; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333;

1930

12 October and earlier

He is in dire straits, his shoes are torn, he doesn't have a coat, he can't even find money for papers and a tram, and if he leaves the house, he chooses the outer streets so as not to meet anyone. He is impatiently waiting for the royalty from the magazine *Mnatobi*, but the money is still missing, and the poet is angry with Moshe Gogiberidze. He feels helpless and is afraid of getting sick, but he adds that he will never surrender to poverty.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1930

October 12

He reads in the newspaper that the first volume of Sandro Euli's collection of works is on sale and makes a note about it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108;

Note: Sandro Euli is referred to by initials in the diary entry.

1930

October 12

He learns that he was supposed to come to the railway workshops the previous day and was not notified.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1930

October 13-15

He refrains from smoking and drinking.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

Dating: The diary of October 15 states about three days.

1930

October 16

He is selected as an employee of the printed daily newspaper *Manevrebis Shtabi* of the repair plant.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1930

October 16

The Federation of the Writers' Union receives a letter sent on October 4 from the Moscow Joint Stock Company of the Soviet Encyclopaedia, urgently requesting the birth date of Galaktion Tabidze for an article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

1930

October 16

He gives the material to Mose Gogiberidze to be published in the newspaper *Religiis Tsinaaghmdog* and receives from him a promise that he will publish it first.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1930

October 16

He receives an official notification from the head of the mass sector of the Proletarian Writers' Association of the Federation of Writers of Georgia that a meeting of the members of the 1st-4th brigade of writers together with the correspondents of the wall newspaper of all shops of the

factory will be held today in the trade union committee of the repair factory. This also applies to Galaktion Tabidze, as a member of the fourth brigade.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1930

October 16

In the newspaper *Izvestia*, he reads Abel Enukidze's article about council elections. He learns that commissions are being formed and there is a lot of preparation.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

Note: Only Enukidze's last name is mentioned in the record.

1930

October 16

At 4 o'clock he goes to the trade union committee of the repair factory, where they draw up an action plan and decide to start work from the next day. They look at casting, forging, electric current and welding workshops. When he sees how noisy a huge steamer moves through the workshop, he remembers the year 1917. The deadline for publishing the newspaper is October 19.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109, 111.

1930

October 16

While at the meeting at the repair factory, Sandro Euli says that he is going to publish a special issue of the magazine *Tartarozhi*. Galaktion Tabidze doesn't like this magazine very much. It breaks his heart that the proletarian poets prefer Sandro Euli as their leader.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109, 111.

1930

October 16

He makes a note in his diary that he has not lagged behind in terms of working at the factory, because other writers did not go there before him. He writes that Sandro Euli, Simon Tsverava, Demna Shengelaia, Kale Bobokhidze, Niko Aslamazishvili, Georgy Kreytan, Mose Gvasalia and Mikheil Chikovani attended the meeting in the repair factory. In the form of a dictionary, the relevant vocabulary of the factory profile is written in Russian and Georgian languages. He also expressed his surprise regarding the fact that none of the people who were elected to the special commission for conducting the elections are known to the public.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109, 111;

1930

October 16

He learns that the bookstore has 400 copies of his Book “Pacifism” left and thinks about using them.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109, 111.

1930

October 16

He sends various materials for publication to magazines and newspapers: *Kolektivizacia*, *Sotsshejbreba*, *Sholti* and *Proletaruli Studentoba*. In his diary, he mentions that he has to master the following periodicals: *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, *Kooperatiuli Tskhovreba*, *Tsitelarmieli* and *Ganatilebis Mushaki*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109, 111.

1930

October 17

He writes in the diary that the members of the third brigade demanded air ventilation in the enterprise for the workers of the tobacco factory in a newspaper article and received a reprimand from the management. He also mentions that the poem should be sent to the newspaper *Tsiteli Armieli*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 18

He reads in the newspapers the appeal of the Association of Proletarian Writers to the shock-brigades to allocate literary forces from their circles. Galaktion remembers that he came up with this idea at the first meeting of the writers’ brigades, and they use it in such a way that they don’t even mention his name.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 18

He learns that there is a special publishing house for working circles near the publishing house “Shroma”, and he will have to work there too.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 18

He buys a coat from a pawn shop and buys shoes with an indent and plans to buy a suit for the next day.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 18

He chooses a forge for work and to start work he writes down the issues that he thinks must be clarified. Among them is the discovery of people with a talent for poetry, not only among the workers of the shock-brigades, but also among the people working in the workshops in general. He thinks that this is the purpose of enlisting "shock-brigade workers" in writing. If it is possible, he wants to establish a literary circle.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 20

Literature is facing great changes and this revolution, according to popular opinion, is being made by the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. Galaktion Tabidze learns that Titsian Tabidze and Nikolo Mitsishvili want to lead this newspaper, but others do not meet their candidacy with great enthusiasm.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

After October 21

In his diary, he writes a draft of the statement that he lives at 10 Krylov Street, on the third floor. It is not possible to install a fireplace and stove in the apartment and he freezes. He asks to allow the installation of an electric stove in order to continue his literary activities.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183.

Dating: The statement is posted after one of the dates mentioned in the diary - October 21.

1930

October 22

He loses his coat, shoes and a small amount of money.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

October 22

The magazine *Mnatobi* is released, in which the first part of the poem “Revolutionary Georgia” is published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1930, №8-9, p. 1-16; For dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 22 record, MGL, d-53, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1930

After October 22

He discovers that the cycle of poems “Revolutionary Georgia” submitted for the magazine *Mnatobi* has been arranged and printed, and he visits Baron Bibineishvili three times. However, on all three occasions, he is refused payment for the honorarium before the magazine’s release for distribution.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-54, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179;

1930

After October 22

He is in an unbearable financial situation and is looking for a job.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-54, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179;

1930

After October 22

He writes an untitled poem “You reckoned so in your head...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-54, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1930

After October 22

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “Then, lift the cresset...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-54, p. 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179-180;

1930

After October 22

In his diary, he collects information about the repair shop of the Stalin Factory, where he is assigned during the fourth brigade’s distribution. He is interested in the shop’s name and the period of its existence; the number of workers during the reign of Nicholas II, the Menshevik era, and in contemporary times; the composition of the demonstration-technical personnel and the type of production tools; he wants to observe what each worker produces, from what material, the quantity of the products, the supply of repair materials, and defects. He also looks into the issues of worker promotion, labour discipline, and social competition. Additionally, he aims to study the best aspects of the factory and the workers’ jargon.

Source: MGL, d-54, p. 13, 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 180-181;

1930

After October 22

In his diary, he lists the works in which he writes about the automobile: the poem cycles “Pacifism,” “Epoch,” “Revolutionary Georgia,” and the poem “John Reed”.

Source: MGL, d-54, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182.

1930

October 26

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement that the Proletarian Writers’ Brigade of Georgia is organizing a literary-artistic evening at the Stalin Repair Factory on October 6, at 7 p.m., where proletarian and fellow writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, will read their works.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №251, p. 3.

Note: The source presents a list of participants: “S. Euli, G. Tabidze, G. Kuchishvili, K. Lortkipanidze, Al. Mashashvili”.

1930

October 30

His work is praised on the radio.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 31 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe. The date is indicated by the word “yesterday”.

1930

Until October 22-31

Because he didn’t have a coat and shoes, he gets sick and can’t leave the house.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s October 31 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 31

He learns that Paolo Iashvili is bringing Boris Pasternak to Tbilisi, which Osip Mandelshtam does not like. Titsian Tabidze, on the other hand, does not like Mandelstam.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

Dating: These facts are discussed in the entry of October 31, 1930.

1930

Until October 31

He has a disagreement with his neighbours regarding the living space.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 31 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

Until October 31

He recounts the history of the feud that arose between the Svans and the Japaridzes from Racha in the 15th century, regarding which King Solomon the Great issued a special decree. He writes a poem on this topic titled "Peaks of the New Mountains".

Source: D. Davituliანი, Due to one of Galaktion Tabidze's poems, newspaper *Kutaisi*, October 31, 1979, №208, p. 3; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025,

Note: The poem was first published in the epic "Revolutionary Georgia".

1930

Until October 31

He receives a short letter from Shalva Radiani, who asks him to urgently deliver the continuation of his poem "Revolutionary Georgia" to the magazine *Mnatobi* to the Palace of Arts.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260;

1930

After October 22

He receives a short letter from Shalva Radiani, in which he requests the urgent submission of the continuation of the poem "Revolutionary Georgia" to the Palace of Art for publication in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-463; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262.

Dating: The printing of the poem "Revolutionary Georgia" began on October 22, 1930.

1930

October 31

A plenum of proletarian writers is held in the Palace of Arts, at which the young writer Karlo Meladze praises the poem "Pacifism" in his speech.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze's October 31 diary entry allows us to determine the timeframe.

1930

October 31

In the diary, he describes the events of the last days: the removal of Benito Buachidze from the chairmanship of the Association of Proletarian Writers and the strengthening of the positions of the Tsisperikantselis. The fact that the publication of his material in *Mnatobi* for the first time faced a problem is a bad sign. It suggests that it is expected to discredit him. He is unhappy that

no one protects him. He thinks that in order to raise the prestige of poetry, it would be good to establish a “Union of Poets” or a “Workshop of Poets”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115, 116.

1930

After October 31

He receives a letter from Nino Gvetadze, who informs him that the next issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is already published, and Mose Gogiberidze thinks that if he wants to print the poem, he should immediately take it to the printing house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-480-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261.

1930

After October 31

He receives a letter from Nino Gvetadze, who informs him that they cannot wait any longer. If he is not able to get to the printing house by twelve o’clock the next day, his poem will be printed in the magazine *Mnatobi* without author’s proofreading.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-480-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260.

1930

October

He writes in his diary that “Epoch” should be sent to all members of the Council of People’s Commissars: Stalin, Philipe Makharadze, Abel Ehlukidze, Shalva Eliava and other party leaders, as well as proletarian writers: Grigol Mushishvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 514.

Dating: The diary mentions “October” both before and after this entry, and the context fits 1930, since “Epoch” was published as a Book around that time.

November

1930

November 3

In his diary, he makes a note that the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* has written something wonderful about him. It states that his poem “Revolutionary Georgia” shines “like a forlorn star” against the grey background of the magazine *Mnatobi*. He also notes that the next issue of the magazine will be published soon.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

1930

November 4

He receives a letter from Shalva Radiani, from which he learns that Kote Gordeladze, the head of the Cultural Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, asks him to deliver a poem for

printing in the *Saliteruro Gazeti* in two or three days or, if possible, to remove a small section from the unprinted material of his poem “Revolutionary Georgia” in the magazine *Mnatobi*.
Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260.

1930

November 5

He buys plywood to separate his balcony from the neighbor’s balcony.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1930

November 5

He makes a note in his diary that he received an invitation from the Federation of Writers to cooperate with the *Saliteruro Gazeti* and that the manager of the telephone network promises to install a telephone.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

Note: In the diary, it is said that someone Kamarauli gave a letter to the manager of the telephone network.

1930

November 6

He gives Shalva Radiani a poem to be printed in the *Saliteruro Gazeti*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 578.

1930

Until November 7

In the newspaper *Daekhmare Invalids*, the poem “The Grave of the Unknown Soldier” is published on the front page.

Source: Newspaper *Daekhmare Invalids*, 1930, November, p. 1; For dating: Galaktion Tabidze’s November 7 diary entry, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “The Vision of a Thousand, the Aspect of a Thousand”.

1930

November 7

He reads the issues of newspapers dedicated to the October Revolution and does not like their composition. He writes in his diary that his poem is printed in a good place in the newspaper *Daekhmare Invalids*, but the magazine *Mnatobi* is still late. He also notes that Valerian Gunia gathers chauvinists around him.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

Note: In the source, Gunia is mentioned only by his last name.

1930

November 7

He loses his mandate to enter the workshops. They refuse to give him a new one, but he tries to somehow solve this problem.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1930

Until November 8

He reads the story “Martel” by the German writer Oskar Maria Graf, the story of which takes place in a German village. Its protagonist is Martel, a young peasant who has served in the military. The woman’s refusal to marry him and the ridicule of his neighbours push him to shut himself up and become evil. In the story, it can be seen that the society that excluded him is also guilty of this. Galaktion thinks the Count is an interesting writer and suggests that he would be a poet as well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117, 118.

Note: Oscar Maria Graf indeed wrote poems.

Dating: The fact is discussed in the November 8 entry of the diary.

1930

Until November 11

He reads Gustav Eriksson’s novel “Wandering America” and he likes it very much. He thinks that in the current situation it is worth reading only foreign writers.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117,

Note: The title of the novel in the diary is written in Russian “Бродячая Америка” and it seems that it was read in Russian. The novel was published in Russian in 1929.

Dating: The fact is discussed in the diary entry of November 11.

1930

Until November 11

It is extremely hard for him in terms of finances, and he is trying very hard to start a job, but he is prevented on the one hand by the government and on the other hand by his colleague “poets”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117,

1930

November 11

He is thinking about a new work, entitled “Bohemia”. His interest in this topic is caused by foreign literature: Knut Hamsun’s novel “Hunger”, Leonid Andreev’s novel “King Hunger”, John Locke’s poem “The Poet - Wanderer”, Gustav Eriksson’s novel “Wandering America”, Oscar Maria Graf’s story “Martel” and Bruno Jasienski’s novel “I’m burning Paris...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1930

November 11

Olya Okujava is sick, the neighbour woman asks them to make a bath, and Galaktion is completely penniless, has no coat, a toe is sticking out of his shoe, and is fearfully waiting for winter to come.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1930

November 11

He makes a note in his diary that the evening dedicated to the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution did not take place, *Mnatobi* or *Saliteruro Gazeti* were not published on time as well.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

Note: In the diary it is mistakenly written that it is the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Actually, on November 7, 1930, 13 years have passed since the October Revolution of 1917.

1930

November 11

He learns that Giorgi Kuchishvili has caused a scandal in the Proletarian Writers' Association regarding his pension, and they promise that they will contact the government directly. He thinks that he should take care of his pension immediately.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1930

After November 11

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, the continuation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Revolutionary Georgia" is published ("Side by Side, Side by Side!..."). Following the lines: "The chauvinist digs his grave / with his own teeth!" two stanzas are added, leading to an extensive prose text included in the work: "One of the Outcomes of the XVI Congress". This is a Georgian translation of a publication from the magazine *Pravda*, which occupies nearly five pages, after which the poem's text resumes as usual.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Revolutionary Georgia", *Mnatobi*, 1930, №10, p. 39.

1930

Until November 15

The Congress of the Federation of Soviet Writers is held. There are 19 people in its presidium, and Galaktion is elected as an ordinary member.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118, 119.

Dating: The fact is discussed in the diary entry of November 15.

1930

Until November 15

The magazine *Mnatobi* is transferred to the management of the Federation of Writers, and Kote Gordeladze promises Galaktion Tabidze the position of responsible secretary of the magazine *Mnatobi*. In the new situation, the Tsisperkantselis are also trying to strengthen their positions.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118, 119.

Dating: The fact is discussed in the diary entry of November 15.

1930

Until November 15

He makes a note about the events planned within the framework of the Soviet Union's Defence Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-519, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 613.

1930

November 15

He reads the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, writing down issues related to publications and everyday problems, and notes that he plans to withdraw another 100 roubles the next day.

Source: MGL, t-653, newspaper "Литературная Газета", November 15, 1930, №53, p. 1.

1930

November 15

Panteleimon Chkhikvadze, the responsible secretary of the Association of Georgian Proletarian Writers and the Federation of Writers, says about Galaktion Tabidze that his path leads to proletarian writers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's entry in diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118, 119.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze's record does not specify where Panteleimon Chkhikvadze said this.

1930

After November 15

In his diary, titled "The Academic Group", he lists the members of the Academic Writers' Association. The list includes Sandro Abasheli, Dutu Megreli, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Pavle Ingorokva, and Siko Pashalishvili. He refers to them as adventurers. Later, he realizes that they are right-wing writers, and their gathering has come to an end because, on November 15, 1930, during the fourth plenum of the Writers' Union Council, at the request of other writers, Alexandre Abasheli declared the group dissolved.

Source: MGL, d-54, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184.

1930

After November 15

He writes an untitled poem "Let us roll the evening...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-54, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185;

1930

After November 15

He writes an untitled poem “No one will crucify you...”.

Source: MGL, a-1769, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 346;

1930

After November 15

He writes 15 points on what poetry should be like during the reconstruction period. He condemns examples of disorganization and lack of culture, shoddy work, the magazine *Tartaroz*, and groups of Komsomol members. He criticizes the “fraternity-style” critique of Sandro Euli, Silovan Todria, and Eremia Astvatsaturov. He reflects on the current nature of the Writers’ Union, noting that the publishing house blocks like-minded writers and worsens their financial conditions. He questions what caused the irresponsibility of the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Musha* in matters of art, wonders why only opera is considered true art, and why they ignored his Book “Pacifism”.

Source: MGL, a-1769, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 86-87.

1930

November 16

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information about the holding of the Plenum of the Federation of Soviet Writers of Georgia. It is noted that Galaktion Tabidze was elected to the Presidium consisting of 18 people.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1930, №268, p. 3.

Note: The source presents the list of participants of the Presidium: “S. Todria, K. Gordeladze, P. Chkhikvadze, Alio Mashashvili, B. Zhghenti, D. Volsky, Ar. Tchumbadze, Sh. Radiani, P. Iashvili, B. Buachidze, K. Lortkipanidze, N. Mitsishvili, T. Tabidze, V. Luarsamidze, Sh. Navtlugheli, L. Kiacheli, S. Chikovani, G. Tabidze and S. Shanshiashvili”.

1930

November 17

Titsian Tabidze is accused by Tsisperkantselis themselves of being unfairly appointed as the secretary of the Writers’ Federation, and he answers that when he was not the secretary, even then he was the head of the Writers’ Union. Galaktion Tabidze calls this fraud in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1930

November 17

He writes in his notebook that great political changes are taking place in the Palace of Writers, where Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Nikolo Mitsishvili, Davit Demetradze, Aleksandre Kutateli, Razhden Gvetadze and Simon Chikovani have a complete idyll.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1930

November 25

He goes to the printing house, then to Shalva Demetradze, to Kote Gordeladze, to Baron Bibineishvili, but no one can help him settle the issue. The editor of *Komunisti* Davit Gvazava supports Baron Bibineishvili, while Pavle Sakvarelidze looks at Galaktion with anger.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

Note: Kote Gordeladze was the editor of the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, Shalva Demetradze worked in the Union of Writers, Baron Bibineishvili - in the state publishing house.

1930

November 28

Money is credited to the savings bank account, and he manages to cover the phone bill.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1930

November 29

He learns from the *Literaturuli Gazeti* that journalist and literary critic Alexey Selyvanovsky is visiting Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1930

November 29

He goes on some business in Plekhanov Street №55. It seems that he can't solve the case, and when he returns, he writes in his diary that everyone there is deaf and dumb.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1930

Autumn

He makes a note about the Alexander Nevsky Military Cathedral in Tbilisi, mentioning that this church provoked the same hatred as the statue of Alexander III in Petersburg. It embodied dark, elemental power and symbolized the subjugation of Georgia. The Soviet government immediately decided to demolish it, but the task proved difficult to accomplish, and it was prolonged over time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-489, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 601.

December

1930

Until December 13

He suffers from the flu.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162, 163.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated December 13, 1930.

1930

After December 13

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. The addressee is worried about his health. He asks if he has bought out his coat, for which he specially gave him the money, and if he needs tobacco. He asks him to come to the village for a while and work in a cozy environment. He wonders if he still lives on Krylov Street, if Olya Okujava has returned to Tbilisi, if she is with him, and if she wants to meet Galaktion's family.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-321; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162, 163.

1930

December 18 or after

He reads the supplement "Modern Revolutionary Poetry of the West" from the Russian magazine *Ogonyok*, making highlights, annotations, and sketches while practicing writing Russian facsimiles.

Source: MGL, t-414, "Современная Революционная Поэзия Запада", 1930, Сентябрь, №18, Moscow.

Dating: Inside the magazine, there is a newspaper clipping with the note "December 18, 1930" written by Galaktion.

1930

Until December 23

He is preparing for an evening event at the typists' club. He considers the main topics to be the press, advertising, and posters. He plans to have a large poster made with the inscription "Galaktion Tabidze Hosts the Evening", and to post advertisements and informational sheets on tram cars. The poster should be created by the club's artist, while the Palace of Artists will provide 50 invitations each for Georgian, Armenian, and Russian writers, the Marjanishvili Theatre troupe, the Moscow Art Academic Theatre, the Art Academy, government officials, and the Central Committee. If the garden can hold 6,000 people, they aim to accommodate up to 10,000, with tickets either free or discounted. Students and physical education enthusiasts will attend, a brass band will perform in the middle of the evening, two films will be screened, and a buffet will be available. Opera and ballet performers will participate, and the People's Commissioner of Education, David Kandelaki, will give an introductory speech on modern poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-50, 42-49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1930

December

The continuation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Revolutionary Georgia" ("Many armies exist in the world...") is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Revolutionary Georgia", *Mnatobi*, 1930, №11-12, p. 78-90.

1930

December

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, Karlo Meladze's article "Notes on Literary Companionship" is published, arguing that the time of "neutrality" has ended and that writers must clearly express their positions – whether they are actively participating in socialist construction or not. The author states that Soviet criticism should be very cautious when assigning the title of "companion" to any poet, as many writers resort to "red hackwork". The critic expresses astonishment that some even wanted to label Titsian Tabidze as a "companion". In his view, the real companion of the revolution among Georgian poets is Galaktion Tabidze, who gradually becomes an enthusiast of the revolutionary era.

Source: K. Meladze, "Notes on Literary Companionship", Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1930, №12, p. 96-103.

1925-1930

He writes an untitled poem "Orphanhood Has Disappeared From Many Faces".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, №3542; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 387;

1930

In his notebook, he makes a note: "The soul of the blue moustache" - this poem ends the list of 300 works of the poet.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d-50, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 205.

Note: Galaktion's entry refers to the English writer William Thackeray's work "Bluebeard's Ghost".

1930

He is in Kutaisi and along with his companions he is late for the play staged by Kote Marjanishvili based on Percy Shelley's play "Beatrice Cenci" in the Lado Meskhisvili theatre. Kote Marjanishvili saw the guests in the ground floor. Galaktion is impressed by the skill of Ushangi Chkheidze, who plays Beatrice's father, and also likes the magnificent performance of Tamar Chavchavadze. After the performance, the poet turns to Marjanishvili first and then goes on stage and congratulates the actors.

Source: D. Antadze, Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 183, 192.

Note: The year 1929 was wrongly indicated in the recollection.

1930

At night, he falls asleep in the vicinity of the Rike. In the morning, when he wakes up, he sees that his shoes have been stolen. He returns home in a carriage.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 129; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

Dating: In the poet's note dated March 27, 1938, it is mentioned that the fact happened 8 years ago.

1930 or later

He writes a parody of Simon Chikovani's poem "Khevsurian cow" - "Khevsuri ox".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 500;

1930

Sergi Gorgadze's monograph "Georgian Verse" is published, in which the author presents Galaktion's poem "The City's Skull is Open" as an example of a syllabic tetrameter, "Days of Childhood" as a complete syllabic hexameter, and "It's Not Worth That One Tear" as a complete syllabic octameter. He also includes excerpts from the poems "Blue Horses", "Native Ephemera", and "Fire" as examples of pre-Caesura rhythms.

Source: S. Gorgadze, Georgian Poem, State Publishing House, 1930, p. 43, 45, 47, 99, 100, 103.

1930

At the People's House, a poetry evening is held for the poet Khariton Vardoshvili, featuring Galaktion among other participants. While reading his poem "I and the Night", someone from the audience throws a rose. Galaktion graciously accepts the flower and hands it to Vardoshvili, which earns him a warm round of applause from the audience.

Source: R. Korkia, Three recollections, newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, December 04, 1982, N 98, p. 4.

1930

December

On the back cover of Evgeni Dvali's Book "The Forest Man", he writes a stanza from the poem "We, Poets of Georgia".

Source: MGL, t-47, Evgeni Dvali, "The Forest Man" – Vano Buchashvili, second edition, Tbilisi, 1930.

1930 or earlier

He attends Grigol Robakidze's lecture on Georgian prose. The speaker discusses Sandro Tsirekidze's works but critically refers to Georgian literature and Georgian poets in general. Galaktion, who speaks after the speaker, points out that it is impossible to discuss Georgian prose with such limited material and emphasizes that Georgian poetry is not something anyone can disregard.

Source: Oral speech text, GTDA, №523, p. 1-2.

Dating: The letter should be composed before Grigol Robakidze's departure for emigration.

1930

He makes emphases and comments on the lines of Sergi Gorgadze's Book "Georgian Verse". He reviews the section "Stress" and writes that for a long time, there was a widespread belief in poetry that the Georgian language did not have a stress. This belief is reflected in the poetics of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Grigol Orbeliani. They equated three-syllable words for rhythm (me-ra-ni – qo-ra-ni) and ignored the stress, so the stress would fall on the second syllable of the three-syllable

word, rather than the first. As an example of a strong stress in a monosyllabic word, he cites his poem *The Wind Blows* and concludes that the poem should be read differently.

Source: MGL, t-29, S. Gorgadze, "Georgian Verse", study of verse structure, Tbilisi, 1930, p. 3-7.

1930

At the end of the table of contents of Sergi Gorgadze's Book "Georgian Verse", the pages are listed on which the stanzas from his verses and poems are presented as examples of verse structure: "It is not worth that one tear," "I listen to the longed-for voice," "Days of childhood," "Autumn in the 'Innocent Conception' Monastery," "Shadows of the past," "The starry dome sails," "The wind," "Native ephemera," "It is a war," and "Blue horses".

Source: MGL, t-29, S. Gorgadze, "Georgian Verse", study of verse structure, Tbilisi, 1930, p. 144.

Note: Specifically, the following pages are noted as being excerpted: p. 38, 43, 47, 50 ("It is not worth that one tear"), p. 42, 98 ("I listen to the longed-for voice"), p. 43, 45 ("Days of childhood"), p. 50 ("Autumn in the 'Innocent Conception' Monastery"), p. 72 ("Shadows of the past"), p. 79 ("The starry dome sails," "The wind"), p. 99-100 ("Native ephemera," "It is a war," "Blue horses"), p. 103 ("It is a war").

1930

In Sergi Gorgadze's Book "Georgian Verse", he makes emphases and comments on the lines. In the section "Stress," he writes that the musicality of a poem is unimaginable without rhythm, and rhythm cannot exist without a stress. He disagrees with the views of Niko Marr and Sergi Gorgadze, who claim that monosyllabic words do not have a stress, arguing that every Georgian word has a stress. He notes that poems can already be written using monosyllabic words, and he cites his own poem "The Wind Blows" as an example.

Source: MGL, t-30, S. Gorgadze, "Georgian Verse", study of verse structure, Tbilisi, 1930, p. 1-4.

1930

He is reading Pyotr Skosirev's book "In the Land of White Gold", which reviews a journey through Uzbekistan, making emphases and comments. He notes that it is important to understand the true meaning of city names rather than be astonished by them. He is curious whether the driving force behind the countries of Central Asia is cotton, shadowy green cities, and oases. He is also interested in the role of women.

Source: MGL, t-417, П. Скосырев, "В стране белого золота", с 28 иллюстрациями, картой и объяснением узбекских слов, Moscow-Leningrad, 1930. p. 14-19.

Dating: Galaktion Tabidze began to learn about the literature of Central Asia and think about traveling there on January 29, 1930, after the decision to exile his wife, Olya Okujava, to Central Asia.

1930

In Pyotr Skosirev's book "In the Land of White Gold", he translates an author's phrase about traveling in Central Asia: "I had to travel there for the first time". He notes that he himself was

supposed to travel there in 1917 along with several revolutionaries from Smolny, as preparations for the February Revolution were also underway there at the time.

Source: MGL, t-417, П. Скосырев, “В стране белого золота”, с 28 иллюстрациями, картой и объяснением узбекских слов, Moscow-Leningrad, 1930, p. 13.

1930

In Pyotr Skosirev’s book “In the Land of White Gold”, he translates an author’s phrase that it is possible to live in a country for a long time and still not know its true side. He notes that the essence of travel was well understood by Johann Wolfgang Goethe, George Gordon Byron, and Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Source: MGL, t-417, П. Скосырев, “В стране белого золота”, с 28 иллюстрациями, картой и объяснением узбекских слов, Moscow-Leningrad, 1930, p. 13.

1930

He reads the Russian translation of Johann Scherr’s Book “General History of Literature”. He highlights passages and makes notes in the first part, “The East”. He notes that not only the poetry of the East but its entire literature is poetic. He relates the text to his own thoughts about “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”. He writes that in the poem, the poetry of Greece and India is intertwined, and “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” should be viewed not solely as a Georgian work but also as a reflection of Arabic, Indian, and Persian poetry. He believes that from this perspective, the poem will be better illuminated and gain richer nuances. He finds it astonishing that in “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” the rhyme never repeats. He notes that the panther’s skin is an exquisite garment and a symbol of dandyism. He wonders about the similarities between the panther and Tariel. He believes that the chivalrous spirit of Arabia is beautifully portrayed in the poem, but since nothing is mentioned about Islam, it is likely that the brilliant author wrote the poem specifically for Georgia, with many parts reflecting Christian worship. He finds it easy to imagine Queen Tamar’s admiration for “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”. He concludes that, in the future, the colossal structure of false views surrounding “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” must be entirely stripped of its deceptive foundation. A new framework should be built based on parallels with world literature because, without this approach, even Georgians will struggle to truly understand the poem. He believes that this issue is deliberately overshadowed by patriotic considerations, which hinders the development of Georgian poetry. He finds Philippe Makharadze’s opinion on “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” interesting.

Source: MGL, t-474, И. Шерр, Всеобщая история литературы, т. I-II, Saint-Petersburg, 1880;

1930

In the first part, “The East”, of Johann Scherr’s “General History of Literature”, he writes in Russian that the collection of Arabic tales “One Thousand and One Nights” has not been translated into Georgian. He also notes that Théophile Gautier wrote novellas titled “The Thousand and Second Tale” (“Тысяча вторая сказка”) and “The Hashish-Eaters’ Club” (“Клуб Гашишистов”). He also writes there that a writer should master language the way Niccolò Paganini mastered the violin.

Source: MGL, t-474, И. Шерр, Всеобщая история литературы, т. I-II, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 63-64.

Note: He realizes that the first novella, “The Thousand and Second Tale”, belongs to Edgar Allan Poe, not Théophile Gautier.

1930

He writes an untitled poem, “The Sea Turned Turquoise and Free”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №115-d., p. 13; №5189; №3320; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5249; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 109.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different opening lines (“The Grass Turned Turquoise...”; “The Grass Grows Green in the Field...”).

1930

He writes a poem “Cinema” (“My Shadow, Walk with Me...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2751; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 110; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 780.

Note: The title “Own Shadow” is crossed out.

1930

In the second part of Johann Scherr’s “General History of Literature”, titled “Christianity, Ecclesiastical and New Latin Poetry...”, he reads the literal Russian translation of Giuseppe Giusti’s Italian poem “Gingillino”. He then translates it into Georgian as an untitled poem beginning with “I believe in the almighty idol of gold...”.

Source: MGL, t-474, И. Шерр, Всеобщая история литературы, т. I-II, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 348.

1930

At the end of Johann Scherr’s “General History of Literature”, he writes an untitled, unfinished poem: “If only I had someone like you, / So beautiful, if only I had - /Sorrow wouldn’t have followed me and - / Not until today would it have stayed. / If only I had a childhood...”.

Source: MGL, t-474, И. Шерр, Всеобщая история литературы, т. I-II, Saint-Petersburg, 1880, p. 348.

1930

He writes the characters and a brief summary for the play “The Secret of the Wealthy Heir”.

Source: MGL, d-495-8, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465-468;

1930

He writes an untitled poem “Of a Meteorite, a Bolide, or a Fragment of the Moon...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №11-19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 160; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 792.

1930

In the eighth volume of the “Small Soviet Encyclopedia”, a brief encyclopedic article titled “Galaktion Tabidze”, written by Platon Kikodze, is published. The article states that Galaktion is a romantic poet who, before the revolution, was a symbolist, and whose work fundamentally transformed after the Sovietization of Georgia. Galaktion is referred to as a “companion” who was among the first to write about industrial themes in Georgian literature. It is noted that the poet’s work enjoys great popularity in Georgia.

Source: Малая советская энциклопедия, Т. 8, Москва, 1930, p. 642.

1930 or later

He makes excerpts from the encyclopedic article about himself in the eighth volume of the “Small Soviet Encyclopedia”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-616, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107.

Dating: The Book was published in 1930.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The tiger and the madman echo through the forest...”.

Source: MGL, a-1741, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 332;

1930 or later

He reads Prosper Mérimée’s Book “Chronology of the Reign of Charles IX”, making emphases and comments, and translating the epigraphs by François Rabelais and Lope de Vega. In the end, he notes that it is a remarkable Book for a simple soul.

Source: MGL, t-475, Хроника из времен Карла IX, сочинение автора “Театра Клары Газуль” Пр. Мериме, Moscow, 1930, p. 155.

1930 or later

In the first chapter of Prosper Mérimée’s Book “Chronology of the Reign of Charles IX”, he cites an epigraph by François Rabelais, stating that what the Saracens and Barbarians once considered heroism and bravery, Rabelais called plundering and villainy, and he himself names it cynicism. The Ottomans destroyed the most significant architectural monument – the Bagrati Cathedral – and considered it an act of heroism. He notes that this was terror, and he wonders why looting and destruction occurred during times of war.

Source: MGL, t-475, Хроника из времен Карла IX, сочинение автора “Театра Клары Газуль” Пр. Мериме, Moscow, 1930, p. 11.

Note: Based on this text, he writes a poem titled “What the Saracen Once...”.

1930 or later

He is writing a draft of a libretto titled “The East” and listing the names of the composers. Among them are: Zakaria Paliashvili, Giorgi Svanidze, Meliton Balanchivadze, Konstantine

Meghvinetukhutsesi, Viktor Dolidze, and Dimitri Arakishvili. The work was meant to demonstrate how beautiful carpets, miniatures, and gazelles are created in the East.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №103, p. 1,2; GTDA, №398.

1930 or later

He makes a note titled “The Achievements of Our Revolutionary Poetry”, in which he points out that the foremost achievement of the new poetry is the removal of God from literature. No one asks the Almighty for help or daily bread anymore. He points out that the majority of 19th-century Georgian poets were possessed by religious fanaticism. They wrote on themes such as: prayer, the cross, the church, and God. Revolutionary poetry completely expelled these themes and elevated the idea of the world revolution to the status of a god. The devil disappeared from poetry, along with saints and prophets, kings, nobles, and feudalism.

Source: MGL, d-626, 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229;

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “While I Was Young...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, 1802; №4709; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 123.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Who Said the Poet Is Good or Bad...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, 1792; №4709; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 123.

1930 or later

He writes a poem “The Yard” (“A Washed Sock...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1791; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 124.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem “When the Army Armed Itself...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1798; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 126.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I Have Praised Your Glory, Homeland, a Thousand Times...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1799; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 127.

1930 or later

He begins working on the poem “Life Is Given to Us”, but after six lines, he does not continue writing.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1819; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 129.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem “There, the Window of That House...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8220; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 146.

1930 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “It’s Over! The Sequence of the Storm Ends...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4675; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 148.

1930 or later

He writes a poem “The Map of Adjara with Many Winding Lines” (“I No Longer Recognized the Familiar Body...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1457; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 148.

1930 or later

He writes a poem “The Neva Listened to the Sound of Bullets” (“But of Other Days...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4724; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 149.

1930 or later

He writes a poem “Here Warsaw Appeared” (“Here Warsaw Appeared...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4393; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 155.

1930 or later

He writes a poem “Sheffield” (“Europe Weaves Tirelessly...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4397; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 156.

1930 or later

He reads the Book “Political and Educational Work in the Village”. On the title page, next to the title, he notes his curiosity about whether there is a reading hut in Mtskheta. He writes down a list of materials related to Mtskheta: Mikhail Lermontov’s “The Recluse”, Geronti Kikodze’s letter from Aripioni, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s “Fate of Kartli”, Svetitskhoveli, Andrei Bely’s “Wind from the Caucasus”, Alexander Pushkin’s poem “The Aragvi Roars...”, Arsen’s poem, wrestler Sandro Kandelaki from Mtskheta, Armaz’s inscription, and “Life of Kartli”.

Source: GTSM, 274, “Political and Educational Work in the Village”, Tbilisi, 1930.

1931

January

1931

Until January

He writes a poem “Class Struggle”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №71- 74; 257; 259; 266; 271- 272; 280- 281; 941- 944; 1033; 1910; 4789; 3275-3276; 4790; 3815-3816; 4747; 5178; 5177; 5181; 5179-5180; 5650; d-3,7, p. 58-62 (3755-3759); d-46, p. 1-20; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 187.

Note: The poem appears in sources without a title and under the titles: “The Broken Vase”, “We and You”, “Peach”, and “Send Me Money, Europe”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1931

Until January 21

He writes three versions of the untitled poem “Arsena Odzelashvili, What a Boy, Delia!”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-61, 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-217.

1931

Until January 21

On January 21, Apolon Tsuladze, along with 20 poets, invites to a feast with sulguni cheese, roasted pig, and good wine.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-61, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217.

1931

After January 21

In his diary, he writes that he is in a bad mood and must definitely fall.

Source: MGL, d-61, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218.

1931

After January 21

He writes a letter to be sent to the People’s Commissar of Education Gaioz Devdariani, in which he thanks for the care given to him during the most difficult ten years, when he suffered terribly from unemployment, systematic persecution, homelessness and hunger.

Source: MGL, diary, №61. p. 18-19. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 219.

1931

After January 29

In the literary-artistic collection “Soviet Poets and Writers of Georgia”, he makes emphases on the introductory article and the lines of poems, including the first stanza of Vladimir Mayakovsky’s poem “Vladikavkaz-Tbilisi”. He also writes the last stanza from Simon Kirsanov’s poem “For the First Time Here”.

Source: MGL, t-290, collection “Грузии поэты и писатели СССР”, Tbilisi, 1931, p. 2, 16.

1931

After January 30

Olya Okujava leaves a letter at home, drawing attention to the January 30, 1931 issue of the newspaper *Pravda*, which contains interesting material about the clash between two tumultuous forces in the world.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-431; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Dating: The letter mentions the January 30, 1931 issue of the newspaper.

February

1931

February 7 or later

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, in which she writes that Galaktion's poems reflect each era he has lived through. He has put in great effort to ensure that not a single thread is left out. Therefore, she expresses a desire that none of Galaktion's moments be lost for future generations. She advises him to always date his works so that they do not exist without context, "without time, era, and space". Time is merciless and erases everyone and everything, but his poems will endure.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-373-a; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200-201.

1931

Until February 15

Olya Okujava visits the house. She is hungry, but neither Galaktion, nor bread, food, or oil can be found at home. She leaves a note saying that it is shameful and a crime to live like this. She asks him to buy bread and oil. She cannot understand how Galaktion ruined the shoes that she had bought with great effort.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-428; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203;

1931

February 15

Olya Okujava visits the house, bringing 20 pounds of oil to fill the oil stove and lamp, and she pours the rest into bottles on the balcony for Galaktion to have warmth and light in the apartment. She also wants to buy bread and food but is left with only enough money for the return tram ride. She leaves a letter saying she is going to a meeting and will visit again the next morning. She asks him that if he finds himself near her workplace, to drop by at 4 o'clock; otherwise, not to waste time in the street but to work at home. In the meantime, she will arrive, and they can have lunch together and then go to the cinema or somewhere else.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-419; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201;

1931

February 17

He attends the grand opening and banquet of the Writers' Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1931

February 18

It's raining terribly in Tbilisi. After work, Olya Okujava stops by the store around eight-thirty in the evening, buys some things, and heads up to Galaktion's place. She finds the door and shutters locked and knocks for a long time. She starts to suspect that Galaktion is home but is not alone, which is why he isn't opening the door.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-413; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201-202;.

1931

February 19

Olya Okujava sees Galaktion on the street with a woman, but neither of them notices her. Later, Olya goes up to his apartment and leaves him a note, in which she writes about how she found his door locked the previous evening and how she saw him with a woman on the street just an hour ago.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-413; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201-202;

1931

February 20

At the VI session of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia, they announce him as a candidate for membership in this organization.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1931

February 21

The newspaper *Musha* publishes an announcement stating that the Federation of Soviet Writers of Georgia is organizing an event at the Writers' Club to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Georgia's annexation. During the festive evening, a report will be presented by Petre Sharia, and the poets who will introduce their works to the audience include Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Simon Chikovani, Titsian Tabidze, Alio Mashashvili, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Sandro Euli, Grigol Khechuashvili, Grigol Naruoshvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Katchakhidze, and Kale Bobokhidze.

Source: "At the Writers' Club", newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №44, p. 4.

1931

February 25

The newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* publishes an article by Dimitri Benashvili titled "Ten Years of Proletarian Literature", which reviews Georgian literature following the annexation of Georgia. The publication notes that since the day of annexation, the right wing of the literary scene has attempted to obstruct the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Georgia. For instance, Alexandre Abasheli compared the annexation to the invasion of Agha Muhammad Khan. Geronti Kikodze and Seit Devdariani have moved into a phase of covert struggle. In such

circumstances, Georgian proletarian literature has strong allies in the form of Galaktion Tabidze and Simon Chikovani.

Source: D. Benashvili, "Ten Years of Proletarian Literature", newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1931, №48, (February 25) p. 11.

1931

February 25

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a letter by Benito Buachidze titled "Ten Years of Georgian Literature", in which he evaluates Georgian Soviet literature from 1921 to 1931. According to the author, the Georgian Mensheviks had their own figures in literature who greeted the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia with hostility. Among these artists, he names Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Alexandre Abasheli, Vakhtang Kotetishvili, Pavle Ingorokva, Shalva Dadiani, and the "Tsisperkantslebi". Buachidze believes that the first poet to follow the path of true comradeship, condemn his own past, and join the ranks of the builders of socialism was Galaktion Tabidze. By the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power, he succeeded in traversing the path of comradeship and became a genuine ally of the revolution.

Source: B. Buachidze, "Ten Years of Georgian Literature", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1931, №47, p. 11.

Note: Benito Buachidze's article was also published in the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, No. 1-2, p. 36-37.

1931

February 25

A fragment from the poem "Revolutionary Georgia" is published in the newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, under the title "These Ten Years".

Source: Magazine *Saliteruro Gazeti*, February 25, 1931, p. 4.

1931

After February 25

He writes a poem "Press".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3501-3502; №3925; №5548; №2305; №3917; №3520; №1072; №3500; №3924; №1073; №3919; №28897-50, p. 144-149. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 22;

Note: The poem is found in the sources both untitled and with the titles: "His Majesty the Press", "Mass", and "The Founding of the New City".

1931

After February 25

In his diary, he makes notes about Georgian poetry. He quotes a conversation with a member of the French Academy and Pierre-Jean de Béranger. The young poet states that he tries to name every subject in his poems by its true name, rather than metaphorically. He simply calls the sea "the sea" and completely removes the names of Neptune, Thetis, Aphrodite, and the Nereids. This simple and clear approach to poetry is acceptable to him. Before the revolution, such mythological

names were revived by some poets. After the October Revolution, these ridiculous and meaningless names should have been forgotten. However, fourteen years after the revolution, works full of mythological tales are still being printed in Georgia – Konstantine Gamsakhurdia’s “Dionysus’s Smile”, Grigol Robakidze’s “The Snake’s Shirt”, and Titsian Tabidze’s “The New Colchis”, which talks about Medea. The writer believes that Medea’s poison was the swamps that the Soviet government began to drain. He notes that Georgian poetry mimics Russian poetry just as the monkey Teko, brought to Tbilisi by the Russian circus performer Vladimir Durov, mimicked its trainer. He is captivated by the Roman poet, the author of lyrical melodies – Horace, who protected poetry’s “mild madness” from the attacks of the masses and argued that poets are politically useful citizens for the state.

Source: MGL, d-65, 13-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 246-248.

1931

January-February

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem “Class Struggle”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, №1-2, p. 13-24.

1931

February

The end of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Revolutionary Georgia” (“Loud, loud, loud...”) is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Revolutionary Georgia”, *Mnatobi*, 1931, №1-2, p. 13-24.

1931

February

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, Valerian Luarsamidze’s article “The Situation on the Literary Front” is published, reviewing current literary trends. In the work, Grigol Robakidze and the “Tsisperkantslebi” are sharply criticized for failing to grasp the revolutionary reality and merely attempting to become “companions” in a declarative manner. Among the writers who are trying to become allies of the proletarian revolution, the critic names Galaktion Tabidze, Razhden Gvetadze, and Simon Chikovani, who, despite their petty-bourgeois wavering, are attempting to portray the processes related to socialist industrialization.

Source: V. Luarsamidze, “The Situation on the Literary Front”, magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №1-2, p. 119-129.

1931

February

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, the poem “The Legions Are Coming” is published.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №1-2, p. 36-37.

1931

February

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, under the title “Writers’ Resolution”, a statement in support of Maxim Gorky is published. Georgian authors express solidarity with the leader of Soviet literature, Maxim Gorky, who is being persecuted by Western bourgeoisie. Among other writers, Galaktion Tabidze signs the statement.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №1-2, p. 214-215.

1931

After February

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, making highlights and annotations. He writes questions on Simon Chikovani’s poem “The Poet’s Word”, which opens the issue, asking why the first issue of the federation’s magazine begins with the word “I” and what the other words in the poem mean.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 3-4.

1931

After February

He reads Noe Zomleteli’s poem “Soviet Georgia” in the magazine *Mnatobi*. He is curious about the references to the sky, questions where such things have been heard before, and notes that Ajameṭi has nothing to do with it. Next to the stanza “How many ritual oxen have been slaughtered, or how many flocks of sheep gathered”, he writes lines from a folk poem: “He slaughtered a hundred sheep and two hundred ritual oxen”. He notes that this is an old poem and that there is no need to transpose it into modern times.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 5-6.

1931

After February

He reads Giorgi Leonidze’s poem “In the Stalin-Named Repair Factory” in the magazine *Mnatobi*. He underlines lines, marks them with numerous question marks, and writes above that the poem’s author is the director of the Mtatsminda Writers’ Museum (which includes figures like Alexander Griboyedov, Alexandre Chavchavadze, and others) and that this poem serves as a kind of shield to maintain his position.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 7-8.

1931

After February

He reads Razhden Gvetadze’s poem “The Merkviladze Sisters” in the magazine *Mnatobi*. He writes that it is not a poem but idiocy - an idealization of the cradle, the moon, the hearth, and the household.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 7-8.

1931

After February

He reads Konstantine Lortkipanidze's novel "Down with the Corn Republic" in the magazine *Mnatobi*. He is curious whether it is possible to include a hundred-page poor-quality material in a magazine, but he also notes that there are good sections as well.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 13-105.

1931

After February

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he makes highlights and annotations in the bibliography of Dimitri Benashvili regarding the poems of Pridon Naroushvili. He concludes that it is a childish review.

Source: MGL, t-535, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1931, January-February, №1-2, p. 245-248.

March

1931

March

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the conclusion of Shalva Radiani's article "Ten Years of Georgian Literature", in which it is stated that the deepest transformation toward revolutionary ideas among the old generation of writers occurred in the work of Galaktion Tabidze. According to the author, the poet had occasional setbacks, but the main trajectory of his poetry remained correct. Based on his commitment to becoming an ally of the proletarian revolution, he created poems such as "We, Poets of Georgia", "This is the Roar of an Entire Epoch", "The East", "This Poem", "John Reed", "Pacifism", "Epoch", "Revolutionary Georgia", and others. Galaktion Tabidze understands that art must stand by the new life being built on the front of art.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Revolutionary Georgia", *Mnatobi*, 1931, №3, p. 177-213.

April

1931

April 8

The newspaper *Musha* publishes a notice about the release of the new issue №1-2 of the magazine *Mnatobi*, which, along with works by other authors, features Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Revolutionary Georgia".

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №80, p. 4.

1931

April 14

The newspaper *Musha* publishes information about the printing of issue №1-2 of the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, which, among other materials, includes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Legions Are Coming".

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №86, p. 4.

1931

April 16

Razhden Gvetadze, in a letter sent to Shalva Soslani, notes that nothing particularly noteworthy happened at the discussion held at the Writers' Palace, which concluded that very day. However, Sandro Shanshiashvili stood out, expressing the opinion that Galaktion Tabidze's elevation to such heights was undeserved. He cited examples of obscure and convoluted passages from Galaktion's poems, suggesting that not only parts but entire poems were like this, though this topic was considered taboo.

Source: Correspondence of Tsisperkantselis, Book I, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 328-329.

1931

April 29

He attends David Kldiashvili's funeral, where he overhears comments from the right-wingers about him, stating that Galaktion introduced literary dumping, bringing high art down to a level where he is selling it for a mere pittance.

Source: MGL, d-53, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

May

1931

Until May 1

For six months, he doesn't write anything in his diary, going through many trials, including unemployment and fleeing to the village to stay with his brother due to lack of money. Abesalom helps him out, even giving him a coat, but after returning from the village, he falls ill with the flu again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1931

Until May 1

After being assigned to the Palace of Arts, his pension increases by 150 roubles, bringing the total to 200 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1931

Until May 1

His hand hurts. He undergoes surgery, but his finger still doesn't cure.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he writes that articles about him will be published in newspapers such as *Na Rubezhe Vostoka*, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Komunisti*, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, as well as in an Armenian magazine

and in the journal *Proletaruli Mtserloba*. In his opinion, all of this indicates that he is a central figure in Georgian poetry.

Source: MGL, d-53, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he writes that the apartment on Krylov Street is the best for him, and he is not considering any other apartment at that time.

Source: MGL, d-53, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he outlines nine future plans: to publish “Revolutionary Georgia” as a book, organize a grand evening on May 25, publish the Book in Russia, restore his health, assist his mother and Olya, launch an attack on the Palace of Arts, utilize a Russian newspaper to strengthen the poetry front, promote “Revolutionary Georgia” in all newspapers, and rally writers, artists, and friends for propaganda. He emphasizes that everything should be done methodically, with careful planning for each hour, and that he must act energetically to succeed. To bolster propaganda and authority among the masses, he needs a newspaper and should not shy away from hard work, negotiating with the writers’ union and the People’s Commissariat of Education for support in organizing the event.

Source: MGL, d-53, 31-32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121-122.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he writes that Tbilisi celebrates the First of May with flags and joy. Twenty-four days later, on May 25, there will be happiness and excitement in Tbilisi for his evening event.

Source: MGL, d-53, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he writes that it hasn’t been long since the rightists accused him of literary dumping. He believes that when organizing the evening event, he cannot rely on either them or the Tsisperkantselis. He should appeal only to the proletarian writers and others only to the extent necessary for the latter.

Source: MGL, d-53, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1931

May 1

In his diary, he writes that the wife of a neighbouring communist expelled their maid because she participated in the May Day demonstration. He notes that it’s disgusting for anyone who has never experienced unemployment, and in general, life is repulsive.

Source: MGL, d-53, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123.

1931

May 7

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Grigol Khoperia's article "Galaktion Tabidze: Epoch", which serves as a review of the poet's new book. The author develops the idea that Galaktion was the first companion of the revolution among Georgian writers, and now he is more than just a companion, with his poetry elevated to a revolutionary height. According to the reviewer, Galaktion deepened Baratashvili's pessimistic lyricism and pushed it to the extreme. The first phase of the poet's work is shrouded in boundless pessimism. During the revolutionary era, Galaktion shattered his own lyre and underwent an incredible transformation, becoming the Georgian Mayakovsky. Grigol Khoperia asserts that Galaktion repeated Bryusov's actions by not only accepting the revolution but also joining it. The poet's new Book "Epoch" is a magnificent artistic representation of the revolution. It depicts the contemporary era with the artist's magnificent hand. While the reviewer notes that there are some artistically weak spots in the book, this is natural. What matters is that while reading the poem, we feel we are dealing with a great master of words and a remarkable artist.

Source: G. M-li, Galaktion Tabidze, "Epoch", newspaper *Komunisti*, 1931, №103 (May 07), p. 4.

Note: The article was published under the pseudonym "G. M-li".

1931

May 10

On November 15, 1930, the Council of the Writers' Federation held a purge of the federation concerning right-wing reactionary writers. Paolo Iashvili, along with representatives of the right wing, launched an attack against Galaktion Tabidze, claiming that there are no allies, but he was opposed, and others demanded his expulsion from the hall.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1931

May 10

After the session held regarding the purge of the Writers' Federation, he writes in his diary that Benito Buachidze plans to eliminate the group of right-wingers. He believes that significant literary battles are expected. Allies will unite with the proletarian writers, while the right-wingers will use all means against him, and it is essential to engage in a steadfast struggle against them.

Source: MGL, d-53, 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1931

May

In the magazine *Droscha*, an article by Karlo Meladze titled "Notes on Current Literature" is published, in which Galaktion's works are reviewed alongside those of other authors. K. Meladze

believes that Galaktion Tabidze has become the foremost singer of the socialist era, a claim that the critic supports by referencing the poem “Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: K. Meladze, “Notes on Current Literature”, magazine *Drosha*, 1931, №7-8, p. 16.

1931

May

The poem “A Warm Salute to Proletarian Writers!” is published in the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №4-5, p. 36-38.

June

1931

June 16

The secretariat of the Georgian Association of Proletarian Writers calls on proletarian writers and their closest allies to actively participate in the artistic representation of the heroes of socialist construction in literature. To address this important political-literary task, the secretariat issues a resolution allocating writers to specific locations and enterprises. According to the decision, Galaktion is assigned to the silk factory along with Irakli Abashidze, Iakinte Lisasvili, and Karlos Kaladze. A three-member commission is established by the secretariat to oversee the writers. The commission consists of Simon Tsereteli (head), Varlam Luarsamidze, and Aleksandre Sulava. Under the secretariat’s resolution, writers assigned to various institutions must submit artistic works no later than one month from their allocation, after which the pieces will be reviewed by both the commission and the assembly of working-class musicians. The works created by the writers within the month will be sent by the commission for publication in various magazines and newspapers, and a collection will also be published featuring pieces about the heroes of the five-year plan.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №137, p. 2.

July

1931

July 19

The newspaper *Musha* features an overview titled “Bibliography”, which discusses the first three issues of the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba* from 1931. The reviewer talks about Galaktion’s poem “The Legions are Coming”. According to the assessment, with this work, Galaktion moves closer to proletarian literature, becoming more aligned with it than mere alliance. The review also notes that the poet ignites a fire of enthusiasm regarding the themes of revolution.

Source: “Bibliography”, Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №163, p. 4.

1931

Until July 23

He writes two versions of the poem “Let Every Red Army Man Stand Like a Lion”: the first one untitled “I Missed the White Paper...”, and the second one titled “Oh, Adventurers!”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 87-88; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168-169.

Note: In the autograph, the titles "Bitter Memory" and "Adventurers Sitting in a Café" are crossed out.

1931

Until July 23

At the Palace of Arts, one writer asks how the international content of Georgian literature can be given a national form when no one is focusing on the main issue – the language. Another quotes Grigol Orbeliani's words: "If the language deteriorates, the nation will also decline". A third person says that the language of Rustaveli, which was evolving, suddenly collapsed. Galaktion thinks that the language of someone who makes such judgments is fundamentally flawed. In his view, there was the language of the Holy Scriptures, the language of Rustaveli, the language of Anton Catholicos, and the language of the nineteenth century, with many changes. Finally, the revolutionary language came with new words that people speak today: epoch, industry, communism, five-year plan. This means that the language is enriched with new words and takes on a new form. It will further develop with national forms and international content, until society has one international language.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 90; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168-170.

1931

Until July 23

In the 1929-1930 address Book of Tbilisi and the city plan guide, he makes highlights, comments, and sketches. He writes that he is interested in who manages the closed dining hall and the cooperative in the Central Executive Committee. He thinks that he will need an identity card from the Writers' Federation.

Source: MGL, t-391, Путеводитель по Тифлису – Адреса, справки, план города, Tbilisi, 1931;

1931

Until July 23

In the 1929-1930 address Book of Tbilisi and the city plan guide, he writes that on the 24th, he will withdraw 300 roubles. Out of this, 50 roubles are needed for a hat, 50 for a coat, 50 for his own shoes, and 50 for Olya Okujava's shoes.

Source: MGL, t-391, Путеводитель по Тифлису – Адреса, справки, план города, Tbilisi, 1931.

1931

July 23

He writes a statement addressed to the People's Commissariat of Supply. He informs them that he is a candidate of the VI convocation of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia, a member of the Presidium of the Writers' Federation, a member of the editorial board of the journal *Mnatobi*, the head of literary circles, preparing books, and working according to a strict schedule on the

more complex cultural, specifically literary front, which requires great and intense labour. He asks that a closed distributor be assigned to him urgently, as he is in extreme financial difficulty.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 91; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172.

1931

After July 23

He writes an untitled poem "He has forever parted from the clouded mountain...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 93; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

Note: The title "Workers" is crossed out.

1931

After July 23

He writes a poem titled "The Establishment of Revolutionary Poetry".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 94; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171-172.

1931

After July 23

In his diary, he writes autobiographical details. He notes that alongside the revolution's fighters, he overcame many obstacles, and with the help of the party, he published his first Book in 1914. As soon as he appeared on the literary scene, he became a central figure in the new poetry. He attended conspiratorial meetings, actively worked in the literary field, travelled around various regions of Georgia with other revolutionary poets, and energetically engaged in literary propaganda through lectures, which inspired admiration in the towns and villages affected by the reaction. The bourgeoisie hated him fiercely, especially Kita Abashidze, but he believed the regime was to blame for this. In contemporary Georgian literature, he plays a key role. During his time in Moscow, his health deteriorated. They urged him to seek treatment, but he did not want to leave the city, which was close to his heart.

Source: MGL, d-53. 95-96; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172-173.

1931

After July 23

He writes an untitled poem "The intellectual, and the legitimate child...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 97; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1931

After July 23

He writes a poem titled "Let us erect a monument".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 98-99; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175-176.

Note: The poem was later published under the title "For the Victory of October".

1931

After July 23

He writes a letter to the revolutionary leader who is steadfastly fighting and dedicated to the complete liberation of Soviet Georgia, its spiritual strength, and its empowerment. He informs him that when returning from Abkhazia, during their crossing of the Enguri River, their car fell into the middle of the river as a result of an accident, and they barely survived by holding onto a beam. Fortunately, he managed to save his work "Revolutionary Georgia", whose pages are still damp with the waves of the Enguri.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 100; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175-176.

1931

July

The magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba* publishes the poem "Let Every Red Army Soldier Stand Like a Lion".

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №6-7, p. 41-42.

1931

July

The magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba* publishes Alexandre Sulava's article "War and Literature". The author compares certain trends in Soviet and European literature, noting that Galaktion Tabidze's "Epoch" should be considered an outstanding Book on the imperialist war and revolution.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №6-7, p. 178-196.

1931

July

The magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba* publishes Valerian Luarsamidze's article "Georgian Girondist Literature", which reviews the works of various Georgian writers, including an overview of Galaktion Tabidze's creativity. According to the critic, from 1914 to 1921, Galaktion was a mystic and a propagandist of pessimism. He argues that the poet is now striving to appropriately reflect social issues and aspects of public life in his work, as the proletarian revolution has transformed Galaktion into an enthusiast of a new era and a new country.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №6-7, p. 178-196.

August

1931

August 13

The newspaper *Musha* publishes an announcement that the fourth and fifth issues of the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba* for 1931 have been released and are for sale. Included is the table of contents of the publication, which features Galaktion's poem "Salute to Proletarian Writers" among other materials.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №183, p. 4.

1931

August 14

The newspaper *Musha* publishes an article titled "Bibliography", which reviews the first four issues of the magazine *Mnatobi* from 1931. The reviewer discusses Galaktion's poem "Revolutionary Georgia", whose individual sections were printed in the first and second issues of the magazine. They note that this work is a text written with joyful uplift and great revolutionary fire. According to the reviewer, the poet has a keen understanding of the intricacies of the contemporary era, which allows him to depict the achievements and challenges of collective farming with realistic colours.

Source: "Bibliography", Newspaper *Musha*, 1931, №184, p. 4.

1931

August 28

The head of the Georgian section of the radio is requesting materials for the *Radio Gazette*. He thinks that a fragment from "Revolutionary Georgia" should be provided during the book's release days. He considers it desirable to have a special radio evening dedicated to the book's release, for which a good report should be written, and the actors should be given poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 221.

1931

After August 28

He writes an untitled poem "It is easier than from the cliff of Eklari..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1931

After August 28

In his diary, he writes that after drinking a couple of glasses, wine eases the sorrow of the heart. After drinking wine, all secrets are revealed, and it no longer seems that the walls can hear you. Mountains will spin, and clouds will stir. Wine has such power that if poured into a jackal's throat, it could bring down a wolf.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

September

1931

September 3-5

A VI plenum of the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Writers' Association is held at the Writers' House. In his report, Benito Buachidze criticizes the right-wing writers – former members of the Academic Association and the Tsisperkantselis. He names Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, Razhden Gvetadze, and Sergo Kldiashvili as the literary companions and allies of proletarian literature.

Source: National Archives of Georgia, 38-1-148; R. Kverenchkhiladze, “Writers' Union of Georgia – 1917-1982”, Tbilisi, 1983, p. 89.

1931

September 5

At the VI plenum of the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Writers' Association, Karlo Meladze mocks Grigol Mushishvili's opinion that Galaktion Tabidze is the Georgian George Byron and should transform into Vladimir Mayakovsky. The audience also laughs. Galaktion is curious if there is cynicism in Karlo Meladze's speech.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228.

Note: Karlo Meladze is referred to in the source by his last name, and Grigol Khoperia is mentioned by his pseudonym “Mushishvili”.

1931

September 5

At the VI plenum of the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Writers' Association, Benito Buachidze speaks about the schematic nature of Galaktion Tabidze's work. This pleases Titsian Tabidze and Alexandre Abasheli, as they are not the only ones accused of schematism.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228.

Note: Karlo Meladze is referred to in the source by his last name, and Grigol Khoperia is mentioned by his pseudonym “Mushishvili”.

1931

September 5

After the VI plenum of the Proletarian Writers' Association, he wonders if the speeches of Karlo Meladze and Benito Buachidze are the first steps taken against him and whether they have some plan for the future. However, compared to the aggression directed at other companions, he considers it a mere trivial matter. He believes it is essential to take some step, an active public demonstration, evenings, and critical writings, but he knows he cannot achieve anything alone and needs loyal supporters. He concludes that the proletarians and other writers will not defeat him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 22-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228.

1931

September 6

He sits in the garden of Freedom Square, which, after the cutting of the western part, took on the shape of a revolver's holster. There is unusual movement in the garden, as the tram line near Vere Hill is closed due to renovations. Cars, wagons, and vans rush by. In the middle, there is a bust of Aleksander Pushkin. The garden photographer stands with a tripod and retouches a picture. Unemployed people, vacationers, and a woman with a crying infant sit in the garden. Galaktion notes in his diary that, amidst the noise of the street, Hector Berlioz discovered rhythm and the beginning of labour.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227.

1931

September 6

An article titled "The Plenary of the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Writers' Association" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* without specifying the author. It includes fragments from the speeches at the VI plenum, which was opened on September 3 at the Palace of Arts. It is noted that during the debate, the writers pointed out a major mistake made by Grigol Mushishvili when evaluating Galaktion Tabidze's work. He compared Galaktion to George Gordon Byron, claiming that he should become Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Source: "The Plenum of the Board of the Georgian Association of Proletarian Literature", Newspaper *Komunisti*, September 06, 1931, №205, p. 4.

1931

September 8

In his diary, he writes that the September 6 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* published an article about the VI plenum of the Executive Committee of the Proletarian Writers' Association, in which it is mentioned that Grigol Mushishvili made a major mistake in evaluating Galaktion Tabidze's poetry when he claimed that Tabidze is a Byron and should become Mayakovsky. He wonders what this ambiguity means. He thinks that the article was written by Razhden Gvetadze.

Source: MGL, d-63, 23-25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229.

1931

After September 8

Shalva Mamaladze informs that Alexandre Duduchava can choose a newsreel for the evening, which is available for sale and not very expensive.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-63, 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229.

1931

September 11

In his diary, he writes that the right-wingers were permanently defeated after the VI plenum of proletarian literature, and the proletarian writers may now turn their attack on him as well. In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the information directed against Grigol Mushishvili also contains criticism of him.

Source: MGL, d-53, 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1931

September 19

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that there will be a total lunar eclipse on September 26, which will be visible from any point in the territory of the Soviet Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-467.

1931

September 19

He reads in Moscow newspapers that on September 26, at 20:54 Moscow time, a total lunar eclipse will begin, which will be visible throughout the entire Soviet Union. The moon will gradually be covered by a dark shadow, and at the peak of the eclipse, it will shine with a faint purplish disc. The eclipse will last for 1 hour and 25 minutes. He plans to observe it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 57; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 139.

1931

After September 19

He is thinking of organizing a radio evening, during which poems will be read by Akaki Vasadze and Tamar Chavchavadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1931

After September 19

He writes an untitled poem "The very first example...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1931

After September 19

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "You were expecting it, weren't you?".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1931

After September 19

He writes an untitled poem “To the teacher of Kistauri...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-64, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1931

After September 19

The collection of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems “Revolutionary Georgia” is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Where is Revolutionary Georgia Headed?”, Tbilisi, 1931, Publisher “State Publishing House”;

Note: The title on the inside title page of the Book states “Where is Revolutionary Georgia Going?”

Dating: The record shows that on September 19, 1931, the Book was printed, but the cover was not yet ready.

1931

Until September 26

He writes a poem “Oil Extraction” (“As They Extract Oil from the Ground...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4732; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 160; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 792.

1931

September 26

He stands on the balcony, and despite feeling cold and having a cold, he observes the lunar eclipse. He doesn’t have a watch and doesn’t know exactly when it will begin. The last rays of the setting sun are a shade of melon, and the poet seems to even sense the taste. Beyond the botanical garden, he sees a plum-coloured cloud, which moves heavily with a westward push toward the east. He has never seen such a beautiful moon, which majestically illuminates the sky and can tell the stories of the whole country, as it watches over the entire world. The eclipse begins from the east – first, a shadow appears on the left, gradually covering a part of the moon, increasing until it is completely dark. He paints the lunar eclipse in stages.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record and sketch, MGL, d-53. 56-61; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138-142.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes about what the proletarian writers did to the Tsisperkantselis. They clashed with each other, took them to the leather factory, made them change their ties, took away their sonnet, broke their rhythm, ruined their assonance, threatened them, and forced them to write a poem that they themselves fear, thereby putting an end to it.

Source: MGL, d-53. 64; GTDA, №272, p. 17-18. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 144.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that Oscar Wilde's "Snobbery" – when everyone agrees with you, that's when you realize you're wrong – is common among revolutionaries, and he thinks that the outright rejection of truth simply because everyone agrees with it is dangerous political snobbery.

Source: MGL, d-53. 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146-147.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that he spent the winter so nervously that he himself didn't know what was happening to him. The weather was bad, and life didn't seem like life. After winter ended, he felt better, but materially, nothing had improved. He hopes that everything will get better.

Source: MGL, d-53. 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that the movie "The Lyre" is excellent, and anyone who has seen it will never forget it.

Source: MGL, d-53. 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes Mark Twain's words that in his century, there were two remarkable people – Napoleon Bonaparte and Helen Keller. The doctor, however, said that Helen Keller was higher, as she was deaf-mute, almost blind, had no sense of smell, and only had the sense of touch. With the sense of touch, she learned four languages and became a prominent figure of her time.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that the profession leaves a mark on the body. If a person writes constantly, they will wear out and develop a hunchback.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that great intellectual work depends on great physical ability. According to specialists' conclusions, if a person is physically exhausted, they won't be able to achieve much intellectually either.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that the development of sexual anomalies is prevented by engaging in public life and regular exercise. He notes that Lenin was physically very well-developed.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1931

After September 26

He watches Dziga Vertov's film "Man with a Movie Camera" and focuses on the fact that it lacks both a plot and captions, showing only the dynamic nature of a modern factory.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that poetry needs help to find an ideological, class-based line. Part of the writers are unable to work creatively, while others have the ability to create but are excluded from inactivity, as they cannot exist independently. He concludes that the revolution has proven the non-existence of the independence of art and its above-class nature.

Source: MGL, d-53. 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152.

1931

After September 26

He writes a poem "To Sergei Yesenin".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152.

1931

After September 26

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "Not Ermile, not Petre, not Ivan..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 71-72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152-155.

1931

After September 26

He writes an untitled poem "There is no magazine..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153-154.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that a new 200 cd/qm electronic light bulb has been invented for apartments, the same as the ultraviolet sun, which serves as a replacement for the sun of Davos

and also has medicinal properties. It consumes 3.5 kopecks per hour and 2 roubles and 10 kopecks per month.

Source: MGL, d-53. 73; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that the Mingrelian language, spoken by 50,000 people, has its own literature, and only about a hundred people write in Mingrelian. He thinks that sincere love for one's native language could have sparked the desire to write in the dialect that doesn't extend beyond Chaladidi.

Source: MGL, d-53. 77; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162.

1931

After September 26

In his diary, he writes that in his childhood, he often saw how the little executioners would take captured mice into the field, pour oil on them for amusement, set them on fire, and release them into the fields, where the burning mice would run. This incident reminds him of the experiments on right-wing writers, who endured a lot of oil and fire, and only the breeze coming through open windows cools their skin, which has been significantly scorched by their impudent jokes. He thinks that although he has seen many experiments, none like this one, and what is still good is that those set aflame sincerely believe in the cooling breeze coming through the open window.

Source: MGL, d-53. 79; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 164.

1931

After September 26

He writes an untitled poem "Sailors and Emblems...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 82; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 164-165.

Note: The poem is found in sources under the title "Transport" with a probable date of the 1930s.

1931

After September 26

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "Nor the Azure appeared in the sky..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 84-85; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165-167.

Note: The first version of the poem is included in the last three stanzas of the poem "Drilling of Oily Places," dated to the 1930s. The second version's three stanzas are followed by two stanzas from the untitled poem "Sailors and Emblems...".

1931

After September 26

While traveling on the tram, a woman sits ahead, wearing an old-fashioned wide hat and a pin as large as a skewer, which bothers those seated on the transport. He thinks it would be aesthetically inappropriate to say anything but eventually decides that a poet should not avoid his duty and gives the woman a remark. In response, the woman tells him that she remembers his earlier brilliant poems, but now he probably doesn't even know what he is aiming for and will forever ruin his name. Galaktion thinks that the woman is still following the old path, even though the country's political, social, and economic conditions have completely changed. He doesn't realize that the time for his earlier poems is gone forever.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53. 86; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1931

September 29

He writes a statement addressed to the Federation of Soviet Writers of Georgia, requesting his due salary of 30 roubles, and later confirms receipt of the amount with his signature.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-572, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1931

September

In the magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, Benito Buachidze's article "Artistic Literature Development Needs Planned Leadership" is published, discussing contemporary literary processes and the prospects for the development of Georgian literature. The critic reflects on Galaktion Tabidze's poetry alongside other authors and notes that the poet's ideological development has become evident, as he has come closer to proletarian literature and established himself as a valuable ally writer. According to the article's author, Galaktion still needs to work on deeply understanding reality. He believes that the poet will overcome all difficulties, a hope that is clearly indicated by Galaktion's recently published works.

Source: Magazine *Proletaruli Mtserloba*, 1931, №8-9, p. 173-187.

October

1931

October 3

At a meeting with the collective of the printing house of the chef's production, Tamar Chavchavadze reads Galaktion Tabidze's poems – "The Shock-Workers" and "From Revolutionary Georgia".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1931

October 4

He meets Varlam Mikadze, who talks about the poems read by Tamar Chavchavadze at the meeting with the collective of the printing house of the chef's production the previous day – “The Shock-Workers” and “From Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1931

After October 4

He writes an untitled poem “We will fight with the army, everyone...”

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-64, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237;

1931

October 18

He writes an early version of the poem “The Death of the Unemployed”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, 70-a, p. 1793; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 51.

Note: The poem appears in sources untitled and under the titles: “In the Depths of Paris” and “The Death of the Drunken Tyrant”.

November

1931

Until November 1

He is preparing a statement to be sent to the Presidium of the Proletarian Writers' Association and the Writers' Union. He writes that he plans to hold a major literary evening or morning event in the near future at one of Tbilisi's theatres or clubs. The program is being developed and will be shared with them. The main goal of the evening is to strengthen revolutionary and proletarian poetry and to engage a broader audience. He requests assistance in organizing the evening, including ideological and technical advice, which will help expand its reach and add energy to it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-65, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238;

1931

Until November 1

He prepares a statement to be sent to the Art Department of the People's Commissariat of Education. He writes that he plans to hold a major literary morning event on November 15 at the Tbilisi State Opera and Ballet Theatre. He requests the theatre's availability for this day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-65, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239.

1931

Until November 1

He prepares a statement to be sent to the People's Commissar of Education, Gaioz Devdariani. He writes that he plans to hold a demonstrative literary morning on November 15 at the Tbilisi State Opera and Ballet Theatre. He requests that an order be issued for the students and teachers of Tbilisi's educational institutions to attend the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-65, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239.

1931

November 1

He writes a poem "Down with Cynicism".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-65, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240.

1931

Until November 10

He writes a poem "Drilling the Oil-Rich Place" ("When You Drill the Earth...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4731; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 160.

Dating: It is dated based on the first publication.

1931

November 10

The poem "Drilling the Oil-Rich Place" ("When You Drill the Earth...") is published in Literary Newspaper.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1931, №2.

1931

Until November 14

He writes a poem "Let It Resound".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3663; №4231; №276; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 50.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "To a Poet Friend", "The Sound of Machines", "Machines", and "Greeting from the Foundry of the Fourteenth of October".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1931

Until November 14

He writes an untitled poem "The grass grows green in the field...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-48, 13.

1931

Until November 14

He writes an untitled poem "Through the eyes of a millionaire...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-48, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

1931

November 14

He is pleased to see a boy who is shooting sparrows with a shotgun. The boy confidently approaches, his pockets full of the dead sparrows.

Source: MGL, d-48, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

Note: The Research Institute of China calculated that the grain consumed by sparrows could feed 35 million people. In 1930, neither this conclusion was reached nor had the campaign for the extermination of sparrows begun, but it seems that a negative attitude toward these birds already existed.

1931

November 14

The newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes the poem "The Locomotive Welcomes October 14th from the Iron Road Workshop, the Foundry, and the Smithy".

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1931, №2, 14 November, p. 2.

1931

November 21

From the next room, he hears drunk guests talking about him, a conversation in which the neighbours also agree. A young woman claims that Galaktion is harassing the Demetradzes and urges everyone to beat him or throw him out of the window. They respond that this is impossible because he is Shalva Okujava's son-in-law. He thinks that the old attack continues; this is an outrageous threat, a manifestation of disrespect and hatred toward him. They consider Shalva Okujava, but not him. The purpose of this provocation is to make him leave the room, where he is completely alone. He struggles to suppress his resentment and regrets that he lacks the physical strength to make these people feel the depth of their shamelessness. He concludes that it is necessary to remain vigilant.

Source: MGL, d-53, 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123-124.

1931

After November 21

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "Now, farewell! Goodbye..." and dates them "November 11, 1923".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 38-39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124-126.

1931

Autumn

He writes a poem "The Child of Cuckoo and the Cuckoo Bird".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362-363.

December

1931

December 24

Together with Olya Okujava, he translates one of the untitled poems "In the Swamp City" included in the novel "The Flying Inn" by the English writer and philosopher Gilbert Keith Chesterton.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, s-2154; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 665. For clarification of information: N. Sikharulidze, in the Book "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 118-121.

1931

After December 24

He writes an untitled poem "They are very eloquent" with the creative impulse received from one of the poems ("In the Swamp City") included in the novel by the English writer and philosopher Gilbert Keith Chesterton.

Source: Autograph, MGL, a-2155; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. 1, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 364. For clarification of information and dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 118-121.

1931

After December 24

Olya Okujava is waiting for Galaktion's arrival next to the building of the Trade Unions, but when he doesn't come, she brings candies, cigarettes, and the illustrated weekly magazine *Stroika* and visits his home. However, she doesn't find Galaktion there either. She tidies up, washes, and leaves a note saying that he probably took the money and is just having fun; if he returns earlier, he should call her, and she will come. She mentions that she has a day-off the next day and suggests going for a walk somewhere.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-418; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Dating: The note is written on a sheet of paper that contains the first two lines from a poem translated by Galaktion and Olya Okujava on December 24, 1931.

1931

He writes a poem "A Variety of Wishes Fulfilled".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1346-1347; №2425-2429; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 142.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Evening", "Evening in the Village", and untitled ("How Sweet is the Rest...").

1931

December

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Shalva Radiani's article "Two Poets" is published, dedicated to the works of Giorgi Kuchishvili and Pridon Naroushvili. According to the author, most writers who emerged after the defeat of the 1905 revolution were characterized by a flight from revolution. One of the main trends in literature during this period was pessimism, with Galaktion Tabidze mentioned as the foremost among these authors.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Two Poets", *Mnatobi*, 1931, №11-12, p. 151-162.

1931

Shalva Radiani's book "Contemporary Georgian Literature" is published, featuring an essay dedicated to the works of Galaktion Tabidze. The critic characterizes the poet's early lyrics, reviewing the main poetic concepts and symbols (wind, night, solitude). He notes that Galaktion perceived the revolution aesthetically, akin to that of Blok, viewing it as a force of the old country's dissolution. According to Radiani, the poem "John Reed" is noteworthy for its portrayal of revolutionary struggles. The author points out that the poet also directed his attention to the colonial East, illustrating how it suffers under imperialist oppression. He believes that Galaktion is a typical symbolist in his writing style, following the traditions of romanticism. The cornerstone of the poet's artistic style is metaphor, and Galaktion's poetic composition often defies conventional logic. The critic also discusses the unexpectedness of artistic images, which evoke a mystical atmosphere in the reader.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Contemporary Literature*, 1931, Tbilisi, p. 188-201.

Note: The same Book was reissued in 1932.

1931

He writes the untitled poem "Here is Metekhi, where skeletons are piled as a fortress...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, in the book, MGL, t-423, Георгий Строганов, "Аврал", Azerbaijan, 1931, Title.

1931

He writes the untitled poem "Why did the angry voice fade away...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, in the book, MGL, t-423, Георгий Строганов, "Аврал", Azerbaijan, 1931, p. 14.

1931

He writes the untitled poem "Worker of a Revolutionary Country!".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, in the book, MGL, t-423, Георгий Строганов, "Аврал", Azerbaijan, 1931, p. 14.

1931 or later

He reads Ludwig Eckardt's Russian-language Book "A Guide to Reading Poetic Works," making highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-470, Людвигъ Эккардтъ, Руководство къ чтению поэтическихъ сочинений съ приложениемъ примечаний и краткаго учебника теории поэзии, для мужскихъ и женскихъ учебныхъ заведений, Saint-Petersburg, 1875.

Dating: In one of the notes, the Central Executive Committee is mentioned, of which he became a member in 1931.

1931 or later

He writes the untitled poem “Whatever had meaning, only poetry it was...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, in the book, MGL, t-470, Людвигъ Эккардтъ, Руководство къ чтению поэтическихъ сочинений съ приложениемъ примечаний и краткаго учебника теории поэзии, для мужскихъ и женскихъ учебныхъ заведений, Saint-Petersburg, 1875.

1931 or later

He copies samples of folk poetry from Akaki Shanidze’s Book “Georgian Folk Poetry. I. Khevsurian”.

Source: MGL, d-418; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25-32;

After 1931

He receives a letter from his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. She is heartbroken that he left the village without taking anything with him. She asks him to return, even for just one day, and to bring toys and candies for his nephews, Vasiko and Nodari, as it would make them happy.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-302; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94, 145.

1931

He gifts his own Book “Where is Revolutionary Georgia Headed?” to his godchild, Judu Pataraia, with a dedication.

Source: N. Natliashvili-Kvinikadze, “Everyone has something as a keepsake”, magazine *Sakartvelos Biblioteka*, 2011 №4, p. 12.

1931

He writes a poem “The Sea Is the Theme of My Poems”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5480; №2505; №3316; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 116; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 781.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The Sea Is the Theme of My Poems...”).

1931 or later

He reads Vladimir Mayakovsky’s selected works, writes rhymes, counts the number of verses, and finally notes that it will be useful.

Source: GTSM, 907, В. Маяковский, Избранные произведения, Moscow, 1931.

1932

January

1932

January 12

He buys a train ticket from Tbilisi to Batumi and a ship ticket from Batumi to Sokhumi. He has decided, due to the horrors he has experienced over the past 14 days, when he has lost all hope in anything or anyone, to throw himself into the sea from the ship at night.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1932

January 12

On the train heading to Batumi, he is accompanied by two bandits who have reconciled with the government and three women – one from the Don River basin, one from Guria, and the third a Komsomol member. They engage in a long conversation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1932

January 13

At the extended meeting of the Soviet Writers' Federation, Galaktion Tabidze is named a member of the presidium of the Writers' Federation along with twenty-eight other authors.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №1, p. 2.

1932

January 13

He arrives in Batumi, where the weather is warm, the sea is calm, and the palms and mandarins are in bloom. He meets a Muslim Adjarian who amazes him with his hospitality, as well as enthusiastic young people. At the port, several beautiful ships belonging to foreigners are docked. After much inner struggle, his spirits gradually begin to improve, and thoughts of suicide fade away.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1932

January 14

He returns from Batumi to Tbilisi, where it is bitterly cold, and it is snowing incessantly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1932

January 21

He is re-elected as a member of the editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №1, p. 2.

1932

January 21

In the newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, Ali Mashashvili's poem "The Heavy Industry of Writing" is published, addressed to Galaktion Tabidze. The author expresses a sharply negative attitude towards Galaktion and advises him to "put a bullet point to the past time and creativity".

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №1, p. 3.

1932

After January 21

He writes a poem "A cynic".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 596; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 410

1932

After January 21

He writes an untitled poem "The last proletarian...".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 599; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 410.

1932

January 23

Olya Okujava waits at home until 7 PM and then leaves a note. She writes that her sister, Mania Okujava, has arrived from Moscow and she is going to visit her. She asks him to come by so they can return home together.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-377; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207;

1932

January 26

He discusses with Benito Buachidze the poem "The Heavy Industry of Literature" by Alio Mashashvili, published on January 21 in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. In the poem, Mashashvili urges Galaktion Tabidze to put an end to his past and his creative work, addressing not only him but also his companions and allies in general. He reads this and other poems by Alio Mashashvili written in 1923. Benito Buachidze responds that it is nonsense and childishness, unworthy of such an attitude, and that Galaktion deserves greater respect and recognition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-53, 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126-127.

1932

After January 26

He writes a poem “I, the XV Year”. In the title, the word “Revolution’s” is crossed out.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 129-130.

1932

After January 26

He writes the untitled poem “To the Revolutionary Germany’s Fighting Poets...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, 47-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130-131.

1932

After January 26

He writes the untitled poem “Time will unfold the nightmares filled with unconsciousness...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-53, 49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131-132.

1932

January

The magazine *Drosha* publishes an article by Alexandre Sulava titled “For the Fighter Literature of Literary Association of the Red Army and Navy”. The author discusses the specifics of depicting the Red Army and the navy in artistic literature, noting that our literature in this regard is not sufficiently developed. He believes that military themes are given little space in the works of proletarian poets. However, he considers Galaktion’s revolutionary military poems, including “Revolutionary Georgia” and “Let All Red Army Men Stand Like Lions”, to be somewhat of an exception. Additionally, the critic positively evaluates several works by Giorgi Kachakhidze and Irakli Abashidze.

Source: Al. Sulava, “For the Fighter Literature of Literary Association of the Red Army and Navy”, magazine *Drosha*, 1932, №1-2, p. 7-8.

Note: “Lokafi” is an abbreviation of the Russian name for the Literary Association of the Red Army and Navy. (ЛОКАФ – Литературное объединение Красной Армии и Флота).

February

1932

February 1

Saliteraturo Gazeti prints the statement of the Federation of Soviet Writers, in which it is mentioned that the creative discussion will start from February 1st, that’s why at 8 o’clock Shalva Radiani will read a report on the topic of “Modernity and alliance” in the Writers’ Club. Benito Buachidze, Galaktion Tabidze and others are invited as opponents.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №2, p. 1.

1932

February 1

By the decision of the Secretariat of the Soviet Writers' Federation, he is sent to the factory named after Stalin as a member of the first brigade of writers. The brigade is tasked with taking care of activating the literary circle of the factory workers starting from February 1st.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №2, p. 3.

1932

February 1

In the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, Benito Buachidze's article "The Light Industry of Writing" is published, where the critic discusses Alio Mashashvili's poem "The Heavy Industry of Writing", which is addressed to Galaktion Tabidze. Buachidze expresses outrage over Mashashvili's tone and believes that such an unrestrained and rude attitude toward Galaktion is unjustified.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №2, p. 3.

1932

February 1

The *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes Shalva Radiani's article "Companionship and Alliance", in which Galaktion's poems are discussed alongside the works of other authors. According to the critic, while significant changes begin in Galaktion's work after the October Revolution, until 1921, the revolution for the poet was primarily associated with a romantic sentiment. Now, G. Tabidze is an ally of the revolution; however, the class struggle is not adequately reflected in his work, and the poet's worldview has not been fully transformed, which prevents him from seeing the complexities and depths of socialist construction. The critic believes that the reasons for the ideological mistakes in Galaktion's work stem not from the nature of the material he is working with, but from the errors in the poet's creative method, specifically that his worldview is still somewhat influenced by symbolism.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Companionship and Alliance", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №2, p. 2.

Note: This article by Shalva Radian was also published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №1-2, p. 193-220.

1932

February 21

The newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes an article by Beso Zhghenti titled "Eleven Years of Soviet Literature", which reviews the characteristics of the Georgian literary process following the establishment of Soviet power. The critic discusses the trend of creative alliance and refers to Galaktion as an ideological ally of proletarian literature on the literary front.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №4, p. 3.

1932

February 21

The newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes an informational announcement stating that on February 29th, at 7 PM, the "Production Conference of Poetry" will be held at the Writers' Palace named after Ignat Ninoshvili. Presentations will be given by Dimitri Benashvili, Simon Chikovani,

and Konstantine Lortkipanidze. The presentations will address the topic “Situation on the Poetry Front”. Galaktion Tabidze is invited to the event along with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №4, p. 4.

1932

February 23

He writes a poem “The Poet and October”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5671-72; №5645; №4819-4824; №375-376; №28897-50, p. 154; 5557; №5764; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 7;

Note: The poem appears in sources untitled and under the titles: “Stanzas”; “Tree”; “Newspaper, Newspaper”.

1932

February

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes material under the general title “Discussion”, which presents the views of writers and critics on the contemporary literary process. Participants in the discussion, among others, talk about Galaktion Tabidze. Ali Arsenishvili notes that although Galaktion, Simon Chikhovani, and Razhden Gvetadze are considered allies of proletarian literature, in reality, there are still many obstacles in their creative paths, and many aspects of their works need to be revised and changed. Leo Khiacheli expresses hope that these allied writers will overcome their obstacles in a short time and join proletarian literature. Besarion Zhghenti states that Galaktion Tabidze is the best poet of the generation before the October Revolution. He believes that it took special strength for the poet to renounce his idealistic worldview and become an ally of the proletariat. According to the critic, his next task is to demonstrate socialist construction in his works more clearly, realistically, and with greater clarity. Besarion Zhghenti believes that Galaktion was a stronger poet when he wrote “Blue Horses” than he is now, when he writes on revolutionary themes. For this reason, the critic thinks that the poet needs to find a new, organic method suitable for the new content to express his ideas effectively.

Source: “Discussion”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №1-2, p. 221-243.

1932

February

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes Besarion Zhghenti’s article “A Decisive Year in Georgian Literature”, in which one section is dedicated to Galaktion. The critic explains what type of writer can be a creative ally of the proletariat. After a general overview, he notes that Galaktion Tabidze’s artistic practice clearly expresses the specific process of alliance. According to the critic, the works of the best representative of Georgian modernist-decadent literature were dominated by hopelessness, scepticism, mysticism, and senseless aestheticism. However, after the October Revolution, Galaktion began to aestheticize the revolution as a destructive force and gradually approached specific Soviet themes. Zhghenti considers that, in terms of development, Galaktion’s poem “Revolutionary Georgia”, published the previous year, represents a distinctive stage in his work, depicting crucial moments of socialist construction. Although the majority of the poem is

written in a style characteristic of Galaktion, certain passages show a superficial approach to the material and a relatively low level of artistic refinement. The critic believes that Galaktion's creative journey provides grounds to assert that there are no insurmountable difficulties for the poet. Considering this, he will be able to address the primary task of expressing the construction of socialism more artistically, while also employing new artistic approaches.

Source: B. Zhghenti, A Decisive Year in Georgian Literature, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №1-2, p. 244-266.

1932

February

He writes an untitled poem, "Neither did the azure appear in the sky..."

Source: Autograph: MGL, №330-d., p. 82-83; №4123; №8; L. Megreliдзе's autograph: MGL, №24072; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 18.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "You Must Defeat the Enemy" and "Neither Did the Azure Appear in the Sky", as well as untitled ("Here is the Azure...").

April

1932

Until April

He writes a poem "October Symphony" ("Orators Thundered in the Streets...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1056; №5595; №5287-90; №5292-94; №5621; №330 d., p. 43-44; №5295, №5298; №5532; №5593-5594; №5296; №5301-05; №5308; №5316; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 9;

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the titles: "The Horrors of Imperialist War"; "From Folk Motifs"; "The Masses Await Lenin"; "Lenin is Coming".

1932

Until April

The user is writing a poem titled "For the Victory of October".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №d-3,30, p. 96; №339; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 21;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title "Let Us Construct the Monument".

1932

Until April

He writes a poem "March of Nations".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1448-1450; №1967-1975; №1936; №8372; №5839; №5601-5602; №5307; №6792-6793; №1820; №8094-95; №3430; №6024-26.; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 27.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the titles: "March of Nations"; "Nations"; "March"; "October and the National Issue"; "National March"; "Nations".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1932

Until April 23

He makes up a plan for celebrating the 25th anniversary of his literary career. According too the plan, the Georgian Federation of Soviet Writers should assist in bringing writers from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Abkhazia, Adjara, and cities across Georgia to Tbilisi. Announcements about the poet's literary and revolutionary activities over the past 25 years will be broadcast throughout the Soviet Union and worldwide via telephone, telegraph, and radio. Writers and critics will read reports about the jubilarian, and articles, poems, and memories dedicated to him will be published in periodicals. Artists, sculptors, and actors will participate in the jubilee events. The jubilee days will be captured on film. A scholarship in the jubilarian's name will be established at the university. Evening events and exhibitions dedicated to the jubilarian will be organized in various districts. A request will be sent to the Tbilisi council to name one of the city's best streets after the jubilarian. The state publishing house will print a large one-volume collection of the poet's works and begin working on a complete collection. The jubilarian will be awarded the title of "People's Poet of the Socialist Federative Soviet Republic of Transcaucasia". Collections of the poet's works will be published in Russian.

Source: MGL, d-472, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293-296;

1932

Until April 23

In anticipation of the 25th anniversary of his literary career, he writes a text in the third person in Russian, highlighting his contributions to Soviet literature. The text states that the jubilee celebrates a poet who has always opposed literary vulgarity, lyrical languor, the tedium of everyday life, and the neutral poetry of landscape poets. He is a living symbol of the victory of Soviet poetry over symbolist mysticism and the false romanticism of the past. From the very first day of the proletarian revolution, he became its ally. His poetic journey is one of increasingly aligning with the revolution. His works – "Epoch", "Pacifism", "Revolutionary Georgia", "John Reed", "The East", and post-revolutionary poems – are prime examples of poetic growth. He is one of the greatest representatives of proletarian poetry, securing his place in the history of world revolutionary poetry.

Source: MGL, d-472, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-298;

1932

April 23

He is very happy that he has finally managed to buy a new suit.

Source: Olya Okujava's note in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 62; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1932

After April 23

At a poetry evening in the Writers' Union hall, he enters with a paper bag and sits down in a beautiful armless armchair that is usually occupied by Konstantine Gamsakhurdia. Konstantine doesn't react and takes a seat on a simple chair beside him. After a short while, Galaktion takes a fragrant red peach from the bag and offers it to Konstantine affectionately. Gamsakhurdia looks at him sternly, says nothing, and changes his seat.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 128.

Dating: It is dated according to the time of the establishment of the Writers' Union of the Georgian SSR.

1932

April 27

He makes a note about the Central Committee of the Communist Party's resolution from April 25, which dissolves the Association of Proletarian Writers and establishes a unified union of Soviet writers. He notes that this resolution made an extraordinary impression due to its unexpectedness. He believes it will have significant consequences: it will broaden the narrow confines of proletarian literature that restricted the possibilities for expansive artistic creation; it will overcome narrow group ambitions; random individuals will be expelled from the circle of proletarian writers; literature will better fulfil its agitational tasks; and this decision will quell the mass discontent caused by the existence of the Association of Proletarian Writers, as even the majority of party members did not believe in them. They failed to gain the goodwill of the intelligentsia and the working class. Proletarian writers, caught in a powerless situation, were forced to fight with methods that stripped them of their moral integrity. In Galaktion's view, the party's decision will put an end to many misunderstandings, although no one knows what the transitional stage will be like.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-312.

1932

April

The magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba* published the poem "October Symphony" ("In the streets, orators thunder...").

Source: Magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*, 1932, №3-4, p. 3-14.

1932

April

An article titled "October and Literature" by Alexandre Sulava is published in the magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*. The critic reviews works written after the October Revolution, specifically highlighting Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Epoch".

Source: Magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*, 1932, №3-4, p. 117-130.

May

1932

Until May 1

He is in Chkvishi, getting accustomed to drinking vodka and getting as disgustingly drunk as he does in Tbilisi. His mother sends him away from the village with curses.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

May 16

He submits a request to the State Publishing House, asking for 300 roubles to be deducted from the royalties of his Book "Epoch".

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-118; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98.

1932

May 22

At 7:40 in the evening, he writes an untitled poem, "The Sun Set in Your Trial...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1775; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 119.

1932

Until May 24

For the preparation of "October Symphony" for the 15th anniversary of October, the Radio's Artistic-Literary Section gives him an advance of 300 roubles, but he quickly spends it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303;

1932

May 24

He submits a statement to the Radio's Artistic-Literary Section, explaining that, according to the signed contract, he was supposed to prepare the Book "October Symphony" for the 15th anniversary of October. However, the 10-day deadline specified in the contract was not sufficient for this purpose. He requests an extension of two months, with the condition that if the Book is not ready within this time, he will personally pay the amount specified in the contract.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-119; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98.

June

1932

June 1

Olya Okujava writes to Galaktion Tabidze in his diary, saying that she has all the portraits of him in a bouquet before her eyes. The memories of the days they spent together are frozen in magical dreams. The portraits change one after another in the rhythm of a fast-paced era, under the storms of the world's oceans and fiery epochs, accompanied by attacks, retreats, renewed offensives, and victories. She urges him to build giants and overcome all barriers.

Source: MGL, d-65, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 241.

1932

Until June 12

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem “March of the Nations”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №3-4, p. 1-2.

1932

June 12

In the newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, under the collective title “Let’s Give Books to the Village”, statements from writers are published. The authors specify the number of books they personally intend to donate to village reading rooms and simultaneously urge other public figures to contribute books as well. In Ali Arsenishvili’s statement, he mentions that he is taking up this initiative at the challenge of Simon Chikovani and will donate twenty books to the village reading rooms. Additionally, the critic officially invites Galaktion Tabidze, Shalva Alkhazishvili, and Platon Keshelava to join this noble cause.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1932, №14, p. 2.

1932

June 12

In newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, a “Literary Chronology” is published, stating that a new issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, the third and fourth numbers, has been released, featuring Galaktion Tabidze’s poems alongside works by other authors.

Source: Magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*, 1932, №14, p. 2.

Note: In the third and fourth issues of the magazine *Mnatobi*, Galaktion’s poem “The March of Nations” is published.

1932

Until June 25

He writes a poem “Let It Go, O Wind from Above”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-68, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274-275;

Note: The poem has been published under the title “Applause” since 1966.

1932

Until June 25

He writes the untitled poem “Today, a meeting flashed by...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-68, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275.

Note: The poem is part of the poem “I Want to Begin a Song,” dated 1934.

1932

June 25

In his diary, he writes that the first extraordinary congress of Georgian writers was supposed to take place that day but, after numerous postponements, was finally scheduled for June 27. This fact, he notes, indicates how unprepared they are for the April 23 resolution, through which the Party dissolved individual writers' organizations. He wonders who is responsible for this deliberately created anarchy, aimed at allowing free action amidst general confusion. He believes that the consequences of such a poorly veiled policy will soon become evident, as he can perceive from his long experience and familiarity with the workings of writers' organizations. He emphasizes the need for a sincere approach to writers, rather than mocking them. After April 23, three months of preparation for the congress amounted to only a few insignificant articles in *Saliteruro Gazeti*, trips to the provinces, and several meetings of the organizational committee. No one attempted to involve the entire active literary community in resolving serious issues. Instead, attention was focused solely on securing the positions of the chairman and deputy chairs.
Source: MGL, d-68, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275-277;

1932

After June 25

In his diary, he writes about how a school library Book should be published. For this purpose, he plans to use the first Book edited by Shalva Radiani as a basis and add many more poems to reach a total of 256 pages. The previous Book was 84 pages long, so an additional 172 pages need to be filled. He drafts a list of poems to be included.

Source: MGL, d-68, 16-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 278-279.

1932

June 27

At the special congress of Soviet writers of Georgia, Central Committee Secretary Giorgi Qurulashvili reads a report titled "The Resolution of the CEC of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) dated 23/IV and the Tasks of the Georgian Soviet Writers", discussing the advancement of Georgian literature. According to the speaker, the achievements in the field of literature are reflected in a series of works published by such contributing authors as Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, Razhden Gvetadze, and Sergo Kldiashvili.

Source: G. Qurulashvili, "The Resolution of the CEC of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) dated 23/IV and the Tasks of the Georgian Soviet Writers", Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 276-302.

1932

June 27

At 9 PM, an extraordinary congress of Soviet writers of Georgia is held at the writers' club named after Egnate Ninoshvili. The event is opened by Panteliemon Chkhikvadze, a representative of the organizing committee. Following this, Galaktion is elected to the 17-member presidium of the Writers' Union of Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1932, №149, 28 June, p. 2; Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 325-326.

Note: According to newspaper information, the following were elected to the presidium of the congress: “G. Kurulashvili, M. Toroshelidze, S. Euli, S. Todria, A. Mashashvili, P. Samsonidze, N. Zomleteli, P. Chkhikvadze, A. Akopian, N. Mitsishvili, N. Lortkipanidze, S. Chikovani, L. Kiachali, G. Tabidze, T. Tabidze, M. Javakhishvili, and S. Shanshiashvili”.

1932

June 28

He attends the extraordinary congress of the Soviet writers of Georgia held at the Egnate Ninoshvili Writers' Club.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 325-326.

1932

June 29

The extraordinary congress of the writers of Georgia concludes its work. In the final stage of the event, they elect a council of the writers' union consisting of 47 members. Among the members of the council is Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1932, №152, July 02, p. 4.

1932

Until June 30

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Transcaucasia, and in recognition of their fruitful work on the literary front and their significant contributions to the rapprochement of the cultures of the working people of Transcaucasia, the Central Executive Committee awards honorary certificates to the following writers: Guguli Bukhnikashvili, Noe Zomleteli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alio Mashashvili, Petre Samsonidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Pantelimon Chkhikvadze, and Sandro Euli.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1932, №151, June 30, p. 2; Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 330.

July

1932

July 1

At the first session of the Council of the Union of Soviet Writers held at the Writers' Club named after Egnate Ninoshvili, he is elected in a 47-member council.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 327.

1932

July 1

He submits a statement to the State Publishing House requesting that 300 roubles be deducted from the account of his poem “Epoch”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-120; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98.

1932

July 7

An extended session of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers is held at the Writers' Club named after Egnate Ninoshvili, chaired by Malakia Toroshelidze, during which editorial boards for publishing organs are elected. Galaktion is elected as a member of the editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi*, alongside Simon Chikovani, Sandro Euli, Titsian Tabidze, Panteliemon Chkikvadze, and other writers.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 328.

1932

After July 20

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a article by Giorgi Kurulashvili titled “The Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of 23/IV and the Tasks of the Soviet Writers”. Among other topics, it discusses achievements in the field of literature. According to the critic, this progress is clearly evidenced by the works of prominent authors such as Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, Razhden Gvetadze, and Sergo Kldiashvili.

Source: G. Kurulashvili, “The Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of 23/IV and the Tasks of the Soviet Writers”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №5-6, p. 276-302; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 136.

Note: Giorgi Kurulashvili's same article was published in the magazine *Sabtchota Mtserlobai*, 1932, No. 1-2, p. 88-121.

1932

July 30

An announcement is published in the *Saliteruro Gazeti*, stating that on July 30, the Writers' Union and the Georgian Council of Trade Unions will hold a meeting together with the activists of the trade unions in Tbilisi. At the event, Galaktion Tabidze will read his own works alongside other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1932, №17, p. 4.

August

1932

August 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article titled “Our Tasks on the Literary Front”, which is an excerpt from a report made by Giorgi Kurulashvili at a special meeting of writers. The author discusses the recent achievements of Georgian writers and highlights the contributions of Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, Razhden Gvetadze, and Sergo Kldiashvili against the backdrop of ongoing literary processes. In his view, the artistic output of these writers demonstrates their efforts to align closely with the Soviet authorities and to embrace the tasks set forth by the party for literature.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1932, №181, August 5, p. 2.

1932

August 6

The newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes an article titled “For the 15th Anniversary of October”, which states that the State Publishing House of Artistic Literature plans to release a collection titled “Writers and Poets of the Great October” in Russian. The publication is scheduled to be in two volumes, and in the second volume, alongside works by other Soviet writers, poems by two Georgian authors - Galaktion Tabidze and Simon Chikovani – will be included.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №18, p. 1.

1932

August

He writes an untitled poem “Georgia is like this...”.

Source: MGL, a-1718, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 329;

1932

August

He plans to travel abroad, either by joining an expedition to the North Pole aboard the ship “Shaligin”, traveling through Central Asia, or relaxing at a resort. However, he is unable to leave Tbilisi and is assigned to travel to Guria, Adjara, and Samegrelo to document Georgia’s tea plantations. He believes he has no other choice and must traverse the malarial swamps to avoid starving to death.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-496-11. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478-479.

September

1932

September 18

The newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes an informational text titled “On Creative Assignment”, which states that in connection with the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Writers’ Union has sent writers to the main districts of the republic to write essays, poems, and short stories about the socialist construction taking place in Georgia, including Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №20, p. 4.

1932

September 25

He travels to South Ossetia with a delegation of writers, where he stays for several days and participates in meetings organized by the local population.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №23, p. 4.

1932

September 27

He receives a letter from Sandro Euli, informing him that the writers' delegation will gather at the "Federation" publishing house at 1 PM on the current day to depart for Ossetia.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-453; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 263.

1932

Until October

He writes a poem titled "Where the Waves Are Now Sleeping".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1794; №2511; №2589; №3313; №547; №170 d., p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 31; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 241-242.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled ("Where the Waves Are Now Sleeping...").

October

1932

October 10

Olya Okujava visits the house. The door is open, as it is during the time of laying a loved one to rest. She enters carefully, trying not to disturb anyone, but Galaktion is not home. Dust covers everything. The manuscripts look mournful, and the pen seems to mourn its old, active life. It's as if a storm has passed, leaving only the wreckage of life behind. Olya gazes at the photo of herself hanging on the wall; she wants to take it down but hesitates to touch it, fearing it might groan. A poisonous pain stabs at her soul; she transfers her feelings to a letter and leaves it for Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-374-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1932

October 11

He receives a letter from Aleksander Chichikov, reminding him that the Transcaucasian Book Publishing House had notified him via telegram to visit and provide the promised poems for the jubilee collection. Chichikov writes that everyone else's material is ready, and they are waiting only for Galaktion, as publishing the collection of Transcaucasian poets without his poems would be unjustifiable. He also informs him that Nemchinov has arrived from Moscow and is very eager to obtain Galaktion's "Epoch". Nemchinov will wait for him at the Transcaucasian Book Publishing House on October 13, between 11 AM and 12 PM.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-453-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 263.

Note: Nemchinov's first name is not specified and cannot be identified. The collection in question is likely the one published in 1933 "Поэты Закавказья".

1932

October 11

He waits Olya Okujava at home, but she can't go because she waits for the tram for two hours and then returns empty-handed.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-374; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203-204.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated October 12, 1932.

1932

October 11

Galaktion and Olya Okujava, who had a tense relationship, reconcile and celebrate this event at a restaurant, after which they make entries about it in Galaktion's diary. Galaktion promises Olya that he will dedicate the next volume of his works to her as his "companion of wanderers".

Source: Galaktion's and Olya Okujava's records, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283-284.

1932

October 11

He writes a poem "There Is a Certain Fate".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-69, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

1932

After October 11

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "That October Erected a Wall...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-69, 5, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282, 285;

1932

After October 11

He writes the untitled poem "From the Garden, Where Dill and Coriander...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-69, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1932

After October 11

Olya Okujava writes a long letter, sharing that she had seen Galaktion with another woman before, but hadn't commented on it. This time, however, someone at the table began discussing his romantic intrigues in front of her mother. She had hoped Galaktion would admit his mistakes and remove his mask, but since that didn't happen, she feels compelled to expose him herself. She mentions that she will be leaving on Tuesday and asks Galaktion to come to her house while she is away to collect his belongings. She also requests the return of her photograph and pleads with him not to deceive her by claiming he intends to dedicate a Book to her.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-404; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204-205.

Dating: Galaktion promised to dedicate his volume to Olya Okujava on October 11, 1932.

1932

October 12

Olya Okujava visits and leaves a letter with the curtains she intends to take for cleaning. She writes that the next day, she and her sister Mania will be leaving Tbilisi. Therefore, she won't be able to meet that day and will only come the following day, after saying goodbye to her sister. She promises to bring a cleaning lady on October 14 to tidy up their apartment well. She expresses concern about finding many things while searching for her Book that she would have preferred not to see.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-374; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203-204.

October 16

He submits a statement to the Pension Office, writing that his mother is seriously ill, he is experiencing severe financial difficulties, and he requests to receive his November pension in advance.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-120; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 98.

1932

October 16

Due to illness, he writes a power of attorney for Olya Okujava, authorizing her to collect his November pension and a 200-ruble honorarium from the magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown: An Apology for Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 153.

November

1932 or earlier

November 9

He writes a poem titled "Idea".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5352. №5655; №28897-50, p. 138; №3411; №5545; №5669; №4781; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 29.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the titles: "November 9"; "Smolny, 1917"; "From the Ark, 1917"; "Smolny, 1917".

Dating: The autograph is dated November 9, and the poem was already published in December 1932.

1932

November 9

He receives an official request from the Writers' Federation to report on what he accomplished during his assignment. He is compelled to respond formally, stating that while working in the tea industry, he gathered and nearly completed processing materials, which now need to be rewritten and published in a magazine. This approach is necessary to fend off accusations at the Writers' Plenum. He also needs to address the issue concerning "Epoch". He has taken money but has not

submitted the book. To justify himself, he can argue that it would not have been published anyway due to a lack of paper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1932

November 15

In the newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, an article by Besarion Zhghenti titled "Fifteenth of October and Georgian Literature" is published. The critic provides a general overview of Georgian literature in the period following 1921, briefly discussing the most important authors, including Galaktion Tabidze. He notes that in recent years, the poet has broken the circle of mysticism and hopelessness, making the practice of socialist construction the central theme of his work.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1932, №24, p. 2.

1932

Until November 16

He writes an untitled poem "But Adjara Grew Tired of Having..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-72, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1932

Until November 16

He writes a poem "My Noon".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-72, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 311-312.

1932

Until November 16

He writes a poem "By Airplane".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-72, 5-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313-317.

1932

November 16

He writes a poem "Winter".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-72, 9-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317-318.

1932

Until November 19

He writes an untitled poem "Winter days".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288;

1932

November 19

In his diary, he writes that creating greatness requires focusing all one's energy on a single idea. If intuition enables a person to perceive a second greatness and firmly connect with it, this will be their first opportunity to create a dyad. Galaktion wishes to use his diary to capture the details abundantly provided by the grand contemporary era. Greater achievements will further illuminate the path that leads the strong will of an individual toward a single point. He reflects that the idea of an individual merging into the collective ideal is the most beautiful and worth living and fighting for.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288-289.

1932

Until November 20

At the Writers' Palace, a closed distribution centre for writers is being opened. He reflects that this event does not change the gloom of the house, which has been a silent witness to the literary battles that have unfolded there over the past ten years.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets the editor of *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, Davit Demetradze, who reproaches him for ignoring the newspaper. Galaktion thinks this is merely a manoeuvre and that, in reality, it is they who are avoiding him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: Davit Demetradze is mentioned in the source as the editor of *Saliteraturo Gazeti*.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he attends various conversations: Iona Vakeli, Akaki Beliashvili, and Levan Metreveli discuss the crisis in cinema; Noe Zomleteli, Kote Pirtskhalava, and Polio Abramia talk about the comedic aspects of the collective farmers' market; while Ali Arsenishvili and others debate over coats and literary circles. He notes that all the housemaids and writers' wives are always in the closed distribution centre, as they have no other occupation, and this is where gossip begins. He wonders who will be the first victim of it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: The writers are referred to by their last names in the source

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Nikolo Mitsishvili, who tells him that he has increased the writers' honorariums, reopened the distribution centre, and plans to open a canteen. Mitsishvili adds that once this task is completed, he intends to step aside. He praises him for these efforts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Simon Chikovani, who laments that his poem has been poorly translated. Galaktion, however, has a different opinion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Vano Tsulukidze and Theodore Chudetsky, who are looking for money.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: In the source, Vano Tsulukidze and Theodore Chudetsky are referred to by their first names.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Grigol Meskhi, who is looking for a position at the Academy of Arts and asks him to intercede with Davit Kakabadze on his behalf.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: In the source, Davit Kakabadze is referred to by the initials of his first and last names.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Davit Kasradze, who tells him that he shouldn't spend all his time in the office and needs to engage with practical life. However, Kasradze admits that he himself is impractical and doesn't even have proper shoes. Galaktion thinks he is a good man.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: In the source, Davit Kasradze is referred to by his last name only.

1932

November 20

At the Writers' Palace, during a conversation about Ivane Machabeli, he disapproves of an inappropriate remark made by the proletarian poet Aleksi Gomiashvili about Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

In his diary, he writes that the opinion expressed about him in Besarion Zhghenti's article "The Fifteenth of October and Georgian Literature," published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti* on November 15, is formulaic and that a better article about him needs to be written.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

Late at night, he is visited by Kote Ratishvili, whom he thinks is a very good person.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1932

November 20

In his diary, he reflects on the day and feels dissatisfied. He notes that at the Writers' Palace, the petty fussing, the desperate and unserious struggles between each other and with life, the quiet snickering instead of heartfelt laughter, are entirely incomprehensible to him. However, he does not blame anyone, as he understands the causes and origins of it all. To create something grand, it is necessary to sift through these people and find the best kindred spirits.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

November 20

Olya Okujava's vacation comes to an end, and she returns to work, where her name is displayed on the red board.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1932

November 20

Until 2 PM, he reads Charles Norris's novel "For a piece of Bread". The novel's protagonist, a woman named Jeanette, struggles for survival. New York is full of women like her, who throw

themselves into their work and love what they do. Jeanette leaves her husband, refuses motherhood, and makes mistakes. She is a strong personality, but the sacrifices she makes lead her to terrible loneliness. Galaktion concludes that the novel is realistic, but like many other foreign writers, Norris does not point toward a solution. The novel reflects little of America's specificity; in this regard, Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, and Sinclair Lewis are far more distinctly American.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1932

November 20

At 2 PM, he goes to the Palace of Arts. He learns that starting in December, "Evenings of Creativity" will begin, which will open with a presentation about him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1932

November 20

In the evening, he reads Leonard Frank's novel "The Quartet of Men from Oxenfurt" with Olya Okujava. He doesn't write anything all day but still considers it a good day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1932

November 21

At 12 o'clock, braving the wind and frost, he leaves the house. A tram full of passengers breaks down near Zemeli, and he continues on foot along Rustaveli Avenue, where the freshly laid asphalt glistens. He hands over books for the Red Corner to Taras Makharadze, a social welfare worker, collects his pension of 180 roubles from the savings bank, and buys tobacco.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1932

November 21

On Rustaveli Avenue, he meets actor Vaso Arabidze, who has just returned from a film shoot in Batumi. Arabidze is upset with *Saliteraturo Gazeti* because they did not publish his memoir about Maxim Gorky, who personally mentioned him alongside Kamo. Galaktion comforts him, thinking that Arabidze is a very lively artist whose age is completely unnoticeable – he looks youthful.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1932

November 21

On Rustaveli Avenue, he meets artist Nikoloz Mariashvili, who has just returned from Kobuleti. He is amazed by Mariashvili's energy and gentlemanly demeanour, which he has retained despite facing many hardships.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Mariashvili is referred to by his last name only.

1932

November 21

He dines at a restaurant, takes wine home, and fixes a broken electric stove. Olya Okujava returns late, and they set the table together, sharing their impressions of the day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1932

After November 21

In his diary, he writes that a journey could begin in April, last through September, and cover Tusheti, Pshavi, Khevsureti, Racha, Lechkhumi, Svaneti, and the Akhaltsikhe region (Samtskhe-Saatabago).

Source: MGL, d-53, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

1932

November 22

Olya Okujava brings him tea in bed before heading to work. He reads Romain Rolland's novel "Annette" and is drawn to the words describing it as a history of inner life – honest, filled with joy and sorrow, contradictions and missteps, striving for unattainable truth and harmony of the soul. Stepping into a warm, sunny gallery, he feels a profound joy, similar to what he experienced only in childhood. The colours of a rainbow seem to envelop his future and the entire world. He reflects that to create something grand, he will need many such days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291-292.

1932

November 22

He is fined 3 roubles for boarding the tram from the front platform.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1932

November 22

In the evening, he apologetically returns his borrowed lamp to Domenti Aronishidze, leaving himself in darkness since his electric lamp has long been burned out. When Olya Okujava returns from work, she brings home a seventy-five cd/qm bulb, and they light up the room. Galaktion reflects that creating something grand requires a lot of light. He spends the evening reading Ivan Bunin's poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

Note: In the source, Domenti Aronishidze is referred to by his first name.

1932

November 23

It is a sunny day, and he is in good spirits. Wednesday is his favoured day, as a fortune teller once told him. However, the day turns out to be filled with unexpected nightmares: he loses his scarf, galoshes, and money

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1932

November 25

It's freezing, and he has no coat, no shoes, and no hat. The phone doesn't work due to unpaid bills, and the rent for the apartment is also overdue. He couldn't reclaim a valuable item he left for repair – it will likely be sold. He can't collect his honorarium. After seven months away, the dreadful neighbours, whose absence was my only relief, are returning.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1932

November 25

He goes to Giorgi Kuchishvili's place, where he meets Shalva Radiani, who talks extensively about his hardships. He realizes that they are in even worse circumstances than he is.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Shalva Radiani are referred to by their first names.

1932

November 25

In his notebook, he writes that at the Palace of Arts, a person freezes both physically and spiritually, and there is no prospect of creating anything grand there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1932

November 25

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Platon Keshelava, who reproaches him for having referred to him as a cynic two months earlier.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

Note: In the source, Platon Keshelava is referred to by his first name.

1932

November 25

On the tram, he meets Panteleimon Chkhikvadze, who informs him that on December 10, the first plenum of the Council of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia will be held at the Writers' Palace. Chkhikvadze was summoned to the Central Committee to express his opinion about the event. He told them that the situation in the Federation is dire, and that Sandro Euli is not capable of managing such a significant undertaking. Chkhikvadze is attempting to rally the Tsisperkantselis to eliminate other factions, while the Tsisperkantselis, as usual, continue their opposition to Galaktion. Chkhikvadze claims he will prove to them that all of them stem from Galaktion and that a few of Galaktion's poems could overshadow them all. The poet reflects that Panteleimon Chkhikvadze seems to be planning an attack on Sandro Euli and is trying to win over some writers for this purpose. He resolves not to be fooled and not to let them exploit his conflict with the Tsisperkantselis for their own agenda.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292-293.

1932

November 25

At the Writers' Palace, he meets Vasil Barnovi, Apolon Tsuladze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Shalva Kashmadze, Elizbar Polumordvinov, along with editors and secretaries. He greets everyone politely but secretly despises them all. This makes him dissatisfied with himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1932

November 25

Due to financial hardship, he sells his trousers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1932

November 27

In *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, a caricature drawn by Davit Natsvlishvili ("Don") is published, featuring the writers participating in *Literaturis Gazeti*. In the caricature, Galaktion Tabidze is shown standing arm-in-arm with Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, November 27, 1932, №25, p. 2.

1932

November 27

In *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, an article by Ali Arsenishvili titled “Under the Sign of Transformation” is published, which reviews the problems of Georgian literature following the victory of the October Revolution. It is noted that the adoption of Leninist ideology did not occur instantaneously. The task of eradicating the influences of ideologies alien to the working class stands before writers who are competing with the mastery of Soviet literature and possess such potential as Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, and Sergo Kldiashvili.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, November 27, 1932, №25, p. 2.

1932

November

The Moscow literary-social and popular science illustrated magazine *30 Dghe* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Press”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1932

After November

He writes an untitled poem, “Someone Split Open My Skull...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1795; №5666; №763; №5511; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 126; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 559.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Hallucination,” “By the House Destroyed by the Germans in Sokhumi,” “Destroyed House in Sokhumi,” “Like a Tumour,” and untitled (with the openings: “Like a Swift-Footed Marvel...” and “Like a Marvelous Tumour...”).

December

1932

Until December

Under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Soviet Writers’ Union, a Central Artistic-Literary Circle is established, with Galaktion Tabidze elected as its chair. This information is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: “The Chronology of Culture”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №10-12, p. 274.

1932

December 3

In the morning, he receives a letter from Grigol Tsetskhladze, informing him that the Writers’ Club administration has decided to organize an evening dedicated to his work. He is requested to visit the Writers’ House immediately upon receiving the letter to discuss the matter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; Autograph, MGL, 24551-481; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 263. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1932

December 3

He goes to the Writers' House to discuss the evening with Grigol Tsetskhladze but arrives late and misses him. From Razhden Gvetadze, the head of the Mass Sector, he learns that the event is organized by the Mass Sector, and Giorgi Natroshvili has been chosen as the speaker. Natroshvili is expected to present his theses in advance for distribution to the participants. According to Gvetadze, Natroshvili will be more objective than Ali Arsenishvili, who is in opposition. Galaktion also learns that a special issue of *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, featuring a poem, an article, and a photograph, will be published on December 16. The evening will be held before the first plenum of the Council of Soviet Writers of Georgia, as an evening dedicated to Niko Lortkipanidze is scheduled for after the plenum. Gvetadze promises to organize the evening well.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293-294.

Note: In the source, Razhden Gvetadze and Ali Arsenishvili are referred to by their last names, while Giorgi Natroshvili is mentioned by his last name and the initial "D" for his first name, which is an error.

1932

December 3

At the Writers' House, he leaves an application with Nino Kldiashvili requesting a three-room apartment. He learns that Ivane Kipiani is gravely ill.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

Note: In the source, Nino Kldiashvili is referred to by her initial and last name, while Ivane Kipiani is mentioned by the name "Ivika".

1932

December 3

He has lunch with Olya Okujava at the restaurant *Palace*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 3

In the evening, he goes to the reading room and browses through newspapers. He reflects that organizing a creative evening is no trivial matter; it requires great wisdom and tactics.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

In his diary, he writes that in Besarion Zhghenti's article "October 15 and Georgian Literature" published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, as well as in Ali Arsenishvili's article "Under the Sign of Transformation" in the same newspaper, there were remarks about him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

In his diary, he writes that in an article published in the Moscow magazine *Rost*, Benito Buachidze once again repeats the same praiseworthy words about Galaktion that he wrote 5–6 years ago. The same issue also features the cover of his Book "Epoch".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's work is scheduled for December 16 at the Writers' House, with Shalva Radiani invited as the speaker. Galaktion reflects that great energy and tactics will be necessary for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

He is elected to the military commission associated with *Sabtchota Mtserloba*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

Due to the carelessness of the previous day, he spends the entire day and night lying in bed. He has no money, coat, or shoes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

He finishes reading the sixth volume of Romain Rolland and begins reading Ponanski's monograph on Mikhail Bakunin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1932

December 6

At the headquarters of the Red Army, he attends the founding meeting of the Central Military Literary Circle. The charter and a calendar plan are approved. A decision is made to publish a decadal military literary newspaper and a monthly magazine. Galaktion is elected to the main leadership and as the chairman of the bureau for actively working Red Army writers. He has a deputy and a secretary. The circle will maintain connections with the peripheries and the entire Red Army of Georgia. He finds this work very interesting and views it with great enthusiasm and sympathy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294-295.

1932

December 6

At the founding meeting of the Central Military Literary Circle held at the Red Army headquarters, Irakli Abashidze tells him that a Book on Georgian literature by Mikheil Zandukeli has been published, which speaks favourably about him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

1932

December 8

In his diary, he writes the list of members of the Military Commission associated with the Writers' Union: Kale Bobokhidze, Simon Chikovani, Erasti Torotadze, Nikoloz Bluashvili, Ioseb Buachidze, Giorgi Jibladze, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Davit Suliashvili, Alexandre Kancheli, and Karlo Kaladze. He notes that that evening's meeting will be attended by all writers from the Soviet Writers' Union working on military themes, as well as aspiring military writers from the army units. He considers the selection of people and the proper utilization of the situation as the key factors for achieving success.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-69, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

Note: In the source, the writers are referred to by their last names, while Davit Suliashvili is mentioned by the pseudonym "Likheli".

1932

Until December 9

"Georgian Tea" provides him with 500 roubles for a creative assignment, but he spends it within five days and is unable to travel to the tea plantations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

December 9

He goes to the Palace of Arts, where preparations are underway for the first plenum of the Council of Soviet Writers of Georgia. The atmosphere is primarily marked by backbiting and mutual ridicule. He reflects that the Central Committee of the Party will play the most decisive role, and those with friendly or familial ties to the Central Committee will prevail and take leadership positions, even though the writers do not trust them. He is uncertain whether Giorgi Kurulashvili, who works in the Central Committee and is supported by the Blue Horns and others, will back him unless he provides proof of his work. However, they themselves should already know that he was not given the opportunity to work and was forcibly distanced from other writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295-296.

1932

December 9

He writes in his diary that the issue of *Saliteraturo Gazeti* is delayed, and the next issue, which was supposed to be dedicated to his creative evening, will not be ready by December 16, so the evening will also not take place. Therefore, he must direct all his energy and attention towards the military circle and the plenum, towards the mass of writers and the Central Committee. There, the question of his physical and moral existence must be decided. He plans to contact the authorities to unmask his opponents and make the "Soviet writers" pay dearly for their inhuman treatment of him. From long experience, he knows who the enemy is and who is an ally. He also has chances, and his supporters must raise their voices because the time for neutrality is over.

Source: MGL, d-71, 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295-296.

1932

December 9

Grigol Tsetskhladze tells him that there are six literary circles in Tbilisi, including those near the tramlines, Stalin's club, the leather traders, and the silk factory. Galaktion thinks of utilizing all these circles for the anniversary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1932

December 9

He writes in his diary about the plenum manoeuvres. Titsian Tabidze insults everyone, saying that Simon Chikovani agrees to work with Kale Bobokhidze. Banquets are arranged where writers meet each other. The organization of a dining hall will serve as a justifiable excuse for Nikolo

Mitsishvili regarding the question of why books are not being published. Paolo Iashvili reads poems in workers' clubs. Galaktion concludes that everything is shrouded in a veil of secrecy.

Source: MGL, d-71, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-297.

1932

December 9

He writes in his diary that the military literary circle is immediately told to be dismantled. Otherwise, the absence of writers – Simon Chikovani, Titsian Tabidze, Karlo Kaladze, Alio Mashashvili, Pridon Naroushvili, Giorgi Kachakhidze, Alexandre Sulava, Varlam Zhuruli, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Alio Adamia, Viktor Gabeskiria, Karlo Meladze, Boris Chkheidze, and Mikheil Chikovani – from the founding meeting of the circle at the Red Army Headquarters can only be explained as an unprecedented boycott.

Source: MGL, d-71, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1932

December 9

In his diary, he writes that it is appalling how Simon Chikovani stated at the Writers' Meeting that he would not work with Kale Bobokhidze. He is puzzled as to why Simon Chikovani would refuse to work with Bobokhidze, who is a promising young writer, capable of both working and leading, modest in his self-perception, and possessing analytical skills. He believes they desire authority but cannot work in an environment where Galaktion Tabidze is present, whose long-standing reputation intimidates them. He considers this a mistake, as Galaktion does not hinder anyone, yet they are afraid of his non-existent arrogance. He suggests that this could be overcome with solidarity, but they lack that sentiment, and a struggle is necessary. Kale Bobokhidze values him highly and places him above all other writers, promoting him to the position of bureau chairman. However, they aim to obstruct his path before the plenum and push him into a deadlock. He does not desire the chairmanship; he merely wishes to discourage certain cynics from their mockery. He concludes that to create something grand, one must not fear the future but instead focus on effective promotion.

Source: MGL, d-71, 9-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297-299.

1932

December 9

In his diary, he writes that the Federalists have become active. The next day, at the Palace of Arts, Konstantine Chichinadze will read a translation of the epic "The Song of the Nibelungs," and prior to that, Petre Mirianashvili read a translation of the "Iliad and the Odyssey". He is very curious about who will attend the event, who is supporting the Federalists within the Writers' Union, and who was part of the screening bureau of the Writers' Union at the previous plenum. However, he himself will not be able to attend the evening as he will be at a meeting.

Source: MGL, d-71, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1932

December 10

In the newspaper *Tsitel-Armieli*, a notice is published about Galaktion Tabidze being appointed as the chairman of the “Central Military Literary Circle”.

Source: Newspaper *Tsistel-Armieli*, December 10, 1932, №284.

1932

December 11

In the new issue of *Saliteruro Gazeti*, he reads that his evening event is scheduled to take place at the Writers’ Palace on December 16. He thinks that no one there knows who is doing what – Grigol Tsetskhladze postponed the evening, while Razhden Gvetadze announced the event in the newspaper, even though they are separated by just one room. Since Razhden Gvetadze is a member of the Tsisperkantselis, he concludes that the Kantselis are plotting against him and trying to provoke him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1932

December 11

In his diary, he writes that the Military Literary Circle is gradually solidifying, but it lacks proper organization – there has been no broad campaign to register military writers, there is no funding, confusion prevails, and the writers’ attitudes remain unchanged. He believes that this must come to an end.

Source: MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1932

December 11

He attends a meeting with the head of the Political Department of the Second Division, Platon Mirotadze, where the issue of publishing a magazine is being decided. Funding will be provided by the People’s Commissariat of Education. At the military evening to be held at the Palace of Arts, the division’s commander, Nikoloz Bluashvili, will deliver a report.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Platon Mirotadze and Nikoloz Bluashvili are referred to by their last names only in the source.

1932

December 11

He takes an untitled poem, “Walk, Walk, Walk with Faith...,” to *Tsitelarmieli* for publication. He meets a young poet from Kutaisi, Ekvtime Tchanishvili, who brings an extensive poem and defends the phrase: “The night descended on the mountains like a peasant”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Ekvtime Tchanishvili is referred to by his last name only in the source.

1932

December 11

At the Writers' Palace, Alexandre Kutateli tells yet another lie, claiming that the magazine *Sabtchota Mtserloba*, from which Galaktion is expecting his honorarium, will be published on December 13. However, at the printing house, they inform him that this is not true.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Ekvtime Tchanishvili is referred to by his last name only in the source.

1932

December 11

There are conflicts at the Writers' Palace. Kale Bobokhidze accuses the Komsomol member, Aleksii Gomiashvili, of being overly ambitious, to which he responds, "How long will you hide in someone else's shadow?" Simon Chikovani, a member of the Military Literary Circle, tells Kale Bobokhidze, "Who dares to write categorical statements?" to which Bobokhidze replies, "If you don't want to work, they will send someone else". Galaktion observes these interactions, trying to discern each person's character and motivations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Kale Bobokhidze and Aleksii Gomiashvili are referred to by their last names only in the source.

1932

December 11

Razhden Gvetadze tells him, "I should post you on the red board," while simultaneously submitting an announcement to *Saliteraturo Gazeti* about the planned evening for Galaktion Tabidze at the Writers' Palace. To Kale Bobokhidze, however, he supposedly said that Galaktion would not be able to work. The poet thinks he should not trust such a person who makes countless promises but does nothing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 11

In his diary, he writes that he very much wants to understand whether he might be mistaken in his assessment of Kale Bobokhidze.

Source: MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 11

At the Writers' Palace, Sandro Euli asks him about being without a coat.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 11

At the Writers' Palace, he learns that Ali Arsenishvili has 40 members in the military writers' circle.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Ali Arsenishvili is referred to by his first name only in the source.

1932

December 11

At the Writers' Palace, Platon Mirotadze tells him that organizing his creative evening would take only one day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Platon Mirotadze is referred to by his first name only in the source.

1932

December 11

At the Writers' Palace, Kale Bobokhidze tells him that his creative evening must definitely take place and that he should have informed Sandro Euli about it. Galaktion thinks that he has nothing to beg from anyone.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 11

In his diary, he writes that he senses intrigues around him due to the approaching first plenum of Soviet Literature, as he is a significant force, and various groups are trying to win him over. Therefore, he must prepare steadfastly for his creative evening, as he feels great dishonesty from the Federation and wants to make them regret it.

Source: MGL, d-71, 12-13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 11

He goes to the printing house where the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli* is being printed, featuring his poem "Walk, Walk, Walk with Faith...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1932

December 12

He publishes an untitled poem, “Walk, Walk, Walk with Faith...”, in the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*.

Source: Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, December 12, 1932, №286, p. 4.

1932

December 12

He sees his poem, “Walk, Walk, Walk with Faith...”, placed in the first position across two columns in the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*. However, the first lines are faint and barely visible. He wants to find out why this happened – whether it is due to the printing house lacking quality ink or personal negligence.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300-301.

1932

December 12

In his diary, he writes that the day went wonderfully; his inner “self” was calm and bright.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1932

December 12

The newspaper *Tsitelarmieli* publishes an untitled poem “Walk, walk, walk with faith...”

Source: Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, December 12, 1932, №286, p. 4.

1932

December 14

At the Palace of Arts, he attends Karlo Kaladze’s presentation on contemporary Georgian literature. Kaladze speaks about everyone, including Galaktion. He describes him as a great modern poet, an ally, and a companion, but mentions that sometimes he says whatever comes to his mind. Kale Bobokhidze reads one of Galaktion’s poems and discusses defensive literature. Simon Chikovani attempts to form a faction. Gamkrelidze keeps to himself, while Simon Chikovani references some essay he claims plays a leading role in Georgian literature. He names Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Karlo Kaladze, and Pridon Naroushvili as his associates, leading Galaktion to think of him as a typical factionalist. They also meet with critics. The poet concludes that the gathering revealed the group dynamics among the writers more clearly than ever before and sees all these manoeuvres as preparations for the first plenum of Soviet Literature in Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1932

December 6-15

He borrows one hundred roubles from Baron Bibineishvili to organize his creative evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303;

Note: Baron Bibineishvili is referred to by his first name only in the source.

1932

December 15

Kale Bobokhidze, in an arrogant tone, tells him that the materials must be ready today, even though he himself has not done what he was supposed to. Galaktion thinks that Bobokhidze is under the influence of Sandro Euli and imitates him in certain ways. This attitude strengthens Galaktion's resolve to fight and reinforces his belief in victory.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301-302.

Dating: It is evident from the December 16 entry that this occurred the day before.

1932

Until December 16

He attends Sandro Euli's evening event, which is conducted very indifferently. He thinks that people are saving their energy for the first plenum of Soviet Literature in Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

Note: Sandro Euli is referred to by his first name only in the source.

1932

December 16

At the Writers' Presidium meeting at the Palace of Arts, Shalva Radiani is under attack. The state publishing house relies on influential members of the Writers' Federation, and Radiani is treated very poorly. He is so intimidated that, when discussing materials for the second issue of *Sabtchota Mtserloba*, he barely mentions Galaktion Tabidze. Galaktion understands this, as there is frequent talk about "red" and "white" mediocrity. They want to associate him with the first label, but they will not succeed. *Saliteraturo Gazeti* must be attacked head-on. He is also targeted by those writers who wish to exploit the Communist Party Central Committee's April 23 resolution and the dissolution of certain writers' organizations for their own benefit.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

Note: Shalva Radiani is referred to by his first name only in the source.

1932

December 16

At the Palace of Arts, he presides over the military writers' meeting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1932

December 16

In his diary, he writes that he made a significant mistake by addressing the head of the Second Division's Political Department, Platon Mirotadze, with a request for a military overcoat due to his lack of a coat. He believes he should not have taken this step just yet. He also notes that the head of the Military Literary Circle, Kale Bobokhidze, is more interested in personal matters than military work. Bobokhidze does nothing to establish circles among the Red Army members and frequently interferes with Galaktion's duties as chairman. Bobokhidze has unjustifiably attacked Davit Demetradze, opposes Aleksi Gomiashvili and Simon Chikovani, and accuses Giorgi Natroshvili of stealing the preface to his book, among other things. With such behaviour, Kale Bobokhidze places Galaktion in an uncomfortable position, as many assume he supports Bobokhidze. Bobokhidze, relying on Sandro Euli, feels emboldened but is unaware that Euli aligns with the right-wing faction.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301-302.

1932

December 16

At the Palace of Arts, he attends the Writers' Presidium meeting. During the meeting, Aleksi Gomiashvili briefly mentions Galaktion's creative evening, while Varlam Zhuruli questions why Galaktion is always placed in the first position.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

Note: Aleksi Gomiashvili and Varlam Zhuruli are referred to by their last names only in the source.

1932

December 16

At the Writers' Presidium meeting at the Palace of Arts, Titsian Tabidze comments on Galaktion Tabidze's creative evening, noting that Davit Demetradze suggested, "Let us know in a timely manner, and we will publish materials about the literary evening in the newspaper".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

Note: Davit Demetradze is referred to by his last name only in the source.

1932

Until December 16

He submits a statement to the head of the Second Division's Political Department, Platon Mirotadze, informing him, as the chairman of the Central Circle of Military Writers, that he does not have a winter coat or shoes and requests to be provided with a greatcoat and boots.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-238; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99;

1932

December 24-28

He is ill, lying in bed, starving, and in despair over being without a coat, with no one inquiring about his condition. He laments that even Olya Okujava disappears precisely when he is unwell and has no one to bring him water.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He is robbed multiple times – losing his coat, a jacket with documents, shoes, galoshes, three hats, and two new scarves.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

Throughout the year, he eats very poorly and loses interest in everything.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He becomes resentful, distances himself from many good friends, and grows closer to those who had robbed him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He always takes his pension money in advance, but it only lasts for two days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He receives his honorarium for publishing “Epoch” in instalments, but it is spent almost immediately.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He borrows one hundred roubles from the Central Executive Committee of Adjara and is unable to repay it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

He borrows one hundred roubles from some organization, the name of which he cannot remember.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

Until December 31

His brother, Abesalom Tabidze, comes to visit him in Tbilisi, trying to convince him to change his lifestyle, but Galaktion does not listen, and Abesalom returns home.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

December 17-31

The creative evening for Galaktion Tabidze, scheduled for December 16 at the Georgian Club, does not take place because no one helps him with its organization.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302;

1932

December 17-31

Everyone criticizes him for something; he has no money, walks around in torn shoes, and during this terrible crisis, no one offers him a helping hand.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302-303.

1932

December 17-31

His only accomplishment is that he manages to obtain a coat.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

December 17-31

He contemplates suicide, a thought he believed he had banished forever.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1932

December 25-31

At the first plenum of the Council of the Soviet Writers' Union of Georgia, he delivers such a critical speech that he offends all the writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302;

1932

December 27-31

He attends the first plenum of the Georgian Writers' Union held at the Egnate Ninoshvili Writers' Club, listens to the reports, and participates in the discussions surrounding them.

Source: "Chronology of Culture", Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №10-12, p. 277.

1932

December 31

In his diary, he reflects on the events of the past year. Since he made many mistakes, there were very few positives – his cycle of poems, "Revolutionary Georgia," was published as a book, and he travelled. As for the negatives, he endured so much that he does not even want to recall them. No friend has visited him in the past five years. He contemplates the misfortune of dying alone in his room and being discovered only 15 days later, when the smell of decay reaches the courtyard.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302-303.

1932

December 31

He sets the clock precisely to midnight so its chime will announce the arrival of the New Year. He cleans the room and turns on the electric lights. He wants to greet the New Year cheerfully and forget the nightmares of the past few days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-71, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302.

1932

December or after

He reads Karlo Kaladze's poem "Uchardioni" in the magazine *Mnatobi* and writes notes on the first page.

Source: MGL, t-554, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1932, №10-12, p. 3.

1932

While crossing the street in front of the Marjanishvili Theatre, two unknown young men help Galaktion, who invites them to a restaurant. When he intends to pay, he realizes he doesn't have enough money and becomes quite embarrassed. The waiter tells him that it's not necessary since he left double the amount during his last meal. Galaktion thanks him and invites the young men, one of whom is Irodion Kharchilava, a poetry enthusiast from Tsalenjikha, to his place the next day.

Source: I. Kharchilava, Terenti Graneli, my life is only poetry, Tbilisi, *Nakaduli* 1984, p. 211-214.

1932

Irodion Kharchilava and his friend visit Galaktion, and they have a warm conversation. When the guests mention Terenti Graneli, Galaktion says that Terenti is his spiritual friend, praises his brilliant and raw talent, and expresses concern over his incurable illness.

Source: I. Kharchilava, Terenti Graneli, my life is only poetry, Tbilisi, *Nakaduli* 1984, p. 211-214.

1932

He writes a poem titled "The Murderers' Café".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1791; №4456; №122 d., p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 32. G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 242.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "Legend"; "Archaeologist Giorgi Nioradze in the Devil's Hole"; "Archaeologist"; and "Peter and Paul Fortress".

1932

He is elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's autobiography, MGL, d-659, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1932

In the poetry collection "Ertkhmad", dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution, Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Poet and October" is published.

Source: MGL, t-50, collection "Ertkhmad", Tbilisi, 1932, p. 62-63.

1932

In the poetry collection "Ertkhmad", dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution, he underlines lines from the poems of Irakli Abashidze, Alexandre Abasheli, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Vasil Gorgadze, Sandro Euli, Noe Zomletveli, Paolo Iashvili,

Karlo Kaladze, Giorgi Kachakhidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Alio Mashashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Grigol Tsetskhladze.

Source: MGL, t-50, poetry collection “Ertkhmad”, Tbilisi, 1932, p. 5, 7-19, 21, 23-27, 31-35, 38, 40-45, 56, 65-68, 70, 72-73, 79-80.

1932

He writes a poem “To N” (“What Do You Resemble? Deceitful...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, 1776; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 118.

1932

In the booklet of the Commission on Language and Terminology and the State Publishing House’s course-conference “On Establishing the Norms of the Georgian Literary Language”, he makes annotations and writes comments, particularly regarding “Goethe – Gote”. He notes that other forms exist: *Giote* (used by Ilia Chavchavadze), *Giothe* and *Goethe* (by Grigol Robakidze), *Gete* (by Titsian Tabidze), *Goete* (by Konstantine Gamsakhurdia), and *Gote* (by Simon Janashia). On the representation of the *Ct* complex as *Qt* instead of *Kt*, he remarks that this requires study, as it contradicts Silovan Khundadze’s correct view: *Kt* (hard with hard sounds) and *Qt* (soft with soft sounds). He reflects that transitioning to excessive softness depersonalizes the language, a tendency he attributes to Megrelians, who, in his view, “lisp like children”. While the author of this particular text, Simon Kaukhchishvili, is not Megrelian, Galaktion believes he aligns himself with the Megrelian Simon Janashia.

Source: MGL, t-63, “On Establishing the Norms of the Georgian Literary Language”, Tbilisi, 1932, p. 3, 10, 14.

1933

1933 or earlier

He translates the introductory part of the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche’s work “The Case of Wagner” (Der Fall Wagner).

Source: MGL, d-648, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207-212;

February

1933

February 3

An announcement titled “Military Literary Radio Broadcast” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* stating that a military literary radio broadcast will take place that evening at 9 PM, featuring participants such as Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Ilia Mosashvili, Kale Bobokhidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №28, February 3, p. 4.

1933

February 17

An announcement titled “Military Literary Radio Broadcast” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that a military literary radio broadcast will take place that evening at 8 PM, featuring participants such as Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Kale Bobokhidze, Alexandre Shanidze, Razhden Gvetadze, Irakli Abashidze, and other authors, as well as novice writers from the Red Army units.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №40, February 17, p. 4.

1933

February 21

In the “Chronology” section of the newspaper *Komunisti*, an announcement titled “Literary Evening to Celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Red Army” is published, stating that a literary evening will take place today at 8 PM in the sixth military unit, featuring writers such as Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Kale Bobokhidze, Giorgi Kachakhidze, Ekvtime Tchanishvili, and others.

Source: “For Galaktion Tabidze’s 25 Years of Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №43 (3599), p. 4.

Note: Among the published contributors, the following are also named: M. Pkhaladze, Sh. Esebuia, Gognava, Chitaishvili, and Chitadze, whose identification could not be determined.

1933

February 21

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a Chronology is published stating that, to mark the 15th anniversary of the Red Army, a literary evening will be held that day in the 6th Legion, featuring Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, and other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, February 21, 1933, №45, p. 4. Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 22-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1933

February 21

At the Writers’ Club, a literary evening is held to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Red Army, featuring Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1933

February 21

He writes an untitled poem, “Is It Oghly or Zade...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1933

Until February 23

He writes a poem “Our Army Leads the Way to the Sun”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №68; №2717; №2718; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 38; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 255.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “As They Load a Bullet into a Cartridge”; “Bullet-Bullet. On the Manoeuvres. Sniper”; “Military Horse”.

March

1933

March 1

Saliteraturo Gazeti under the heading “Let’s create a strong defence literature” publishes the letter of Aleksandre Sulava “Georgian Army and Writing”, in which it is stated that Galaktion Tabidze is in the leading ranks of the creators of defense literature. Among the poems dedicated to topics related to the army are: “Let all Red Army men stand like lions...”, “Pacifism”, “Go with faith!” and “Revolutionary Georgia”. The article includes a photo of “Georgia’s Defence Fiction and Literary Commission” with Galaktion Tabidze and Nikoloz Bluashvili, Platon Mirotadze, Kale Bobokhidze, Vladimir Dididze, and Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: Alexandre Sulava, “Red Army and Writing”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №5 (32), p. 2.

1933

March 1

In the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, under the rubric “What We Are Working On”, an article by Karlo Meladze is published. The author notes that he has ready for publication “Letters on Georgian Literature”, which contains “specific” critiques of the works of Georgian writers. Among other writers mentioned is Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №5 (32), p. 3.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the source by his initials and last name.

1933

March 1

New neighbours move in next to him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 1

He is unable to attend the literary evening at the Palace of Arts.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 1

He is unable to submit his poem to the military anthology for publication and feels regretful.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

At the Writers' Palace, the mass sector continues its work under the leadership of Razhden Gvetadze by convening meetings, but he is neither invited nor sent notifications.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

He hears news on the radio about the Reichstag building fire in Berlin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

In his diary, he writes that salaries were not distributed anywhere that day, and everyone around is complaining about the lack of kerosene, bread, and wine. Nikoloz Lortkipanidze is searching for money because he has only 70 kopeks in his pocket.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

Lado Tsagareli tells an interesting story about the Battle of Krtsanisi. He is surprised by how much this old military man knows, as the man says, "The heart thinks one thing, and the pen writes another".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

Olya Okujava gives him a cigarette, bread, and one rouble.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1933

March 2

In his diary, he writes that he must not forget the new method of defence – strengthening internally rather than attacking. New themes must be discovered. One of them has already been found: the 25th anniversary of his literary activity, for which he needs loyal correspondents.

Source: MGL, d-73, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1933

March 2

In his diary, he writes that Ioseb Grishashvili will hold an event on the evening of March 7, because March 8 is International Women's Day, and in preparation for this day, women will promote him with domestic advertisements. It is possible that they themselves are the initiators of the evening. He considers it necessary to find a ticket.

Source: MGL, d-73, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note about the disorder in Tbilisi. He mentions that outside the house adorned with a memorial plaque indicating that Pushkin lived there, fish have been brought for sale, creating an unbearable commotion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note about Ioseb Grishashvili's literary evening. He mentions that Grishashvili has cleverly designed the event's poster, using Kote Marjanishvili's name for his purpose. The poster also states that the event is charitable and aims to support the poet. Galaktion is curious about the impression this poster leaves on other writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that he won't give the hairdresser more than a kopeck, even if it breaks his heart, because he has no money.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that for now he only needs Besarion Zhghenti and also new recruits, tough iron-chewing boys.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that he recently encountered Ioseb Grishashvili in the street, who avoided him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that the tone of Soviet periodicals regarding the Reichstag fire is optimistic and somewhat ironic. He thinks this is good.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that he has very few friends, but he takes great care of them and will never abandon them.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1933

After March 3

He makes a note that he met Mikheil Javakhishvili, Baron Bibineishvili, and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia at the state publishing house. According to Galaktion, Javakhishvili answered questions indifferently and didn't even want to nod his head in greeting to his colleagues. He thinks this arrogance may be due to the fact that "Arsen Marabdeli" was staged in Russia. From Javakhishvili, Galaktion learns that Titsian Tabidze is ill and stayed in Moscow. In the note, the poet also mentions a young critic named Akaki, who was warmly greeted by Mikheil Javakhishvili. He thinks this Akaki is a rather insipid person and treats all writers the same way, believing that this young man will be of no use to anyone.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-495, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

Note: The young critic Akaki may refer to Akaki Gatsserelia.

1931

March 6

He receives the mandate and the badge of membership for the Central Executive Committee.

Source: MGL, d-73, 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

1931

March 6

He receives a travel ticket for the entire Transcaucasus by railway and by ship.

Source: MGL, d-73, 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

1931

March 20

He writes an untitled poem, “The morning shines like a mirror...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1933

March 20

He gives the poem “The East” in rough translation to Aleksander Nemchinov and Boris Brik. He thinks there is no need to rush, but the pace should be increased so that the selected translations of poems for printing by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House will be ready by April 12.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-77, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1933

March 21

He creates a plan for the collection of selected translations of poems to be published by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, deciding which poems should be included from which books: 4 poems from the 1914 publication, 4 poems from “Artistic Flowers”, poems from the 1927 book, “Epoch”, “Pacifism”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, verses from the poems “Press” and “October Symphony”, some of which have already been translated, while others still need translation. He considers it necessary to include a good preface, a portrait, a high-quality cover and paper, and a bibliography of works at the end of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-77, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1933

March 21

He likes the poem “The East” translated by Boris Brik, but he thinks it feels too cold in a Leningrad way and fails to convey the originality of the poem. However, some of Brik’s references, such as the mention of Aspasia, Pericles’ lover in ancient Greek mythology, are commendable. He believes that the four-line stanzas should be united.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-77, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1933

March 21

He gives Boris Brik the poem “To The Poet” for translation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-77, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1931

March 22

In his diary, he notes that in the morning there is a *Mnatobi* editorial board meeting, and in the evening, a Writers’ Federation Presidium meeting.

Source: MGL, d-73, 51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331.

1933

March 22

He does not like the poem “To The Poet” translated by Boris Brik, and it needs to be corrected. He gives him another poem “The Eagle Attack on the Airplane” for translation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-77, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1933

March 24

An informational article titled “The Work of the Defensive Artistic-Literary Commission” is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. The article reviews and summarizes the work of the commission, of which Galaktion was elected a member on October 7 of the previous year.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №7, p. 3.

1931

March 29

He notes in the diary that the Red Army’s evening is in Avlabari.

Source: MGL, d-73, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331.

April

1933

April 3

The editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* appeals to the Presidium of the Writers’ Union to plan a celebration for the 25th anniversary of the literary activities of the magazine’s former collaborator, poet Galaktion Tabidze. The Presidium of the Writers’ Union adopts a resolution to hold the anniversary celebration. A special organizational committee is formed, consisting of Pavle Sakvarelidze, Sandro Euli, Davit Demetradze, and Shalva Duduchava.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №4, p. 157-158; G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1933

April 15

He writes a statement, noting that he is ill and requests the right to redeem the 120 roubles worth of bonds that were given to him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-122; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1933

Until April 19

He receives a letter from Nikolo Mitsishvili, congratulating him on the 25th anniversary of his literary activity. The letter informs him that Giorgi is being sent to discuss his book, and afterward, Giorgi will relay Galaktion's opinion to the publishing house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 276.

1933

Until April 19

The State Publishing House of Transcaucasia decides to publish a Book of Galaktion's poems and poems in Russian. Translators involved in the project include Boris Brik, Elene Sheri, Valerian Gaprindashvili, and Aleksandre Kancheli. The design of the Book is assigned to artists Ioseb Charlemagne and Davit Kakabadze, while Besarion Zhghenti is responsible for preparing the preface.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1933

Until April 19

The editorial boards of the magazine *Mnatobi* and *Saliteraturo Gazeti* decide to dedicate one issue each to Galaktion's anniversary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1933

Until April 19

The composer Ivane Gokieli writes a march titled "Legions" based on Galaktion's poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1933

Until April 19

Petre Mirianashvili, who really likes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Shoulder to Shoulder!" suggests composer Tamar Shaverzashvili write music for it, believing she can't find a better text for a song.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

1933

Until April 19

Tamara Shaverzashvili writes a song based on Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Shoulder to Shoulder!"

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

1933

19 April

He receives a short letter from the artist Aleksei Nemchinov, informing him that he is expecting the promised poems from him. Iosif Charlemagne is also waiting to paint his portrait on April 21, from 11 AM to 12 PM.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1933

After April 19

The magazine *Pioneri* publishes the sheet music for Tamar Shaverzashvili's composition based on Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Shoulder to Shoulder!"

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1933, February, №2, p. 1 (0);

1933

After April 20

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. In it, Abesalom writes that first their mother fell ill, and then he did, but they are both well now. He expresses concern that they have not heard anything about Galaktion. Abesalom is worried about the rising prices but believes Galaktion should not have problems in this regard, as he is a member of the Central Executive Committee and a renowned poet. He advises him to somehow overcome his dependence on wine and asks him to take care, as typhus is spreading. He writes that the whole family is waiting for him, and even little Vasiko often asks why Galaktion hasn't come yet.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-322; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 163, 164.

1933

April 23

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement stating that on the current day at 8 PM, a celebratory evening will be held at the Writers' Palace to mark the anniversary of the "April 23 Historical Resolution" of the Soviet Central Committee. New works will be read by: Irakli Abashidze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Karlo Kaladze, Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Simon Chikovani, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №94, April 23, p. 4.

1933

April 26

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and editor of the magazine *Mnatobi*, Giorgi Kurulashvili, sends a letter to the staff of the magazine informing them that the next issue of *Mnatobi* will be dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary activity. He requests that they submit materials (poems, letters, memoirs) about the jubilee figure by May 5.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1933

April 26

He writes a poem titled "The First of May".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1248; №3265; №5552. №4763; №5381; №2725; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 37; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 250-251.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled ("May First...").

1933

April 28

He submits a statement to the publishing house *Federatsia*, requesting that 300 roubles be issued in the honorarium account for the Book "October Symphony", which was submitted for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-123; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1933

April 29

The article "On the Year of the Historical Resolution" in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* talks about the achievements that Georgia has achieved after the 1932 resolution of the Central Committee in the transformation of literary and artistic organizations. Among the builders of the country, who created important artistic productions in one year, the following are named: Simon Chikovani, Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Aleksandre Shanshiashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Nikolo Mitsishvili, Leo Kiacheli, Davit Suliashvili, Sergo Kldiashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili and Aleksandre Kutateli.

Source: "At the end of the year of the historical resolution", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №10 (36), p. 1.

1933

April 29

Beso Zhghenti's review of the publications of the magazine *Mnatobi* is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. It says that last year, one of the important forces of Soviet poetic culture - Galaktion Tabidze - was published in *Mnatobi*. His "March of Nationalities" and other poems are performed with the usual sincerity and expression of the poet.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №10, p. 2.

1933

April 29

Galaktion Tabidze's photo and brief information under the title "G. Tabidze's Anniversary", in which it is stated that the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia and the editors of the magazine *Mnatobi* have decided to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's writing career, is being published. For this, a special commission was set up, which was tasked with planning the necessary jubilee events.

Source: "G. Tabidze's Anniversary", 1933, №10 (36), p. 4.

1933

April 29

In the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, a review of works published in the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1932 is printed. The author of the review, Besarion Zhghenti, discusses Galaktion's works alongside those of other writers. He states that Galaktion is one of the significant poets of Soviet poetry, noting that his poem "March of Nations" and other works published in *Mnatobi* last year are characterized by the sincerity and expressiveness typical of the poet.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №10, p. 2.

1933

April 29

A general rehearsal for the jubilee evening celebrating Galaktion Tabidze's 25 years on the literary stage is held at the Palace of Arts. The event is opened by Malakia Toroshelidze, the chairman of the Writers' Union, who states that Galaktion Tabidze is the literary Everest of his era, and new masterpieces are expected from him. Next, critic Shalva Radiani speaks, linking Galaktion's early period of pessimism to the defeat of the 1905 Revolution. However, he notes that this pessimism is not one of complete despair; rather, hope always existed, waiting for a new revolution while feeling the weight of its delay. The critic emphasizes that Galaktion celebrates socialist construction in his works, but this theme does not encompass all the depths of his poetry. Other poets and critics, mostly from the new generation, follow, reading their own poems dedicated to him or reciting his verses. Throughout the evening, Galaktion remains pale and modest, as if seated in the dock for judgment.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486-487.

1933

After April 29

Olya Okujava writes a lengthy article in Russian dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion's creative work. She states that numerous articles have been written on this occasion, but none of them reflect the poet's oeuvre as needed. Instead of analysis, they offer merely flattering words.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485-486.

1933

After April 29

The publication of poems and articles about Galaktion Tabidze continues in journals and newspapers, but everything remains superficial. Leading up to the main anniversary evening, Galaktion becomes increasingly anxious. He is constantly called to clarify details related to the celebration, with inquiries coming from publishers, radio stations, and the film department. Some even come to him for translations of poems. Olya Okujava is sometimes forced to lie and say that he is not home to spare him from unnecessary stress. The poet does not even have a suit or shoes for the anniversary evening, nor does he have money to have them made.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487-488.

1933

April

He is in Kutaisi and goes to Bagrati Cathedral.

Source: Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4.

1933

April

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes an announcement that the upcoming issue will feature a special section dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary activity and the 10th anniversary of his work in the journal. In connection with the jubilee date, the journal will include the poet's works, critical articles dedicated to his creativity, poems, memories, and a questionnaire about the jubilarian from other writers.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №4, p. 157-158.

May

1933

Until May

He writes a poem "The first of May" ("First of May, first of May...").

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book V, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1933

May 7

Giorgi Kuchishvili writes the article "Galaktion Tabidze" ("I rarely try to write a publicity letter..."). It says that Galaktion is the greatest representative of Georgian literature of the twentieth century, which even his opponents cannot deny. Not only young people but also famous poets are influenced by his highly musical poetry.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №5, p. 130-135.

1933

May 9

The artist Ioseb Charlemagne completes the painting of Galaktion's portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1933

May 9

The Georgian Radio decides to organize a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1933

May 14

The Tbilisi City Council passes a resolution to name one of the city's streets after Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1933

May 14

The Union of Georgian Writers petitions the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Executive Committee of all Georgia to grant Galaktion Tabidze the title of People's Poet of the Republic.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1933

May

The portrait of Galaktion Tabidze is published in the magazine *Mnatobi* and under the rubric "Twenty-five years of Gal. Tabidze's poetic work", his poems "First May" are published, with the inscription "Poem delivered at an illegal evening in 1908, the first of May" and "Idea" ("Go, go, go!..." with faith).

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №5, p. 112-113, 126-127.

Note: It says "Galaktion Tabidze" both on the photo and in the poem.

1933

May

Giorgi Natroshvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. It reviews the work of the poet before the socialist revolution and after the revolution. It is said that in the first period of his work he was characterized by pessimism and fascination with French decadence but also had romantic motives. Therefore, the critic believes that he was a follower of romantic symbolism. The revolution reached him when only bohemia dominated his work. Therefore, he perceived the revolution as an eternal upheaval, destruction and whirlwind. He was wrong in this, but still he stood on the right side and, like Heine, exchanged the blue flower of romanticism for a revolutionary song. After that, the "ideal essence" of his poems grows in an upward line, and

he is already in the position of an advanced Soviet writer. He overcame the vacillation of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia and went through a difficult creative path. The revolution cured him of the pessimistic wounds and the pains of mystical fantasy and made him ideologically healthy. The theme of his poems today is not the “blue flower” and “the moon of Mtatsminda”, but the shock-brigade worker and the advanced worker.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №5, p. 114-125.

1933

May

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, articles from the literary bulletin “Galaktion” of 1927 are published under the heading “Writers About Gal. Tabidze”: Davit Kldiashvili’s “Galaktion Tabidze” (“He was so sad in his youth...”) and Vasil Barnov’s “Galaktion Tabidze” (“A collection of poems with a heavy body...”). Giorgi Kuchishvili’s letter “Galaktion Tabidze” dated May 7, 1933 (“I rarely tried to write a publicist letter...”) is published here, and Tengiz Zhghenti’s recollection published in the 1928 issue of “Chronology of Revolutions” under the title “Galaktion Tabidze in the period of reaction” is reprinted. At the bottom is a friendly cartoon by Lado Gudiashvili, with the title “With a quick thunder / The blue horses are rushing...”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1933, №5, p. 128-134.

June

1933

June 8

He submits a statement requesting that 300 roubles be issued from the amount allocated for his benefit.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-125; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 100.

1933

June 10

He submits a statement to the publishing house *Federatsia*, requesting that 300 roubles be issued in the honorarium account for the Book “October Symphony”, which was submitted for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-124; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1933

June 15

He submits a statement to the publishing house *Federatsia*, requesting that 200 roubles be issued in the honorarium account for the Book “October Symphony”, which was submitted for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-125; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 100.

1933

June 16

Galaktion Tabidze's photo and Levan Asatiani's article "Galaktion Tabidze" are published in the column "Writer's Tribune" of the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. The author talks about Galaktion Tabidze's mastery of words and form, which has not yet been properly studied. Asatiani refers to the poet as an innovator of Georgian poetry, who had a great influence on modern Georgian poetry. The article draws a parallel between the poetry of Galaktion and Alexander Blok and shows the difference between Galaktion and the decadents. It is said that the pathos of the revolution completely changed his poetic perception.

Source: "Let us create a high-quality defensive literature", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №13 (39), p. 2.

1933

June 18

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informative letter "Galaktion Tabidze's Jubilee" is published. It states that the board of the People's Commissariat of Education approved the petition of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia to organize the 25th anniversary of the creative work of the poet Galaktion Tabidze and filed a petition before the Central Executive Committee of Georgia to grant the title of People's Poet of the Republic to the jubilee. Philipe Makharadze is the honorary chairman of the jubilee committee and Ermilo Bedia is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee will be held on June 19, at which the date of the anniversary will be determined. On June 23, the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia is organizing a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze in the Writers' Palace.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Anniversary", *Komunisti*, 1933, №139 (3695), p. 4.

1933

June 19

The session of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia is being held, at which July 5 was determined as the day of celebration of Galaktion Tabidze's anniversary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Anniversary", *Komunisti*, 1933, №139 (3695), p. 4.

1933

June 20

The first meeting of the Galaktion Tabidze anniversary committee is held in the People's Committee of Education, at which it is decided that on June 29, an evening of creativity of Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Soviet Writers' Club. Shalva Radiani will make a report on it; poets will perform poems and the jubilee himself will participate. On July 5, an anniversary evening will be held in the theatre, where representatives of the government, party, Soviet trade union and public organizations will make speeches, actors will read poems by Galaktion Tabidze, and there will be a musical section.

Source: "For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Literary Work", *Komunisti*, 1933, №142 (3698), p. 4.

1933

June 21

The Central Executive Committee of Georgia adopts a resolution according to which: 1. Galaktion Tabidze is awarded the title of People's Poet, 2. The Commissariat of Social Security is instructed to appoint a personal pension for him, 3. The People's Commissariat of Supply is instructed to provide him with special supplies, 4. The Commissariat of Health is instructed to send him to the resort for the whole season, 5. The state publishing house is responsible for publishing a complete academic collection of his writings. The resolution is signed by the chairman of the committee, Philippe Makharadze, and the secretary of the committee, Tengiz Zhghenti.

Source: "For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Literary Work", *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

June 20

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice that a petition has been raised regarding the awarding of the title of People's Poet to Galaktion Tabidze in connection with the 25th anniversary of his literary career. A jubilee committee has also been established to organize a creative evening dedicated to the poet's works.

Source: "Заря Востока", 1933, №140, p. 4.

1933

June 22

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an information letter is published "for the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's writing work", which states that a public committee has been elected to celebrate the anniversary, whose honorary chairman is Philippe Makharadze, chairman - Ermilo Bedia, deputy - Chichiko Imadedze, and members: Sandro Akhmeteli, Dimitri Arakishvili, Rafiel Aghamalian, Vasil Antidze, representative of the Turkish section "Askeri" of Writers' Union, Levan Aghniashvili, Baron Bibineishvili, Zhora Giorgobiani, Giorgi Grebenschikov, Lado Gudiashvili, Shura Duduchava, Davit Demetradze, Mateos Darbinian, Ambrosi Titberidze, Niko Kiknadze, Platon Mirotadze, Niko Lortkipanidze, Shalva Radiani, Karlo Oragvelidze, Pavle Sakvarelidze, Toma Sikharulidze, Petre Samsonidze, Besarion Zhghenti, Malakia Toroshelidze, Ushangi Chkheidze, Kandid Charkviani, Giorgi Kurashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Simon Khundadze and Korneli Katsarava, and the secretary of the committee is Levan Asatiani.

Source: "For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Literary Work", *Komunisti*, 1933, №142 (3698), p. 4.

1933

June 22

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational announcement stating that a meeting will be held on June 23 at 6 PM in the editorial office of the same newspaper. The meeting is expected to be attended by writers including Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Niko Lortkipanidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Irakli Abashidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №142, June 22, p. 4.

1933

June 23

Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia organizes a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze in the Palace of Writers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Anniversary", *Komunisti*, 1933, №139 (3695), p. 4.

1933

June 24

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice that on June 29, a jubilee evening for Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Writers' Palace, featuring participation from writers and representatives of various artistic fields.

Source: Галактион Табидзе – 25 лет творческой деятельности, “Заря Востока”, 1933, №144, p. 3.

1933

June 29

The *Saliteraturo Gazeti* publishes the letter of Eremia Astvatsaturov “An advanced Soviet writer”, in which he talks about the pessimism in the work of Galaktion Tabidze before the February Revolution, the transformation that occurred during the revolutions and the changes in the Soviet period.

Source: Eremia Astvatsaturov, “An advanced Soviet writer”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №14 (40), p. 1.

1933

June 29

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the announcement “Galaktion Tabidze's creativity evening”, which states that this evening will be held at 8 o'clock today in the Writers' Palace, organized by the Union of Writers, and entry is free. Malakia Toroshelidze will make an introductory speech, Shalva Radiani will read a report, writers will take part, and at the end Galaktion Tabidze will read new poems.

Source: “Galaktion Tabidze's creativity evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №148 (3704), p. 2.

1933

June 29

In the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* under the title “Galaktion Tabidze's Jubilee”, information is published about what events are being held in connection with the 25th anniversary of the poet's creative work. It is said that the jubilee committee was elected, whose honorary chairman is Philippe Makharadze, chairman - Ermilo Bedia, deputy - Chichiko Imadedze, and members: Sandro Akhmeteli, Dimitri Arakishvili, Levan Asatiani, Rafiel Aghamalian, Vasil Antidze, representative of the Turkish section “Askeri” of the Union of Writers, Levan Aghniashvili, Baron Bibineishvili,

Zhora Giorgobiani, Giorgiy Grebenshikob, Lado Gudiashvili, Shura Duduchava, Davit Demetradze, Mateos Darbiniani, Ambrosi Titberidze, Niko Kiknadze, Iakinte Lisashvili, Platon Mirotadze, Niko Lortkipanidze, Shalva Radiani, Karlo Oragvelidze, Pavle Sakvarelidze, Toma Sikharulidze, Petre Samsonidze, Besarion Zhghenti, Malakia Toroshelidze, Ushangi Chkheidze, Kandid Charkviani, Giorgi Kurashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Simon Khundadze, and Korneli Katsarava. Then there is information about the evenings planned for July 5 at the Opera Theatre and today at the Writers' Palace, where Shalva Radiani will give a talk. It is also said that the Jubilee Committee will raise a petition before the government to give Galaktion Tabidze the name of People's Poet, to appoint a personal pension and to send him to summer house for the whole season.

There is also information about the jubilee evening planned for June 29 at the House of Writers, at which Shalva Radiani will read a report. According to the committee's resolution, the state publishing house is tasked with printing the complete academic edition of the jubilee works in several volumes and publishing the first volume this year. The literary newspaper is tasked with preparing a massive brochure with the portrait of the poet, biography and critical letters, which will be published by "Federation". The magazine *Mnatobi* is instructed to dedicate an entire section to Galaktion Tabidze in the next issue. The Union of Trade Unions and the Union of Soviet Writers are tasked with holding Galaktion Tabidze's creative evenings in workers' clubs in July-August.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's Anniversary", *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1933, №14 (40), p. 2.

1933

June 29

Saliteruro Gazeti publishes information under the title "Armenian Art House" about the decision to dedicate the evening to the discussion of Galaktion Tabidze's work.

Source: "Armenian Art House", *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1933, №14 (40), p. 2.

1933

June 29

Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia is holding a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze in the Palace of Writers, during which Malakia Toroshelidze makes an introductory speech, Shalva Radiani reads a report, Pridon Naroushvili and Armenian writer Georg Grigorian make speeches, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Kale Bobokhidze, Boris Brik read poems, and finally, poems are read by the jubilee himself, to whom the public gives a long standing ovation.

Source: "Because of Galaktion Tabidze's Anniversary", *Komunisti*, 1933, №151 (3707), p. 4.

1933

June 30

In the Palace of Artists of Armenia, the Armenian fraction of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia is holding a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's creative evening, *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

June 30

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s 25th Anniversary”, noting that the poet’s anniversary event will be held on July 5 at the Opera Theatre. The organizing committee requests that organizations wishing to participate notify the committee no later than July 3. It also states that on June 30, the Armenian faction of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia will hold a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze at the Palace of Armenian Artists. Suren Avchyan will present a report titled “Galaktion Tabidze and His Work”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №149, p. 4.

1934

Second half of June

Olga Baratashvili, living in Moscow, goes to the Writers’ Pantheon at Volkovo Cemetery with her mother to visit the grave of the poet Grigol Abashidze, who died in 1903. Tears fill her eyes as she addresses the deceased, lamenting, “Who left you here? Your place is in Didube. Many poets would have signed their names to your ‘Song of Despair.’”

Source: I. Megrelidze, Again recollection, newspaper, Tbilisi, December 3, 1982, N 277, p. 2.

July

1933

July 2

The newspaper *Musha* publishes a resolution from the Central Executive Committee of All Georgia regarding the granting of the title of People’s Writer to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №150, p. 3.

1933

July 3

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational letter “On the occasion of G. Tabidze’s anniversary”, in which it is stated that in connection with the 25th anniversary of the poet’s writing activity, the Presidium of the Council of Trade Unions of Georgia has developed a series of events: holding evenings in all workers’ clubs of Tbilisi, organizing meetings of the reader-activists with the poet in the main workers’ libraries, taking Galaktion’s work as a theme by workers’ literary circles. The publication states that the jubilee evenings will be held by the Kutaisi, Adjara, Abkhazia and South Ossetia branches of Soviet Writers of Georgia, where speakers will be sent by the Presidium’s resolution. For the anniversary, the editors of the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* will publish a special collection with the biography of the poet and critical letters about his work.

Source: “Because of Galaktion Tabidze’s Anniversary”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №151 (3707), p. 4.

1933

July 4

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Tengiz Zhghenti's memoir titled "On Galaktion Tabidze's Jubilee". The author recalls the poet's youth, particularly the period following 1905, and reflects on the hardships young Galaktion faced. He also remembers how members of the Bolshevik party disguised a literary event as a "Galaktion Tabidze Evening" and later distributed the proceeds to the poet.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №152, July 4, p. 3.

1933

July 4

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement stating that on July 5, a jubilee evening will be held at the State Opera Theatre to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №152, July 4, p. 4.

1933

Until July 5

In the notebook, he writes about the Writers' Union's intercession to the telephone station, asking them to reconnect Galaktion Tabidze's phone in connection with the 25th anniversary of his literary debut. He states that payment will be made after the anniversary evening is held.

Source: MGL, d-77, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 367.

1933

Until July 5

An informational leaflet is printed with a circulation of 1000 copies to mark the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary activity. After the brief biographical information, it is noted that his first two books express the deep social sorrow and hopelessness caused by the defeat of the 1905 revolution. The proletarian revolution of 1917 awakened the poet, and since then, he has dedicated himself to the education of workers, combining a high artistic culture and an unparalleled skill, creating magnificent poetic canvases. Therefore, the proletarian society celebrates the 25th anniversary of his work with a grand celebration, the Soviet government of Georgia recognizes his contributions to Georgian literature and awards him the title of People's Poet of the Republic.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933".

Dating: The 25th anniversary of Galaktion's literary activity was celebrated at the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre on July 5, 1933.

1933

Until July 5

He writes a list of issues to be resolved for the anniversary celebration at the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre: including the entire cast – singers, directors, artists, pianists, orchestra, and choir; a one-act performance of the opera "Abesalom and Eteri"; performances by actors from the Marjanishvili Theatre; arrangements for placing announcements with the editorial staff of the

Komunisti newspaper at a low cost; preparation of tickets and posters; a celebratory meeting in the morning and an evening performance with a full house. He believes that the event organizers do not feel accountable to anyone and will praise themselves if the evening succeeds or blame others if it fails. Therefore, he thinks he must act quickly, or the event will be doomed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-77, 18-20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1933

Until July 5

On the cover of his notebook, under the Russian printed inscription: "There are no bad or good factories, plants, institutions. There are bad and good leaders," he writes the untitled poem "Who said a factory is bad or good...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-78, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368,

Note: The inscription in Russian reads: "Нет плохих и хороших заводов, фабрик и учреждений - есть плохие и хорошие руководители!"

1933

Until July 5

He writes a poem "The Peter and Paul Fortress".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-78, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

Note: The poem, after its first publication in the third volume of works in 1940, was later published under the title "The Café of Murderers".

1933

Until July 5

He writes an untitled poem, "Nina had a little Blackbird...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-78, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

1933

Until July 5

Ietim Gurji dedicates four poems: "To the Poet G. T"., "To Galaktion Tabidze", "Song", and "To the Precious Poet G. Tabidze".

Source: Ietim Gurji's record in G. Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-75, 3-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350-352.

1933

Until July 5

He prepares a speech for his 25th anniversary of literary activity at the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre. He thanks everyone who considers this day not only his own but also the day of all his

comrades and a celebration of Soviet literature. He emphasizes that all of Georgia knows that a writer is truly valued only in the Soviet Union, and it is here that literature has the opportunity to flourish.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-75, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1933

Until July 5

The publishing house *Federation* is releasing a special collection dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's literary career titled "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", which includes the poet's biography and articles about his work by Georgian critics Levan Asatiani, Simon Khundadze, Shalva Radiani, and Giorgi Natroshvili.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", Tbilisi, 1933, p. 3-106.

Dating: The notice published in the newspaper *Komunisti* states that a collection of articles dedicated to the poet's work will be printed for July 5 (Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, No. 151, p. 4).

1933

Until July 5

In the article published in the collection dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career, Levan Asatiani expresses the view that Galaktion is a great innovator of Georgian poetry, whose contribution will become even clearer when his work is studied from a metrical and rhythmic perspective. The article states that Galaktion is one of the first representatives of Georgian symbolism. His early lyrics were characterized by individualism, pessimism, religious ecstasy, indifference to social motives, and obscurity. The poet adhered to the principle of "art for art's sake". The critic emphasizes that Galaktion's symbolist poetry differed from that of other Georgian authors of the same movement, the "Tsisperkantselis", due to its expressed indifference to the cult of ugliness, bohemia, and eroticism. According to the critic, for Galaktion, as for Alexander Blok, revolution is primarily a "cataclysm of grand destruction". Levan Asatiani also points out the similarities between Galaktion's and Blok's lyrical themes, highlighting the closeness of motifs and thematic thought in Blok's "The Unknown Lady" and Galaktion's "Mary" and "Snow". When discussing the poet's relationship with literary tradition, the critic notes that Galaktion revived the tradition of Georgian romantic poetry, and the distant echoes of "Merani" resonate with "Blue Horses". The critic briefly discusses Galaktion's poetic epic. He states that Galaktion's poems are characterized by pathos, and the variety of narratives does not allow the author to shape these works into a solid compositional whole. According to Levan Asatiani, Galaktion's early lyrics also demonstrate poems with social and revolutionary content, though these do not constitute the essential aspect of his early period's work. Among his contemporaries, Galaktion was the first to stand on the side of the revolution. Although primarily a lyric poet, he does not remain confined to the narrow realm of personal feelings and imbues his lyrics with social significance. His influence on young poets is natural and entirely logical.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", Tbilisi, 1933, p. 58-77.

Dating: The notice published in the newspaper *Komunisti* states that a collection of articles dedicated to the poet's work will be printed for July 5 (Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, No. 151, p. 4).

1933

Until July 5

He makes a note that the 25th anniversary of his literary debut has come to an end. He notes that each year of his creative activity was a challenge for him to become the true child of his era. He mentions that this aspiration in his being fought against fatigue and the rejection of life, and it was necessary to demonstrate resilience to declare a struggle against everything that was unhealthy in his essence. He states that the revolution gave him this opportunity. Now, pessimism is his past illness.

Source: MGL, d-648, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212-213;

1933

Until July 5

In the essay published in the collection dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career, Simon Khundadze initially reviews the poet's early lyrics. The critic notes that in the very first illegal poem, "May Day" (1908), the poet's aspiration for struggle is revealed. Early Galaktion, as a symbolist, listens to his inner world and is interested in the processes occurring within his own soul. Khundadze observes a symbolist perspective in Galaktion's early lyrics regarding the limitations of human language, suggesting that everyday, ordinary language cannot express the depth of the processes taking place in the spiritual realm. According to the critic, since traditional, everyday language was inadequate for this purpose, Galaktion faced the task of developing a new poetic language. For Khundadze, the poet's symbolist thought is evidenced by mysterious figures and symbols that point to something extraordinary. He states that Galaktion's mastery of versification was largely determined by his grasp of the theoretical principles of symbolism. From Khundadze's perspective, Galaktion's symbolism was relatively healthier and differed from that of the "Tsisperkantselis". Many elements connect Galaktion to the traditions of classical romanticism. This connection is evident not only in artistic thought and poetic vocabulary but also in the level of moods. Although Galaktion's worldview differs somewhat from that of Nikoloz Baratashvili, the "mystical melancholy of lost 'sweet childhood'" and the metaphysical desire to overcome the "border of fate" bind these two poets in a unique connection. The critic believes that Baratashvili's "soul of the wicked" echoes in Galaktion's "Elegy". For both Baratashvili and Galaktion, love serves more as a source of tragic feelings than as one of joy and tranquillity.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", Tbilisi, 1933, p. 12-36.

Dating: The notice published in the newspaper *Komunisti* states that a collection of articles dedicated to the poet's work will be printed for July 5 (Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, No. 151, p. 4).

1933

Until July 5

In the essay published in the collection dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career, Shalva Radiani presents the path of the poet's creative evolution. The critic notes that Galaktion was one of the first representatives of symbolism in Georgian literature. After a traditional characterization of the poet's early work, Radiani points out that the Bolshevik takeover provided excellent conditions for the poet's creative growth. The poems "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia" stand out for their high ideological-political pathos and realistic simplicity. Galaktion's poetic style changed, transitioning from idealism to the method of socialist realism. The critic also emphasizes how the understanding of the poet and the purpose of poetry shifts in Galaktion's post-revolutionary lyrics. While previously he viewed the artist as a somewhat distanced, divine creator from the masses, in the socialist reality, the poet acquires a realistic understanding of literature's purpose. He now perceives poetry as a weapon of class struggle. This is natural, as the social composition of the poet's audience has changed. Galaktion's poetry gained simplicity and a conversational tone. The acceptance of revolutionary reality distanced his lyrics from "romantic stability".

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", Tbilisi, 1933, p. 37-57.

Dating: The notice published in the newspaper *Komunisti* states that a collection of articles dedicated to the poet's work will be printed for July 5 (Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, No. 151, p. 4).

1933

Until July 5

In the article published in the collection dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career, Giorgi Natroshvili reiterates the assertions that formed around Galaktion's work in Soviet criticism of the 1930s. Like others, he divides Galaktion's poetry into two stages: the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods. According to the critic, despite following the mystical traditions of symbolism in his early stage, Galaktion Tabidze still remained a national poet, as he was deeply connected to the healthy traditions of national literature. Giorgi Natroshvili states that although European poetry influenced him, it did not sever his ties with his native literature, and the spiritual breadth of Georgian Romanticism continued to be the driving force behind his poetry.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze 1908-XXV-1933", Tbilisi, 1933, p. 78-106.

Dating: The notice published in the newspaper *Komunisti* states that a collection of articles dedicated to the poet's work will be printed for July 5 (Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, No. 151, p. 4).

1933

Until July 5

In the period leading up to Galaktion's 25th literary anniversary, everyone approaches him with questions. Translators, newspapers, and the radio visit him. Olya Okujava becomes frustrated, unable to understand why the poet is being bothered with every little matter. She wonders what

the anniversary committee is doing and why no one is asking whether Galaktion even has a suit and shoes, as it would be good for them to know that both are torn.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 488-492.

1933

July 5

Galaktion only manages to gather the money to redeem his new suit from the tailor in the afternoon. He heads home, rests for half an hour, and then rushes to the opera theatre, where the celebration of his 25th anniversary since debuting on the literary scene is taking place. Upon arrival, he discovers that some of the tickets were not delivered to the organizations on time and remained unsold. He grows frustrated because the anniversary committee, against his wishes, made some of the tickets paid. Just before the event starts, the theatre fills up. Olya enters the backstage and brings books to Galaktion. His hands tremble from nervousness.

The evening begins, with representatives from various party and Soviet organizations taking the stage, reciting his poems, and promising to start preparing an academic edition of his works, to translate his poems into various languages, and to name a street after Galaktion Tabidze. They note that no one at his age has had such an anniversary, but Galaktion is exceptional. Toward the end of the evening, the stage decorations shift, uniting the stage and the audience, and the event reaches its climax.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489-490.

1933

July 5

On the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary activity, the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, under the initiative of the responsible editor Paruir Folyan, presents the poet with a silver cigarette case adorned with ornaments and inscriptions.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 103; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

Note: Paruir Folyan is referred to by his last name only in the source.

1933

July 5

A telegram is sent to the address of the Tbilisi Opera House on the day of the celebration of Galaktion's 25th anniversary of literary activity, in which his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, congratulates him on this significant date and wishes him good health.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-299-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94, 144.

1933

July 5

After the evening event, a grand anniversary banquet is held at the Palace Hotel. At the table, Galaktion speaks passionately about music, comparing Bizet and Wagner, ultimately expressing a preference for Bizet.

Source: O. Okujava's diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489-490; A. Gatsserelia, Reeds and Gobelin, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 44.

1933

July 5

A decree granting Galaktion Tabidze the title of People's Writer is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1933, №8, p. 1.

1933

July 5

A report is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, stating that on June 29, a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze took place at the Writers' Palace. Malakia Toroshelidze delivered the opening speech, Shalva Radiani presented a critical address, and the celebrant read new poems to the audience.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1933, №8, p. 1.

1933

July 5

A jubilee greeting from the editorial board to Galaktion Tabidze is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*. It expresses the belief that the great honour – the title of People's Writer – bestowed upon him by the Soviet government will serve as a strong impetus for the poet to energetically contribute to socialist development.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1933, №8, p. 1.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, Simon Khundadze's article "G. Tabidze and Modernity" is published. The author develops the idea that Galaktion Tabidze is the greatest figure in 20th-century Georgian literature. He underwent an interesting journey from symbolism to revolutionary romanticism. Like other Soviet critics, Simon Khundadze also divides the poet's work into two periods. When discussing Galaktion's symbolism, the critic notes that his symbolism was relatively healthier and differed from that of the "Tsisperkantseli" group. Khundadze emphasizes that Galaktion's mastery of versification was largely shaped by his study of the theoretical principles of symbolism. According to Simon Khundadze, Galaktion transformed not only the content of his poetry but also its form, achieving significant success in this process. The poet overcame abstraction and presented concrete images of socialist construction.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1933, №8, p. 1.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Musha*, the Georgian Trade Unions Council publishes a congratulatory message to Galaktion Tabidze on the 25th anniversary of his literary career. The message declares Galaktion as one of the greatest masters of Soviet literature, noting that he stood on the side of the revolution from the very beginning and created such high-quality works as “Epoch” and “Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Musha*, a brief biography of Galaktion Tabidze is published.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Musha*, a letter by Beso Zhghenti titled “The Creative Path of Galaktion Tabidze” is published, in which the poet is declared a primary representative of artistic word. According to the author, Galaktion belongs to a group of creators who shape the stages of literary history. In the early stages of his work, the poet was characterized by scepticism and hopeless moods, but after the victory of the revolution, he became a singer of socialist reality. His poetic transformation was not a painless process, and he faced some setbacks, yet ultimately he created remarkable works such as “Epoch”, “Pacifism”, and “Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Musha* publishes an announcement that on July 5, a celebration dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s literary activities will take place at the State Opera Theater. Party leaders and figures from the culture and arts sectors will participate in the event.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Musha* publishes a letter by Tengiz Zhghenti titled “On the Occasion of Galaktion Tabidze’s Jubilee”, in which the author recalls how the Bolsheviks organized a literary evening for Galaktion Tabidze in Kutaisi to increase the party’s budget. A portion of the proceeds was given to the poet, while the rest was allocated for printing proclamations and other party matters.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* publishes an article by Giorgi Lomidze titled “The Great Poet of the Epoch”, which reviews Galaktion’s creative evolution. According to the critic, the

poet's early works were a battleground of two forces: pessimism and revolutionary optimism. After the defeat of the 1905-1907 revolutions, Galaktion seemed to be overwhelmed by old traditions, and his poetic voice became more melancholic. However, during this same period, he wrote the poem "The First of May". Galaktion was awakened by the revolution, yet like Blok, he did not delve deeply into the revolutionary processes. Both poets "embraced the revolution as a wild symphony, as a storm of destruction and ruin". The author believes that "Menshevik Georgia constrained the poet". His true potential was fully revealed after the establishment of Soviet power. Now, Galaktion sings of the renewed village, construction, and the Red Army. "Epoch", "Pacifism", and "Revolutionary Georgia" are exemplary works created using the methods of socialist realism.

Source: G. Lomidze, "The Great Poet of the Epoch", newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (July 5), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Tsistelarmieli* publishes an article by Platon Keshlelava under the pseudonym "Tomas Boreli" titled "Galaktion Tabidze", which develops the perspective established in Soviet criticism regarding the two periods of the poet's work. According to the author, the previously individualistic Galaktion gained a sense of struggle from the revolution, and alongside his delicate poems, he created examples of "defensive poetry", linking them to the interests of the revolution.

Source: Tomas Boreli, "Galaktion Tabidze", Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Tsistelarmieli* publishes a greeting from the fighters of the Second Division of the Frunze- Georgian Riflemen to Galaktion Tabidze. The fighters wish the beloved poet of Georgia, author of "Revolutionary Georgia" and "Pacifism", an inexhaustible creative energy in his service to the socialist homeland through the art of words.

Source: Greetings from the fighters and personnel of the Frunze Division, Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Tsistelarmieli* publishes a greeting from the Commission for the Defence of Artistic Literature of Georgia to Galaktion Tabidze, in which the poet is referred to as a devoted fighter for the creation of defence literature, a grave digger of the past, and an enthusiast of the revolutionary era.

Source: Greetings from the Defence of Artistic Literature of Georgia to Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Tsitelarmieli* publishes a jubilee address from the editorial team to Galaktion Tabidze, describing him as “the greatest poet of Soviet Georgia”, the author of outstanding poems and verses. It also notes that among the poets of the old generation, he was the first to sense the revolution and actively engage in the process of building socialism.

Source: “Greetings from the editorial office of the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*, Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*, Vera Shubladze’s poem “To the Renowned Jubilarian”, dedicated to Galaktion, is published.

Source: V. Shubladze, To the Distinguished Jubilarian, Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*, Vaniyon Daraselia’s “Open Letter to Galaktion Tabidze” is published, describing how a commander read Galaktion’s poem “Let Every Red Army Soldier Stand Like a Lion” to a military unit during a training break, prompting unanimous excitement and applause from the soldiers.

Source: Vaniyon Daraselia, Open Letter to Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Tsistelarmieli*, 1933, №153, p. 3.

1933

July 5

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* Shalva Radiani’s letter “Galaktion Tabidze - for the 25th anniversary of his literary work” is published, in which the creative evolution of the poet is discussed. Radiani notes that Galaktion is one of the first representatives of symbolism in Georgian literature. He was initially an exponent of petty-bourgeois ideology, and after 1917 he became a romanticist of the revolution. The Menshevik “democracy” did not give him a creative rise, and the Sovietization of Georgia created excellent conditions for the poet’s creative growth. Galaktion overcame petty-bourgeois individualism and became a singer of socialist construction. The poems “Epoch” and “Revolutionary Georgia” are distinguished by high ideological-political pathos and realistic plausibility. Galaktion’s poetic style has changed. From idealism, he came to the method of socialist realism. A critic of Galaktion’s work believes that it is difficult for the poet to present concrete images of socialist construction, although the reader hopes for extensive canvases suitable for the socialist era from Galaktion.

Source: III-ни, Галактион Табидзе – к 25-летию литературной деятельности, “Заря Востока”, 1933, №153, p. 4.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes the speech under the title “Galaktion Tabidze” delivered by Malakia Toroshelidze at the Writers’ Club on June 26. It states that our era has added another peak to Georgian poetry in the form of Galaktion Tabidze’s work and that the poet was able to direct his greatest talent in the right way for the benefit of the people. He left behind the stage of literary companionship with the proletariat and became more organically involved in the construction of the artistic culture of the working class. Toroshelidze expresses his hope that Georgian Soviet writers will be able to give a worthy evaluation of Galaktion Tabidze’s work.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes Beso Zhghenti’s article “Celebration of Soviet Writing”, in which the author considers the support of the best poet such as Galaktion Tabidze to be an achievement of proletarian writing. He writes that Galaktion Tabidze’s arsenal of poetic methods is amazingly rich, he is a great master of rhyme and assonance, the poet found new impulses in the revolutionary changes and his creativity was motivated by healthy enthusiasm.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes Shalva Radiani’s article “Galaktion Tabidze”, in which Galaktion Tabidze’s work is divided into two periods, before the revolution and after it. In the first period, the motifs characteristic of decadent poetry were heard in his work, and in the second period, a turning point occurred, but there are still shortcomings from an ideological point of view. In his poems, there is no struggle for the deep development of the theme, and more general words. Nevertheless, from a pessimistic poet, he became a poet allied to the proletarian revolution.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes his photo and poems dedicated to the anniversary: “To Galaktion Tabidze” by Sapho Mgeladze (“If there was a white swan...”) and “To Galaktion Tabidze” by Giorgi Kuchishvili (“Not from the mountains of the Parnassus of the gods...”).

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia dated June 21, 1933 regarding the anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes a greeting from the Union Writers’ Organizing Committee and the Autonomous Department of Playwrights, signed by Alexander Fadeev, Valery Kirpotin, Vladimir Stavsky, Sergey Amaghlobeli and Lev Subotsky.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes the greeting of the Georgian Trade Union Council, which talks about how the poet overcame hopelessness, came to terms with the proletariat and joined the ranks of the fighters.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Revolutionary Georgia” (“If not years...”).

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* under the column “25 years of G. Tabidze’s writing activity” publishes biographical notices of the poet. At the end of the text there is information that the poet is a member of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia of the Sixth Convocation and has been awarded the title of People’s Poet.

Source: “For the 25th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Literary Work”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (3709), p. 3.

1933

July 5

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes Simon Khundadze's article "Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Ways" with the inscription "From Mystical Symbolism to Revolutionary Romanticism". The author chronologically reviews the poet's creative path, talks about the external form of Galaktion's poem, the forms, rhyme, rhythm and abundance of assonances, the influence of Russian symbolists, the changes experienced in the Soviet period, and says that he can do a lot more to enrich socialist poetry.

Source: Simon Khundadze, "Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Ways", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes the speech under the title "Galaktion Tabidze" given by Malakia Toroshelidze at the creative evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's work on June 29. According to the speaker, Galaktion Tabidze's work was extremely individualistic and pessimistic in a certain period, reached the highest forms of decadent poetry and fell into the danger of being empty of idealism, but during the period of the Soviet government, he was established as a great artist who reflects the powerful processes of socialist construction.

Source: Malakia Toroshelidze, "Galaktion Tabidze", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 1.

1933

July 5

A poem dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze by Giorgi Kuchishvili is published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti* under the title "To a fellow poet" ("You have ascended among us...").

Source: Giorgi Kuchishvili, "To a fellow poet", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 1.

1933

July 5

Davit Kakabadze's portrait "Galaktion Tabidze" is published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 1.

1933

July 5

Shalva Radian's article "For twenty-five years" is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, which reviews the works of Galaktion from his first poems to the last period. The publication states that the struggle for the style of socialist realism is an urgent task for the poet. If earlier he had focused all his attention on musical verse, now he started writing with white verse as well.

Source: Shalva Radiani, "For twenty-five years", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 1.

1933

July 5

Kale Bobokhidze's poem "To Galaktion Tabidze" ("Follow the paces with giant strength"...) is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*.

Source: Kale Bobokhidze, "To Galaktion Tabidze", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

The article "Galaktion Tabidze: biographical information" is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* under the signature "L".

Source: L., "Galaktion Tabidze: biographical information", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

Ioseb Grishashvili's article "My memory of Galaktion" is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, in which he recalls how, while working in the magazine *Sakartvelo*, he shortened and modified one poem sent to Galaktion for publication and how he invented the pseudonym "Tabi". Then he tells how, while working in the newspaper *Eri*, he attributed Titsian Tabidze's poem to Galaktion, because he did not know that another Tabidze also wrote poems. Grishashvili also invents the period of close relationship between him and Galaktion and the two poems dedicated to him by Galaktion, and at the end he mentions one feature of the great poet, Galaktion does not find it difficult to say good things about other poets, but he always manages to show his greatness along and cites Valery Bryusov's poetic quote for comparison: "He is the president of the poets and I give him my royal vote".

Source: L., "Galaktion Tabidze: biographical information", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

Note: The quote in Russian sounds as follows: "Он президент среди поэтов / Мой царский голос за него!".

1933

July 5

The poster of Galaktion Tabidze's jubilee evening planned at the Opera Theater is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*.

Source: G. Tabidze's Anniversary: A Creative Evening, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

A creative evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative work is being held in the State Opera Theater. The head of the literary department is Shalva Dadiani, the directors are Mikheil Chiaureli and Nikoloz Shengelaia, and the artist is Lado Gudiashvili. Malakia Toroshelidze, the chairman of the Union of Writers, gives a report on the creativity of Galaktion Tabidze, representatives of the state, party, professional and cultural-social organizations welcome

the jubilee; Galaktion Tabidze's poems are read by actors: Veriko Anjaparidze, Khatuna Tchitchinadze, Dimitri Gagua, writers and poets: Shalva Dadiani, Niko Lortkipanidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Pridon Naroushvili, Sapho Mgeladze, Ilo Mosashvili, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Vaso Gorgadze, Giorgi Katchakhidze and Kale Bobokhidze; Participants: singers: Davit Andghuladze, Davit Badridze, Shalva Tsirghiladze, Ana Kolomeitseva, Petre Amiranashvili, Ekaterine Sokhadze, Nadezhda Tsomaia, Elisabeth Gastenina and a vocal quartet led by Grigol Kokeladze, with the participation of Shota Tsirghiladze, Boris Korinteli, Giorgi Gogichadze and Vladimir Germesashvili. Galaktion Tabidze reads his new poems, while M. Rogovskaya and I. Baratashvili provide piano accompaniment.

Source: G. Tabidze's Anniversary: A Creative Evening, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes information about Galaktion Tabidze's evening held at Writers' Club on June 29. It is written that the evening was opened by Malakia Toroshelidze, Shalva Radiani gave a report on the work of Galaktion Tabidze, Pridon Naroushvili and Giorgi Kuchishvili came out with greetings and words.

Source: Creative evening, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes information that on June 30, the Armenian fraction of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia held a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze in the Palace of Artists of Armenia.

Source: Creative evening, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №15 (41), p. 2.

1933

July 5

A short biography of Galaktion, excerpts from the poem "Revolutionary Georgia", and a greeting from the editorial board of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* are published in the newspaper, in connection with the 25th anniversary of his creative activity. They wish him long life and new creative achievements in strengthening the positions of socialist literature.

Source: Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1933, №153 (5 July), p. 3.

1933

After July 5

Olya Okujava writes in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook the list of books presented to the poet at the celebratory evening marking the 25th anniversary of his literary debut, held on July 5, 1933, at the Opera and Ballet Theatre by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-78, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379-380.

1933

After July 5

He writes an untitled poem “The theatre shines, the light is dazzling...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-75, 9-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354-355.

Note: The following poem was published under the title “Henry Barbusse at the Congress”.

1933

After July 5

He writes an untitled poem “As the sailor on an old boat...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 140; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 93. G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-75, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353-354.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “As the Sailor on an Old Boat”.

1933

After July 5

He writes a poem “Asphalt”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-75, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1933

After July 5

Along with the poem to be published in the manuscript magazine, he sends a letter to the seventh-grade students of the №4 Women’s School of the Railway. He writes that their letter reminded him of his student days when he also published a manuscript magazine. At that time, they faced many obstacles, but now they have the opportunity to arm themselves with more knowledge and contribute to the building of their homeland. He signs the letter as the National Poet of Georgia.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-245; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 87-88.

Dating: We date the information based on the time when Galaktion was awarded the title of National Poet.

1933

After July 5

Olya Okujava writes in her diary that ever since Galaktion Tabidze made his debut on the literary scene, he was constantly engaged in a struggle, and his nerves were always on edge. In the week leading up to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his career, magazines and newspapers debated his work, but not a single in-depth analysis emerged. Olya is surprised that no critic in Georgia has been found who would not simply heap praise on the poet but would analyse his work in a cultured manner. Olya believes that the event at the Art Palace went well, but she regrets that no literary scholar has yet emerged to properly evaluate Galaktion’s poetry.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485-486.

1933

July 6

An article titled “Galaktion Tabidze” presents the main biographical details of the poet in the newspaper *Kolektivizatsia*, under the pseudonym “A. B-li”.

Source: A. B-li, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Kolektivizatsia*, 1933, №89 (July 6), p. 3.

1933

July 6

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, an article by Eremia Astvatsaturov titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published. According to the author, Galaktion is a classical representative of symbolism in our literature, and his poetry is a living stream of the current literary process. In the critic’s view, symbolism is characterized by indifference to socio-political issues, individualism, mysticism, and thinking in abstract symbols and artistic images. Galaktion’s early poetry is also marked by these features. Astvatsaturov believes that what set Galaktion apart from other symbolists was the fact that he did not possess a “complete worldview”; his creed was contradictory, with healthy impulses appearing alongside unhealthy tendencies. The October Revolution, which he witnessed firsthand, brought a shift in Galaktion’s consciousness. According to the author, after returning to Menshevik Georgia, the poet once again succumbed to pessimism, which was overcome after Sovietization. From that point on, he replaced the principle of “poetry above all” with a more utilitarian understanding of art. His conceptual thinking also became free of the symbolic obscurity. Galaktion Tabidze did everything he could to become a leading Soviet writer.

Source: E. Astvatsaturov, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1933, №154 (July 6), p. 3-4.

1933

July 6

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational letter with the title “The anniversary evening of G. Tabidze’s 25-year writing career”, which states that this evening was held the previous day at the State Opera Theatre. It was opened by the Chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Malakia Toroshelidze, Rafiel Aghamaliani, Valerian Imadedze, Beso Zhghenti, Davit Dumbadze spoke with welcoming words. The public applauded the awarding of the title of People’s Poet to Galaktion Tabidze. Giorgi Kuchishvili, Vasil Gorgadze, Sapho Mgeladze, Kale Bobokhidze, Ushangi Chkheidze, Dimitri Gagua, Khatuna Tchitchinadze, and others read Galaktion Tabidze’s and their own poems.

Source: “The anniversary evening of G. Tabidze’s 25-year writing career”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №154 (3710), p. 2.

1933

July 6

In the newspaper *Tifliskii Rabochii*, an article is published that presents a short biography of Galaktion and the key dates of his literary and public activity.

Source: 25 лет творческой деятельности поэта Галактиона Табидзе, newspaper “Тифлисский Рабочий”, 1933, №153, p. 2.

1933

July 6

He writes in the diary that the 25th anniversary of his literary career was magnificently celebrated the day before at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Source: MGL, d-71, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1933

After July 6

He reads the first volume of Ilia Chavchavadze’s works, published in 1914 by Mikheil Gedevanishvili. From the poems: “Bazaleti Lake”, “To the Mountains of Kvareli”, “Candle”, “Voice from the Tomb”, “Song, The Mother of the Plough”, “Prayer”, “I Too To Black Eyes”, “Man, Love...” and “The Moon”, he writes individual words, phrases, and makes notes. He marks the places where “the language is clumsy” or the caesuras are broken.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 17-19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304-308.

1933

July 8

In the newspaper *Kolektivizatsia*, an article titled “G. Tabidze’s Jubilee Evening” is published, noting that on July 5, a ceremony was held at the Tbilisi Opera Theatre to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s literary career. The event was opened by Malakia Toroshelidze, the chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, who concluded his speech by reading the resolution from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia granting Galaktion Tabidze the title of People’s Poet. The head of the Culture and Propaganda Department of the Regional Committee, Agamalian, stated that he would personally ensure the publication of Galaktion’s books in Armenian and Azerbaijani. A representative of the Tbilisi Council noted that Galaktion Tabidze’s name would be given to Tbilisi’s 12th school and one of the city’s streets. A scholarship named after Galaktion Tabidze would also be established. The jubilarian received monetary gifts from the Central Committee and professional councils.

Source: Newspaper *Kolektivizatsia*, 1933, №90, p. 3.

1933

July 8

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Creative Activity: 25th Anniversary” is published, recounting how the poet’s jubilee event took place at the Tbilisi Opera Theater on July 5.

Source: 25 лет творческой деятельности Галактиона Табидзе, “Заря Востока”, 1933, №155, p. 4.

1933

July 8

In the newspaper *Tifliskii Rabochii*, an announcement is published stating that on July 5, an evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative activity was held at the Tbilisi Opera Theatre. It is noted that the State Publishing House of Georgia will begin the publication of a complete collection of the poet's works. The Georgian film studio has decided to make a film based on one of Galaktion's poems. A scholarship named after Galaktion Tabidze will be established at the Faculty of Literature at Tbilisi State University. According to the decision of representatives from Adjara organizations, one of the schools in Adjara will be named after Galaktion Tabidze, and five scholarships in the poet's name will be created.

Source: 25 лет творческой деятельности поэта Галактиона Табидзе, newspaper "Тифлисский Рабочий", 1933, №155, p. 2.

1933

July 9

In the newspaper *Molodoi Rabochii*, an announcement is published stating that on July 5, an evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative activity was held at the Tbilisi Opera Theatre. Malakia Toroshelidze, the chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, delivered an introductory speech and read the resolution from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia granting Galaktion Tabidze the title of People's Writer. Besarion Zhghenti provided a report on the jubilarian's creative work. Rafael Agamalian, head of the Culture and Propaganda Department of the Regional Committee, stated that he would personally ensure the publication of Galaktion's books in the languages of fraternal republics. The poet received congratulatory messages from writers' organizations in Russia, Armenia, and other fraternal republics. The final part of the event was dedicated to a musical section.

Source: Чествование Галактиона Табидзе, newspaper "Молодой Рабочий", 1933, №156, p. 4.

1933

July 9

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an article by Benito Buachidze titled "Galaktion Tabidze" is published. The author reviews the poet's creative journey, discussing his early lyrics and works from his later period. He argues that Galaktion Tabidze refined Georgian poetry, enriching it both in terms of content and form. The critic highlights the thematic diversity of the poet's works and the artistic persuasiveness of his poems. He believes that Galaktion's greatest virtue as a poet lies in his acute sense of the leading ideas of his era and his heightened awareness of the times. Buachidze asserts that these qualities made Galaktion the beloved poet of the working class in Georgia. The fact that he is the first poet in Georgia to be granted the title of People's Writer, according to the critic, attests to how much the Soviet authorities value the writer.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1933, №156, July 9, p. 3.

1933

July 10

In the newspaper *Komunisturi Ganatleba*, an article titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published under the pseudonym “G. M”, presenting the poet’s key biographical details.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisturi Ganatleba*, 1933, №53 (July 10), p. 3.

1933

July 11

He submits a statement to the director of the State Publishing House, Baron Bibineishvili, requesting that a 50-ruble honorarium of the magazine *Mnatobi* to be issued to him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-240; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135;

1933

July 11

Galaktion Tabidze’s creative evening is held on the open stage of the Orjonikidze club, which is opened by the mechanic Solomon Dolidze. Beso Zhghenti gives a speech, Vaso Gorgadze and Kirile Lortkipanidze read their own poems, and actors: Ushangi Chkheidze, Khatuna Tchitchinadze and Veriko Anjaparidze read poems dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. On the same day, the literary circle at the club is given the name of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “In the Workers’ Clubs”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1; “National Poet Galaktion Tabidze’s Evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №160 (3716), p. 4.

1933

July 14

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an information letter titled “People’s writer Galaktion Tabidze’s evening”, in which it is stated that the evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the poet’s writing activity was held on July 11 in the club named after Orjonikidze, opening speech was given by Beso Zhghenti and Siko Dolidze, G. Charkhishvili welcomed the poet on behalf of the reading club, poems were read by actors Ushangi Chkheidze, Khatuna Tchitchinadze and Veriko Anjaparidze, writers Vasil Gorgadze and Konstantine Lortkipanidze took part as well, and finally the jubilee himself read poems.

Source: “National Poet Galaktion Tabidze’s Evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №160 (3716), p. 4.

1933

July 15

Benito Buachidze’s article “The great creator of the revolution” is published in the magazine *Drosha*. It reviews the historical situation during which Galaktion Tabidze appeared on the literary scene. According to Buachidze, he is the greatest lyricist, whose thoughts and feelings are expressed in the most beautiful artistic form. His work is characterized by the romance of the revolution and contains elements of socialist realism. The author cites the poet’s greatest merit as the profound sense of the advanced ideas of the era and time. This explains why he was the first Georgian writer to be awarded the title of People’s Poet.

Source: Benito Buachidze, “The great creator of the revolution”, magazine *Drosha*, 1933, №13, p. 5-8.

1933

July 15

The magazine *Drosha* publishes biographical information of the poet under the title “G. Tabidze’s anniversary”, as well as Davit Kakabadze’s portrait of the poet.

Source: “G. Tabidze’s Anniversary”, magazine *Drosha*, 1933, №13, p. 5-8.

1933

July 18

A meeting with Soviet writers takes place in the Tbilisi silk factory, during which the foundation of the literary circle is laid. Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Shalva Dadiani and others read their own works.

Source: “Writers in the Silk Factory”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 4.

1933

July 21

Information under the title “G. Tabidze’s evening” is published in the column “Chronology” of the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that today, on July 21, an evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s writing career will be held in the club named after Plekhanov, which will be organized by the literary circle together with the library at the club.

Source: “G. Tabidze’s evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №166 (3721), p. 4.

1933

July 21

An evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s literary work is being held in the Plekhanov club, where Beso Zhghenti makes a speech and Galaktion Tabidze is greeted by representatives of workers’ organizations.

Source: “In the Workers’ Clubs”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1; “G. Tabidze’s evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №166 (3721), p. 4.

1933

July 21

The meeting is held with the workers of the Stalin Steamship Repair Plant in Tbilisi. Besarion Zhghenti reads a report on Galaktion’s poetry at the event, and the factory workers also deliver speeches.

Source: D. Jgharkava, Galaktion Tabidze’s anniversary evening with us, newspaper *Chveni Sakviri*, 1933, №168 (July 23), p. 3.

1933

July 23

In the newspaper *Chveni Sakviri*, an article by D. Jgharkava titled “G. Tabidze’s Jubilee Evening with Us” is published, discussing the meeting held with People’s Poet Galaktion Tabidze at the Stalin Steamship Repair Plant in Tbilisi on July 21.

Source: D. Jgharkava, Galaktion Tabidze’s anniversary evening with us, newspaper *Chveni Sakviri*, 1933, №168 (July 23), p. 3.

1933

July 24

An article by Vano Tzulukidze titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Anniversary” is published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*. The author notes that the anniversary evening, held at the Opera House on July 5, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of his literary activity, is an evaluation of the writer’s journey. According to the chairperson of the anniversary evening, Malakia Toroshelidze, Galaktion Tabidze truly deserved the recognition from the Communist Party and the working class as their poet.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, 24 July, №16, p. 1.

Note: The author signs the article with the initials V. Ts.-dze.

1933

July 24

In *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, the speech delivered by Galaktion Tabidze at the anniversary evening held on July 5 at the Opera House, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of his literary activity, is published, along with a friendly caricature by Davit Natsvlishvili (Doni). The poet notes that he is moved by the great love and recognition shown to him, which gives him strength and energy for his intensive work. He ends his speech with the poem “To Revolutionary Georgia” (“Revolutionary, unspoken, unpronounced...”).

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, July 24, №16, p. 1.

1933

July 24

In the newspaper *Molodoi Rabochii*, an article titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s 25 Years of Creativity” is published under the pseudonym “G”. The article reviews the poet’s path of evolution. Galaktion’s early lyrics are characterized as expressions of petty-bourgeois decadence. According to the author, after the victory of the October Revolution, Galaktion frees himself from his previous moods and aligns himself with the circles of those building socialism, after which he creates his best poems. He is recognized as a member of the intelligentsia that unhesitatingly embraced the revolution and stood alongside the working class. The article notes that the State Publishing House will soon publish the poet’s poems in Russian.

Source: Г., XXV лет творчества Галактиона Табидзе, newspaper “Молодой Рабочий”, 1933, №144, p. 3.

1933

July 24

In the newspaper *Molodoi Rabochi*, a translation of Galaktion's poem "Abkhazia" by Boris Brik is published.

Source: Newspaper "Молодой Рабочий", 1933, №144, p. 3.

1933

July 24

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes an informational article "Writers in the Silk Factory", which talks about the meeting with Galaktion Tabidze and other writers at the Tbilisi Silk Factory on July 18 of this year.

Source: "Writers in the Silk Factory", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 4.

1933

July 24

An announcement is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* that the Union of Soviet Writers of All Georgia will hold a debate on "Creative issues of Soviet poetry" on July 29 at 7 o'clock in the Palace of Writers, at which Shalva Radiani will read a report, and the following are invited to participate in the debate: Galaktion Tabidze, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Sandro Euli, Titsian Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili and others.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 4.

1933

July 24

The article "Let's create high-quality defence literature" is published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, in which it is stated that the Military Literary Commission has engaged writers: Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Irakli Abashidze and Valerian Gaprindashvili in their daily activities, who are already creating high-quality defence literary production.

Source: "Let's create high-quality defence literature", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 4.

1933

July 24

An informative article entitled "Workers' Clubs" is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, which talks about the evenings dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary work on July 11 in the garden named after Orjonikidze and on July 21 in the club named after Plekhanov.

Source: "In the workers' Clubs", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1.

1933

July 24

The information under the title "G. Tabidze's evening" is published in the column "Chronology" of the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that on July 25, at 8 o'clock in the evening, an evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of the writing activity of the people's writer, Galaktion Tabidze, will be held in the Navtlughi railway workers' club under the leadership of the board of the same

club and the literary circle. It is also said that the mentioned literary circle is named after Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “G. Tabidze’s evening”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №169 (3725), p. 4.

1933

July 24

The speech of Malakia Toroshelidze, delivered on July 5 at the anniversary evening of Galaktion Tabidze, held at the Opera Theatre, is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti* under the title “The Great Poet of Modernity”. It reviews the work of the poet from his appearance on the public arena to the last period. In the poet’s poem “Mountains of Guria”, the speaker sees a desire to escape from reality, from the reaction reigning in the country. Then he mentions how the poet came to terms with the Russian revolution with the poem “Flags quickly” and how he got involved in the reconstruction of the country after the establishment of the Soviet government in Georgia. Toroshelidze ends his speech with the words: “Long live the great contemporary poet Galaktion Tabidze”, which the public meets with loud applause.

Source: Malakia Toroshelidze, “The Great Poet of Modernity”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1.

1933

July 24

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes Vano Tsulukidze’s article “Not a crown, but a report” under the pseudonym “V. Ts-dze”, in which he talks about how the proletariat and the Soviet government appreciated the poet’s twenty-five years of service, how the advanced workers of various factories came to the opera theatre on his anniversary evening and asked for a contribution in raising young people. At the evening, a desire was expressed to translate Galaktion’s work into the languages of the peoples of Transcaucasia. The author of the article considers such attitude and appreciation as the reward that the poet received for his 25 years of dedicated work.

Source: “Not a crown, but a report”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1.

1933

July 24

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes the speech under the title “G. Tabidze’s speech” delivered by Galaktion Tabidze on July 5 at the anniversary evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of his work in the Opera Theatre. He thanks everyone for such appreciation of him and Georgian literature in general and ends his speech with the poem “Revolutionary Georgia”. Davit Natsvlishvili’s friendly caricature “Galaktion Tabidze” is included in the publication.

Source: “G. Tabidze’s speech”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 1.

1933

July 25

At 8 o’clock in the evening, in the Navtlughi Railway Workers’ Club, under the leadership of the same club’s board and the literary circle, an evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of the

writing activity of the people's writer Galaktion Tabidze is held, and the said literary circle is named after Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: "G. Tabidze's Evening", *Komunisti*, 1933, №169 (3725), p. 4.

1933

July 26

Ilo Tereladze gifts Galaktion his Book of poems with the inscription: "To the esteemed People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze, from the author. 1933, 11/VII. Tiflis".

Source: MGL, t-705, Ilo Tereladze, "Blood and Celebration" (Poem), Book I, Tbilisi, 1933.

1933

July 26

Ilo Tereladze presents his Book of poems with the inscription: "Dedicated to the esteemed National Poet Galaktion Tabidze, from the author". 1933. 26/VII. Tbilisi".

Source: MGL, t-705, Ilo Tereladze, "Blood and Celebration" (poem), Book I, Tbilisi, 1933.

1933

July 26 or later

In the Book of poems gifted by Ilo Tereladze, he highlights the line - "The wind blows, the wind, the walls play the panduri" - and next to it writes an untitled poem beginning with "I remember: the wind was stirring...".

Source: MGL, t-705, Ilo Tereladze, "Blood and Celebration" (poem), Book I, Tbilisi, 1933.

1933

July 26 or later

In the hastily published Book of poems by Ilo Tereladze, he underlines the line "The wind blows, the wind, the walls ..." and writes alongside it an untitled poem beginning with "I remember: the wind stirred...".

Source: MGL, t-705, Ilo Tereladze, "Blood and Celebration" (Poem), Book I, Tbilisi, 1933.

1933

July 29

He takes part in a debate on "Creativity Issues of Soviet Poetry" held at the Palace of Writers at 7 o'clock.

Source: *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №16 (42), p. 4.

August

1933

August 15

The magazine *Drosha* publishes Shalva Radian's letter "In Defence of Lyric", which is headed by a stanza from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Forward, comrade, forward!" ("A poet is a fighter..."). The article talks about the fact that lyric cannot be reduced to a pure chamber genre and that even the era of socialist construction has its own lyric.

Source: “In Defence of Lyric”, magazine *Drosha*, 1933, №15-16, p. 16.

September

1933

Until September 15

He intends to find out who makes up the State Cinematography Art-Political Council, who is the author of the statement regarding the signing of contracts with writers, and why he himself has been excluded. He believes that he needs to be more active in terms of cinematography.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-79, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 384-385;

1933

Until September 15

He is in Kutaisi and tries to pass by Isidore Kvitcharidze’s house unnoticed. However, they see him and invite him in, but they do not offer him hospitality. He thinks that Isidore is a fool from Imereti, not an intellectual, and that he has spent his whole life fighting for personal well-being. The host talks about Galaktion’s poetry and tells the poet that, supposedly, Kiril Lortkipanidze had told him that Galaktion has a magnificent Georgian language. The poet believes he is being deceived, as he has had no contact with Kiril Lortkipanidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-79, 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1933

September 15

In Kutaisi, he attends a meeting of the Writers’ Presidium. It is noted that the Tbilisi Writers’ Union does not pay attention to them when they need houses, money, and many other things.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-79, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1933

September 15

At the local Writers’ Presidium meeting in Kutaisi, they discuss the upcoming anniversary evening marking Galaktion Tabidze’s 25th anniversary of literary activity, but no date has been set. On the other hand, Sharukh Charkviani requests funds for Kosta Tavberidze’s anniversary celebration. Galaktion thinks that Sharukh is a provocateur and decides not to meet with him again. The local writers are also of no help and are merely clinging on without purpose.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-79, 10-13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 387.

Note: Shalva Charkviani is referred to by the pseudonym “Sharukh” in the source.

1933

September 15

In his diary, he reviews the thought-provoking lapses in various articles published in the day's *Saliteraturo Gazeti* (No. 19). The author of "Soviet Literature and Cinema", Titsian Tabidze, does not include himself among the unacceptable screenwriters. In the beginning of an article about Sandro Euli, the artistic quality of his poem is denied, only to be later acknowledged. Giorgi Leonidze's article "The Writers' Museum of Mtatsminda" is considered anti-Marxist, as he believes that literary and cultural heritage is being lost, and only he is trying to preserve this heritage. Platon Kikodze's article softens the overall opinion on Karlo Kaladze's poem "Uchardioni". Galaktion particularly focuses on Ali Arsenishvili's article "Pilnyak Among Writers" and concludes that he himself is undermining his "dialectical materialism" by clearly expressing sympathy for Boris Pilnyak. This marks the beginning of Ali Arsenishvili's retreat or sitting on two chairs. He fails to understand the significance of Pilnyak's opinion on the South-Caucasian Literary Museum or why such an important museum should be opened in Kazbegi. He believes Ali Arsenishvili is helping Titsian Tabidze, whose idea is to open this museum. He concludes that the issue of the newspaper is filled with such falsities.

Source: MGL, d-79, 14-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 387-388.

1933

September 15

At a meeting of the Writers' Presidium in Kutaisi, the honoured actor of the Georgian theatre, Grigol Charkviani, enters wearing neither a shirt nor shoes. He hands over a letter accompanied by a "list of aid" and asks for assistance as a conscientious and kind-hearted person. He informs them that the actors of the Marjanishvili Theatre have raised nine roubles to buy him trousers. Galaktion takes the letter and promises to intervene with the Central Executive Committee regarding an increase in his pension.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-79, 9-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386-387.

1933

September 20

In his diary, he writes that if all men were like him, there would be no need for police in the world.

Source: MGL, d-77, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1933

After September 20

In his diary, he writes that if he were to be exiled to Svaneti, Kirovabad, or Donbas, he would never become one of them.

Source: MGL, d-77, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1933

After September 20

In his diary, he writes that Georgia is historically advanced in poetry.

Source: MGL, d-77, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1933

After September 24

He receives another letter from the Kutaisi actor Grigol Charkviani. He asks him to intervene with people who can help him and promises that he will thank everyone through the press.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1933

September 30

The editor of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, Evdokime Ehlukidze, invites Galaktion Tabidze to the editorial office and asks him to write a poem about the Komsomol. Galaktion responds impromptu: "I've carried the weight of many poems, but I must admit, I have yet to write anything about the Komsomol".

Source: A. Soselia, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* and G. Tabidze, newspaper *Gantiadi* (Vani), March 23, 1982, N 35, p. 3.

October

1933

Until October 1

In his diary, he writes that his anniversary evening is planned to take place in Kutaisi between October 1 and 10, but he does not know the exact date. Therefore, he intends to use the time beforehand to organize an unexpected evening at the Stalin Club in Tbilisi. Everything, from the posters to the program, must be done with great artistry. He believes the event will be organized splendidly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-79, 17-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 389.

1933

October 5

He writes a poem titled "The Sun is So Passionate".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 136; №174 d., p. 23; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 34.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles: "The Roof of the New House"; "The Roof".

1933

After October 5

He writes an untitled poem "Tree, I can't cut you...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-79, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

Note: The poem was later published untitled: "Reed, I Can't Cut You....".

1933

October 6

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an announcement is published stating that starting in October, a new magazine titled *Literaturnoe Zakavkazie* will be issued in Russian, dedicated to the arts and literature of the peoples of Transcaucasia. Among the members of the editorial board is Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “Заря Востока”, 1933, №231, p. 4.

1933

October 7

A commission for defensive artistic literature is being established within the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, and Galaktion Tabidze is elected as a member alongside other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №7, p. 3.

1933

October 10

Olya Okujava writes in his notebook that the wind carries the crimson-red leaves in a storm, symbolizing the grandiose construction and transformation of the world during the last days of 1933. This year coincided with the greatest recognition of his work, and thus, he must draw his bow strongly and create new masterpieces.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-81, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 397.

1933

October 11

He meets Nikolai Tikhonov to discuss the Book of Russian translations to be published in Moscow, and, as always, Tikhonov is very polite toward him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-81, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 397.

Note: The Book was published later, in 1937.

1933

After October 11

He writes an untitled poem “He returned from that war...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-81, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 399.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “He Comes”.

1933

After October 11

For the Book “Selected Poems” to be published in Moscow, he compiles a list of people who can translate the poems: Olya Okujava, Domenti Aronishidze, Ali Arsenishvili, Shalva Kartvelishvili, Alexandre Sulava, Shakro Busurashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Gobron Agareli, and Vasil Gorgadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-81, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 399.

Note: The Book was published later, in 1937. Domenti Aronishidze and Shakro Busurashvili are referred to by their last names in the source, Ali Arsenishvili by his first name, and Gobron Agareli and Vasil Gorgadze by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1933

After October 11

For the Book "Selected Poems" to be published in Moscow, he compiles a list of translators: Boris Pasternak, Vladimir Elsner, Boris Brik, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Panteleimon Petrenko, Nikolai Tikhonov, Konstantin Bogdanovsky, Sandro Kancheli, and Elena Sherri. He believes that Boris Pasternak should translate the poems "Mtatsminda Moon", "The Forest Took Me", "May Day", and "Paris".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-81, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

Note: The Book was published later, in 1937. The translators are referred to in the source by their initials and last names.

1933

After October 11

In his diary, he writes that by January 1, he must prepare approximately 5-6 poems, totaling 500 lines, for Pavle Dadvadze to take to Moscow, where his major Book is planned for publication.

Source: MGL, d-81, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

Note: The Book was published later, in 1937.

1933

After October 11

He writes an untitled poem "My heart, you are restless...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-81, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

1933

After October 11

He writes an untitled poem "He is not just yours...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-81, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401.

1933

October 12

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an announcement is published stating that the magazine *Literaturnoe Zakavkazie* is starting to be issued, featuring the best Russian translations of works

by Transcaucasian creators. The magazine will have a diverse editorial board consisting of representatives from various fields of art, with Galaktion Tabidze listed as one of the members.

Source: “Заря Востока”, 1933, №234, p. 4.

1933

October 12

He makes a note in his diary about the recently deceased Ia Ekaladze. He points out that the one is happy who, like her, dies a sudden death and not from a long illness.

Source: MGL, d-630, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343;

1933

October 22

He writes an untitled poem “What torrents is Vesuvius hurling?”

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-80, 2; Autographs: MGL, №5396; №28897-50, p. 142; 79 d., p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “A Song for the Great, World-Genius Harmony. Ten Years”; “For the Great, World-Genius Harmony”; and “10 Years for the World, Genius Harmony”.

1933

October 16

Olya Okujava dedicates a notebook to the vivid, shining poem filled with living faces, for writing even dramas and poems. He is confident that Galaktion will soar and create masterpieces.

Source: Olya Okujava’s inscription in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-82, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

1933

After October 16

In the notebook, under the title “Laboratory”, he writes down quotes from the translation of “Karamaniani” in bullet points.

Source: MGL, d-82, 3-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406-413.

1933

After October 16

He writes an untitled poem “This Georgia...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-82, 8-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413-416.

Note: The version of the poem, after its first publication in the third volume of the works in 1940, was published under the title “Ioveliada”.

1933

October 12-19

He writes an untitled poem “I, too, was in that battle...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-80, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395-396.

1933

October 12-19

He writes in the diary that the diversity of the poem, both thematically and in form, requires a deep study of the works of contemporary Russian poets, such as Ilya Selvinsky. He notes that what is new in Selvinsky’s poetry is what distinguishes or characterizes only him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-80, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396.

1933

October 12-19

He writes the untitled poem “The train disappeared from sight...” and draws a train and a sunburned worker.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-80, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396.

1933

October 23

Boris Pasternak writes to Titsian Tabidze expressing his desire to translate Galaktion Tabidze’s poems along with those of other poets. He requests the delivery of the texts by the end of November, otherwise, according to the terms of the contract, he will no longer be able to translate them.

Source: Tsisperkantselis’ correspondence, Book II, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 59.

November

1933

November 3

He addresses the Presidium of the Trade Unions Council with a statement. He explains that for his evening held on July 5 at the State Opera Theatre, the trade unions allocated 3,000 roubles. He has received only 1,300 roubles from this amount, while the remaining 1,700 roubles is still owed by the trade unions. Due to financial difficulties, he requests that this amount be transferred to him promptly.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-127; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 100.

1933

November 20

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article titled “Delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Writers in Tbilisi” is published. It mentions that Petr Pavlenko, a member of the Organizational Committee, spoke about the involvement of Georgian

writers in the work of the Union Writers' Congress scheduled for 1934. Pavlenko informed his Georgian colleagues that Boris Pasternak had begun working on translations of the poems of Georgian poets, including Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Simon Chikovani, Paolo Iashvili, and others.

Source: "Заря Востока", 1933, №266, p. 4.

1933

November 28

He receives a brief letter from the Russian writer Nikolai Tikhonov, who is in Tbilisi. He writes that he will be very happy to meet him the next day in room 9 of the hotel from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. He also informs him that Boris Pasternak and Viktor Goltsev are very disappointed that their meeting with him on November 17th was cancelled, and therefore, they will also come to the hotel on the 29th.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401-cc; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265.

1933

November 28

He leaves a short note at the hotel for Nikolai Tikhonov, who is in Tbilisi, requesting that he somehow arrange a meeting with him the following day. He suggests leaving a note with the meeting time at the front desk.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-131; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 62.

1933

November 28

He receives a short note left for him by the Russian writer Nikolai Tikhonov at the hotel's front desk. Tikhonov writes that he would be delighted to meet him the following day in room nine of the hotel between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. He also informs him that Boris Pasternak and Viktor Goltsev were very disappointed that their meeting with him on November 27th fell through and, as a result, they will also come to the hotel on the 29th.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265.

1933

November 30

Viktor Goltszev writes to Titsian Tabidze, claiming that Benito Buachidze is plotting against him in Moscow. He told Arkadi Sitkovskiy that there is interest in Titsian Tabidze's poetry in Moscow, but that the great poet is Galaktion Tabidze, not him.

Source: Tsisperkantselis correspondence, Book II, Tbilisi, 2018, p. 245.

December

1933

December 4

Ekaterine Gabashvili writes in her notebook that Galaktion has seen and felt the Great Russian Revolution, and his talent enables him to serve it. As a Georgian woman, she admires and takes joy in his talent. She wishes him a long life, success, and offers her gratitude. She notes that he is recognized as an ideal poet because his message has reached the hearts of the people, which is why the literary community and educated readers revere him.

Source: MGL, d-81, 22-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401-402.

1933

After December 4

He compiles a list of poems translated by Panteleimon Petrenko in 1933: “Blue Horses,” “Snow,” “Mary,” “The Mountains of Guria,” “May Day,” and “Two Shores”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-81, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1933

After December 4

Panteleimon Petrenko writes the translation of the poem “Snow” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-81, 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403-404.

1933

After December 4

He writes an untitled poem, “With my notebook s...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-81, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1933

After December 9

He receives another letter from Grigol Charkviani, an actor from Kutaisi. Charkviani congratulates him on the 25th anniversary of his literary career and expresses surprise that this is the fourth letter he has sent without receiving any response from Galaktion. He writes that he met Lado Bzvaneli in Kutaisi, who mentioned that Galaktion is embarrassed to collect money for the addressee. Charkviani asks that if this is the case, he return the list to him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1933

December 7-11

He participates in the debate held in the Palace of Writers around Platon Kikodze’s report “Georgia is a country of revolutionary romanticism”.

Source: “The Problem of Revolutionary Romanticism”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №27 (54), p. 1.

1933

December 15

The Russian newspaper *Na Rubezhe Vostoka* publishes a conversation with Boris Pasternak, in which it is noted that the Moscow Writers' Society has a contract with him to translate Vazha-Pshavela's "The Snake-Eater" and a selected volume of Galaktion Tabidze's poems. It is also mentioned that his translations of poems by Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Simon Chikovani, Titsian Tabidze, Aleksi Gomiashvili, Karlo Kaladze, Pridon Naroushvili, and other Georgian poets will be included in a major anthology of Georgian poetry to be published in 1934.

Source: Беседа с Б. Пастернаком, newspaper "На Рубеже Востока", December 15, 1933, №3, p. 1.

1933

December 25

He addresses a statement to the Chairman of the Tbilisi Council, Valerian Bakradze. He writes that, according to an order from the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Philip Makharadze, the addressee allocated him an apartment on the third floor of the new Communal Bank building. However, due to his heart condition, living on a high floor would be difficult for him and would hinder his ability to work. Therefore, he requests that an apartment be allocated to him on the second floor. He attaches a certificate from the commission under the Transcaucasian Council of People's Commissars and the People's Commissariat of Health to his statement.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-128; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 101.

1933

December 27

He receives a letter from Ipolite Vartagava, who informs him that he has been visiting the Palace of Artists since the 25th but has not been able to meet him to read through the completed translation together. He writes that he will be at the Palace of Artists the following day as well, from 12 to 1 p.m., and hopes they can meet.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-456-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 266.

1933

December 29

Saliteraturo Gazeti publishes a review of Platon Kikodze's report "Georgia is a country of revolutionary romanticism" under the title "Problem of Revolutionary Romanticism", held on December 7-11 in the Palace of Writers. It summarizes the views of the speaker. For example, it is said that during the last 12 years, Galaktion Tabidze's work was developing through revolutionary romanticism. Davit Demetradze and Besarion Zhghenti, who appeared in the debate, did not agree with this opinion. According to them, the literary trend in which Soviet writing is developing is socialist realism, not revolutionary romanticism.

Source: "The Problem of Revolutionary Romanticism", *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1933, №27 (54), p. 1.

1933

December

For a Russian Book to be published in Moscow, he drafts a plan and lists the authors of the verses: Olya Okujava, Galaktion Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Ali Arsenishvili, Gobron Agareli, S. Kvizhinadze, Vasil Gorgadze, Pavle Dadvadze, and Akaki Gatsserelia. He also compiles a list of translators: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Boris Brik, Panteleimon Petrenko, Boris Pasternak, Nikolai Tikhonov, Mikhail Svetlov, Osip Mandelstam, Kolau Cherniavsky, Konstantin Bogdanovsky, and Ryurik Ivnev.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-83, 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

Note: The source mistakenly lists "V". as the initial for Mikhail Svetlov.

1933

December

For a Russian Book to be published in Moscow, he compiles a list of translators, each to be assigned 500 lines: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Boris Brik, Panteleimon Petrenko, Boris Pasternak, Nikolai Tikhonov, Mikhail Svetlov, Osip Mandelstam, Kolau Cherniavsky, Konstantin Bogdanovsky, and Ryurik Ivnev. He also lists the poems to be translated and the number of lines from the 1927 Book and the cycles "Epoch" and "Pacifism".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-83, 2; 4-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421-423.

Note: The translators are mentioned in the source by their initials and surnames. For Svetlov, the initial is given as "V," but it should be understood as referring to Mikhail Svetlov.

1933

He sends a short letter from Moscow, stating that he is there for a week. He mentions that the lack of a signed contract with the state publishing house will not deter him and advises the addressee not to worry either.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 5331; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61-62.

Note: The recipient of the letter is unknown.

1933

A collection of Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems titled "Selected Poems" is published, featuring an introductory article by Shalva Radiani.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №180, p. 3.

Note: Табидзе, Г. "Избранные стихи", Тифлис, "Закгиз", 1933.

1933

In Tbilisi, the collection "Poets of Transcaucasia" is published in Russian, in which Galaktion's poems are released along with the works of Sandro Euli, Alio Mashashvili, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Titsian Tabidze and others.

Source: Поэты Закавказья, Сборник стихов, Тбилиси, Закгиз, 1933.

1933

On his way to Tchomi with his friend, engineer Vladimir Jikia, Galaktion notices the spring and tells his companion, who is in charge of the construction of the Rioni HPP at that time, that it takes hundreds of bricks and two bags of cement to improve this place, if you do it, a Georgian man will pass by, quench his thirst and bless you. Vladimir Jikia promises that he will definitely do it.

Source: L. Nutsbidze, Seen and Heard, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1993, № 3-4, p. 112-113.

1933

He is resting with Olya Okujava in Tzagheri.

Source: G. Zarnadze, a rare photograph of Galaktion, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1992, №45, November 20, p. 13.

1933

He has his photo taken with Maxime Kikvadze, Shalva, Olya and Mariam Okujava.

Source: G. Zarnadze, a rare photograph of Galaktion, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1992, №45, November 20, p. 13.

1933

Shalva Radiani's Book "Creativity and Criticism" is published, which includes an essay dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The critic develops his earlier views on Galaktion's poetry, noting that initially the poet was captivated by revolution as an abstract movement, while now his primary inclination is towards "revolutionary romanticism". The poems "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia" serve as hymns of socialist construction and struggle. According to Shalva Radiani, counter-revolutionary critics attempt to cast doubt on Galaktion's creative crisis and idealize the poet's decadent lyricism. Galaktion has managed to rid himself of decadent motifs. The critic states that while the poet once placed decisive importance on the musicality of poetry, he has now begun writing in white verse and is an active advocate for the establishment of free verse in Soviet poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Creativity and Criticism", 1933, p. 124-156.

1933

He writes a poem "Light Cloud of the Highest Peaks".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1791; №122 d., p. 9; №6498-6499; №5000, №6459; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 39; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 256.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the title "Light Cloud".

1933

Korneli Sanadze paints a portrait of Galaktion Tabidze using oil paints.

Source: O. Egadze, The Poet's Image in the Artist's Work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, №11, p. 70.

1933

He addresses a statement to Paruir Folyan, the responsible editor of the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, presenting the plan for the Russian translation Book "Selected Poems" consisting of poems from 1908 to 1933. Alongside the titles, he specifies which works have been fully translated and which have line-by-line translations. The collection includes 12 poems and 120 poems, totalling approximately 12,000 lines. He names Boris Brik and Pavel Petrenko as translators and suggests involving others if necessary. Since it is important for the Book to be ready before the Writers' Congress, he requests that contracts with him and the translators be signed promptly.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 101.

1933

In his diary, he writes about the conditions necessary for an artist to live a culturally fulfilling life. He mentions that he currently has one room but, if possible, it would be preferable to have two. His apartment, located at 10 Krylov Street, has electric lighting, water, and a bathroom, but it also has many shortcomings that could be addressed.

Source: MGL, d-74, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

1933

In his diary, he writes that having water in the apartment is essential for physical existence and hygiene. It allows for washing small loads of laundry, cleaning the floors daily and the windows twice a week, washing dishes every evening, cleaning furniture and items with a damp cloth, washing his hair and body twice a week, moisturizing, taking daily baths, cleaning teeth and nails, preparing tea morning and evening, always drinking boiled water, changing water for flowers daily, and washing fruit.

Source: MGL, d-74, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346-347.

1933

In his diary, he writes that he has a 50-watt bulb and two switches for lighting to work in the evenings. Besides this, electricity in the apartment is also necessary for an iron, a kettle, a fan in the summer, and a hair dryer.

Source: MGL, d-74, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347.

1933

In his diary, he writes that he lives on the third floor in a 6-square-meter room, where there is insufficient air. When the windows are opened, dust enters from the balcony, creating an unhygienic condition. Dust is the most harmful factor for his lungs. Fresh and sufficient air will only be possible if the balcony is enclosed. Enclosing the balcony would improve the cleanliness of the room, the comfort of the apartment, allow the windows to remain open day and night, ensure healthier air, and make it possible to air out bedding and clothing regularly.

Source: MGL, d-74, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347.

1933

In his diary, he writes that his bookshelf is extremely disorganized, making it nearly impossible to use his manuscripts and books effectively. For him, books are equivalent to water, electricity, and air in importance. He believes books should be organized by category: Georgian and Russian poetry, novels and stories, Georgian and Russian magazines and collections, and political and economic books. A general catalogue of these books should be created, divided into categories such as poems, stories and novels, critical essays, and articles from collections and magazines. Newspapers in the lower part of the cabinet should be folded, but since newspapers should not be stored in the bookcase, interesting material should be cut out and placed in separate folders. Manuscripts should be sorted into poetry, prose, letters, diaries, and notes. The cabinet should not contain food, linens, or small items. He should be able to immediately locate any necessary book, and the most essential books should be bound. The desk should not be cluttered with unnecessary books or objects, as this disrupts work; everything should have its place. He also notes that he needs more books.

Source: MGL, d-74, 2; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347-348.

1933

In his diary, he writes that he needs to buy a watch because it is essential for accurately organizing his work time – allocating how much time to spend in institutions, resting, sleeping, going to the theatre, or staying at the club. For him, a watch is a necessary attribute of a cultured life and extremely beneficial for health, morality, ethics, and using every second of life with mathematical precision and purposefulness in the age of technology and science. The phrase “What time is it?” is a call to action and struggle. A person should dedicate every moment of their life to learning, fighting, and progressing.

Source: MGL, d-74, 2; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1933

In his diary, he writes that cigarettes are a critical issue for his room. Nicotine is harmful to the lungs, poisons and stifles the air, litters the room with ash and cigarette butts, permeates objects with a specific odour, causes unnecessary material expenses, reduces appetite, disrupts sleep, and makes a person nervous. He emphasizes the need to regulate cigarette smoking, keep the windows open at all times, and avoid leaving cigarette butts in the room for long periods.

Source: MGL, d-74, 2; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1933

In his diary, he lists the furniture and items needed for his room: a couch, chairs, a linen lounge chair, a small piano, a dressing table, a paper wastebasket, a radio, a telephone, a rug near the bed, curtains for the balcony, a dust cloth, daily newspapers, a few magazines, folders for newspaper clippings and manuscripts, pictures, slippers, a house robe, and a servant. He estimates that the total cost would be 230 roubles. Additionally, he considers the following items necessary: a bookshelf, a table, a mirror, a wall clock, a fan, a foot mat, window curtains, lightbulbs, and switches.

Source: MGL, d-74, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348-349.

1933

In his diary, he writes that during his childhood, America was associated with its depiction on a globe. He knew about the great rivers like the Mississippi, the Orinoco, and others. America also interested him because it was once home to the people described in James Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Last of the Mohicans". His perception of America was further shaped by Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin". In a Georgian calendar published in 1880, he saw pictures of pavilions from a world exhibition held in America. In the magazine *Kvali*, he read articles about the construction of the Panama Canal and Giorgi Tsereteli's piece about the great inventor Thomas Edison. Later, his understanding of America was enriched by Edgar Allan Poe's immortal poem "The Raven" and the poems of Walt Whitman. He also read an article in *Kvali* about Christopher Columbus's voyages and the discovery of America. He learned why America was named after Amerigo Vespucci and not Columbus and shed tears over the tragic fate of the discoverer. He reflects that this is the fate of all inventors, even today in America. He mentions how Radium's discoverer was not provided with enough of the substance to continue their research. For the bourgeoisie, scientists are less valuable than money. The phrase "People perish for metal" finds its truest expression in America. He contemplates that if he were an inventor, he would put all his energy into concealing a discovery that billionaires might later exploit.

Source: MGL, d-74, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349-350.

Note: It seems Galaktion might have had incorrect information. Radium was discovered in France, not in America, and, in general, by 1933, American scientists had not discovered any chemical elements.

After 1933

He creates an excerpt from Abram Efros's Book "Drawings of the Poet", which is dedicated to the paintings of Alexander Pushkin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-606, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40-41.

Dating: The Book was published in 1933.

After 1933

He makes a note about Rustaveli Avenue, emphasizing that it should become a model street and that the issue of erecting a monument to the author of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" must finally be resolved. He suggests that next to the opera house, a group monument to Vano Sarajishvili, Zakaria Paliashvili, and Kote Marjanishvili should also be erected. He proposes replacing Akaki's monument with a larger marble figure and transforming the garden where Egnate Ninoshvili's monument stands into a garden dedicated to Georgian writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-509, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66-67;

1933

He writes an untitled poem, “Remember My Advice, Olya...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №415; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 117; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 781.

1933

He writes a poem “The Imeretian’s Monologue” (“What Am I Now...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3269; №5392; №70-a, 1778; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 120.

Note: The poem also appears untitled (with different opening lines “What Am I Now...”; “Clustered Together...”).

1933

He writes an untitled poem, “The Day Is Not Far Away...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, 1791; №5270; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 122.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different opening lines: “What Am I Now...”; “Clustered Together...”).

1933 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Glory to the people, standing as the leader of peace...” (“Not long ago, this place...”).

Source: MGL, d-a-1773, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 346;

1934

January

1934

January 1

He celebrates the New Year with Olya and Vasil Okujava in their room. Despite having little money, their table is set with bread, cheese, fruit, and two bottles of wine. He leads the toasts, and they drink to health. They talk extensively about literature, international affairs, and the state of the Soviet Union. He remarks that 1933 was a good year for him personally. At midnight, they toast to the New Year.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1934

January 7

While visiting someone, his coat is stolen, along with the books, manuscripts, and money in its pockets. He has no money to buy a new coat and is deeply distressed by the incident.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1934

January 8

Together with Olya, he buys the Russian newspaper *Na Rubezhe*, which contains an interview with Boris Pasternak. The interview mentions the plan to translate a collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems into Russian. The poet is pleased but fears that the poems might not be translated well and could be distorted. However, he decides that he should agree to the translation for now, believing that better translators will emerge in the future.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1934

January 9

Without a coat, he is forced to sit in a cold room, reading newspapers, magazines, and books. He cannot imagine life without newspapers. Visiting Olya Okujava's home brings him joy, akin to that of a prisoner who hasn't seen light or loved ones for a long time.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1934

January 10

In the *Saliteruro Gazeti*, Shalva Radiani's article "Poetry at the Height of New Challenges" is published, reviewing poetic collections released in recent years. The critic highlights Galaktion Tabidze among the authors intensively working on the poetry front, noting that he has published several poems as separate books recently. Radiani believes that the search for forms suitable for new content in literature is still insufficient, a flaw that affects all contemporary authors equally. At the end of the article, the critic reminds poets of their obligation to the party: they must elevate Soviet poetry to the level of new challenges.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1934, №1-3, p. 2.

1934

January 10

Abesalom Tabidze brings *Literaturuli Gazeti* to Galaktion and Olya, which features portraits of forgotten writers. They read it aloud, criticize each portrait, and laugh. They are pleased that Galaktion's portrait is not among them.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1934

January 10

Together with Olya Okujava, he organizes materials related to the 25th anniversary of his literary career, celebrated in 1933 at the Opera Theatre. He compiles a list of articles and dedicated poems. Despite the heartfelt letters and poems dedicated to him by the finest artists, they still failed to

adequately capture the grandeur and power of Galaktion's poetry – poetry imbued with the spirit of the era and enriched with highly artistic forms.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 9-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1934

January 11

Unable to leave the house due to not having a coat, he learns that coats have been brought to a restricted distribution centre. Since he is assigned to special provisioning by the Central Executive Committee, he requests a coat to be given or sold to him. However, his request is denied.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-130; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103.

Dating: The incident is mentioned in the statement dated January 11, 1934.

1934

January 11

Panteleimon Petrenko visits, but Galaktion is not in the mood to receive him. While Petrenko and Olya Okujava argue, the guest leaves the house and angrily slips a letter through the keyhole, which makes Galaktion laugh but also troubles him deeply.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1934

January 11

Together with Olya Okujava, he sees her brother off to the village. In the evening, he reads to his wife about the execution of Ban de Liubet in Fascist Germany.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1934

January 11

He writes a statement addressed to the People's Commissariat of Supply, requesting that they issue the appropriate order to sell him a coat from the restricted distribution centre.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-130; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103.

1934

January 12

Without a coat and amidst severe frost, he decides to approach the head of the restricted distribution centre the same day to request the purchase of a coat. He feels very uncomfortable wearing his brother's worn-out coat but is forced to take action. Despite finding the price high, he buys a coat with a fur collar for 167 roubles.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1934

January 12

In the evening, he returns from the cinema with an inspired look, resembling a fighter of a great era. Together with his wife, he drinks wine and discusses Ernst Meiman's "Aesthetics". He reads Ivan Bunin's poem "Evening" and immediately recites it from memory, remarking that it is an optimistic poem. He repeats the lines: "Happiness is everywhere if you find it".

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1934

January 15

He begins translating Alexander Blok's poem "Pushkin's House" without a title, starting with the line: "The name of Pushkin's House...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-82, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417-418.

1934

January 22

He goes to the circus and is particularly delighted by dogs disguised as horses, monkeys, and dancing piglets. After returning home, he laughs with Olya Okujava about the impressions from the circus.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

1934

January 23

Olya Okujava waits all night, terribly anxious. She searches the streets, but he is nowhere to be found. She wonders if he might be injured, caught by criminals trying to rob and torture him, or perhaps hit by a car. Based on her mood, she selects his poems and, with astonishing speed, prepares their Russian translations, as if having an imaginary conversation with him.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 22-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1934

January 23

He realizes that wine will ruin him. Together with Olya Okujava, he organizes newspapers, magazines, and manuscripts.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

February

1934

February 21

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informational article titled “Preparation for the Writers’ Union Congress” is published, stating that the “Leningrad Writers’ Publishing House” plans to release collections of poems by Galaktion Tabidze and Paolo Iashvili.

Source: titled “Preparation for the Writers’ Union Congress”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №44, p. 4.

1934

February 24

Late into the night, he has an open and friendly conversation about literature with Olya Okujava and Panteleimon Petrenko.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

Note: Panteleimon Petrenko is referred to by the nickname “Tosia” in the source.

1934

February 25

He travels to Yerevan for literary matters and barely makes it to the train on time.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 31-32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326;

1934

February 25

Olya Okujava is distressed that Galaktion looked as helpless as a child when he left for Yerevan alone. She tries to finish the line-by-line translation of the poem “Pacifism” before his return.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1934

February 26

Olya Okujava learns that the train heading to Yerevan on the day of Galaktion’s departure was involved in an accident. She imagines that her husband might have been harmed and rushes to the station. There, she discovers that it was not the passenger train but a freight train that had the accident, and Galaktion, along with many others, was unharmed.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1934

February 26-28

He wishes to travel to Nakhichevan and goes to the Central Executive Committee and the State Political Directorate, but they do not grant him permission.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1934

February 26-28

While in Yerevan, his poem "Press" is translated into Armenian, and he receives a fee of 400 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

March

1934

March 1

He returns to Tbilisi from Yerevan in an international train car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1934

March 1

He travels to Samtredia, Batumi, and Sokhumi. Before the trip, he buys a raspberry-coloured beret, a silk sweater, and a belt for Olya Okujava, and a suitcase for himself. Together with his wife, he dines at the Stalin Club.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1934

March 2

He arrives in Batumi and stays at the "Adjartistan" hotel.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1934

March 2-4

He meets Davit Dumbadze, who informs him that his jubilee evening will be held in Batumi between April 20-24. The jubilee campaign in the press will begin on April 5. Promises are made to assist financially through the Central Executive Committee and the State Political Directorate, to open a street in Batumi named after Galaktion Tabidze, and to provide a house in Kobuleti. To handle these matters, someone from Tbilisi will need to travel there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1934

March 2-4

While in Batumi, he writes an untitled poem “From the Green-Covered Peaks...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5565; №4415; №1867; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 129.

Note: The poem is also found with the titles: “From the Tall Tower” and “From Udzo”.

1934

March 4

He travels to Sokhumi by the ship “Sakartvelo” (Georgia).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1934

After March 4

He writes a letter to journalist Davit Dumbadze, inquiring whether the materials he left behind have been published. He expresses his wish for them to be published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Adjaristani* and under no circumstances in any other publication.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 557;

1934

March 6

He travels from Sokhumi by the ship “Lenin” and writes an untitled poem, “Adjaristan, the day from which...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 18, 22-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358-359.

Note: The poem was first published under the title “Look!” in the second volume of his works in 1935.

1934

March 6

While traveling from Sokhumi on the ship “Lenin”, he writes an untitled poem, “The waves tear one another...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359-360.

1934

March 6

In Sokhumi, he meets Ryurik Ivnev, Panteleimon Petrenko, and L. Khrameli. By the seaside, they recite poems and drink wine.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

Note: Panteleimon Petrenko is referred to in the source by the initial of his nickname, "T". (Tosia), and by his surname. L. Khrameli is likely a pseudonym, which has not yet been identified.

1934

March 6

Olya Okujava visits him at home, waiting for his return from a trip, and returns to her mother late at night.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-375; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207-208.

1934

March 6

Galaktion is away on the Black Sea coast, and Olya Okujava, who lives with her sick mother, doesn't know when he will return. She waits every day for Galaktion to come back, visits his house, organizes some of his manuscripts, and translates his poem "Pacifism" into Russian. She waits until 8 PM, then leaves a note on the table and goes to her mother. In the note, she writes that she loves him dearly, can't stand being without him, and asks him to stop by if he returns and it's not too late so they can go home together. She hopes that after being on the Black Sea coast and in his native village, he will have good impressions.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

1934

March 7

Olya Okujava visits him at home again and adds to the note she wrote the previous day that Galaktion still hasn't returned.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

1934

March 7

He arrives in Samtredia, meets his brother, borrows money, and returns to Tbilisi on the night train.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1934

March 7

On the train from Samtredia to Tbilisi, he writes an untitled poem "The faces reflect those of travellers...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-76, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1934

March 7

On the train from Samtredia to Tbilisi, he writes an untitled poem, “The Mingrelian hut, the Gurian oda...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1934

March 7 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I am Galaktion Tabidze...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-76, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1934

March 8

He returns to Tbilisi and sends cream butter, soap, and other provisions to Olya Okujava, who is ill and bedridden at her mother’s house.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1934

March 11

The article “Defensive Literary Work” by Kale Bobokhidze is published in the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, stating that in Georgia, as well as in some other republics, less attention was paid to the development of military artistic literature until 1932. After the resolution of April 23, 1932, a commission for defensive artistic literature was established with the Union of Writers, which has been working productively since then. This is confirmed by the fact that well-known writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Niko Lortkipanidze, Irakli Abashidze, and others, actively participated in around thirty events organized by this commission.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1934, №6, p. 4.

1934

After March 19

Olya Okujava receives artistic sketches written in Russian that reflect the bitter reality of existence. She asks whether Galaktion sees a shore strewn with flowers of a new world, populated by geniuses and talents. Their faces are marked by thought and joy. Olya raises a toast to the upcoming October Revolution and the beautiful life to come, and she passes the toast to Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-376; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208-209.

1934

After March 20

Olya Okujava sends a letter written in Russian, which is compiled on the artistic images of Galaktion's poems. At the end of the letter, we read that the native winds whisper to the peach blossoms in fairy-tale lands, the peach branches sway, flowers fall, and Galaktion, covered in these pink flakes, conjures a new prelude like a magician.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208-209.

1934

March 29

For the Book of Russian translations to be published in Leningrad, he writes a dedication to Olya Okujava: "With all my soul and heart!!! To my Olya: a person in the truest sense of the word, a companion in my wanderings".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-84, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421-424.

1934

March 21

He receives a letter from I. V. Khaskin, the director of the Literary Repository of Leningrad Writers, requesting the submission of translations and word-for-word translations of Galaktion's poems.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-131, 24551-281; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 62.

Dating: The time is indicated in Galaktion's reply letter of April 3.

1934

March

Galaktion arrives in his native village of Chkvishi from the Black Sea coast.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

April

1934

April 3

Along with the signed contract, he sends a letter written in Russian to I. V. Khaskin, the director of the Literary Repository of Leningrad Writers. He informs them that he will send the Russian translations and word-for-word translations of his poems on April 20 and that he will personally visit Leningrad soon to directly participate in the preparation of the translations of his poems.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-131, 24551-281; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 62.

1934

Until April 4

In the afternoon, he meets Olya Okujava and promises that he will return home soon. Olya waits for him at home for a long time, then leaves him a letter and goes away. She laments that he did

not keep his word, writing that she has already grown accustomed to his room over the past two weeks. She asks him to drop by in the evening or the following day.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-358; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214-215.

1934

April 6

An informational article titled "Georgian Artistic Literature in Russian" is published in the *Saliteruro Gazeti*, featuring excerpts from a report read by Nikolo Mitsishvili at a special commission meeting on March 7, 1934. The article states that the publishing houses of Moscow and Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) have received applications for the publication of books by Georgian writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Niko Lortkipanidze, Titsian Tabidze, Leo Kiacheli, Paolo Iashvili, and others in Russian. These publishing houses have taken on the responsibility for publishing these books, and now their representatives are requesting that the Georgian authors urgently send Russian translations of their works so that the publishers can fulfil their obligations and release the collections within the established deadlines.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1934, №7, p. 2.

1934

April 11

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement stating that a meeting of writers and critics will be held the next day at 2 PM in the same newspaper's editorial office. The announcement includes a list of authors who are expected to attend the meeting. Among other writers, Galaktion Tabidze is named on the list.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №85, p. 4.

1934

April 15

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a collective piece titled "A Warm Greeting from Georgian Soviet Writers to the Heroes of the Arctic", featuring welcoming words from Galaktion Tabidze, Shalva Dadiani, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Niko Lortkipanidze, Nikolo Mitsishvili, and Leo Kiacheli. The writers address the Chelyuskins - the surviving passengers of the ship that disappeared in the Arctic ice two months ago. Galaktion is filled with admiration for the resilience of the Chelyuskins, stating that the history of humanity has seen few victories as brilliant as theirs, and only a country building socialism could produce a people as courageous as lions, who have defied the forces of nature.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №88, p. 2.

1934

April 17

A review by Viktor Goltsev titled "A New Book on Georgian Literature" is published, discussing Benito Buachidze's collection of critical articles titled "Paths of Modern Georgian Literature",

released in Russian in 1930. Along with other materials, the reviewer addresses two articles dedicated to Galaktion included in the book. Goltsev believes that Benito Buachidze attempts to embellish the path of Galaktion's creative evolution, which results in a tone more akin to praise and panegyric than to critical analysis. Goltsev finds the section of Buachidze's work that seeks to prove that Galaktion was never a true symbolist unconvincing and unsuccessful. He argues that it would have been better for the critic to demonstrate the significant influence that the best representatives of symbolist culture had on the proletarian revolution and how these writers adapted their direction, aligning themselves with the socialist-building proletariat. Goltsev contends that Buachidze should have noted some shortcomings in Galaktion's poems – specifically their rhetorical nature and superficiality – especially since the national poet of Georgia is expected to reflect the modern era more profoundly.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №90, p. 3.

Note: The review concerns Benito Buachidze's 1930 book: Буачидзе Б., “Пути современной грузинской литературы” (Buachidze B., “The Paths of Modern Georgian Literature”), Tiflis, “Zakniga”, 1930.

1934

April 19

Together with Olya Okujava, he cuts the poem *Pacifism* into separate verses and pastes them onto sheets of paper to prepare materials for the academic publication.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 58; G. Tabidze, *AE* in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1934

April 20

Together with Olya Okujava, he cuts “*Epoch*” into separate verses and pastes them onto sheets of paper to prepare materials for the academic publication.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 59; G. Tabidze, *AE* in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1934

April 20

He goes to the Palace of Arts for a meeting.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 59; G. Tabidze, *AE* in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1934

April 20

Along with Mikheil Javakhishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Niko Lortkipanidze, Besarion Zhghenti, and other writers, they elect Sandro Euli as a member of the jubilee committee. The committee members are tasked with organizing an event on May 20 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Sandro Euli's creative work.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1934, №8, p. 1.

1934

April 23

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article by Shalva Radiani titled “Artistic Literature Over Two Years”, which reviews the current literary process and states that Galaktion Tabidze’s poems are a positive achievement of Soviet literature. Additionally, the critic lists the active creative figures of Soviet literature, placing Galaktion Tabidze at the top of the list.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №95, p. 3.

1934

April 30

At the request of the Leningrad State Publishing House, for the publication of Russian translations of his poems, he urgently travels to Leningrad without prior planning. There, he presents a document brought from Georgia to the Georgian Writers’ Section of the Leningrad Writers’ House.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

1934

April

He receives a letter from Maxim Gorky, stating that a meeting of the jubilee committee to plan events for the approaching 100th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin’s death is necessary. However, since this cannot be arranged and the work is urgent, Gorky asks Galaktion, as a future member of the committee, to determine the composition of the local working commission to present to the central commission for consideration in a month and a half. He requests that Galaktion inform him if he has any differing opinions on these matters or any suggestions regarding the formation of the committee.

Source: S. Lekishvili, Gorky writes to Galaktion, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, February 6, №30, p. 4.

May

1934

After May 4

He takes up residence at the “Hermes” Hotel in Leningrad.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-87, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

Dating: From the entry dated May 24, 1934, it appears that he has been living in this hotel for almost 20 days.

1934

After May 10

In Sandro Euli's book "The Poet of Steel", the first stanza of the poem "Thoughts at the Machine" is annotated with a note: "See my poem "From the Museum of Revolution". Regarding the illustration accompanying the poem "Meeting in the Kremlin", he observes that the drawing does not resemble the Kremlin and must have been created by Beno Gordeziani. He wonders why the protagonist of the poem is called the "poet of the era" and speculates whether the poem is about him, as he himself is the author of "Epoch". However, he ironically adds that he was mistaken, and the book is titled "The Poet of Steel". He is astonished that the protagonist of the poem – Stalin – despite having written poetry in his youth, does not consider himself a poet. Stalin now has more important matters to attend to and places his hopes for poetry in the younger generation. Meanwhile, Sandro Euli insists that Stalin is the "poet of steel," and no one else compares to him. He finds the Book interesting as a document and wonders whether there truly was a meeting of poets in the Kremlin, when it might have occurred, and if Stalin really addressed Euli with such words. He notes that the author exhibits a mania for grandeur, a trait he attributes to other writers of that generation, such as Alio Mashashvili, Petre Samsonidze, Irakli Abashidze, Ioseb Noneshvili, and Revaz Margiani. He concludes that this reflects a manifestation of pathological symbolism, individualism, futurism, and an imitation of Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Source: MGL, t-49, Sandro Euli, "The Poet of Steel", Tbilisi, 1934, p. 7, 49, 58.

1934

May 12

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti* and writes down a list of articles, poems, and illustrations dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the death of Egnate Ninoshvili published in it.

Source: MGL, t-658, newspaper *Komunisti*, May 12, 1934, №109, p. 1.

1934

May 24

For the publication of the Book in Leningrad, he notes the addresses of local writers, translators, and editorial staff, including Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, Nikolai Tikhonov, Alexander Prokofiev, Shota Dzidziguri, Mikhail Kuzmin, Varlam Dundua, Konstantine Kavtaradze, Olga Forsh, Alexandra Brik, Elena Brik-Iradova, and Ivan Rudolf.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-87, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440-441.

1934

May 24

He calls Shota Dzidziguri and agrees to meet the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-87, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1934

May 24

He meets with Varlam Dundua, with whom he plans to move in, as he has been staying at the “Hermes” Hotel in Leningrad for nearly twenty days, which has become very expensive.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-87, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1934

May 25

He writes in his diary that he will have to spend the summer in Leningrad, but as the poets will soon go on vacation, he has to finish his work before that. This includes preparation of a Book for publication and organization of a meeting at the Academy of Sciences. He is waiting for Nikolai Tikhonov to arrive in Leningrad from Moscow to agree on the layout of the poems in the Book and the distribution of the poems to the translators. He wants the poems to be included in the Book to be printed in newspapers before publication. He thinks of using his evening to attract press attention.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1934

After May 27

He moves to Leningrad to live in the family of Karpez and Varlam Dondua.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 234.

1934

After May 27

Ioseb Megrelidze, who comes to meet Galaktion in the Karpez and Varlam Dondua’s family, notices that they live cooped up in the apartment and offers Galaktion to move in with him. The poet agrees.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 234-235.

1934

After May 27

In Leningrad, he is engaged in publishing the collection. Publishers resent the translation of some poems, others are clarified by him personally and he works hard. He himself makes close translations of his own poems for other poets and asks Ioseb Megrelidze, Elene Virsaladze, Varlam Dondua, Shota Dzidziguri and Valerian Urushadze as translators to help them understand the meaning of these close word for word translations correctly.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 236.

Note: This collection was not finally published, but separate translations made for it were published.

June

1934

June 1

He addresses the Presidium of the Leningrad City Council with a statement. He informs that he has arrived from Georgia and has material problems. Since his Book has already been sent to print, he asks them to approach the publishing house to give him the royalties in advance.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

1934

June 5

In the Russian magazine *Ogonyok* (No. 11), Valerian Gaprindashvili's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "We, Poets of Georgia" is published as "Мы, поэты Грузии".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-85, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1934

After June 11

Valerian Urushadze and Ioseb Megreliдзе, with the support of the members of the Georgian section of the Leningrad House of Writers, decided to celebrate Galaktion Tabidze's 25th anniversary of his work. They prepare posters, invitations, and in order to get permission to hold the event more easily, they call it a creative evening, not an anniversary. The organizers receive a refusal from the authorities on the grounds that temperamental Caucasian youths will gather at the meeting and no one knows what will happen. Their advice is that Galaktion should meet Russian poets in Georgia. The poet suspects that someone from Georgia is interfering and has lost hope, but the initiators manage to involve the Leningrad district committee of the party in the case and get permission. Thanks to the name of Niko Marr, it is also possible to hold the evening in the hall of the Academy of Art History on Isaak's Cathedral Square. Galaktion wants to celebrate this meeting under the auspices of collaboration between writers and scientists, he draws up a plan and calculates the necessary expenses for holding the concert. He wants to make a shorthand notes of the speeches delivered at the evening and after the anniversary to print the letters in the name of the Academy in the newspapers: *Leningradskaya Pravda*, *Literaturniy Leningrad*, *Krasnaya Gazeta*, *Yuniy Proletariy*, magazine *Rezets*, and others. They are going to deliver the plan to the People's Commissariat of Education of Georgia.

Source: I. Megreliдзе, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 236;

June 14

A special session is held at the People's Commissariat of Education in connection with the 25th anniversary of Galaktion's creative work. Besarion Zhghenti reads the report. The composition of the jubilee committee and the list of events to be held are approved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1934

Until June 15

He is in Leningrad and learns that Olya Okujava, who is in Tbilisi, is unwell.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter sent to Olya Okujava on June 15, 1934.

1934

June 15

He sends a short letter to Olya Okujava from Leningrad along with his power of attorney for collecting his pension and a telegram. He asks her to take care of herself and assures her that he will return as soon as the conference is over.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49.

1934

June 15

From Leningrad, he sends a telegram to Davit Demetradze and Besarion Zhghenti, asking them to confirm whether he is included in the list of delegates for the First Congress of Soviet Writers.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-88; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63-64;

1934

Until June 16

He receives a telegram sent by Olya Okujava from Tbilisi to Leningrad, expressing her concern for his health.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-456; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

Dating: We date it according to the letter, which bears a stamp indicating June 16 in Tbilisi.

1934

Until June 17

Ioseb Megrelidze and Valerian Urushadze apply to the Leningrad Academy of Art History with a request to allocate the necessary amount. Initially, they receive a promise to allocate 1000 roubles, but in the end they receive only 500 roubles. Galaktion is satisfied with that too.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 236-237.

1934

Until June 17

He writes a fragment of his autobiography in Russian, noting that his poem was first published in 1908 in the social-democratic journal *Chveni Kvali*, edited by Vladimir Darchiashvili. He was published in all revolutionary journals. In 1913, the revolutionary poem "The Mountains of Guria" was published in the social-democratic newspaper *Azri*, which led to the confiscation of

the newspaper issue and a ban on its publication. This highly popular poem references the heroic struggle of Guria against autocracy in 1905 and mentions Nasakirali, a well-known battleground between the rebellious Gurians and the tsarist officials.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-85, 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425-426;

Note: The poem "The Mountains of Guria" was published in *Azzi* in 1914 (No. 43), not in 1913.

1934

June 17

At an evening held in his honour at the State Academy of Art Studies in Leningrad, he is presented with Nikoloz (Niko) Marr's Book "Japhetic Seminars". The Book begins with an analysis of ancient samples of the Georgian language and concludes with poems by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-85, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1934

June 17

A large number of Georgians are present in Leningrad that evening: Olga Baratashvili with her mother, Tebrone Makashvili-Natslishvili, printer Aleksandre Arabidze, Akaki Bokhua, Elene (Lolita) and Tinatin Virsaladze, Varlam and Karpez Dondua, Kita Megrelidze, Avlip Zurabashvili, Grigol and Elene Chkhikvadze, and others. There are also Russian, Armenian, Dagestani and Ossetian writers. Elene Virsaladze gives a report on Galaktion's work, Pavle Khuchua greets the public on behalf of the composers and promises that the Georgian composers working at the Leningrad Conservatory will create hymns based on Galaktion's poems. Alexander Prokofiev delivers the address on behalf of the Leningrad writers, and the beautifully designed and signed address is delivered by the Georgian graduate students. Anton Schwartz reads the translations of Galaktion, the romances performed by Tamar Davitashvili and Elene Gachechiladze-Virsaladze deserve a standing ovation. A group of Georgian folk song lovers under the leadership of Davit Dolidze participates in the evening, Mikheil Chkhaidze performs Krimanchuli. In his speech, the poet thanks the audience, recites the poems in Georgian: "Mary", "The moon of Mtatsminda", "Daland Ship", "Gravedigger" and "Blue Horses", and then the orators come out again and compete with each other in praise of Galaktion and Georgia.

Source: A. Vasadze, With Life and Death, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 216-217. I. Megrelidze, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 238-239;

Note: The names of Schwartz and Prokofiev are not mentioned in the recollection.

1934

June 17

After finishing the festive part of Galaktion's creative evening, they go by bus and cars from Isaac's Cathedral Square to Decabrists Street to a banquet arranged for 70 people in Olga Baratashvili's apartment. Georgian music and dance combine with each other with such skill that an enthusiastic employee of the Institute of Literature invites them to the Academy and promises to

organize a radio program. Joyful Galaktion gives impromptu tributes to the host and the ladies performing the musical numbers of the concert. The feast continues until the morning. The poet is surprised how the jubilee organizers managed to lay such an excellent Georgian table in Leningrad.

Source: I. Megreliдзе, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 239-240.

1934

June 17

In his diary, he writes about the program of the evening held in his honour at the State Academy of Art Studies in Leningrad: the introductory speech was delivered by Grigol Nutsubidze, representing the Party Committee of the Academy; a presentation was made by Elene (Lolita) Virsaladze-Khidasheli, a postgraduate student at the State Institute of Literary History; addresses were given on behalf of Leningrad admirers by Varlam Dundua, on behalf of the Academy by Associate Professor Tchkonია, on behalf of research workers by Alexandre Kobakhidze, on behalf of the Academy of Russian Literature by Kamsar Grigoryan, and on behalf of the Soviet Writers' Organizational Committee by Alexander Prokofiev. Greetings were also conveyed from the State Conservatory and the Presidium of the Academy of Art Studies. Poems were recited by Anton Schwarz, and romances were performed by Tamar Davitashvili and others. At the end, he delivered a speech of gratitude and read his poems.

Source: MGL, d-85, 17-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428-429.

1933

June 17

Information about Galaktion's jubilee event is broadcast on Georgian radio.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-593, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1934

June 17

The receiving commission at the Union of Georgian Writers completes its work, deciding to reapprove 94 individuals as members of the union. The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a list of those accepted into the Union of Georgian Writers, which includes, among other writers, the national poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №139, June 17, p. 4.

1934

June 17 or later

Filled with impressions of the anniversary of Leningrad, He writes a poem "My evening is thundering in the heart of the Academy...".

Source: I. Megreliдзе, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 241-242.

1934

After June 17

In his diary, he writes that he is profoundly grateful to the pride of world science, Academician Niko Marr, who concluded his magnificent Book on the Georgian language, “Japhetic Seminars”, with an analysis of his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-85, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1934

After June 17

He writes an untitled poem beginning with the line “Where Steed stands by Peter the Great’s...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-85, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429.

Note: A version of the poem was first published in 1940 under the title “Upon Returning” in the third volume of his works.

1934

After June 17

He writes an untitled poem “With what measure would you weigh my fate...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-85, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1934

After June 17

Together with Ioseb Megrelidze, he goes to visit Niko Marr; There he gives Niko’s wife a one-volume Book dedicated to the great scientist and a letter.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 242

1934

After June 17

Ioseb Megrelidze introduces artist N. Shvederadlova to Galaktion. The artist tells him that she knows Titsian Tabidze, who really looks like a poet, while Galaktion looks more like a sage. Megrelidze answers that Galaktion is not a simple poet, but the king of poets.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion’s Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 242.

1934

After June 17

He makes a note about the evening held in his honour at the State Academy of Art Studies in Leningrad and summarizes the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-530, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150-151.

1934

June 18

Olgha Baratashvili calls Ioseb Megrelidze and asks him to bring Galaktion from Kazan Cathedral Square back to her family. Megrelidze takes Galaktion in a chariot. On the way, seeing the statue of the "Bronze Horseman", Galaktion says that he has been delighted to see it several times. Ioseb tells that he and Shota Dzidziguri used to compete in reciting Galaktion poems in the yard of the nearby temple. Delighted, Galaktion hugs Ioseb warmly.

Source: I. Megrelidze, Galaktion's Anniversary in Leningrad, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 240-241.

1934

Until June 20

At the plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Shalva Radiani reads a report titled "Creative Issues of Soviet Poetry". The speaker discusses the creative work of contemporary poets and examines the changes in their output since the historic resolution of April 23, 1932, which prohibited the existence of specialized groups of writers and laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia. In addition to other authors, the speaker also addresses the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze, the national poet of Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №141, June 20, p. 3.

1934

After June 23

He is in Leningrad and receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava on June 16. Olya expresses her surprise that Galaktion hasn't even written a few words to ask how she is. She mentions that she is in Mikheil Hospital and is preparing for surgery. She hints that one should never lose their humanity.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-456; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

Dating: We date it according to the stamp on the letter.

1934

June 28

In Leningrad, Varlam Dundua gifts him the Pushkin House almanac *Rainbow*, inscribed with the dedication "To Galaktion".

Source: MGL, t-400, "Радуга", Альманахъ Пушкинскаго Дома, Петербургъ, 1922.

1934

June 30

The newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti* publishes a list of members who have been reaccepted into the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, which includes Mikheil Javakhishvili, Titsian Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, and other writers, along with Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, 1934, №13, p. 4.

July

1934

June 11 - July 2

He is in the city of Leningrad and writes a poem “In Leningrad”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431;

Note: The original title of the poem in the autograph was “White Nights”.

1934

July 12

In the Russian-language publication *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, an article titled “From the Book ‘Epoch’” is published. It features Nikolai Tikhonov’s translation of Galaktion’s poem “To You, with Steel-Cold Eyes...”.

Source: “Литературная Газета”, 1934, №87, p. 2.

1934

May 4 – July 14

In Leningrad, Varlam Dondua gifts Nikoloz Marr’s Book “The 11th Archaeological Campaign of Anisi” with the inscription “To Galaktion”.

Source: MGL, t-354, H. Marr, “XI Анийская археологическая кампания”, Saint-Petersburg, 1913.

1934

July 14

He returns from Leningrad as dark as a black man and resembling a traveller of five years. The materials for publication by the Leningrad State Publishing House are nearly complete. He brings part of Nikolai Tikhonov’s translations for the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, while some are lost.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 83-84; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336.

1934

July 15

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article by Shalva Radiani titled “Poetry at the Height of New Challenges”, in which the author discusses the recent achievements of contemporary lyric poetry. The critic notes that poets such as Aleksandre Shanshiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Simon Chikovani, and Ilo Mosashvili are creating examples of ideological transformation and ascending to a higher creative level.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №162, p. 3.

1934

July 20

He writes the current date on the title page of Silovan Khundadze's Book "The Basic Principles of Georgian Orthography and Correct Usage".

Source: MGL, t-228, Silovan Khundadze, "The Basic Principles of Georgian Orthography and Correct Usage", Kutaisi, 1927.

1934

July 13-23

In his diary, he records information about the poet and journalist Petre Shalikashvili from various sources. He discusses in detail the epigrams of Denis Davydov and Petre Shalikashvili, concluding that Shalikashvili had significant influence in 19th-century Russia, as he dared to challenge such a revered figure as Davydov in literary disputes. He reflects that Nikolai Gogol's remarks on Shalikov in "Dead Souls" are valuable for exploring this individual's character. He notes that he needs to search for records regarding the relationship between Alexander Pushkin and Petre Shalikashvili. From Abram Efros's Book "The Poet's Drawings", he cites the description of Pushkin's drawing "Prince Shalikov with a Lorgnette".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-88, 1-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443-452.

1934

July 29

He receives an invitation from Vladimir Jikia to the event scheduled for the next day in Kutaisi – the opening of the Stalin Rioni Hydropower Plant.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-87, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442-443.

1934

After July 29

He writes an untitled poem beginning with the line "Three brothers walk along the ridge...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-87, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443.

1934

July 31

In his notebook, he writes that for five days, he must stop thinking about poetry and focus entirely on the upcoming First Congress of Soviet Writers. He believes he has a chance to attend the congress, as Davit Demetradze and Besarion Zhghenti have promised to resolve the matter, and Malakia Toroshelidze will raise the issue again.

Source: MGL, d-82, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418.

Note: Davit Demetradze is mentioned in the source by his last name, while Besarion Zhghenti and Malakia Toroshelidze are referred to by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1934

After July 31

Regarding the academic publication of his works, Olya Okujava writes in his notebook that the editors should rely on authoritative sources such as the volumes of Lenin's works. For poetic interpretations of sonnets, ghazals, and other poetic forms, they should refer to the works of classical authors, such as Valery Bryusov's books.

Source: MGL, d-82, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418-419.

August

1934

August 5

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational text titled "For the Congress", listing the books released in connection with the Union of Writers' congress, including a collection of Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems titled "Selected Poems".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №180, p. 3.

Note: It refers to the collection of Russian translations of Galaktion's poems titled "Selected Poems", published in 1933, with an introductory article by Shalva Radiani: Табидзе, Г. "Избранные стихи", Тифлис, "Закгиз", 1933.

1934

August 7

By the resolution of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, he is accepted as a member of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia based on his personal application.

Source: MGL, WUF №23.

1934

August 7

In his diary, he begins recording the number of hours he spends at home from August 7 to August 15 and the total number of poems he manages to review for the Russian edition. He concludes that he reviews 4 poems per hour and, over 140 hours, has reviewed 550 poems.

Source: MGL, d-73, 89; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336.

1934

August 7

For the second Russian Book "Verses and Poems" to be published by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House in 1935, he compiles a list of translators living in Tbilisi: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Konstantine Bogdanovsky, Panteleimon Petrenko, Sandro Kantcheli, and P. Shaligin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 89; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337.

Note: Valerian Gaprindashvili, Konstantine Bogdanovsky, Panteleimon Petrenko, and P. Shaligin are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1934

August 8

For the Russian Book by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, he plans to select poems from the cycle "Epoch", include poems from the 1927 book, rewrite the poems "The Press" and "Lenin", transcribe new poems, list their titles, number them, and prepare a table of contents.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 91-92; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337.

1934

August 20

Malakia Toroshelidze reads a report on Georgian literature at the Union of Writers' congress. Among other topics, he discusses 20th-century Georgian literature, emphasizing that Galaktion Tabidze stands out among the representatives of pre-revolutionary poetic culture who managed to break away from past traditions and take a leading position in Soviet poetry. He reflects on Galaktion's pre-revolutionary work, noting that themes of sadness and sorrow predominated in the poet's early pieces. However, after the October Revolution of 1917, the poet broke free from the mystical-decadent circle of his creativity and responded with enthusiasm to social changes. Toroshelidze also points out that Galaktion was unable to fully rid himself of the remnants of past poetic traditions and could not develop equally deep and refined forms for contemporary themes, as he had done in writing poems like "The Moon of Mtatsminda" and "Blue Horses". In the speaker's opinion, overcoming this difficulty is now the poet's main challenge.

Source: "Comrade Malakia Toroshelidze's report at the Union Writers' Congress on August 20", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №199, p. 3.

1934

After August 20

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes an article by Malakia Toroshelidze titled "Georgian Literature". In this overview, the author discusses the history of Georgian literature and devotes a separate section to Galaktion's work. He argues that Galaktion Tabidze has yet to develop poetic forms suitable for contemporary themes. Therefore, the poet's main challenge at present is to overcome this difficulty.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1934, №7-8, July-August, p. 286-287.

1934

August 21

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a resolution from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia regarding the celebrations for the 750th anniversary of Shota Rustaveli's birth

in October 1937. According to the resolution, a committee is established to organize the anniversary festivities and conduct a selection competition for a statue of Rustaveli. Among the members of this committee, alongside representatives from various fields of science and art, is Georgia's National Poet Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №193, p. 1.

1934

August 21

The Russian newspaper *Tifliskiy Rabochiy* publishes a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Georgia to celebrate the 750th anniversary of Shota Rustaveli's birth as a nationwide holiday throughout Georgia in 1937. Galaktion Tabidze is elected to the organizing committee for the jubilee events. Olya Okujava reflects that in the centuries to come, Galaktion's jubilees will also be celebrated and fears that time might destroy or distort his unpublished beautiful manuscripts.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 99-100; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

1934

August 22

Olya Okujava writes that it is disgraceful to see in the Russian newspaper *Na Rubezhe Vostoka* an announcement by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House about the forthcoming Russian edition of Galaktion Tabidze's poems in the fall, as the Book was supposed to be completed in time for the First Congress of Soviet Writers, which took place in Moscow from August 17 to September 1, 1934.

Source: MGL, d-73, 101; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

1934

August 23

They ask him about the announcement regarding his election as a member of the organizing committee for the 750th anniversary events of Rustaveli's birth, drawing his attention to it. They also steal the precious cigar case dedicated by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House to mark his 25th anniversary in literary activity.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 102-104; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339-340.

1934

August 28

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a segment of Malakia Toroshelidze's report delivered at the Union of Writers' conference on August 20, which dedicates a portion to Galaktion Tabidze. Toroshelidze notes that Galaktion has not yet completely freed himself from the remnants of past poetic traditions and has struggled to develop deep and refined forms suitable for contemporary themes, similar to those he employed in poems like "The Moon of Mtatsminda" and "Blue

Horses”. According to the speaker, overcoming this challenge and seeking new, perfected forms for contemporary topics should be the poet’s task.

Source: “Comrade Malakia Toroshelidze’s report at the Union Writers’ Congress on August 20”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №199, p. 3.

1934

August 29

He meets with Filipe Makharadze, who welcomes him warmly, and they talk about literature for a long time. Galaktion returns home feeling satisfied.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 106; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1934

August 30

The Central Executive Committee of the Transcaucasian Federation awards him an honorary certificate “For the Strengthening of the Transcaucasian Federation”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s autobiography, MGL, d-659, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461; G. Tabidze’s autobiography, MGL, d-659, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

1934

After August

In his notebook, he makes entries about socialist realism in Russian. He questions whether socialist realism is merely a method of Soviet literature or if it represents a broader method of revolutionary literature worldwide. He notes that Soviet literature establishes the image of the “new man”, the builder, and the fighter. Galaktion records Maxim Gorky’s assertion that the primary purpose of art is to elevate reality and view it from the perspective of the working class’s ideals. He emphasizes Gorky’s view on revolutionary romanticism, stating that this method must reveal the contradictions of life. He points out that socialist romanticism is an integral part of socialist realism.

Source: MGL, d-424, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78;

September

1934

August 17 – September 1

The First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers is held in Moscow, with 30 Georgian delegates sent, but Galaktion Tabidze is not among them.

Source: “The First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers”, Moscow, 1934. p. 690-698.

1934

September 4

Under the title “Blood-Sucking Writers,” he writes a quote from an article by Alexandre Mindadze titled “The Fight Against Tropical Diseases in Our Country,” published in issue No. 205 of the newspaper *Komunisti*. The article states that a large portion of tropical diseases spreads through the bites of blood-sucking insects.

Source: MGL, d-73, 98; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

1934

September 4

At the State Publishing House, he attends a debate surrounding Nikolai Bukharin’s speech at the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers. Vasil Gorgadze remarks that if Bukharin had known about Galaktion Tabidze, he should have spoken about him rather than Pavlo Tychyna. Giorgi Kachakhidze mentions that many colourless writers were sent from Georgia, and no one could have imagined that Galaktion wouldn’t be there. Nikoloz Kavzharadze agrees. In Vasil Maskhulia’s view, there is no better poet in Russia than Galaktion. Shalva Radiani and Benito Buachidze are outraged by this great dishonesty, stating that it should not have happened. Levan Asatiani tells them that there was a lot of discussion at the congress about Galaktion, and Nikolai Tikhonov read translations of his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309.

1934

September 4

In his diary, he writes that all of Tbilisi is outraged that he was not sent to the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers and that everyone is on his side. Discontent is gradually growing. He thinks they will try to stop the matter, but they won’t be able to and will be forced to apologize. He concludes that he must move higher and forward.

Source: MGL, d-71, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309.

1934

September 4

He writes an untitled poem beginning with the line “While it had, the wind carried it away...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 21-22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309-310.

1934

September 4

Under the title “Higher and Forward,” he writes in his diary that on September 1, in connection with the XX International Youth Day held in Tbilisi, an article titled “The Radiance and Joy of Progress” was published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. The article begins with lines from his famous poem: “I do not remember a sky so calm, so quiet...” and notes that that day, indeed, the evening was unusually calm and quiet, bringing joy to the workers. He believes these lines are

significant for those who consider “The Moon Over Mtatsminda” to be a pessimistic poem. The newspaper, however, emphasizes the day of international youth, a day of brilliance and joy. He expresses gratitude to the editorial board of *Komunisti*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-71, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308-309.

1934

September 4

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia dated August 20, 1934 on the 750th anniversary of Shota Rustaveli’s birth is published in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, which lists the members of the commission created by the Council of People’s Commissars to resolve issues related to the anniversary, and among them is the people’s writer Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “The resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia dated August 20, 1934 on the 750th anniversary of Shota Rustaveli’s birth”, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1934, №16 (70), p. 2.

1934

After September 5

In Malakia Toroshelidze’s Book “Georgian Literature”, Galaktion Tabidze is recognized as a poet who successfully distanced himself from the literary past in the new reality and took a leading position in Soviet poetry. The author notes that from the very first days of the October Revolution, Galaktion rejected mystical and decadent concepts. However, Toroshelidze believes that the poet has not yet fully liberated himself from the remnants of the literary past and has not developed deep and appropriate forms to reflect contemporary reality. This, he argues, is the main challenge currently facing Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: М. Торошелидзе, Грузинская литература, “Художественная литература”, 1934, p. 77-78.

Dating: The Book was signed for publication on September 5, 1934.

1934

September 23

He receives a letter from Beso Zhghenti, informing him that the next day at 9 PM, a Georgian poetry evening will be held at the “Arto” garden on Plekhanov Avenue, and Galaktion’s participation is not just desirable, but necessary. The event has already been included in the posters. The honorarium is 200 roubles. The sender expresses hope that the addressee will attend and read a poem.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-454; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

1934

September 24

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Besarion Zhghenti’s article “Georgian Literature at the Congress”, which states that a poetry evening held at the Writers’ House during the congress,

featuring Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Simon Chikovani, Titsian Tabidze, and other poets, generated great interest.

Source: B. Zhghenti, “Georgian Literature at the Congress”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №222, p. 3.

1934

Until September 26

The Writers’ House receives an official letter from Maxim Gorky. The famous Russian writer informs them that he has been selected as a member of the committee established by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin’s death. Since it has not been possible to assemble the full committee, the addressee requests confirmation from each member to immediately form a working commission, which will pre-discuss the desired events and then present them to the plenary session of the committee. Lev Kamenev is named as the chairman of the commission. A list of the members is included, and Maxim Gorky, as the chairman of the Pushkin Committee of the Central Executive Committee, requests to be notified if anyone has objections to the approval of the commission in its current composition.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-456-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267;

1934

September 26

He hands over the second volume of his collected works in eight volumes to the State Publishing House for printing.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 116; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342.

1934

September 26

In the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Nikolai Tikhonov’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “*And the straws rustled, and the straws rustled...*” is published under the title “Осень в траншеях”.

Source: Newspaper “Литературная Газета”, September 26, 1934, №129, p. 3.

1934

After September 26

The typographer Maisuradze gifts his poetry collection with the inscription, which includes a poem dedicated to Galaktion. He is happy because he loves typographers very much.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 120; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342.

1934

September

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes an announcement listing the authors whose texts are scheduled for publication in 1935. Among the listed works are poems by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1934, №10, September, p. 225.

1934

September

He writes an untitled poem “I Built a Palace High Up in the Mountains...”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2537; №2538; №2539; №28897-50, p. 156; №6174; №5805; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 44; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 259.

Note: The poem appears in sources untitled and under the titles: “I Built a Monument. Epilogue”; “I Built a Monument”.

1934

Early Autumn

He writes an untitled poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2745; №6526; №8424; №8799; №174 d., p. 25; №183 d., p. 15; №70-a, p. 1798; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 33; For dating: Murtaz Kankadze, “Which does not settle with forgetfulness (Galaktion and Tskaltubo)”, *Mtserlis Gazeti*, 2017, October 1-31, №7, p. 9; Grigol Yaralov, newspaper *Tskaltubo*, January 07, 1986.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Songs for the Team. For the Lutenists. For Soloists”; “The Highest Freedom”; “My Kutaisi”; and “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi”.

1934

Early Autumn

He is sitting on a stone near the ruins of the Bagrat temple in Kutaisi, when Grigol Yaralov, the head of the State Committee for the Printed Word, and his companions catch his eye. Galaktion offers himself as their guide and shows them around Ukimerioni Hill. When he learns that Yaralov is resting in Tskaltubo, he promises to visit him the next day and fulfils his promise. During the meeting with Yaralov, the famous cavalryman and binge drinker Simon Pkhakadze is with him. Galaktion and Yaralov discuss the second volume of Galaktion’s writings, which has been submitted for printing. There, near the Tskaltubo baths, they meet Catholicos Patriarch Kalistrate Tsintsadze, who is in Tskaltubo for treatment and is very satisfied. Galaktion and the patriarch talk for a long time about the history of Georgia. When the patriarch is called to the baths, Yaralov, left alone, asks Galaktion, if he loves Tskaltubo so much, why didn’t he write any poems about it. Galaktion smiles, writes something in his notebook, then tears out the page and hands it to Yaralov. This is the poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...” Yaralov likes the poem so much that he soon shows it to the talented musician Bidzina Ghoghoberidze, who writes music to this text.

Source: Murtaz Kankadze, “Which does not settle with forgetfulness (Galaktion and Tskaltubo)”, *Mtserlis Gazeti*, 2017, October 1-31, №7, p. 9. Grigol Yaralov, newspaper *Tskaltubo*, January 7, 1986.

Note: The number of the volume of Galaktion's works is not indicated, but in the fall of 1934, the second volume, which was published in 1935, would have been given to the "State Publishing house".

October

1934

October 5

In the newspaper *Na Rubezhe Vostoka*, an article titled "Overview of Literature" published under the pseudonym "G. B". briefly reviews the history of the publication of literary works in the Soviet state. It notes that books by such writers as Davit Kldiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Leo Kiacheli, and others have been published at a high level.

Source: Г. Б., Смотр литературы, "На рубеже Востока", 1934, №17, p. 4.

1934

October 6

He reads *Literaturuli Gazeti*, underlining lines from the poems of Paolo Iashvili and Nikolo Mitsishvili, as well as an article by Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: MGL, t-672, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, 56 October, №18, p. 1, 3.

1934

October 9

Due to illness, he writes a power of attorney for Olya Okujava to collect his honorarium of 100 roubles.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

1934

Until October 10

Terenti Graneli dedicates him the poem "This Day Will Go Far Away, This Day Will Die..."

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1969, April 25.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Terenti Graneli's death.

1934

Until October 10

Together with Terenti Graneli and Geno Kelbakiani he visits the artist and poet Korneli Sanadze. The host's mother sets the table, and when Galaktion learns about the hostess's Gurian background, he recites the poem "To the Mountains of Guria".

Source: K. Sanadze, Terenti Graneli, My Life is Only a Poem, Tbilisi, *Nakaduli*, 1984, p. 259-262.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Terenti Graneli's death.

1934

Until October 10

He often goes with Geno Kelbakiani to visit the sick Terenti Graneli, who is residing in the basement of the building opposite the main post office on Plekhanov Street.

Source: Gr. Orakhelashvili, Recollections about Terenti Graneli, from the Book “My Life is only a Poem”, 1984, p. 205.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Terenti Graneli’s death.

1934

October 10

He participates in the transfer of Terenti Graneli’s body from the first (Aramiants) hospital in Tbilisi, along with 30 other poets.

Source: V. Gorgadze, Terenti Graneli, My Life is Only a Poem, Tbilisi, *Nakaduli*, 1984, p. 108.

1934

After October 15

At the end of Simon Chikovani’s first Book of poems and verses, as a postscript, he writes a celebratory poem: “Chachava and Chikovani / I couldn’t make them stop writing poems... / That’s why these two rogues / Have it over their heads...! N”.

Source: MGL, t-217, Simon Chikovani, Verses and Poems, Book One, Tbilisi, 1933, p. 333.

1934

October 18

An article titled “On Measures to Improve the Work of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia” is published in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*. The article outlines specific tasks that must be addressed in order for literature to fulfil its obligations to the party and the country. For its part, the state takes on the responsibility of improving the material conditions of writers and declares that the following deserving authors will be attached to the Ministry of State Supply of Georgia: Vasily Barnov, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Shio Mghvimele, Dutu Megreli, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Niko Lortkipanidze, Panteleimon Chkhikvadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, №21, p. 1.

1934

October 23

He receives a letter from Platon Kikodze, the editor of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Kikodze reproaches him for promising to submit a poem but waiting in vain for his arrival at the palace. He writes that he will wait until 4 PM the next day. He reminds him that the theme is the issues of the socialist homeland and that, if necessary, he can provide additional material.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-454-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

November

1934

Until November 20

He arrives in Mtskheta and meets Doctor Diasami.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-162, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 365; For dating: T. Tvalavadze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025,

1934

Until November 20

He receives a letter from Doctor Diasami, in which the author notes that folk medicine in Georgia is very diverse. It is rare to find a citizen who does not know how to heal. Almost every village has preserved many medicinal remedies and skills, passed down from ancient times through folk traditions or oral storytelling. The great historical heritage in the field of medicine is reflected in the practices originating from pagan times, such as herbalism, divination, incantations, and the tradition of preaching, which belong to the Georgian people and should be returned to the community through modern scientific study.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-162, 4-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 366;

1934

Until November 20

He is very ill and sends a letter to Doctor Diasami in the form of a poem: "Though I am alive..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-162, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 366-367;

1934

Until November 20

As soon as Doctor Diasami receives the poem "Though I am alive...", he travels from Mtskheta to Tbilisi to provide treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-162, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 367;

1934

November 20

The second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's eight-volume works is submitted for production with the approval of the state publishing house, and the editing of the Book begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. II, 1935, p. 616.

1934

November 24

The *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes information that the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works is already being printed and will be released shortly.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, №26, p. 4.

December

1934

December 1

Due to illness, he writes a power of attorney for Olya Okujava to collect his honorarium of 1000 rubles.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

1934

December 2

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational announcement stating that on December 2, at 7 PM, a meeting of the Defense Literary Commission will be held at the Writers’ House, which must be attended by: Pavle Mirotadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Paolo Iashvili, and other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №277, p. 4.

1934

December 6

The *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes a notice that, along with works by other Georgian writers, Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Press” has been translated into Armenian.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, №28, p. 6.

1934

December 15

Under the title “Folk”, He writes a poem “Early in the morning, I would go...”.

Source: MGL, d-40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1934

After December 15

In his diary, he writes that many years have passed since he was first chosen as the King of Pots. Those who chose him are no longer alive, and the term they set has expired. He requests that, if his line was incorrect and they are dissatisfied, they should, according to tradition, choose someone else. He bitterly recalls how the authorities fought against him with isolation, hunger, thirst, persecution, homelessness, and the lack of newspapers and magazines.

Source: MGL, d-43-44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1934

After December 15

He writes an untitled poem “That I am so doomed...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1934

After December 15

He writes an untitled humorous poem “The greatest misfortune...”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1934

December 18

The *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes an informational article titled "Georgian Writers in Russian", stating that the "Ogonek" library has released a collection called "Poets of Soviet Georgia". The Book includes works translated by Boris Brik. Along with texts by other Georgian authors, the collection also features translations of Galaktion's poems.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, №30, p. 6

Note: The title of the collection published in Russian is: "Поэты Советской Грузии, Авториз. пер. Бориса Брика", Moscow, Library "Ogonek", 1934; № 60.

1934

Until December 22

The "Ogonek" publishing house releases a collection titled "Poets of Soviet Georgia in Boris Brik's Translations", which includes Russian translations of the poems by Galaktion Tabidze, Titsian Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Kolau Nadiradze, Razhden Gvetadze, Sandro Euli, Simon Chikovani, Konstantine Chichinadze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Irakli Abashidze, and Varlam Zhuruli. From Galaktion's poems, two are included: "Peaks of New Mountains" ("То была в старину") and "Abkhazia" ("Абхазия").

Source: "Поэты советской Грузии в переводах Бориса Брика", "Библиотека "Огонька", 1934, p. 23-26.

Note: The titles of the poems in the translations are: "То была в старину" and "Абхазия".

1934

December 22

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that the publishing house "Ogonek" has released a collection titled "Poets of Soviet Georgia", which includes works by Galaktion Tabidze along with poems by other authors translated into Russian by Boris Brik.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1934, №294, p. 4.

Note: The reference is to the collection published in 1934: "Поэты советской Грузии в переводах Бориса Брика", Library "Ogonek", 1934.

1934

Until December 23

At 10 Krilov Street, Galaktion's neighbour is a military man, a member of the Communist Party named Shonia, who cannot accept the fact that the shared toilet is inside Galaktion's apartment. Because of this, he organizes provocations, makes noise, and terribly insults both Galaktion and Olya Okujava, trying to intimidate them. He shouts, "Galaktion Tabidze, we Bolsheviks lifted you up, and now we will bring you down again".

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-132; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103-105.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the statement dated December 23, 1934.

1934

December 23

He addresses a detailed statement to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Filipe Makharadze. He describes how his neighbour, a military man and party member named Shonia, is harassing him. He requests that appropriate measures be taken.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-132; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103-105.

1934

December 30

The *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes an informational article titled “What Writers Are Working On”, stating that on January 4, a meeting of writers with the leadership of the Lenin District Committee (now the Nadzaladevi District) is planned. The meeting will have a consultative nature, and the authors will present details about their current creative activities to the audience. The event will begin at 7 PM and will include participation from: Paolo Iashvili, Sandro Euli, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Alio Mashashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Demna Shengelaia, Simon Chikovani, Panteleimon Chkhikvadze, and Mikheil Javakhishvili.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1934, №32, p. 6.

Note: The writers mentioned in the source are referred to by their initials and last names.

1934

Until December

He writes a poem titled “The Great Struggle for World Genius Harmony”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5396; №28897-50, p. 142; 79 d., p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 35.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “The Idea of Genius Harmony”, “A Song for the Great, World Genius Harmony”, “Ten Years”, “For the Great, World Genius Harmony”, and “10 Years for World, for the Genius of Harmony”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1934

November or December

He travels to Batumi wearing new shoes, silk stockings, two handkerchiefs, with a cigarette box in his pocket and 3 roubles.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 133; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

1934

December

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem “The World, for Genius Harmony”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1934, №11-12, p. 7-8.

1934

December

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a critical article by Giorgi Leonidze titled “Defence Artistic-Literary Collection – Edited by Platon Mirotadze”. After general critical remarks about the book, the author adds: “It cannot be criticized for including Galaktion Tabidze, who is represented here by a poem of average quality”. According to Leonidze, the poet has written better poems on this theme, and publishing them would have enhanced the collection.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1934, November-December, №11-12, p. 228-229.

1933-1934

He writes an untitled poem, “On Hammers and Anvils...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4487; №5619; №294 d., p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 40; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 257.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Everything for War”; “Symphony of the Factory”; “Preparation for a New Day”.

1934

He writes a poem titled “A Poem Written During Illness”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №d-162, p. 6821-22; №7314; №167 d., p. 9; №28897-50, p. 150; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 42; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 259.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “A Letter to a Doctor Friend”; “A Poem Written to a Doctor During Illness”.

1934

He writes an untitled poem, “Beyond the Gates of Georgia...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6784; №7306; №28897-50, p. 147; №5328; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 46.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “The Antiquities of Georgia”; “The Battle”.

1934

He presents Shalva Radiani with a picture and inscription “To my brother, our golden Shalva”.

Source: M. Gomarteli-Radiani, Brief Recollections of Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 281.

1934

In the notebook, he writes a poem “Azure sea and azure sky”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2555; №6521; №305-d., p. 46-48; №6196-6197; №28897-50, p. 17; №2074; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 162.

Note: The work is also found under the title “Homeland”.

1934

Shalva Radiani’s Book “Literary Portraits” is being published, which includes an essay dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. For Shalva Radiani, Galaktion is “one of the greatest representatives of contemporary Georgian literature”. According to the critic, his early lyrics are rooted in symbolism. The aestheticization of death characterizes early Galaktion’s work. Just as for Novalis and Giacomo Leopardi, death was for him a means of escaping suffering. According to Shalva Radiani, Galaktion’s poetry reflects a belief in the existence of two worlds – the real and the ideal. The poet perceived nature in a romantic-symbolist manner, seeing it as “a means of symbolizing his inner state”. Radiani believes that Galaktion, by his creative nature, is a lyric poet, and epic poetry remained unattainable for him, as it is for a typical Impressionist. According to the critic, even after the revolution, the poet experienced individual downfalls, as evidenced by his “Hundred Poems”, in which “alongside healthy dispositions, Galaktion Tabidze also responded to his old feelings of degradation”. Shalva Radiani states that Galaktion’s revolutionary lyricism is not perfect. Beside highly artistic poems, the poet has “weak, rhetorical, and inferior verses”. In some cases, he provides a primitive understanding of class struggle.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Literary Portraits*, 1934, p. 40-61.

1934

Along with Alio Mirtskhalava and Gigla Mebuke, he visits the director of the Gurjaani school, Ieremia Karelshvili, at his home in Tbilisi. They drink excellent Kakhetian wine and become quite intoxicated. The tipsy Alio and Gigla sneak away from the table. The host offers Galaktion to stay with him for the night, but the poet declines, as he is not accustomed to staying elsewhere in Tbilisi. Ieremia, after having a drink with his guest, sees him off in a carriage to his home on Melikishvili Street. He proposes to Galaktion to arrange a meeting at the Gurjaani school and receives his agreement.

Source: A. Mirianashvili, Galaktion and Ioseb Grishashvili, newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, 1973, November 3, N 215, p. 3.

1934

He writes an untitled poem, “The Ring Follows the Ring...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №875; №2463; №2536; №28897-50, p. 85; №5269; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 47; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 26.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “The Pushkin Generation”.

1934

On behalf of the literary circles and readers of Leningrad, a letter is sent by Alexander Prokofiev, a member of the Proletarian Writers’ Association. He congratulates Galaktion on the 25th anniversary of his literary career, praises his revolutionary enthusiasm, and his efforts in bringing

Georgian poetry to the world stage. He writes that Galaktion is an innovator, continuing the path of Georgian luminaries, and enriches Georgian poetry with new, international themes.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-454-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268.

1934

He receives a letter from the Directorate of the Institute of Literature of the State Academy of Art Studies. They write that they recognize the immense significance of his art and wish him even greater success in creating socialist poetry, both in form and in content, with national characteristics. As a sign of great respect, they send him a dedication and one of the academy's precious publications.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-454-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268.

1934 or later

Thoughtful Galaktion, standing on Lenin, the present-day Freedom Square, is greeted by Akaki Gatsserelia who interrupts his thinking process. Galaktion points to the two small trees in front of the council and says that they stand like brothers with umbrellas.

Source: A. Gatsserelia, Reeds and Gobelin, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 46.

Dating: Dated according to the time of Akaki Gatsserelia's appearance in the official arena.

Until 1935

He writes a poem "To the Perished – From Confinement" ("Steadily, He Carves His Path...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4724; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 151; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 791.

1935

1935 or earlier

Varlam Zhuruli visits him at home, who, introducing himself to the poet's wife, says that he is the poet Varlam Zhuruli. Galaktion adds with a smile: what communists won't think of next, the poet and Varlam Zhuruli? When he notices that the guest is upset, he tells him that writing one or two poems is not enough to be a poet. Poetry requires divine talent.

Source: K. Khoperia, The First Meeting with Galaktion, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1997, №10, May, p. 8.

Dating: Varlam Zhuruli has been publishing poems in the periodical press since 1924 and he published the first collection "Rose's coming into leaf" in 1935. It is logical that this fact happened before the publication of his collection.

January

1935

Until January 6

He writes a poem "Dream by the Adjara River".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2548; №5311; №5346; №5619; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 48; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 268.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled (“Nope, He Did Not Feel...”).

1935

6 January

The poem “Dream by the Adjara River” is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Atcharistani*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Atcharistani*, 1935, №1, p. 1.

1935

Until January 8

He writes untitled humorous poems: “Where did Robakidze go?”, “Where did Grishashvili go?”, “Where did Abashvili go?”, and “How did this Paolo leave?”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-89, 6-8, 22, 26, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453-455.

1935

After January 8

He writes an untitled poem: “Transformed only by agility”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-89, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1935

After January 8

He writes a poem “An Epitaph for Natalia”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-89, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1935

January 9

He writes a poem titled “The Eye and Thought of Today”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1170; №2763; №3258; №3260; №4741; №5368; №5369; №28897-50, p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 53.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “A Poem Due to the Assembly”; “A Poem Due to One of the Assemblies”; “The Eye and Thought of Today”; “The Song of the Victorious Struggle”.

1935

Until January 10

The secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia approves the bureau of the section for defensive literature, consisting of Platon Mirotadze, Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Archil Chachibaia, and Alexandre Gomiashvili.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №9, January 10, p. 4.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Gas”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 131; №d-101, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 89.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “I Want to Begin a Song”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №221; №5416; №7740; №28889-50, p. 30; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 84.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Two Generations”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Today, This Black Sea is My Heart”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4719; №4721; №4722; №28897-50, p. 151; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 85.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes an untitled poem, “In the Evening, Mountains, During the Day, the Seaside...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №907; №5397; №28897-50, p. 153; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 86.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Resorts”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Invincible”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5399; №28897-50, p. 154; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 87.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Invincible”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “The Army of White Was Marching”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №205; №206; №28897-50, p. 130; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 88.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “The Raid of the Whites”; “The Raid”; “War by the Black Sea”; “On the Mountain”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Relieved”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №64; №7722; №28897-50, p. 132; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 90.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Danama, Danama, Danama”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “I Am a Soldier”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №69; №28895-50, p. 135; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 91.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “To the Old Grandfather”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Until They Are Shattered”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3472; №70-a, p. 1792; №328 d., p. 1; №28897-50, p. 137; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 92.

Note: The poem is also found in sources untitled.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes an untitled poem, “This Old Musset is Like a Cunning Snake...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3949; №8192; №4672; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 94.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “After Musset, No One Dreams”; “The Old Cunning Muse “; “The Sentimental Muse “; “Muses in the Gardens of Peterhof”; “Old, Cunning Muse”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

Until January 12

He writes a poem titled “Eyes to Eye”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 128; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 95.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

January 12

He publishes the poem “The Eye and Thought of Today” in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1935, №2, January 12, p. 1.

1935

January 12

The list of authors whose books will soon be published by the State Publishing House is printed in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*. Included in the list is the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s works.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1935, №2, p. 4.

1935

January 14

A lengthy text titled “Greeting of the Cultural Workers Army of Georgia to the Central Committee of the Communist Party (B) – Comrade Stalin!” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. Representatives from various fields of culture and art address the leader of the world proletariat – Joseph Stalin – expressing their gratitude for the achievements brought about by the great socialist construction. The text of the greeting is signed not only by scientists, directors, artists, sculptors, architects, and engineers, but also by writers: Niko Lortkipanidze, Leo Kiacheli, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Titsian Tabidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Nikolo Mitsishvili, Paolo Iashvili, Alexandre Abasheli, Razhden Gvetadze, Alexandre Kutateli, Giorgi Leonidze, Besarion Zhghenti, Simon Chikovani, Irakli Abashidze, and Davit Demetradze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №13, January 14, p. 1.

1935

January 16

The last part of a lengthy report titled “On the Work of the People’s Commissariat of Education” by Akaki Tatarashvili, the People’s Commissar of Education of Georgia, is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. One section of the report is dedicated to artistic literature. The speaker notes that among the forces of the artistic intelligentsia that managed to transition to the leading

positions in Soviet literature, Galaktion Tabidze must be named first. Although in the early years of the revolution, the poet expressed reality in the form of abstract schemes and perceived the revolution as a force of destruction and chaos, in recent times, Galaktion has approached socialist reality more organically, and his lyricism has begun to reflect the specific content of this reality. The author believes that the poem “Revolutionary Georgia” clearly expresses Galaktion’s position.
Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №15, January 16, p. 1.

1935

January 16

An article by Shalva Radiani titled “*Mnatobi*” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. The critic discusses the significance of this magazine and names Galaktion Tabidze among the authors who have published important materials in this periodical over the years.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Mnatobi*, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №22, January 26, p. 3.

1935

January 18

He writes an untitled poem “Sometimes it is bitter...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,0; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “Uncertainty”.

1935

Until January 22

He writes a poem titled “Look!”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4713; №28897-50, p. 152. №294 d., p. 23; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 45.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Evening in the Tea Thickets”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

January 22

The poem “Evening in the Tea Thickets” is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Atcharistani*.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Atcharistani*, 1935, №19, January 22, p. 3.

1935

Until January 24

He writes a poem “At the Communist International Congress”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, 468, 1074, 5574; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 54.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled as “There is a Crossroads...” and under the titles: “Peterhof”, “On the Asphalt Road”, “The Last Omnibus”, and “Asphalt”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1935

January 24

The poem “Asphalt” is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Atcharistani*.

Source: *Sabtchota Atcharistani*, January 24, 1935, №20.

1935

January 24

On the front page of the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, there is a notice that Galaktion Tabidze has been elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee. The poet’s photo is also printed here.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1935, №4, p. 1.

1935

January 24

Literaturuli Gazeti publishes a photo of Galaktion Tabidze with the caption that the National Poet has been elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee of Georgia (CEC).

Source: newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, January 24, 1935, №4, p. 1.

1935

January 25

The poem “Evening in the Tea Thickets” is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Atcharistani*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Atcharistani*, 1935, №2, p. 3.

1935

January 25

He writes an untitled poem “Let us mark this place...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4485; №37 d., p. 76; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 55.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Vanity of Vanities”.

February

1935

February 7

He writes a poem “Colourful”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №912; №5404; №6680; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 172.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“I am someone else...”).

1935

February 7

He receives a letter from the editor of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, instructing him to write to Mr. Smirnov with his address for the transfer of the honorarium, and he follows through with this.
Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64.

1935

February 9

At a literary evening held in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) for a delegation of Georgian writers, Boris Pasternak, Nikolai Tikhonov, Osip Brik, Aron Erlikh, and Vladimir Lugavskiy read translations of works by Georgian poets. Although Galaktion is not present with the delegation in Leningrad, his poems are also read.

Source: “An Evening of Georgian Poetry in Moscow and Leningrad”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №41, February 17, p. 4.

1935

February 11

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes Besarion Zhghenti’s article “Ten Years of *Mnatobi*”. The critic reviews the history of this magazine, which is of great importance to Georgian literature, and among the authors who have collaborated with “*Mnatobi*” since its founding, he primarily names Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: B. Zhghenti, Ten Years of *Mnatobi*, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №36, February 11, p. 2.

1935

February 11

He participates in the celebratory evening held at the Palace of Artists to mark the tenth anniversary of *Mnatobi*, alongside other writers, and reads excerpts from the poem “Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: Ten Years of *Mnatobi*, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №38, February 14, p. 4.

1935

February 14

He writes a poem “*From the Train Window*”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №325; №70-a, p. 1801; №4406; №329-ღ, p. 2; №1395; №3323; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 28.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In the Train”, “Trains”, “Trivialities”, “We Depart the Train”, and untitled (“Covered in Snow, It Chases the Journey...”).

1935

February 20

He writes a letter to the publishing house that he is urgently leaving for the village due to his mother’s illness and asks them not to stop the printing of the second volume of his works. In case of uncertainty, he offers to remove a line, a typo, maybe a whole poem, but not to stop the printing of the book, and when he returns, he will solve everything.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-135; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64.

1935

February 26

He receives a telegram sent from Chkhorotsku regarding his mother's illness.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 343.

Dating: In Simon Tabidze's memoir, it is mentioned that Galaktion arrived in Chkhorotsku the day after receiving the telegram.

1935

February 26

He buys the newspaper *Komunisti*, in which his cousin Titsian Tabidze's article is printed "The bound vein of Georgia has been opened (Georgian decade in Moscow and Leningrad)" and decides to read it to Titsian's mother.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 343;

1935

February 27

He arrives in his native village Chkvishi. Mother is very happy and does not let him leave the room. Galaktion reassures her that he will not leave her and sits by the bed. Titsian Tabidze's mother – Elizabeth comes to visit them, they talk for a long time and Galaktion hands her Titsian's letter dedicated to the 14th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia, published on February 25 in the newspaper *Komunisti*, to which Elizabeth happily tells them that writing is the job of poets. Elizabeth remembers that in her childhood, Galaktion was their first visitor at every New Year, he brought luck, and even during New Year, when she was pregnant, the grandmother brought Galaktion with the words: He brings good luck.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-90; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11;

1935

End of February or later

The doctor prescribes drugs for his mother - Makrine Adeishvili, which are not sold locally, and Galaktion is forced to go to Tbilisi to get them.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 343;

March

1935

Until Mid-March

He writes on a piece of paper about matters related to his native village. The list includes writing a statement, re-roofing the house, hiring a servant, and buying clothes for his mother.

Source: Record, GTDA, №296.

Dating: It is seen from the record that Galaktion's mother is alive.

1935

Beginning of March or later

He finds medicine for his mother in Tbilisi and returns to Chkvishi but finds his mother dead. He cannot enter the room of the deceased for a long time and cries bitter tears.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 343-344;

1935

Mid-March or later

Galaktion Tabidze's mother - Makrine Adeishvili - is buried in the village of Chkvishi. After his mother's funeral, the poet gets up at dawn for several days, goes to his mother's grave and sometimes writes something.

Source: Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", Collection "Galaktionology", IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 343-344. P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 63-68;

1935

Until March 5

Under the note (from Abkhazia), He writes a poem "Two Horsemen" ("Here is the mountain, there is the gorge...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №595, p. 1.

Note: As a result of revisions, the poem's beginning in the same autograph is "Mountain-mountain, vine-vine..." The text is included in the cycle "Epoch".

1935

March 5

The Main Department of Literature and Publishing, "Mtavlit'i", signs off on the transfer for the printing of the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works, and the necessary printing preparations for the Book begin.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. II, 1935, p. 616.

1935

After March 5

He reads the second volume of his works, correcting lines, and marking translated poems.

Source: MGL, t-709, Galaktion Tabidze, works, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1935.

1935

After March 5

The second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works is being published, which includes 336 poems. These are the works: "Flags Quickly!", "He Was Drunk With The Sorrow Of

People”, “Prologue Of 500 Poems”, “We, Poets Of Georgia”, “Storm”, “Cosmic Orchestra”, “I Want To Start A Song”, “Planets Collide With Each Other”, “What Calmness”, “Smoke Of Gunpowder And Shot”, “Feeling And Simplicity Have Returned”, “We Went To The Roads”, “If There Is No Fight”, “Wind In Roses”, From Daily Prose”, “When They Didn’t Offer You A Hand In Those Moments”, “In Memory Of A Revolutionary”, “The Most Peaceful”, “He Closed The Door”, “In Countless Flags”, “There Are Days”, “Nine Hundred And Eighteen”, “It Was”, “The Wind Is Blowing, The Wind Is Blowing, The Wind Is Blowing”, “With Chemical Subjects”, “Wind Lifting The Curtain”, “The Wind Makes The Italian Christmas Tree In Tripoli Sway”, “This Poem”, “Gusty Wind”, “Her Eyes Remained Open”, “How The Bells Fought Against The Bells”, “A Few Days In Petrograd”, “What’s The Use Of Words? I Believe!”, “John Reed”, “Lenin”, *** (“One Ring Follows Another, Like This: Equal To Equal...”), “Our Light Is The Colour Of Fire”, “It Is A War”, “East”, “An Era Was Born And Grew”, “When In The Evening, Mist Covers Mtatsminda”, “That’s Why A Revolution Happens”, “Have You Observed Revolving Doors?”, “By Day And By Night”, “There Is Much Poison In This Life”, “Stage – A Quickened Breath”, “The Workshops Of The Railway Are Awakening”, “Of A Huge Reservoir”, “Coloured Glasses”, “Industrial Lullaby”, “Two Songs”, “He Who Barely Survived”, “A Wheel Collides With A Wheel”, “At The Oil Terminal”, “Sailors”, “The Great Army”, “Blacksmiths’ Street”, “Here Lies The Secret Of A Small Hut – The Secret Of Humanity”, “The Projector Was Searching For The Enemy”, “Revolutionary Posters”, “Again The Poet And The Mass”, “Thoughts In The Roar Of The Ration”, “Bitter Separation Between Dreams And Reality”, “Real And Artificial Flowers”, “Stronger Than Reality”, “After The Feuilletons”, “Inscription On The Book”, “Recollection”, “How Enchanting You Are, How Magnificent”, “They Were Waiting For The Revolution”, “Far At The Source Of The Alps, Pure, Greatest In The Southern Sun”, “To Conquer New Peaks”, “Song”, “Thinking By The Sea”, “A Shadow Clung Close To The Pavement”, “My Boatman”, “Don’t Hide Your Wounds From The People”, “Give Your Heart A Soul, And The Yearning For Song Will Thunder Titanic”, “On The Other Side Of Metekhi, The Sky Is Being Blessed”, “What Is Forgotten Does Not Take Root”, “From May Songs”, “In The Blossoming Evening”, “Portraits”, “A Good Play”, “Matter”, “Demonic”, “Lines”, “Everyone Was There!”, “What Was Your Childhood Like?”, “Do You Remember That Snowstorm?”, “They Are Breaking The Rocks”, “Joy Spreads Over”, “One Face And One Colour”, “The Song Is Good Only For The Mass”, “By Evening Time, Again With That Lullaby”, “My Song, Up High, All The Way Up!”, “Other Lines”, “You Are Once Again Standing On The Path Like An Orphan”, “The Future’s Lyre Sang To A Strong Future”, “Don’t Hold Back Your Soul In The Restless Voices”, “The Day’s Greeting Is Met With Joy”, “The Incursion Of Diesels”, “The Power Station In The Forest”, “A Rainbow”, “Bourgeois Heart”, “The Knight Is Coming By New Paths”, “Be Sincere, Hear The Glowing Voice”, “It Quivers – Hues”, “Who Does Not Reflect Or Feel Agitated?”, “Gigantic World Lyre”, “Artificial And Natural Light”, “From Adulthood”, “The Whole Transitional Generation”, “That Time Could Not Be Expressed By Words”, “You, Shadows Of The Past!”, “Time Has Furrowed The Forehead”, “So That The Great Longing Does Not Get Overshadowed”, “The Leader Of The Eras’ Vanishings”, “The Arch Of Suns From So Much Fire”, “You, Area Of The Lights”, “I Am With Her The Same Way Again”, “Go Ahead, Walk!”, “The Distant Icy Area”, “By The Black Sea”, “From The Gigantic Light”, “Harsh At This Time”, “Is This Silence?”, “At Dawn, Indeed...”

"The Ecstasy Of Hope And The World's Victory", "With Unwavering Voices", "Tbilisi Speaks In Different Melodies", "With New Hope", "The Shadow Has Rolled Away", "The Waves Of The Mtkvari Are Rolling", "The Enfeebled Beacon", "You Are Leaving", "In The Train", "Exactly As I Was Twenty Years Ago", "Sky, Sea, And Earth", "A Free And Strong Person", "The Peak Has Bowed", "The Historic Ship", "My Homeland Is Manhattan", "A Joyful Flutter", "The Flame In The Furnace Tests The Iron", "Clusters Of Life", "On The Road", "Only This Heart", "Stanzas", "The Word – Radio", "The Storm", "The Streets Will Be Covered With Flowers", "With Life, With All Creation", "On Every Line", "Greetings To The Newly United Georgia!", "The Great Winter", "A Beautiful Book", "We, Us", "By The Order Of Victorious Battles", "In The City And In The Village", "Eternal Hope", "There Was The Radiance Of Hope", "I Am The Host, And You Are The Guest", "With The Crown Of Labour", "Theme", "The Storm Has Passed", "A Flock Of Flying Ravens", "So, Toast To", **("Sometimes, When Springs..."), "Rocking The Cradle Of New Life", "A Toast", "The Argonauts Of A New Age", "Play, Orchestra!", "Merging With The Waves", "The Cup Of Battles", "Thought Lifts The Eye", "The Day Has Passed", "We Want, We Seek, We Thirst!", "Everywhere The Conductor Is An Engineer", "There Is A House Beyond The Water", "Flashing", "The Path Of Ever-New Crossings", "Follow, Listen To The Wheels", "It Covered Many Voices", "A Great Reserve", "The Age Of The Electron", "Golden Fleeces", "With Eternal Golden Pens", "In The Mines", "Many Kin", "In The Sunlight's Brilliance", "The Engine Sings", "Different Hearts", "The Gleam In The Waves", "Lines", "Is It Really Such A Time Now?", "Along The Shimmering Path", "Fragment", "The Shadow Of The World", "The Torrent Of Scarcity", "Straight Into The Wind, Straight Into The Wind!", "Calm Destiny", "Tomorrow Is May", "The Epoch Brings New Embellishment", "Equal", **("Roar, My Heart's Desire! My Soul Is Restless..."), **("What Was Not – Is..."), "We Love It", "Yet He Believed In Victory!", "Only The Idea", "We Went Up The Gallows", "How Many Nights Came To An End", "Calm Down, O Wind!", "The Sun's Greeting", "The Wind Stirs The Ashes", "Saw, Plane", "Like A Cavalry Troop", "Dream, Make Up", "That Time Passed Like A Dream", "You Cannot Take Your Eyes Off The Lightning", **("Hill-Hill, Vine-Vine"), "Oh, My Lyre!", "The Tireless Sail", "Many Alleys, Many Twists", "Wrapped On The Morning Shore", "He Does Not Lose Anything But Shackles", "Revolution Is A Hurricane", "Strike", "Smile", "March Eighth", "When We Bid Farewell To The Villages", "From Fragments: The Fire Is Pensive!", "The Eagles' Attack On The Airplane", "The Veils On The Brambles", "He Sees Everything", "Father And Son", "Now The Heart Has Turned Into Iron", "They Await A New Michelangelo", "When In Tbilisi The Forest Stirred", "The Argonauts Of A New Age", "Returned From The Penal Servitude", "Science Stands Against Hard Work", "In The Heart – There Is Fire", "I Dream Of A New Georgia", "Ah, It Is Dawning", "Long Live The Fighting Generation", **("If The Whole Country Were To Burn..."), "Let's Extend Our Hands To Each Other", "Fire In Kutaisi", "Drama – Of One Apartment", "From A Children's Magazine", "Bravery", "The International", "The Passenger Waited For The Tram By The Pole", "The City Underwater", "You, With Eyes As Cold As Steel", "Eye To Eye", "19-?", "Meet The Pacifist", "Parisians Complain Of Boredom", "A Man With Glasses", "The Old Woman", "She Came Out Of The Opera Late", "Uncle, Who Are You Looking For", "Give Shelter To The Storm", "Willow Standing In Front Of Geneva!" ("Thunder, We Are Waiting For You!"..), "Bohemia", "Time Looked At That Heart Too", "And Reeds Where

Whistling”, “No One Is Better Than The Mtieli In Digging The Soil”, “How Much More Will The Passing Of Time Say?”, “How Can You Not Remember The Child In Delight!”, “We, Many Edges Of Life”, “Clash”, “Down With Pacifism”, “Hit The Pickaxe!”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, “Little By Little, Little By Little, Little By Little A New Country Is Being Built”, “The Rhythm Of History’s Wheels Drives Us Towards Rioni Power Plant”, “The Modern Gigantic Voice Dictates To The Centuries!”, “In The Feeling Of Freedom”, “With Rioni Power Plant, Georgia Has Found New Voices And Faces”, “For A Wonderful And Strong Person!”, “The Etude Of Collective Hands”, “By New Paths”, “From Every Side”, “The Streams Of The Revolution”, “A Strong Group Of Artists Waits For Us At The Doors”, “The Car And The Cart”, “Song”, “From The Pages Of Revolutionary Georgia’s Life”, “A Thousand Perspectives, A Thousand Hues!”, “So What Is This?”, “The Blizzard Of Musical Sounds”, “Rhythm – The Beginning Of Labour”, “If Anything Comes Ashore”, “Shoulder To Shoulder, Shoulder To Shoulder!”, “For The First Time”, “The New ‘Nikora’”, “Thunder To Thunder, Wind To Wind, Let Us Give Support To One Another!”, “Labour Is Noisy – Poetry Is Noisy!”, “The Sun Will Drip Into Your Eyes, And Light Will Increase In Sight”, “Loud! Loud! Loud!”, “Class Struggle”, “A Journey Along The Silver Path”, “The Peaks Of New Mountains”, “On The Plains Of Colchis”, “My Heart Is This Black Sea Today”, “Look!”, *** (“The Evening Of The Mountains, The Day Of The Sea”), “Insurmountable”, “Every Poet Is Now An Engineer”, “What Do We Need To Be Alive For”, “We Do Not Want To Trample On Others, We Do Not Want War”, “Our Army Is Strong, But With Another Strength”, “The Builder Is Coming, Bringing Bricks”, “The Old And New Bridge”, “About The Homeless Children”, “The Pioneer Was Worthy Of A New Way Of Life”, “The Seventy-Year-Old Poet Walks In The Street”, “Legions Are Coming!”, “Fiery Sparkle”, “Do Not Abandon The Poem Outside Of Time, Epoch, And Space”, “The Press”, “The Poet And October”, “The October Symphony”, “Our Army Leads The Way To The Sunny One”, “Every Red Army Soldier Stands Like A Lion”, “The White Army Was Going”, “Gas”, “Relieved”, “Idea”, “To Old Grandpa”, “The Sun Is So Passionate”, “Until They Are Shattered”, *** (“It Has Passed Beyond The Gates Of Georgia...”), “Light Clouds Of The Highest Peaks”, *** (“Like The Captain Of The Old Ship...”), “A Poem Written During Illness”, *** (“This Old Muse Is Like A Cunning Snake”), “What Streams Is Vesuvio Shooting?” And “I Built A Palace High Above The Mountains”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. II, p. 1935.

Note: The volume of the Book is edited by Shalva Radiani. The total volume of the Book is 616 pages, and the print run is 4,000 copies; the Book was sent for production on November 20, 1934, and was signed for printing on March 5, 1935. The volume contains 336 poems, of which 22 works are published for the first time, while other texts have already been published in periodicals or the poet’s collections.

1935

March 11

In his notebook he makes a note: “Akaki Gatsserelia will defeat the formalists”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19.

1935

March 11

He writes an untitled poem “What will happen to me”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19;

1935**March 11**

He writes a poem titled “Recollections”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1935**March 11**

He recalls a story from long ago when he sat in a tavern with Vano Sarajishvili, listening to his singing from a gramophone, while the wind “danced” with the fish hanging for drying.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-92, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24;

1935**After March 11**

He writes untitled poems “Give me, Chanakhi...” and “They Say That Grishashvili...”

Source: MGL, d-92, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20-21;

1935**After March 11**

He makes a note in his notebook, in which he recalls how a young girl took him for a walk in the garden of Kutaisi as a child and how he picked up a rose lying on the ground, and the girl giggled telling him: throw it away, who knows which Armenian was sniffing it.

Source: MGL, d-92, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1935**After March 11**

In the notebook, he writes lines from Akaki Tsereteli’s satirical poem “Changed Times”: “The Armenian took the sword, while the Georgian - the Armenian account book”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1935**After March 11**

In the notebook, he makes a humorous note about the battle of people from Samegrelo and Guria. The Megrelians captured a small boy from Guria, for which they were reprimanded by the leader, why should such a small boy be captured, and they were forced to let him go. The boy did not leave and when they asked him the reason why he did not go, he replied: Shame on me, the Megrelians captured me.

Source: MGL, d-92, 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1935

After March 11

He writes untitled humorous poems “You are Russian...”, “What can I do, what will happen to me...”, “Before that, on Sunday...”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21-22;

1935

After March 11

He makes a humorous note about one man from Guria, who caught a catfish, shared it with everyone on the way and brought home only the head. His wife scolded him, you should have kept the tail, how could you not know that fish tail is tastier. The second time he caught a carp, he again shared it with a lot of people on the way and brought home only the tail of the fish. His wife scolded him again, you didn’t know that the head of the carp is delicious, but you brought the tail. The man got angry, I can’t understand our women and distinguish between the head and tail of these fish.

Source: MGL, d-92, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23;

1935

After March 15

He writes a poem titled “Order-Bearing Georgia”.

Source: MGL, d-105; 1-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380-382;

1935

Mid-March or later

He writes an untitled poem “I was choking back tears. My heart is sad...”.

Source: MGL, d-90, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7;

1935

March 23

Olya Okujava catches sight of Galaktion in the street, wearing dusty clothing.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-73; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211;

1935

March 28

Olya Okujava, who is living with her sick mother and is also unwell, visits Galaktion, bringing him bread and eggs. When she arrives, the poet is not home. Olya knits socks and hangs up laundry, leaving him tram fare and a note suggesting he bring his clothes to exchange the next day and visit her mother. She promises him a blanket, soap, and money for a bath, so he can clean up properly. Olya expresses her concern, stating that a cultured person shouldn’t have to live in such conditions. She assures him that she will bring a helper in two days to clean his apartment thoroughly.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-73; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211;

1935

March or later

Writes untitled poems "The one who I love..." and "The life is a gratuitous mirror..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-91, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13;

1935

March or later

He makes a note in his notebook that it is a year of terrible illness and death. He thinks that the activity of the government, people and public organizations is needed to solve this problem.

Source: MGL, d-91, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 14;

1935

March or later

He makes a note in his notebook, in which it is described that the crazy people cut off the head of the hospital superintendent, buried it some distance away, and giggles if a superintendent can find himself.

Source: MGL, d-91, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 14;

1935

March or later

He makes a note in his notebook in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the atmosphere prevailing in Tbilisi restaurants. He notes that these institutions are full of uncultured, shameless, dirty-looking publicans, who are characterized by vulgar behaviour and insolent conversations. He laments the fact that Georgian politeness has been lost, which you can no longer meet even in the university and the palace of writers, and if polite and cultured families still exist somewhere, they are full of tragedy. He indicates that he has never sang to a vile, uncultured society, and his idea revolved around a completely different people.

Source: MGL, d-91, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15;

1935

March or later

He writes a poem "Victory of roses".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-91, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 16;

April

1935

April 4

His mother-in-law – Elizabeth Peremusheva-Okujava dies.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

1935

After April 4

He attends the funeral of Olya Okujava's mother, Elizabeth Peremusheva-Okujava, at the Vake cemetery.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

1935

April 12

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that the next day at 8 PM, a meeting of writers and critics will be held at the editorial office of *Komunisti*. A list of authors who are required to attend the event is also published, which includes Galaktion Tabidze among other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №87, April 12, p. 4.

1935

April 14

He writes a poem titled "Demonstration Against War".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4490; №5274; №70-a, p. 1779; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 56.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "Demonstration on Zhores Street", "Zhores Street", and "Jean Jaurès".

1935

April 17

In Alexandrov's Garden, he meets Pavle Akobia, who is gnawing on a crust of black bread. Upon seeing Galaktion, he politely stands up and greets him. When the poet tells him that he must be an elderly man and should be on a pension, Akobia replies, "They've been begging me to take it for five years, but I won't, because I still haven't lost my ability to work". Galaktion interprets this response through his interlocutor's Mingrelian pride.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-92, 25-27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24-25.

1935

After April 20

He writes down the technical data of his apartment in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 588.

1935

April 21

He writes a untitled poem beginning with the lines “The colour of the setting sun again...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4351; №66-a, p. 1543; №616 d., p. 1; №144 d., p. 15; №625-d., p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 57.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “For the Fire to Truly Ignite?”

1935

April 21

He writes a poem titled “Seville”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4434; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 58; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 284.

Note: The poem was initially integrated with two other poems, “I’ll Tell You: Like This Gale...” and “Rhine”, under the common title “The Creation of Dreams”, and it is also found in sources under the title “Gamen”.

1935

April 21

He writes an untitled poem beginning with the lines “I’ll tell you: like this gale...”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4438; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 59; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 284.

Note: The poem was initially integrated with two other poems, “Seville” and “Rhine”, under the common title “The Creation of Dreams”, and it is also found in sources under the title “Dunaeli”.

1935

April 21

He writes a poem titled “Rhine”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4501; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 60; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 284.

Note: The poem was initially integrated with two other poems, “I’ll Tell You: Like This Gale...” and “Seville”, under the common title “The Creation of Dreams”.

1935

21 April

While in Tbilisi, he writes an untitled poem “I Remember the Winter Dusk...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5820; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 130.

1935

Until April 22

He writes down excerpts from the Book “Rudolph Diesel, Life and Work” by Lev Gumilevsky. He writes the quote that all inventors should be optimists.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-93, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 588.

1935

April 22

In his notebook, he makes a note about the illness of his father-in-law, Stephane Okujava. He notes that he is in the same dire straits as Despina, the landlady of Galaktion, was in 1907. Even the doctor cannot give a promising prognosis. Olya Okujava's brother, Vasili, says in tears that it is better that the patient's suffering ends soon, and others rest, and Olya replies that they should not be selfish.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27; For identification of persons: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 588.

1935

April 22

He writes a poem titled "André Malraux".

Source: MGL, d-94, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1935

April 22

He writes a poem titled "The 16th Rifle Division" about Vasil Kikvidze.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №122 d., p. 11-12, №228; №28897-50;;G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 127.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "The 16th Rifle Division Named After Kikvidze", "The 16th Rifle Division (Named After Kikvidze)", "The 16th Rifle Division", "The Sixteenth Division", "Foreign Poet", "André Malraux", and "French Poet".

1935

April 22

He writes a poem titled "André Gide and André Malraux".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5400; №123 d, p. 3; №37 d., p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 163.

Note: The poem is also found in the sources untitled.

1935

April 22

He writes an untitled poem "An old man's hat is pulled down over his eyebrows...".

Source: MGL, d-94, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

Note: The work is a version of the poem "André Gide and André Malraux".

1935

Until April 23

In his notebook, he writes an anecdote about a Tatar who was eating meat, almost finished eating, and then asked the seller what kind of meat it was, to which he received the following answer: You eat meat and you ask me?

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 588.

1935

April 23

Irakli Abashidze informs about Nikolai Aseev's arrival and conveys his statement that he can't wait to meet Galaktion. He believes that Aseev sincerely loves him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27.

1935

After April 23

He writes an untitled poem beginning with the lines "I have a different intention..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 422.

Note: The work is a version of the poem "The Youth..."

1935

After April 23

He writes in his notebook that the writer Jaju Jorjikia cried to his dead wife on the day of her burial, that he would never marry again and got married two weeks later.

Source: MGL, d-93, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 422.

1935

After April 23

He makes a note about the military doctor Mikheil Iashvili, who in his high school graduation class wanted to become a surgeon, but his comrades told him that he had a weak heart and would not be able to do it. To prove his valour, Iashvili took excrement in his hand.

Source: MGL, d-93, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 422.

1935

After April 23

In his notebook, he notes to find out who wrote the statement that adorns the exhibition of Georgian artists in the National Gallery. He thinks that he can apply such a statement to his own events.

Source: MGL, d-93, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 422.

1935

After April 23

He writes a funny story in his notebook about one Megrelian, who threw a cigarette butt into the street and the policeman intended to fine him. Sharp-witted Megrelian excused himself, saying that he had put the cigarette here for a while, then he took a cigarette and left the place.

Source: MGL, d-93, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 422.

1935

After April 23

In his notebook, he writes a dialogue between a Megrelian deacon and a Gurian peasant. The peasant asks the deacon if someone comes and constantly repeats: “Father Utu, Father Utu”, what would he do? The deacon told him that he would scold him well. The Gurian man then replied why he would insistently repeat “Oh, Lord, have mercy on us”.

Source: MGL, d-93, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 422.

1935

After April 23

He writes one stanza of an untitled poem, “The Fierce Dragon, *Tabes dorsalis*...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-93, 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

Dating: The autograph of the poem in the notebook is written later than the April 23 entry.

Note: *Tabes dorsalis* is the Latin term for a complicated form of neurosyphilis, characterized by degeneration of the neuronal system in the spine, accompanied by pain.

1935

April 24

He writes an untitled poem “The colour of the sun and the wind...”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32.

1935

After April 24

He continues work on the untitled poem “The colour of the sun and the wind...”.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in violet ink. Corrections are made in blue ink.

Source: MGL, d-94, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32.

1935

April 27

He writes an untitled poem “The colour of the setting sun is still...”.

Source: MGL, d-93, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1935

April 30

He writes a poem "In Naples".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1786; №37 d., p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 61.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the title "To the Abyssinian".

1935

April 30

He writes a poem "Vesuvius".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8195; №70-a, p. 1785; №37 d., p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 62.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the title "Heart of Stone".

May

1935

May 1

He writes a poem "Heart of Stone".

Source: MGL, d-94, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

Note: The work is a variant of the poem "Vesuvius".

1935

May 1

He writes an untitled poem, "I Will Not Be Afraid of Death...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37.

Note: The work is a variant of the poem "In Naples".

1935

May 1 or later

He continues to work on the untitled poem, "I Will Not Be Afraid of Death...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem was written in pencil, with corrections made in violet ink.

1935

May 1 or later

He continues to work on the poem "Heart of Stone".

Source: MGL, d-94, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem was written in pencil, with corrections made in violet ink.

Note: The work is a variant of the poem "Vesuvius".

1935

After May 6

He writes in his notebook that he liked Stalin's speech at the graduation of academicians of the Red Army very much. He characterizes this speech as being brief, laconic and exhaustive.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-93, 19; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 587.

1935

May 9

In the notebook, he makes a note about the second volume of works sent to the printing house. He notes that the Book has 600 pages (instead of 900), many verses have been removed, and there are no the last verses. Also missing are the originals of the poems, which the printing house should have. The editors are making it difficult, and they haven't given him a single page of the Book to look at. He thinks that they are trying their best to make the Book not the author's, but the editors'.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39.

1935

May 9

He makes a note in the notebook, aiming to find out what is the current situation of the "Tsisperkantselis", what is the situation in the magazine *Mnatobi*, what is the new chairman of the Writers' Union doing, what is Beso Zhghenti doing. He thinks that the silence in the writers' organization is better for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1935

May 9

In his notebook, he makes a humorous entry describing a certain Mingrelian's attempt to have his poem published somewhere. When asked which poem he intends to publish, the Mingrelian replies that he will publish "The Khevsurian Cow".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

Note: "The Mingrelian" refers to Simon Chikovani, who is the author of the poem "The Khevsurian Cow".

1935

May 14

He writes a poem "There is a Monument by the Garden".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4357; №70-a, p. 1789; №d. 329, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 63.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the titles "Monument" and "The Age of Electronics".

1935

May 14

He writes a poem “I Have Parted from the Sick Side”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1787; №4364; №5260; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 65.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the title “Heinrich Mann”.

1935

May 21

He is invited to a meeting with Lavrentiy Beria, who greets him amicably, offers compliments, and informs him that he is to travel to the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists in Paris on behalf of the Georgian writers. There, Galaktion meets the Armenian writer Vahram Gabuzian, the same Vahram Alazani, and learns that they are both being sent to Paris together. Beria gives “comradely” advice to the writers regarding discipline. Galaktion tries to determine why the choice fell on him and Vahram Alazani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-481, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1935

May 22

He fills out a form to obtain a visa for traveling to Paris and sends it to Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-481, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1935

May 22

He begins preparing the text for his speech at the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists in Paris.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-481, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1935

After May 22

He prepares the text for his speech at the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists in Paris, in which he reviews the development of Georgian literature from the Middle Ages to the poet’s contemporary period. The ideological aspects of the text are monitored by the party’s ideologists.

Source: MGL, d-660, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506-510.

Note: From another note by the poet, it appears that the party’s ideologists were also involved in preparing the text of his speech.

1935

May 28

He sends the structure of the selected poems for the Russian-language publication to Giorgi Bebutov, an employee of the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house. His wish is for the Book to be divided into 10 sections: from 1908-1912, selected from the 1914 book, artistic flowers, those published in *Mnatobi*, from “John Reed”, from the 1927 collection, from the books “Epoch”, “Pacifism”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, from the press, and others. On the back of the page, he writes a note that he urgently needs the original portrait of himself, drawn by the artist Nikolai Chernishkov, for the new Georgian collection, and asks Giorgi Bebutov to pass it on to the artist.
Source: Autograph, MGL, 28745-10-11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64.

1935

May

He writes a poem “Mother”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4446; 37-d., p. 11; №70-a., p. 1775; №4437. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 239.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Jungfrau” and untitled (“I Thought: The Night Holds Jungfrau...”).

1935

May

He writes a poem “The Unemployed”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4426; №5263; 70-a, p. 1788; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 67.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and titled “To Klosar”.

1935

May

He writes a poem “The Wind”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1788; №4347; №5262; №5769; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 68.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “In the Turmoil of the Journey”.

1935

Spring

He knocks on the door of the writer Mariam Garikuli (Ratiani), who lives next door to him on Zhores (now Marjanishvili) Street №4. Only children are at home, who invite him to the room and make him sit in the armchair. Being crapulent, he falls asleep as soon as he sits down. After a while, a coachman knocks on the same door and explains to the surprised children that their guest hired his coach in the morning, drove around Tbilisi and did not pay. When the children tell him that his passenger was Galaktion, he apologizes and leaves. When he wakes up, the poet seems to be upset about something, he says in his heart what they want from me, he did not write

“Barashkajan”, I wrote “Mary” and soon leaves. While going down the stairs, he mumbles the words from Grishashvili’s poem “The fate of geniuses in the Tbilisi bazaar”.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 123-124.

Note: “Don’t get cold, Barashkajan” is a humorous poem by Ioseb Grishashvili.

June

1935

June 4

He is the only one selected from Georgia and travels to Paris for the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists to raise his voice against the war. This is his first trip abroad.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 66-67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1935

June 6

In the notebook, he makes a note about the young poet and prose writer Vahram Gabuzian, whom he describes as a mild-mannered, sober, prudent person who knows everything about the Congress.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-95, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92; For identification of persons: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 300.

1935

June 6

After her mother’s funeral, Olya Okujava, who has arrived in Borjomi, remembers Galaktion, whose mother has also passed away, and who experienced great pain from her loss. She thinks that fate has smiled upon him, giving him the opportunity to go to Paris, and now he is completely alone in Tbilisi amidst all this preparation.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485-490.

1935

June 6

Olya Okujava, while in Borjomi, addresses Galaktion in her diary. She writes that they have had difficult moments, but in memory of their recently deceased mothers, they must always move forward.

Source: O. Okujava’s diary, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1935

Until June 7

He writes a new revision of the poem “The Death of the Unemployed”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, 70-a, p. 1793; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 51;

1935

June 7

He travels by train to Moscow. At midnight, the train stops in the forest. He listens to and delights in the song of the nightingales.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-95, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

1935

After June 13

In the notebook, he writes about the explosion of a military factory in the German village of Reinsdorf, which caused a lot of casualties. He notes that the Nazis are raising the German youth with military exaltation, and the beginning of a new war will be a real triumph of death. He describes how honourably Hitler's government buried the dead, with the participation of high officials and clergy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147-148.

Dating: A munitions factory in the German village of Reinsdorf exploded on June 13, 1935. The entry must also be made after this date.

1935

June 16

From the settlement of Negoreloe in Belarus, he sends a telegram to Olya Okujava. He writes that he will arrive in Paris via Berlin by June 18.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 536.

1935

June 17 or earlier

Upon arriving in Paris, the organizers of the congress hand him the program of events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 140.

1935

June 17

He visits Notre Dame. Near the cathedral, he watches the Catholic mystery performed based on the works of the medieval French theologian Arnoul Greban.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 161.

Dating: The date of his stay at Notre Dame is indicated by the autograph of the poem "Mystery in the rain".

1935

After June 17

In the notebook, he makes a note "A bit about medieval humanism, mystery in the rain". It describes a Catholic mystery held near Notre-Dame that was disrupted by torrential rain.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 161.

Dating: The note mentions that the performance took place on June 17.

1935

After June 17

In the notebook he makes an entry “Modern Humanism (Mines)”, which describes the brutal confrontation between the prisoners and the police in a Kansas prison.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 161.

Dating: The entry immediately follows the entry “A bit about Medieval Humanism, Mystery in the rain”, dated after June 17, 1935.

1935

After June 18

He writes Ilya Ehrenburg’s statement in his notebook about the French writer René Crevel that he first tried to shoot himself and still survived, gassed himself the next day, because he was not allowed to give a speech at the anti-fascist congress. Nevertheless, Congress participants honoured Crevel’s memory by standing up and reading his letter about the May Day celebration.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-96, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94.

Dating: René Crevel committed suicide on June 18, 1935. Therefore, Galaktion should have made the entry after this day.

1935

June 19

He is in France at the anti-fascist congress and writes a poem titled “Prologue” (“A short, distant sound...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №544; №3987; №7637; №8422; №4328; №66-a, p. 1623-1624; №4164-4165; №1396-1399; №5237-5240; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 356; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 638.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Distant Sound of the Locomotive”, “Europe”, “Europe”, “Prologue”, and untitled poems beginning with “A short, distant sound of the locomotive...” and “The farthest sound of the locomotive...”.

1935

June 19

He is in the hotel in Paris. He wakes up early in the morning. He is irritated because Vahram Gabuziani has not come out of the bathroom for a whole two hours, while he himself only needs one hour.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-509, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64.

1935

June 19

He is in Paris. He buys books by Charles Baudelaire, Arthur Rimbaud, and Théophile Gautier. On the cover of Gautier's book, he writes that he asked the bookseller to wrap the Book in paper, but the bookseller removed the cover from another Book and put it on Gautier's.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 169.

1935

Until June 21

In his diary, he writes about the unchanging parts of speech. He notes that the conjunction "და" (and) is frequent and necessary in Georgian, but it is rarely encountered as a rhyme in poetry. He suggests that it will become a rhyme of the future, as it is a highly lively part of spoken language: "The leaf on the lake is good, and / The velvet-coloured cover of the shores". The unchanging part "და" (and), which was previously only found in the line, now transitions into a rhyme, occupying an extremely important place in the poem's technique. For the first time, he gave this unchanging part the form of alliteration for technical purposes in his poem "New Year's Eve", published in the 1912 issue of the newspaper *Temi*. He writes that imitators have reduced his initiative, which was born out of goodwill, to absurdity and criticizes bad imitation. He believes that the conjunction "ბ" (ბ), also provides a great opportunity for rhyme, citing an example from Ilia Chavchavadze's "Kako Kachgha": "Everyone is silent, what burns by day / The earth and the sky have calmed down".

Source: MGL, d-67, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 258-260;

1935

Until June 21

In his diary, he writes about the practical importance of advertising, noting that in America, it plays a huge role and millions are spent on it. In the Soviet Union, it is called agitation-propaganda through the press, and its necessity is acknowledged. However, poets do not have the opportunity to use advertising according to their own desires. He points out that the techniques of advertising and new achievements, still unknown to the broad masses, need to be studied, as well-used advertising leads a poet to full success. He believes that bas-reliefs and sculptures also hold advertising value, citing the sculptor Giorgi Sesiashvili as an example.

Source: MGL, d-67, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260.

1935

Until June 21

In his diary, he describes the annotations, cover, and dimensions of the Book "The Teachings of the Spiritual Virtue and Blessedness of Our Father John the Confessor, Leader of the Stodiel Monks, to His Disciples", which belonged to his father, Vasil Tabidze. He notes the number of pages and words, mentioning that he is unsure whether the text is original or translated. The text is copied by the best calligrapher in small letters, so much so that it resembles printed text. It does not contain decorative lettering, illustrations, or numbering.

Source: MGL, d-67, 6, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261-262.

1935

Until June 21

In his diary, he writes that 1908 is a particularly significant year in the history of Georgian poetry. That year, Georgia celebrated the 50th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's literary career, and the young poet Galaktion Tabidze emerged on the literary scene, attracting attention with his extraordinary temperament and new technique in poetry.

Source: MGL, d-67, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262.

1935

After June 21

He outlines a plan for the Russian editions of his poems: reviewing the 1933 edition for the Book to be published by the Transcaucasian State Publishing House in 1935, compiling a complete list of poems, organizing the translated poems, selecting poems to be translated for Moscow and local translators, choosing titles; for the Transcaucasian State Publishing House, preparing three to four thousand lines, and the same amount for the Book to be published in 1937 by the Leningrad State Publishing House and in Moscow; finalizing the agreement with the Georgian State Publishing House, selecting poems about Stalin, and preparing for the grand evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-67, 18-19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267-268.

1935

After June 21

For the Russian editions of his poems, he selects translators and counts the number of lines each translator is to handle: Panteleimon Petrenko – 200, Valerian Gaprindashvili from *Epoch* – 500, Rurik Ivnev – 500, Vladimir Elsner – 500, Georgy Kreytan – 200, Konstantine Bogdanovsky – 200, Sandro Qantcheli – 100. He has already handed over 1,000 lines to the Moscow translators. He needs to coordinate with Gobron Agareli regarding the Georgian State Publishing House. Paper and a portrait are also needed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-67, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267-268.

Note: In the source, Panteleimon Petrenko, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Rurik Ivnev, Vladimir Elsner, Georgy Kreytan, Konstantine Bogdanovsky, and Sandro Kantcheli are mentioned by their initials and last names, while Gobron Tsitskishvili is referred to by the pseudonym "Agareli".

1935

June 23

He speaks at the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists in Paris.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 182-186.

1935

June 24

He attends a session of the congress, where Henri Barbusse delivers a lengthy speech, along with several representatives of the Soviet delegation.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536-537;

1935

June 24 or later

In the notebook, he writes down the names of the speakers at the anti-fascist congress of writers in Paris.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 7-9, 13-15. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96-97.

Dating: The entry concludes with the list of speakers on June 24.

1935

June 25

Olya Okujava writes in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook that all the newspapers have printed a notice about the poet's speech at the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists held in Paris. She expresses regret that she is not by his side during such an eventful time, as she would have been able to keep a diary in Europe, collecting material about what she saw and heard at the congress, and lighten her husband's workload, as he wouldn't even have time to make notes himself.

Source: MGL, d-73, 77-78; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1935

June 21-26

In Paris, He writes a poem "Two Worlds".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №924; №66-a, p. 1628; №2195; №4328; №5660; №7635; №1396-1399; №5237;

G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 225.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Who dares to cross our border?"; "What is today's day?"; "Europe"; "Prologue"; and untitled ("This was the space...").

Dating: It is dated based on G. Tabidze's presence at the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris.

1935

June 21-26

On the instructions of the Bureau of the Social-Democratic Party, Galaktion Tabidze, who was visiting Paris, meets with Davit Sharashidze, who conveys an offer from Noe Ramishvili regarding emigration. Galaktion refuses, citing that he will be able to do more for his country in Georgia.

Source: E. Nizharadze, "Grigol Robakidze", 2014, p. 42-43.

Dating: It is dated based on the time of Galaktion Tabidze's stay in Paris.

1935

June 21-26

At the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris, Galaktion Tabidze meets Alexei Tolstoy and reminds him of his article published in 1915 about Akaki Tsereteli, which displeases the Russian poet. Later, the unpleasant mood passes, and they become friends.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283.

Note: The source does not specify what Alexei Tolstoy wrote about Akaki Tsereteli that made the reminder unpleasant for him.

Dating: It is dated based on the time of Galaktion Tabidze's stay at the Paris Congress.

1935

June 21-26

At the Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers and Artists held in Paris, Ilya Ehrenburg presents his Book "Виза Времени" ("Visa of Time") to the poet Galaktion Tabidze with the inscription: "To poet Galaktion Tabidze, with all my heart, in memory of our meeting in Paris. Ilya Ehrenburg. 1935".

Source: MGL, t-471, Илья Эренбург, "Виза Времени", Берлин: Петрополис, 1930.

1935

17-26 June

He visits the "Petit Palais" Museum of Art in Paris and views an exhibition of Italian artists. He notices that the museum is selling photos and books of Benito Mussolini.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

Dating: It is dated based on Galaktion's stay in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

Alexey Tolstoy asks if he knows the French language, to which Galaktion answers: - It is possible that the Frenchman himself does not know the French language well. Tolstoy answers: - Well, but the French don't like it when you speak bad French.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

In the hotel in Paris, Ilya Zdanevich visits twice but cannot find Galaktion and leaves a short note. He writes that he was unable to see him at the Congress or in his room and informs him that he will stop by again the next day before 10 o'clock.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-463-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

Ilya Zdanevich leaves a note and a ticket at the hotel in Paris, asking Galaktion to make sure to come to the Trocadéro Palace at 9:30 in the evening.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-463-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

Ilya Zdanevich leaves a note, mentioning that he tried to visit several times but was unable to meet with Galaktion. He wishes him a happy journey and sends his regards to their friends.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-463-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

While at an anti-fascist convention in Paris, tipsy Galaktion is forced into a barber shop by a poet with long hair and gets his hair chopped off, much to his chagrin.

Source: G. Chikobava, Next to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 6.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

He writes a poem "Mystery in the Rain".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №66-a, p. 1504; №4338; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 12; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 72.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

He writes a poem "To Ilya Ehrenburg".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-67, 9-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262-264.

Note: The poem was published after 1966 under the title "Sea-Sea, Mountain and Mountain".

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 17-26

He writes a poem "To Malraux".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-67, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

Note: The poem was later published under the title "Lyre, a Lot of Good Time".

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

June 21-26

While attending the World Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris, he buys an ornamental cast-iron oval souvenir to hang on the wall, featuring an image of the Paris Notre-Dame Cathedral in the centre.

Source: L. Kheladze, Everyone has something as a souvenir, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, August 10, 1983, N 33, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to Galaktion's being in Paris.

1935

After June 26

He rests in Tskaltubo.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, Galaktion went to Tskaltubo shortly after his return from Paris. The Paris Congress ended on June 26.

1935

After June 26

He is going to the funeral of an acquaintance in Kutaisi.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, the fact happened shortly after Galaktion's return from Paris. The Paris Congress ended on June 26.

1935

After June 26

In Kutaisi, he has a photo taken with Yuza Zardalishvili, Giorgi Jibladze, Parmen Shelegia, Mamia Asatiani, Bondo Keshelava, Mikheil Davitashvili, Irodion Khantadze, Nika Agiashvili.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, the fact happened shortly after Galaktion's return from Paris. The Paris Congress ended on June 26.

After June 26

He makes a note titled "Congress Delegates", in which he describes how the Writers' Anti-Fascist Congress took place.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522-526;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note titled "Academy", in which he quotes the opinion of a *Times* staff member, who states that the French Academy is a tool of state power and an executor of its will. He points out that historically, the Academy has been hostile to innovations and that its members were unable to become great writers like Molière, Diderot, Balzac, Flaubert, and others.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526-527; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025,

1935

After June 26

He makes a note titled “Against Neutrality”, in which he opposes the opinion that a writer should not interfere in politics. He points out that some of the congress delegates’ speeches reminded him of the words of Ivane Gomarteli, a member of the State Assembly in 1906, who stated that the army should not interfere in politics.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528-530;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note titled “André Malraux”, in which he quotes Henri Barbusse’s opinion that André Malraux’s “The Age of Disgust” is one of the best novels of modern times. According to Galaktion, Malraux is already a globally recognized writer.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about Heinrich Mann, a participant of the Anti-Fascist Congress, mentioning that in his speech, there was no longer the previous ambiguity. The German writer stated that the fascists could not diminish Marxism, which would ultimately bring an end to their rule.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533-534;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about German Anti-Fascist literature, mentioning that they sent a representative to the congress, and his speech made a tremendous impression on the attendees.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534-535;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the English writer Aldous Huxley, mentioning that Huxley brilliantly reflects the condition of the English intelligentsia and gradually becomes more left-wing.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 535-536;

After June 26

He makes a note about the speech of the French writer and philosopher, and participant of the Anti-Fascist Congress, Julien Benda. He points out that Benda raised the idea that communist ethics replace the primacy of the soul with the primacy of economics.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “The Writer and Society”, in which he quotes Heinrich Mann’s opinion that the Soviet Union has created excellent conditions for a writer’s creative work.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Surrealism”, in which he characterizes this aesthetic movement as a pathological doctrine indifferent to life and in love with death.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538-539;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Freedom of the Individual”, in which he presents the main ideas from the speech of Alexei Tolstoy, a participant in the Anti-Fascist Congress, regarding the fate of the writer in bourgeois society.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539-540;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the speech of Mikhail Koltsov, a Russian writer and participant of the Anti-Fascist Congress. He points out that Koltsov mentioned the congress held in Paris in 1872, chaired by Victor Hugo, where the Russian writer Ivan Turgenev also gave a speech. According to Galaktion, Koltsov focused on the changing social role of the writer in the Soviet reality.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 540-542;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Common Opinion”, in which he states that the participants of the Paris Anti-Fascist Congress came to the conclusion that in Europe, the masses are alienated from high culture, and the true creator is isolated from the masses.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541-542;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “The Profitability of Poetry”, in which he points out that writers in Europe can no longer support themselves solely through their work. The only exception is Paul Valéry. The other authors are forced to take on other professions to make a living.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Detective Novels”, in which he mentions that there is a club of detective novel writers in London, who are working to improve the quality of works in this genre.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the River Seine, mentioning that many despairing individuals have drowned in it. Overcoming human despair is impossible without realizing that spiritual life is inseparable from the material.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543-544;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “The Story of the Poster”, in which he mentions that during his stay in Paris, a terrible storm occurred, causing considerable damage. According to Galaktion, it was on that day that he noticed two White Guards tearing down a poster on a Paris street, which people were looking at with great interest. It turned out to be a poster for the Anti-Fascist Congress, and the poet took it with him to his homeland. Galaktion cites materials from the Russian émigré press to illustrate how hostile the Russian emigration is toward the Soviet state.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 544-547;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Foreign Press”, mentioning that Europe’s authoritative press ignored the Paris Anti-Fascist Congress. However, the event was not left unreported, as there were magazines and newspapers that took an interest in it.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the resolution adopted by the International Congress for the Protection of Culture, summarizing the common goals and tasks of the participants.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note “Ilya Ehrenburg”, in which he describes how the Russian writer shared with the public the story of his creative journey, filled with obstacles and challenges.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note "Stalin", in which he quotes a recollection by Romain Rolland about how Joseph Stalin explained to the renowned writer Herbert Wells, who was visiting Russia, the essence of the relationship between the individual and society.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549-550;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note "Vian Couturier", in which he outlines the main points of the speech by Paul Vian Couturier, a communist French writer and participant in the Paris Writers' and Artists' Anti-Fascist Congress.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the speeches of writers William Ellis and Michael Gold, participants in the Paris Writers' and Artists' Anti-Fascist Congress. They noted that serious literary works in the West are being persecuted by "bourgeois mediocrity," while fascism is attempting to constrain literature within nationalist frameworks.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550-551;

1935

After June 26

He makes a note about the French writer André Malraux, pointing out that he has an excellent understanding of the aspirations of the masses and feels the grandeur of brotherhood among people. To confirm this, Galaktion considers the Book that Malraux gifted him with a heartfelt inscription. According to the poet, Malraux told him that, of all the participants in the congress, Galaktion Tabidze made the greatest impression on him.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551;

1935

After June 26

He makes brief notes about the speeches of writers Paul Éluard, André Chanson, Ernst Bloch, and others at the Paris Writers' and Artists' Anti-Fascist Congress.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552-553;

1935

After June 26

He writes down a phrase expressed by Thomas Mann at the Paris Writers' and Artists' Congress, stating that if he were offered a choice between fascism and communism, he would choose communism.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1935

Until June 27

He makes a note about the Paris Writers' and Artists' Anti-Fascist Congress, mentioning that during his stay in Europe, he witnessed the severe exploitation of people, anarchy, and both material and spiritual crises. He points out that Europe faces a great danger in the form of fascism, with the threat of a world war and the destruction of the cultural heritage built by humanity over centuries.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518-521;

1935

June

Russian writer Vsevold Ivanov promises Galaktion his Book "Alexander Pushkin and his time".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

Dating: Vsevold Ivanov was a member of the Soviet delegation sent to the anti-fascist congress of writers in Paris. The congress took place on June 21-25, 1935. The conversation between Galaktion and Ivanov should have taken place in June.

1935

June

He visits the Louvre Museum. He looks at the exhibits, the statue of Venus de Milo, the works of Botticelli and Veronese.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

Dating: Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

1935

June

"While in Paris, he hears the French orchestra performing 'Suliko,' astonished and filled with joy by this".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-97, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

Dating: Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

1935

June

He writes a poem "Willow".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1789; №4408; №5269; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 74.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "Willow, Planted by the Grave of Alfred de Musset at Père Lachaise"; and "Willow, Planted by the Grave of Alfred de Musset".

1935

June

He writes a poem titled “On That Day”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4348; №37 d., p. 14-15; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 75.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and titled “That Day in Paris”.

1935

June

He visits the French Academy and writes his impressions in a notebook. He notes that members of the French Academy are referred to as “immortals,” but such great writers as Molière, Balzac, Flaubert, and others were not among them. In contrast, a member of the Academy was the Duke of Richelieu, a descendant of the great cardinal, who couldn’t even write a letter properly.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158.

Dating: Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

After June

1935

After June

He writes a text of address in Russian titled “To the Poets of France – Participants of the Congress for the Protection of Culture”, in which he recalls the Anti-Fascist Congress held in Paris and urges the French writers who participated in it not to forget the promise they made to each other – to fight against war and for the establishment of peace.

Source: “Поэтам Франции _ участникам конгресса в защиту культуры”, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 185-186.

1935

June or later

He writes a poem “Guadalquivir”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3450; №4467; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 97.

Note: The poem is also found untitled in the sources.

Dating: It is dated based on the time of Galaktion’s stay at the Paris Congress.

1935

June or later

He writes an untitled poem “From Foreign Roads to the Path...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №66-a, p. 1536; №3273; №4360; №327 d., p. 29; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 99.

Note: The poem is also found in the sources under the titles: “From Warsaw to Berlin”; “Post”; “It Moves on Your Spread”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time of Galaktion’s stay at the Paris Congress.

1935

June or later

In his notebook, he makes a note “The Condition of Georgian Emigrants”. It includes an article published in the Russian émigré newspaper *Vozrozhdeniye*, in which Georgian émigré doctor A. Khuntsaria states that he is forced to leave Paris and return to his homeland because the French authorities have banned him from practicing medicine. Galaktion comments on this fact, calling it a clear example of the conditions faced by emigrants. He also notes that the Georgian émigrants plan to mark the fifth anniversary of the death of “national hero” Kakutsa Cholokashvili and hold a memorial service in his honour.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 157.

Dating: The poem clearly reflects the influence of Parisian impressions, and Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “On Our Stay, to the French Academy...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 159.

Dating: The poem refers to Galaktion’s past stay in France. He was in Paris in June 1935.

Note: After editing, the poet included the poem in “A Conversation About Lyric Poetry”.

1935

After June

He writes a poem “Victor Hugo”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 306;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The Poppy Has Blossomed...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “On the Day When There Was a Hut and the Forest...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41-42; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025,

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “You Were Resting, Witness to Many...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 18; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 44;

1935

After June

He writes a poem “Poor Pierre”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 83. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 86.

Dating: The poem clearly reflects the influence of Parisian impressions. Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935 for the Writers’ Anti-Fascist Congress.

1935

After June

He returns from the Paris Congress dressed in fine clothing. He brings back some items, including the best camera, which he gives as a gift to his cousin, Ioseb Tabidze.

Source: Simon Tabidze, “Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze”, Collection “Galaktionology”, IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 345.

Dating: He was at the Paris Congress until June 25, and this event occurred after his return from there.

1935

After June

Upon his return from Paris, Galaktion is confronted by robbers at night who try to steal his clothes. However, he resists and shouts for help. Hearing his cries, a policeman begins to whistle, and the robbers flee.

Source: Simon Tabidze, “Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze”, Collection “Galaktionology”, IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 345.

Dating: He was at the Paris Congress until June 25, and this event occurred after his return from there.

1935

After June

As members of the Soviet delegation, Aleksandr Shcherbakov and Boris Pasternak, were heading home from the Writers’ Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris, the famous Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychyna recited Galaktion’s poems, which he had translated. Galaktion noticed Pasternak’s astonishment during the recitation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-97, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127;

1935

After June

He writes a poem “An inscription on the book”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 144.

Note: In the same autograph, the poem was previously called “Old Orthography” and “Grammar”.

Dating: In the poem, the echo of Parisian impressions is visible, and Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

1935

After June

In the notebook, he asks a rhetorical question whether God should count this terrible year in the years of his life.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 2 G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94;

1935

After June

He writes a poem "Loneliness of a Parisian poet", then corrects the text and writes "Garcia Lorca" as the title.

Source: MGL, d-98, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 148-151.

Dating: The poem echoes Parisian impressions. Galaktion was in Paris in June 1935.

Note: After editing, Galaktion included the text in the poem "A Talk About Lyric".

1935

After June

He continues to work on the text "Garcia Lorca", thinks about turning it into a poem and writes the part of the text, made into a fair copy as the title: "Introduction" ("Your name, drinker of blood, is capital...").

Source: MGL, d-98, 21-23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167-170;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "The tram still at the daybreak...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 22,24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170-172;

1935

After June

He writes a poem "Extra number".

Source: MGL, d-98, 25-26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172-173;

1935

After June

He writes a poem "Getting out of the crisis".

Source: MGL, d-98, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181-182;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Indescribable depravity and luxury...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183-184;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Its Nature".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Now, dear friends, I want to tell you...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184;

Note: The work is a variant of the poem “Now, dear recollection...”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “We’ll come drunk together again...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The morning is shining...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187-188;

Note: The work is a variant of the poem “Once in the morning”.

1935

After June

He writes a poem “Homeland” (“Three huge oceans...”).

Source: MGL, d-98, 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188-190;

Note The piece is a black variant of the beginning of the poem “My native land”.

1935

After June

He writes a poem “Versailles in gold”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191-192;

Note: The work is an analogue of the poem “Gold”.

1935

After June

He writes a completely new version of the untitled verse “The Fierce Dragon, Tabes dorsalis...”, titled “Tabes Dorsalis”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192;

Note: Tabes dorsalis is the Latin term for a complicated form of neurosyphilis, characterized by degeneration of the neuronal system in the spine, accompanied by pain.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The sun brandishes its arrows...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Paris is like..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4482; 66-a, p. 1532; №1020; №4782; №238-d., p. 57; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 219;

Note: The work is a variant of the poem "Big City".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Notre Dame, my heart could not accommodate in the chest..."

Source: MGL, d-98, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194;

Note: The piece is a variant of the poem "Now, dear, recollection..."

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "By the Black Sea..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-98, 41; №920-921; №7624-7625; №1299, №2023; №28897-50, p. 70-73; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Sails Are Seen in the Distance..." and "On the Shores of the Black Sea", as well as untitled (beginning with: "The clouds of Kartli's fantastic..." and "The hem of this beautiful garden...").

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Today there is a whirlwind and wind in the distant mountains..."

Source: MGL, d-98, 42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Lake in the Alpine zone".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "I was walking along the Champs Élysées...", then corrects the manuscript and titles the poem: "Alpine Zone".

Source: MGL, d-98, 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195-196;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Lake in the Alpine zone".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "From Paris to Berlin..."

Source: MGL, d-98, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "It comes and goes on your spread".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Brotherly greetings to France...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 45; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Down with sponger”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “There is a song in my heart...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 45; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “I was avoiding wine...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Sleepless nights”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Down with sponger...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №66-a, p. 1537-38; №4442; №5774; works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 237;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Down with the Invader!” and “Lines”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “They yell in the market from dawn...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 47; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “I have seen many monuments in the world...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 48; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “How much more, how much more...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 48; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “How much more will the scope of time say”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled satirical poem “To our poets in the spring...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 49; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Victory, Paris...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 50; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199-200;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "This feeling of malice...".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "The colour of the setting sun is still...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200-201;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "The sorrow in the heart...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201;

1935

After June

He begins to write a poem under the title "Citroen" ("When I was young, I walked in a rich garden..."), then he edits the text and titles it: "Owner of the millions".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-98, 52. №745; №66-a, p. 1544; №76-ღ, p. 19; №144-ღ, p. 16; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 28;

Note: The poem is also found under the title "The Death of Citroën" and untitled (beginning with: "In the rich garden of dreams, I awaited..."; "In my childhood, I awaited in the rich garden...").

1935

After June

He begins to write an untitled poem "To create order out of chaos..." and soon stops.

Source: MGL, d-98, 52. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "By plane...".

1935

After June

He writes a poem "Evening in Paris...", and later - a new version of it, entitled "Disconnect between culture and masses".

Source: MGL, d-98, 53, 58; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "From air or iron...".

1935

After June

He writes a poem “In the abyss of Paris”, then deletes the first word and the title remains “In the abyss”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 54-55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203-205;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Forty years ago...”

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Meeting on the ship...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 57; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212-215;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “It was like the backstage of the Congress...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 59-61; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-220;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “The Writer in make-up”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “And our Communist Party intends...”, and later - a new version of it under the title “Meeting in Berlin”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a, p. 1554; №4358; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 170;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “The youth” and “New Man”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “It’s like Eden as the moon...”. After correcting, he titles the poem first as “Teziko” and then as “Little Dariko”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 65; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225-226;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Labour and rest”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Laziness... Laziness...”.

Source: MGL, №7803; 624-d., p. 3038; №5902-5903; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 221;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “I will go to people with joy” and untitled (“As soon as it rose from the mountain...”).

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Who is used to jumping like a tiger...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 66; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226;

Note: The poet then titled the poem as “Day of receiving the Order of Lenin. 1936”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Adorned with flowers...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №746; №1559; №2028; №5495; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 122;

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Brook, Brook” and untitled (“Brook, Brook...”).

1935

After June

He writes in Russian that some poets do not produce their voices freely, as if they sing with their mouths closed, and sometimes they do not even shy away from sharp, high, piercing sounds. He notes that all the notes of a chord should sound at once, and that poetry should sound quieter, slower, and grander.

Source: MGL, d-98, 67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228.

1935

After June

In the notebook, he writes about his poem “Mary” (“You were getting married...”). At first, he recalls one curiosity: once, young people read this poem to Zakaria Chichinadze, to which the famous scribe replied that this poem is also very common in Samtskhe-Javakheti. When Chichinadze recited one part of this poem: “If I die, what would I do for the alien Mary?” it became clear that he was talking about a completely different poem. In the note, Galaktion notes that he did not invent the name “Mary”, but he introduced it as the object of the poem in Georgian reality for the first time. This name can be found in the lyrics of Byron, Shelley, Pushkin, Lermontov, as well as in English and French novels, although no two poets’ Maries are alike. Galaktion believes that Block’s Mary is a symbolic face, and his Mary is a romantic one. That’s why they go wrong when they try to see Block’s influence on Galaktion. In the same recording, the poet recalls that once “Mary” was staged in the opera theatre as a living image, and the actress Nino Davitashvili played Mary. She stood on a pedestal, with Galaktion below, reciting a poem amid lit sparklers. According to the poet, “Mary” was printed for the first time without asking him in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba* and very soon it became popular. When the author published it in *Artistuli Kvavilebi* with a slight change, the public, who knew the poem by heart, did not like it and said that the old one was better.

Source: MGL, d-98, 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229;

1935

After June

He writes a poem “Shota Rustaveli”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 72; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231;

1935

After June

He translates Phaedrus's fable "The Wolf and the Lamb" and adds his own two stanzas at the end, connecting it with modernity.

Source: MGL, d-98, 73; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231-231;

1935

After June

He writes short spell texts in his diary.

Source: MGL, d-98, 74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232.

1935

After June

In his diary, he writes children's poems under the general title "From the leaves of the walnut tree".

Source: MGL, d-98, 75-76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233-236.

1935

After June

He writes a poem under the title "On the Eiffel Tower".

Source: MGL, d-98, 77; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236;

1935

After June

In Russian, he writes two phrases about the port of May Day.

Source: MGL, d-98, 78; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "You notice many equal alphabets...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 79; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "It's six o'clock, it's azure sky...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 79; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237.

1935

After June

Inspired by Friedrich Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" He writes a poem "Wilhelm Tell, Act Four" ("What terrible waves..."), and then crosses out the title.

Source: MGL, d-98, 80; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237-238;

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Bad weather”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Life is a phonofilm...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 82; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238;

1935

After June

He writes in his notebook his own poem “Akaki’s ghost” and corrects individual lines.

Source: MGL, d-98, 139; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303-304;

1935

After June

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “Inexhaustible, countless...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 149; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “While sucking lips...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-101, p. 6; №4444; №2048; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 70;

Note: The poem originally began with the words: “He grasped the living mouth...”. The poem is also found under the titles: “Fighting with Him”, “Fighting with Him, Only Fighting”, and “Against Fascism”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The time that was is gone...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328;

Note: The work is a version of the poem “Memory of the Native Land”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The new road clings to...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329-330;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Days, Comrade Stalin...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Stockholm has been left somewhere far away...”.

1935

After June

He writes in the notebook that Giorgi Kvelashvili, the locksmith of the Orjonikidze factory, makes the details of the tea machine in 7-8 minutes instead of 2-3 hours.

Source: MGL, d-101; 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Kvelashvili mastered...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331-332;

1935

After June

He writes in the notebook that Grigol Giorgadze, a worker of the mine named after Stalin, completed 296 percent of the monthly task in the coal mines of Tkibuli.

Source: MGL, d-101; 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Giorgadze Grigol, the labour...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Day and night with dedication...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4389; №123-d., p. 1; №2119; №6418; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 259;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Every Day”, “Near the Cathedral of Cologne”, and untitled (beginning with: “The day-night proceeds with dedication...”; “Every day dates...”).

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The old man has his hat pull down over the brow...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333-334;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “He writes victory equally”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The many-coloured road of Georgia...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “He writes victory equally”.

1935

After June

In the notebook, he writes an appeal to Joseph Stalin, in which he notes that Stalin’s words about the gentle treatment of cadres were deeply imprinted in his heart. It indicates that it was Stalin’s care that raised tens of thousands of advanced fighters for socialist construction, the Stakhanovite movement is growing and expanding. Every day is marked by Stakhanovite records and victories.

Source: MGL, d-101; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334-335;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The enemy thought our door...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Great Stalin houses us...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335-336;

1935

After June

He writes in his notebook that Chiatura manganese ore worker Vasil Samkharadze fulfilled the monthly norm by 268 percent.

Source: MGL, d-101; 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “He is familiar with Chiatura hills...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336;

1935

After June

He writes a notice in his notebook that Domenti Salukvadze, a worker of the Batumi oil refining plant, exceeds the norm of cleaning oil and provides 2,100 tons of gasoline per year.

Source: MGL, d-101; 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Salukvadze, the desire for work...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337;

1935

After June

He writes in the notebook that the highest level of productivity of socialist labour was achieved by Stakhanovite workers of the Stalin steam repair factory: Getsadze, Rukhadze, Janverdashvili, Mamulashvili, as well as by the Stakhanovite workers of the Beria wagon repair factory: Ekaladze, Khaliapin and Jagaev.

Source: MGL, d-101; 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “They showed us the greatest...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337;

1935

After June

He writes in his notebook that the river Rioni, which swamped the city of Poti and the lands useful for valuable crops, will now flow with a new bed.

Source: MGL, d-101; 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 338;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem, “The Sun Raised Its Arrows...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №66-a,1531; №4378; 123-d, p. 15. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 137; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 787.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different opening line (“It Suits the Young...”).

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “The Ones We Sent to Europe...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №429; №2792; 625-d, 3207; t-396; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 138; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 787.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different opening lines (“The One Who Travelled Abroad...”; “The Ones We Sent to Europe...”).

1935

After June

In the notebook, he makes an entry in Russian, “Tenth century literary language”, in which he formulates instructions on what to focus on when studying the ancient Georgian language. He plans to observe the style of the ancient Georgian language, word agreements, punctuation marks, apostrophes, conjunctions and the grammar of the tenth century Georgian language in relation to the grammar of modern Georgian.

Source: MGL, d-101; 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340-341;

1935

After June

In the notebook, he writes down the archaic forms of individual Georgian words and indicates the Russian equivalents next to them.

Source: MGL, d-101; 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341;

1935

After June

He writes down a list of Georgian artists and composers in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-101; 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342;

1935

After June

He writes in his notebook that he is going to buy a piano.

Source: MGL, d-101; 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled humorous poem "Glory of Georgia...".

Source: MGL, d-101; 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Covered with a heavy cloud, you were attacked by an eternal swarm of midges...".

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345;

1935

After June

He writes a poem "Evening in Paris...".

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 28-29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345-346;

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "A stranger tells if Germany's...".

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346;

Note: Later the poet included the mentioned text in the poem "I left the sick side".

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem "Then, Chimera, there is no other way...".

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346;

Note: The text represents the last stanza of one of the variants of the poem - “Vesuvius”.

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “Rocks and clods lie around...”.

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347-348;

Note: The text is a variant of the verse “Who Said?”

1935

After June

He writes an untitled poem “With yellowness and mould...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 338-339;

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Thoughts on the Homeland”; later, Galaktion included one stanza from this poem (“The New Time with Malaria...”) in his poem “From the Moon’s Narrative”.

1935

After June

He rewrites the poem dedicated to Vasil Kikvidze, titled “The 16th Rifle Division” (“The Younger One Than Me...”), and dedicates it to the French poet André Malraux.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4361; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 127;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the following titles: “The 16th Rifle Division Named After Kikiidze”; “The 16th Rifle Division (Named After Kikvidze)”; “The 16th Rifle Division”; “The Sixteenth Division”; “Foreign Poet”; “André Malraux”; “French Poet”; “Foreign Poet”.

1935

After June

He arrives in Borjomi, but there are no available rooms at the hotel, and he faces the danger of spending the night on the street. One of his companions asks the administrator to find a room for Galaktion Tabidze. Upon hearing the poet’s name, a young man named Giorgi Mania standing nearby pretends to change his mind about staying in Borjomi and offers his room to Galaktion. The poet initially refuses, but after the young man’s persistent request, he agrees, gets to know him, and asks if he is familiar with his poetry and which poems he likes. Mania spends the night in the city park and, in the morning, unexpectedly encounters Galaktion again, who immediately recognizes his benefactor, thanks him once more, and reproaches him for the deception. He shares stories from his youth and his participation in the Paris Congress. He then gives his address and requests that Galaktion visit him in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Mania, Pages of Recollections, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, February 6, 1968, N 30, p. 4.

Dating: The memoir mentions the Paris Congress, and accordingly, the events described must have taken place after returning from this congress.

1935

After June

He talks to Pati Didia, who is curious about who the prototype for Mary was. Galaktion initially refrains from discussing it, but then responds that the poem was not written under anyone's influence and that a poet cannot create such a work without personal feelings. When asked if it could be that the prototype for Mary was someone conditionally named Tamro, he says yes. When Pati Didia presses on and wants to know whether the poems about Mary are connected to Mary Shervashidze, Galaktion confirms that they are, and also related to the poem written in Paris. He adds that immediately after the poem "Mary" was published, he was bombarded with questions about who it referred to, to which he replied that Mary was a product of his imagination. With a smile, he adds that some familiar women still insist that the poem was dedicated to them, and he feels obliged to agree out of awkwardness.

Source: P. Didia, "The Inspiration for One of Galaktion's Poems", magazine *Sakartvelos Kali*, 1961, №4, p. 88.

Dating: The memoir mentions the Paris Congress, and therefore, this conversation could not have taken place before returning from it.

1935

After June

He receives a letter from Anatoly Kruinov, asking him to write his impressions of the Paris Congress for the Russian newspapers *Sovetskoe Iskustvo* and *Literaturnaya Pravda*. They are interested in his observations on the films, performances, and exhibitions he saw there. The letter mentions that he is expected the next morning at 10 o'clock.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-463-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

July

1935

July 6

In the notebook, he makes a note that the Russian writer Anna Karavaeva tries to seduce him in various ways and leaves the impression of a very evil, provocateur woman. Galaktion plans to deal with her according to the Russian proverb: until you beat a Russian, he will not be your friend.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1935

Until July 8

He is in Berlin and writes a poem titled "Somewhere...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №178; №748; №5505; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 70.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the titles: “Goethe’s Dream”; “Gretchen”; and “Somewhere...”.

Dating: We date it based on the approximate time of his stay in Berlin.

1935

July 8

While traveling from Paris to Georgia, he stops in the Belarusian settlement of Negoreloe, when the writer Vsevolod Ivanov was brought into his room by the representative of the State Political Department of the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union in Berlin, Major Boris Gordon. The latter tells about Grigol Robakidze’s wife - Elene Phialkina’s visit to him. Phialkina said that Grigol knew about Galaktion’s participation in the congress and hoped that he would see him while passing through Berlin. Gordon replied that Galaktion has nothing to do with Robakidze’s political position and that is probably why he did not meet him. Elene Phialkina also told Gordon that her husband really wanted to return to Georgia and insisted on giving him a Soviet passport. She also said that he had been carried away by mysticism and was going to be ordained as a monk on January 1, 1936. They were in a lot of trouble financially, Grigol received a meager income from books, and Elene had to sew underwear to at least have something to eat. Gordon also talks to Galaktion Tabidze about Grigol Lortkipanidze, whom he still knows from Siberia and says that he is a real Soviet person.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-96, 37-42. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105-107.

1935

July 8 or later

He writes a poem “Negoreloe”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №193; №4428; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 77.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

Dating: We date it based on the time spent in Negoreloe.

1935

July 8-12

He is in Moscow and is satisfied with the welcoming him by the locals.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-96, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1935

July 15

He makes a note in his notebook that, God have mercy on someone who will walk through the suburbs of Moscow in a well-dressed manner. People will immediately start shouting: “Poet, poet!” This is due to the influence of Russian bohemians, who seek refuge in the suburbs.

Source: MGL, d-97, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “The man who will lay down his weapon...”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “I wish to make up an illness...”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 139;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “I have already been here, I have already seen it...”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 77; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 140;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “Twenty years ago in this garden...”

Source: MGL, d-97, 78; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 140;

1935

After July 15

In the notebook, he writes the words of Alexander Shcherbakov about the essence and significance of the Paris anti-fascist congress.

Source: MGL, d-97, 81; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 140-141;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “You go but how...”

Source: MGL, d-97, 84; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled poem “I do not know myself...”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 87; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 142;

1935

After July 15

He makes notes on the Paris Anti-Fascist Congress of Writers.

Source: MGL, d-97, 13-27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128-130;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “I was some alien warrior”.

Source: d-97, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131;

1935

After July 15

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “How he won’t abandon”.

Source: d-97, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131;

1935

After July 15

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “An owl calling up loudly at midnight”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132;

1935

After July 15

He writes in the notebook a poem about Tbilisi by the Russian poet Vitaliy Lazarev.

Source: MGL, d-97, 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133;

1935

Until July 18

In Moscow, he delivers a speech about the Culture Protection Congress held in Paris. At the beginning, he briefly reviews the history of Georgian literature and discusses contemporary literature. Additionally, he emphasizes how impressively the Soviet delegation was represented at the Anti-Fascist Congress. He also notes that during his time in France, he met several foreign writers. The poet shares his impressions from Paris with the audience and tells them that he is writing a Book about these experiences, which will be published soon.

Source: “Culture Protection Congress”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №166, July 18, p. 3.

1935

July 21

He writes in the notebook that the congregation approved the activities of the Soviet delegation at the congress.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-97, 84; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141.

1935

July 21

He is in Moscow and notes in his Book that Ilya Zdanevich has an income of five hundred francs, and it is not enough for him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-97, 84; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141-142.

1935

July 30

In the newspaper *Komunisti* he publishes a poem entitled “For Order-bearer homeland”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, July 30, №177, p. 3.

August

1935

August 4

After traveling to Paris and Moscow, he returns to Tbilisi, neatly and elegantly dressed. He unpacks books from his suitcase, including those with inscriptions from Ilya Ehrenburg and André Malraux, a splendid watch bought for Olya Okujava, and their little typewriter. He shares many new stories.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 87-88; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336.

1935

After August 4

Back in Tbilisi, Galaktion fulfils Avetik Isahakyan’s request, goes to the Central Committee of the Party, delivers his appeal, and expresses his support. The Armenian poet himself does everything he can to return, and in the end, he truly does come back. At first, he has a good relationship with Galaktion, but later, he begins to distance himself and act with a sense of self-importance.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1438, p. 2.

Dating: We date it based on the time of his return from Paris.

1935

August 11

Olya Okujava leaves a note stating that she has gone to Telasi to deal with the issue of the meter and to buy light bulbs. She asks him to start preparing for the speech as soon as she gets home and promises that she will return soon.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-378; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

1935

August 16

In the notebook, he makes a note about someone Iashvili, who unceremoniously sat next to him and told him that his wife is a relative of the Okujavas and Olya Okujava was raised by him, and he is the financial inspector of the district and at the same time a relative of Paolo Iashvili. This so-called relative forgets the name of Galaktion in the conversation, and the poet thinks that he is “the type of a person lit grace by force”.

Source: MGL, d-97, 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133-134.

September

1935

September 4

In the notebook, he writes that living on Zhores Street is not like living in a house, but like living in a railroad car, and working here is like working in a ship's cabin. You can relax on this street just like in Dante's *Inferno*. Anyone who sleeps on this street will surely have anxious dreams and wriggle while sleeping in the noise of the street.

Source: MGL, d-95, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93.

1935

September 5

He writes an untitled poem "I still do not understand Paris! I did not get it...".

Source: MGL, d-94, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42.

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Paris".

1935

September 5-6

He looks out the window into the yard and sees that a large table is set up with Demna Shengelaia. Among the guests, he notices Irakli Abashidze, Alio Mirtskhulava, Simon Chikovani, Mykola Bazhan, Titsian Tabidze, as well as some unfamiliar women. He observes that a brawl starts at the table and writes in his diary that "a dirty crowd" has gathered.

Source: MGL, d-628, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270-271.

1935

September 5-6

He is awakened by loud shouting from the street in the middle of the night. Someone drunk is shouting loudly that he does not recognize Galaktion. Galaktion gets out of bed and looks out the window. He sees a man dressed in a white jacket and trousers, who is soon joined by another person dressed in black. The poet hears the same voice say: "The street man is a scoundrel... and so is Galaktion... oh, genius... I do not recognize him". Galaktion concludes that the stranger is very agitated. The shouting continues: "Galaktion and the street man break into others' homes, yet they themselves do not open the door for anyone". Galaktion realizes that the unknown individuals must not be from the intelligentsia. He suspects that they are either messengers or that Giorgi Kuchishvili has encountered some trouble somewhere, and now they are seeking revenge. The poet is troubled by the fact that his name is associated with Kuchishvili's. He is surprised by the stranger's words, as they do not align with his character of breaking into homes forcefully. He does not rule out the possibility that this trouble may have been orchestrated by the neighbours. He is anxious that this incident will spread suddenly.

Source: MGL, d-628, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270-271.

1935

September 6

He writes a poem "Henri Barbusse at Congress".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4333; №5361; №5402; №37 d., p. 17; №2588; №6321; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 78; MGL, d-94, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the titles: “Towards the World Tribune”; “Henry Barbusse”; “To Henry Barbusse”; “A Poem Written in Order – During a Current Literary Evening”.

1935

September 6

In the morning, he speaks with the guard of the storage room, who, in his opinion, witnessed the incident at midnight when unknown individuals were insulting Galaktion and Giorgi Kuchishvili. He asks where they came from, to which the guard replies that he did not see anyone. Galaktion thinks that the guard is shamelessly lying and that he actually saw everything.

Source: MGL, d-628, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1935

After September 6

He writes a poem “Checking dreams”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 45;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “From the tale of the moon”.

1935

After September 6

He writes a poem “Lines”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48-49;

1935

After September 6

He writes an untitled poem “When white lambs come out of the sheep-fold...”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49;

1935

After September 6

He writes an untitled poem “On Montmartre, where the ailing...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4444; Nd-92, 28; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 225;

Note: The poem is also found titled “On Montmartre”.

1935

After September 6

He writes an untitled poem “My apartment is sounding...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4465; №37-d., p. 29; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 185;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Road of Barcelona and Valencia”.

1935

September 8

He receives a letter from Giorgi Bebutov, who sends a list of the poems’ translations in his possession. He asks to be informed of the writing dates and gives permission to arrange the material in chronological order in the book. He also requests that the translations of Elena Shreisuli be sent to him. He informs that the Book will be handed over to the typesetter on September 15.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-456-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 266;

1935

After September 9

A Book titled “Poets of Georgia” is published in Russian, which includes excerpts from Galaktion’s poetic cycles “Epoch” and “Revolutionary Georgia”, translated by Nikolai Tikhonov. In the preface of the same collection, Nikolo Mtsivlishvili, while discussing contemporary Georgian poetry, notes that a significant portion of Georgian poets came from petty-bourgeois and nationalist sentiments and later aligned themselves with October and subsequently stood at the forefront of Soviet literature. Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned as an example.

Source: Поэты Грузии, Антология МСМXXXV, p. XIV, 117-123.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on September 9, 1935.

1935

September 10

Olya Okujava writes in her diary that Galaktion’s report on the Paris Anti-Fascist Congress, read at the Writers’ Palace, was a triumph for the poet. He spoke for more than an hour, brilliantly, profoundly, artistically, and vividly. The audience listened with love and admiration.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 108-109; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340-341.

1935

September 10

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informational announcement stating that on September 10, at 8 PM, the National Poet of Georgia and delegate to the International Congress in Paris, Galaktion Tabidze, will deliver a speech on the topic “International Congress for the Protection of Culture in Paris” at the Writers’ Palace.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №211, p. 4.

1935

September 10

After returning from the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris, he delivers a speech at the Writers' Palace about his impressions. He announces that he has begun writing a cycle of poems inspired by his travels. When asked by the writers which Georgian writer he mentioned at the congress, he replies, "I mentioned all of you who are here".

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 260; For dating: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №211, p. 4.

1935

September 12

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement stating that a meeting of Soviet writers with Red Army soldiers is to be held in Avchala on September 13 at 6 PM. The following participants will take part in the meeting: Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mashashvili, Noe Zomleteli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Vasil Gorgadze, Irakli Abashidze, Archil Chachibaia, Viktor Gabeskiria, and Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №213, p. 4.

1935

September 13

He writes a poem titled "Lute, a Lot of Good Time".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №654; №4369; №4696; №5353; №5383; №5403; №6144; №144 d., p. 12; №4706; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 81.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the titles: "100, 100, and Another 100 Poems"; "Song"; "Song Due to the Release of the Book"; "Malraux"; and "Lute".

1935

September 13

The Writers' Union organizes a meeting of writers with the Frunze Division. The participating writers—Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alio Mashashvili, Noe Zomleteli, Besarion Zhghenti, Vasil Gorgadze, and Archil Chachibaia – tour the exhibition tents and library with the head of the division's political department, Platon Mirotadze. Following this, a meeting with the fighters is held. Besarion Zhghenti delivers a speech at the event, and the poets read their own works, including Galaktion Tabidze. At the end of the meeting, the writers commit to creating defensive artistic literature and establishing closer ties with the Red Army.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №217, September 17, p. 4.

October

1935

October 17

Due to illness, he writes a power of attorney for Olya Okujava, authorizing her to collect the amount owed to him from his honorarium.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

1935

October 22

He writes an impromptu song to Vika Mariashi in the album “My dear Vika...”.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, “A Jump Toward the East”, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 108.

1935

October 30

Together with Olya Okujava, he pays the janitor and water fees – 7 roubles and 60 kopecks, and they are left with no money for bread.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 131; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1935

October 30

He provides written answers for an interview to a staff member of the Soviet Union’s Telegraph Agency (TASS) regarding Georgian poetry in general and his past, present, and future activities.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 130; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1935

October 30

Together with Olya Okujava, he meets Shamshe Lezhava on the way, who eagerly asks to participate in the event for opening the Racha road and promises to send a car.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 131; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1935

October 30

He is invited to an evening planned in his honour in Gurjaani on November 2.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 131; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1935

October 30

In Gurjaani, where an evening in his honour is scheduled for November 2, he sends a telegram.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 131; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1935

October

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a list titled “New Books”, which includes the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s eight-volume collected works.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1935, №10, October, p. 224.

November

1935

November 2

An evening dedicated to Galaktion is held in Sagarejo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1935

November 3

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article under the common title "What Our Writers Are Working On", featuring conversations with Mikheil Javakhishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Shalva Dadiani, and Titsian Tabidze. The writers discuss their creative achievements and future plans. Galaktion states that he is working on three new books. According to the poet, the first book, a 600-page collection, will be dedicated to the 18th anniversary of the October Revolution and will reflect the hardships and colossal achievements of the Soviet people's great struggle. The second Book will commemorate the 15th anniversary of the annexation of Georgia and will compile poems created by Galaktion over the past 15 years, including "Transcaucasian HPS" and "Rioni HPS". The third book, which the poet is currently working on, will encompass his impressions as a delegate to the Paris Congress.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №256, p. 2.

1935

November 3

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that on November 4th, a Writers' Conference will be held at the newspaper's editorial office. Among the authors who are required to attend the conference is Georgia's National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №256, p. 2.

1935

November 5

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that on November 6th at 8:00 PM, a meeting of the Defence Literature Section of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia will be held at the Writers' House. Those required to attend include: Platon Mirotadze, Paolo Iashvili, Archil Chachibaia, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mashashvili, Noe Zomleteli, and Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №258, p. 4.

1935

November 14

In the *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, a cycle of poems is published under the title "The Locomotive Greets October 14th from the Rail Assembly, Casting, and Forging Workshop".

Source: Newspaper *Saliteruro Gazeti*, November 14, 1935, №2, p. 3.

1935

November 16

He receives 245 roubles as a fee from the state publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-99; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1935

November 16 or later

He writes down an extract from an article published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* about how they fight against noise in New York.

Source: MGL, d-100; 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

Dating: The article was published in the November 16, 1935 issue of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* (No. 261). Entry must be made on or after this date.

1935

November 17

He pays 215 roubles for firewood to Georgia Supply, buys cigarettes and products. 275 roubles are spent in total.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-99; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1935

November 17

His brother-in-law Vasil Okujava visits him from morning to midnight.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-99; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1935

November 18

His brother-in-law Vasil Okujava visits from morning to midnight. Galaktion is disturbed by the behaviour of Vasili, his companions Margarita and Olya, and the fact that he cannot leave the house because of the guests.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-99; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1935

November 20

The second volume of Galaktion's writings is being published. 10 copies of the Book are brought to Valerian Luarsamidze in the Main Literary Board. Galaktion is told by the publisher that author's copies will be delivered on November 23.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-100; 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1935

November 21

Giorgi Kuchishvili and Petre Samsonadze look through the second volume of Galaktion's writings in the publishing house, and Galaktion notices their interest in the new edition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-100; 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili is mentioned in the record with the initials "G. K". In this form, he appears in other records of the poet. Petre Samsonadze is mentioned only by his last name.

1935

November 21

He receives a brief note from Lavrenti Dzidziguri, in which he writes that due to the delay in his salary and honorarium, he is forced to ask for a loan of 50 roubles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-234; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1935

November 24

Part of the circulation of the second volume of Galaktion's works is being transferred from the printing house to the warehouse, and the poet is waiting for news from the Main Literary Board.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-100; 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1935

November 25

He writes a note in Russian about the symphony orchestra. He points out that it is strange when, during a concert, a singer of average talent receives a standing ovation, while the musicians who brilliantly fulfill their duties in the symphony orchestra go unnoticed. He thinks that it shouldn't be this way. He believes that there is no place for singers at a symphony concert, as when a singer begins to perform, there is a noticeable decline in the musicians' enthusiasm for their own work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-556, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

December

1935

Until December 3

He writes a poems and epitaphs on the tombstones in the notebook.

Source: MGL, d-100; 2,4,6,8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319-321;

Note: It is not known from where Galaktion copied the poems, whether he himself was in some cemetery or used a written source.

1935

December 3

Beso Zhghenti reads a report on the current year's literary harvest at the writers' meeting and does not mention Galaktion, which is why the writers scold him. Zhghenti excuses himself by saying that Galaktion did not write anything this year. They answer that those who did are not

very good, besides, the Book of Galaktion has been published this year. Zhghenti says that he has not seen the Book yet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-100; 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322-323.

1935

After December 3

He makes a note in his notebook about the fact that there was a conversation between Kolau Nadiradze, Simon Chikovani, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Davit Gachechiladze in the state publishing house, during which Gachechiladze asked if Akaki Tsereteli or Galaktion Tabidze was better and they answered that Galaktion.

Source: MGL, d-100; 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323;

1935

After December 3

He writes an untitled poem "Where it goes, it goes..."

Source: MGL, d-100; 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323;

1935

December 4

He writes the outline of the statement to be submitted to the publishing house "Federation" in the notebook. He requests that his new Book of about 500 pages be included in the 1936 plan.

Source: MGL, d-100; 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1935

December 6

An unknown person writes a verse from the poem of Innokentiy Omulevsky "Light up, my friend!" in Galaktion's notebook.

Source: MGL, d-100; 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

1935

December 16

He is elected, along with Mikheil Javakhishvili, as a member of the All-Union Jubilee Committee dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Pushkin, chaired by Maxim Gorky.

Source: S. Lekishvili, Gorky writes to Galaktion, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, February 6, N 30, p. 4.

1935

After December 16

He frequently participates in the meetings of the All-Union Jubilee Committee dedicated to Pushkin's 100th anniversary, organizes events, and promotes the works of the great Russian poet. For this, the committee awards him a bronze medal.

Source: S. Lekishvili, Gorky writes to Galaktion, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, February 6, N 30, p. 4.

1935

Until December 20

In the second issue of the French magazine *La Literature Internationale*, a letter about him is printed, under the title “Poet of Georgia”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1935

December 20

To organize events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin’s death, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union establishes the All-Union Pushkin Committee, which includes writers from various Soviet republics. From Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze and Mikheil Javakhishvili are appointed as members of the committee.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1935, №293, p. 1.

1935

December 20

He obtains the French magazine *La Literature Internationale*, in which a letter about him is published.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1935

December 20

He makes a note in his notebook that the second volume of his writings has been taken from the printing house to the main department of literature and publishing and he will soon receive the author’s copies.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1935 or earlier

December 21

Olya Okujava writes him a lengthy letter, reproaching him for delighting his enemies with his fallen way of life. She thinks it would be a good idea to film him while he is drunk and show it to him once he sobers up. He would see how he loses his human dignity, what he says, and how he gives in to animal instincts. Olya writes that she fought for a long time to restore his humanity, but now she has lost all hope. She laments that her prolonged suffering and efforts have been in vain. She suggests it would be best if her brother took him in to live with him, so that one day he wouldn’t die shamefully on the street.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-406; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205-206.

Dating: The letter was written on December 21st, just before Olya Okujava’s arrest.

1935

December 22

In the notebook, he makes a note about the loneliness of poets. He notes that Mayakovsky was left alone, he could not find support in the people who surrounded him. Not even one good Book has been written about it, there are only newspaper and print articles. So was Pushkin. None of the poets could be among friends.

Source: MGL, d-97, 61; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137.

1935

December 22

He is in the city of Orlov.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-97, 61; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137.

1935

December 23

He writes a poem "Evening with a calm, cloudless face...".

Source: MGL, d-94, 30-31; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1935

December 23

He writes a poem titled "Sound Cinema".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4341; №4483; №2392; №37 d., p. 30; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 82.

Note: The poem appears in sources either untitled or under the title "Cinema".

1935

After December 23

He writes a poem "Ship".

Source: MGL, d-92, 31; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Colourless day of Europe".

1935

After December 23

He continues to work on the poems "Evening with a calm, cloudless face..." and "Ship".

Dating: The original, dated versions of the verses are inscribed in pencil. Corrections are made in ink.

Source: MGL, d-94, 30-31; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1935

December 24

In his notebook, he makes a note about someone, that they are not really friends, but traitors, so today's story should be the last. He plans to change the key.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52.

1935

December 25

He writes the plan of action in his notebook. He notes that the release of his Book should be emphasized once again.

Source: MGL, d-100; 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1935 or earlier

December 25

In the evening, Olya Okujava visits the house and waits, then leaves her warm coat on the windowsill for him to put on under his clothes.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-434; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Dating: The date is mentioned in the letter dated December 26th.

1935 or earlier

December 26

Olya Okujava visits again during the day, but she cannot find him and leaves a note. She inquires about what he did with his coat, shoes, and galoshes.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-434; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Dating: The note is dated December 26th and was written before Olya Okujava's arrest.

1935

December 27

He is being treated in the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1935

After December 27

He writes an untitled poem "Poor Verlaine's innocent poison...".

Source: MGL, d-92, 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53;

1935

After December 27

He writes an untitled poem "I was in Svaneti... I'm having fun...".

Source: MGL, d-92, 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53;

1935

After December 27

He writes a poem "L'Humanite...".

Source: MGL, d-92, 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 54;

1935

November-December

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes Alexandre Abasheli's memoir "Akaki's Crown". The author recalls how on February 3, 1915, a delegation of one hundred people gathered to transfer Akaki Tsereteli to Tbilisi. Among those who arrived from Tbilisi were Sandro Shanshiashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Alexandre Abasheli, while Varlam Rukhadze, Paolo Iashvili, and Galaktion Tabidze came from Kutaisi.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1935, №2, p. 97.

1935

November-December

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes Shalva Radiani's article "For the Poetry of Socialist Realism". The critic discusses the current literary process and reviews, alongside texts by other authors, the recently published second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works. According to the critic, this volume allows us to trace what Galaktion did in the post-revolutionary period, how his poetic journey unfolded, and what place his works hold in Soviet poetry. The author argues that in Galaktion's work, decadent moods have almost entirely disappeared in recent years, replaced by an abundance of texts reflecting socialist construction. The critic believes that Galaktion Tabidze's attempt to work on an epic has not been particularly successful. He supports this view by pointing out that the poems "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia" are, in fact, collections of lyrical poems. Shalva Radiani expresses hope that Galaktion's poetic "resources" have not yet been exhausted and that he will write many more masterpieces.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1935, №11-12, October, p. 204-205.

1931-1935

He writes a poem "Let's cry out thunderously".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3984; №4144; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 52. For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 274.

1935

Galaktion Tabidze's "Verses and Poems" is published as a Book in Russian in Tbilisi.

Source: Табидзе Г.В., Стихи и поэмы, 2-е изд. – Тифлис, Закгиз, 1935.

1935

The state publishing house publishes the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works.

Source: Galaktion Tabidzem works, vol. 2, "State Publishing House", 1935.

1935

In the notebook, he notes that it is necessary to find out what new words and artistic forms appeared in Pushkin's work after his trip to Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-97, 54; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1935

He writes a poem “Mon-Parnassus”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4365; №5596; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 157;

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1935

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “In the Evening...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4411; №170 d., p. 6; №d-153, p. 1794; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 83; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 304.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Cinema”, “In the Evening”, “Utility”, and “Garold Lloyd”.

1935

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “Somewhere far away, Stockholm...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4466; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 158;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Somewhere Far Away, Stockholm”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Inscription on the Portrait of Anatole France”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №992; №4364; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 160;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Anatole France”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Little Pierre”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4349; №37 d., p. 85-86; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 161;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Cranky” and “Poor Pierre”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Abyssinian”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4120; №4480; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 100.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “From Italy”.

1935

He writes a poem “Writer in Disguise at the Paris Congress”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4330-4332; №d-98, p. 1551_1553; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 101.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled as well as under the titles “Writer in Disguise” and “Writer with Disguise”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “It is approaching”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1896; №4424; №70-a, p. 1784; №128 d., p. 10; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 112.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “He Came Back from That War”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Lumanite”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4380; №37 d., p. 37; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 113.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Lumanity”.

1935

He writes an untitled poem “In Lancashire...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4463; №5344; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 114.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “In Lancashire”.

1935

He writes a poem “On the Eiffel Tower”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1569; №4337; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 115.

1935

He writes a poem “The Colourless Day of Europe”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1569; №4337; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 117.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “The Ship”.

1935

He writes a poem “Ruhr”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4394; №7613; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 118.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Ruhr Basin”.

1935

He writes a poem “European Diplomat”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4379; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 120.

1935

He writes a poem “Bananas”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4474; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 121.

1935

He writes a poem “Foreign Child”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4464; №5325; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 122.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “To the Foreign Child”.

1935

He writes a poem “Mother Without a Home”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4462; №d. 90, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 123.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1935

He writes a poem “Reims”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4504; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 124.

1935

He writes a poem “Unforgiving, Unaccountable”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №77; №66-a, p. 1637; №2533; №3273; №6135; 70-a, 1795; №325 d., p. 51; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 125.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “What Will Make Us Love?”, “With the Sphinxes”, “Paris”, and “You, Paris”.

1935

He writes a poem “The Worker’s Word”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4491; №5563; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 126.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1935

He writes a poem titled “By Airplane”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4439; №334 d., p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 128.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Take-off”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Let Us Wish for Spain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4362; №5620; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 129.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “In the Café of the Spaniards” and “Café of the Spaniards in Paris”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Abyssinian Soldier”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4383; №7777; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 131.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the titles: “Two Sisters”, “A Poem of Three Brothers”, “The Tale of Two Ordinary Brothers”, and “The Japanese and Chinese Soldier”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “The Wolf and the Sheep”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4372; №66-a, p. 1565; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 133.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Fedra’s Fables”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “What Will You Find Here, Abroad?”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7812; №4500; №5568; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 135.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Traveler’s Song” and “Between Us and Them”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Lake in the Alpine Zone”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №66-a, p. 1534; №66-a, p. 1535; №2497; №4350; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 136.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Alpine Zone”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Once in the Morning”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4445; №2504; №66-a, p. 1527; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 137.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1935

He writes an untitled poem “The cloud of vanity covered the Paris sky...”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3274; №4469; №5582; №37 d., p. 18; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 138.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles “You Were Resting” and “The Cloud of Vanity”.

1935

He writes a poem “TABES D’ORSALIS”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4366; №66-a, p. 1530; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 139.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Overcoming the Crisis”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4359; №66-a, p. 1520; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 140.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “Escaping the Crisis”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Parisian Season”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4387s; №5374; №3289-3290; №2015; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 142.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Ballad: About the Summer Season”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “The Giant of All Times”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №487; №3818; №6928; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 143.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “The Forest of Boulogne”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Because of Heine’s Line”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4446; №ᄁ. 34, p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 144.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Lines”.

1935

He writes a poem titled “Lumpen”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4496; №7811; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 164.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Street Singer”.

1935

He writes an untitled poem that begins with “The poppy has bloomed...”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4404; №37 d., p. 13; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 164.

1935

The artist Nikolai Chernyshkov creates a portrait of Galaktion (a gravure) specifically for a Russian collection, which the poet greatly admires.

Source: Бебутов Г., Галактион, “Вечерный Тбилиси”, 1970, 13 Мая, №110, 3.

1935

When planning a collection to be published in Russian, he highlights the section “Poems from 1927”. In response to Giorgi Bebutov’s question about why he emphasizes one particular year from the past, Galaktion explains that these poems capture the essence of feelings and reflections experienced during the first decade following the October Revolution. For comparison, he cites the case of Vladimir Mayakovsky, who wrote that his poem “Good!” dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the revolution would retain its significance even 20 or 40 years later.

Source: Бебутов Г., Галактион, “Вечерный Тбилиси”, 1970, 13 Мая, №110, 3.

1935 or later

He goes out on the balcony of his apartment and with his hands in his pockets he stares at one point. First a passerby from the street notices him and stops, then others. At the sight of the gathered people, the cars gradually stop and the buzzing of the sirens is heard; Galaktion continues to look at one point again, then suddenly turns, enters the room, and the street returns to its original rhythm.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let the toast be for him and his honourable mention, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 176.

Dating: From the recollection, it appears that Galaktion lived at that time on the street of Zhores, now Marjanishvili, and he settled there in 1935.

After 1935

He writes a poem “Kobuleti”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 352.

After 1935

He is filmed in the study of his house.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

After 1935

He makes notes regarding his poetic cycles - “Epoch”, “Pacifism”, and “Where Revolutionary Georgia Is Heading”. He points out that a significant part of this “Epoch” is not included in the second volume of his works. He notes that this poetic cycle was published in the magazine

Mnatobi, whose editorial staff removed several poems from the poet's manuscript, some of which were lost in the printing house where the journal was produced. According to Galaktion, in total, "Epoch" was almost twice as extensive. The poet considers it impossible to restore the lost poems. He also indicates that the separately published "Epoch" is full of technical errors and proofreading mistakes. The second volume of his works contains significant errors in the printing of "Pacifism" and "Revolutionary Georgia", parts of which were also lost in the printing house.

Source: MGL, d-426, 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95-96;

After 1935

He makes a note about the poet and translator Grigol Tsetskhladze, mentioning that he is not a poet of great talent or intellect. According to Galaktion, his lyricism is a superficial imitation of the motifs of the romantics. Tsetskhladze's attempt to create his own school ended in failure. Galaktion notes that Tsetskhladze spoke out in defence of the young poets at a critics' meeting, those who are disconnected from contemporary life. The note points out that Tsetskhladze's poetry almost never touches on contemporary themes. In Galaktion's view, Grigol Tsetskhladze attempts to hide behind a translation of "Eugene Onegin", a field in which no one challenges him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 105; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75;

1935 or later

In the street, he encounters an elderly Georgian woman dressed in black, for whom a young man had taken a stick from her hand and fled. The elderly woman cries so bitterly that it reminds Galaktion of his mother's tears when she reproached him for not seeing her for four years.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №557, p. 1.

Dating: The tone suggests that Galaktion's mother must have passed away.

1935 or later

On the paper, he writes quotes from the German expressionist Jakob van Hoddis.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №557, p. 2.

Dating: The text written on the other side of the paper dates from 1935 or later.

After 1935

He makes a record about old friends. He notes that the voices of old friends, who once encouraged and supported him, are no longer heard. The time when they fought the waves of life together is gone, and the happiest days have vanished. According to Galaktion, there was no envy among friends, only sincere admiration for art and artists, along with youthful enthusiasm. But now, when he calls out to his friends, his call remains unanswered.

Source: MGL, d-626, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231-232;

1935

He writes a poem “The Ear Still Longs for the Roar of the Waves” (“The Ear Still Longs for the Roar of the Waves...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5498; №2492; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 136; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 786.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The Ear Still Longs for the Roar of the Waves...”).

1935

He reads the Russian Book “The Russian Museum of Emperor Alexander III”, making underlines and comments. In the paragraph discussing how the paintings displayed on the first floor show the influence of foreign countries, as their authors were sent for studies in Italy and France, he writes the first verse of the untitled poem “Those of us who travelled to Europe...”.

Source: MGL, t-396, “Русский Музей Императора Александра III”, сост.: Ольга Кулибина, Saint-Petersburg, 1906, p. 1.

Dating: The poem is written in a 1935 diary, in which Galaktion’s impressions of his participation in the anti-fascist writers’ and artists’ congress in Paris are conveyed.

1935 or later

He familiarizes himself with a foreign musical terminology dictionary, making underlines and numbering the terms. He notes as if the era of Mozart and Beethoven has been revived. He writes his impressions of Paris.

Source: GTSM, 249, И. Цадик, Словарь иностранных музыкальных терминов, Moscow, 1935.

1935 or later

He reads the Russian-translated Book by Anatole France “Crainquebille”, making underlines and comments.

Source: GTSM, 226, Анатолий Франс, “Крэнкебиль”, Moscow, 1935.

1935 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I will not let the merriment go...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7307; №353-d, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 286. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 685.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different beginning lines: “The dark merriment has faded...” and “That we may cut through the darkness sharply...”.

1935 or after

He writes a poem “Spain” (“The Squadron Roars...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4505; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 158.

1936

January

1936

January 1

He is in the hospital.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1936

January 1

The second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works is being printed.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1936

January 1

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the 1936 plan of the "Federation" publishing house, which includes the publication of a new collection of poems by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №1, p. 4.

1936

January 4

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an informative article titled "Discussion on Poetry Issues", which provides a brief summary of a discussion held at the Writers' House. The article states that Galaktion Tabidze has published a Book of poems, which represents a literary phenomenon as it allows us to fully consider how much Galaktion has done for the revolution. It also notes that the poet conveys reality solely through lyrical images.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №3, p. 4.

1936

January 7

In the hospital, Galaktion talks to an elderly teacher from Kartli, the daughter of a prince, the mother of one of the patients, who informs him that Dr. Eliozishvili, who lives in Gori, has information about the ancient manuscript "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" preserved in the village of Nikozi. According to the woman, the doctor received a letter from Tbilisi asking him to somehow get hold of the manuscript, after which he went to the family where "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" was preserved. The sisters of the deceased owner of the manuscript said that "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" was burned in the oven together with the old manuscripts, because after the Bolsheviks came, there were rumors that they would create problems for the families having old manuscripts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 41-42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56-57.

Note: Galaktion's interlocutor named Doctor Eliozishvili mentions "Niko", but he is probably mistaken, because the doctor was Kote Eliozishvili.

1936

After January 7

In the notebook, he makes a note about the Taktakishvili people living near Nikozi, who were known for hypnotizing snakes and treating snake bites with saliva.

Source: MGL, d-94, 42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56-57.

Dating: The entry follows the note and is thematically related to the entry about the “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” of Nikozi, dated January 7.

1936

After January 7

He keeps thinking about “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” from Nikozi. He notes in his notebook that a man can go to the place for a few days and find out the story of the disappearance of the manuscript. He suspects that the Book might be hidden. He indicates that Nikozi is Shindisi district. The poetess Nino Karagozishvili lived in Shindisi, whose beautiful poem “To Shindisi Platans” he had read earlier.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56-57; For noting: L. Beburishvili, “Two Plane Trees – Galaktion’s “Shindisi Plane Trees” and Nino Karagozishvili’s “Zindisi Plane Trees”, magazine of the Gelati Academy of Sciences, 2016, №7-8, p. 32-39.

Note: The poet is distracted. Nino Karagozishvili lived in the village of Shindisi, Shida Kartli, and his poem was also called “To Shindisi Platans”.

Dating: The record is thematically related to the issue of the “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” from Nikozi. The poet starts thinking about it on January 7.

1936

January 8

He writes poems: “The fate gives so much hopes...” and “Light from the West”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 43-44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

1936

January 8

He writes a poem titled “Symphony of Plants”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2312; №ᄁ. 37, p. 42; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 145.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1936

After January 8

He continues to work on an untitled poem, “The fate gives so much hope...” and titles it as “Because of the celebration”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in violet ink. Corrections are made in blue ink.

1936

After January 8

He continues to work on the poem “Light from the West” and titles it as “Light from the West and East”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in violet ink. Corrections are made in blue ink.

1936

After January 8

He writes a poem “Napareuli in Berlin at Suritz’s”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 45; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59;

1936

January 9

He writes a poem “Berlin”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3272; №4447; №37 d., p. 47; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 146.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: “Mauve-coloured Madness” and “Hitler”.

1936

January 9

In his notebook, he makes a note about the employee of the “Gastronome” store on the bridge of Chelyuskin, named Arto, and his brother. Arto’s brother became engaged to a woman in Senaki, and family members do not allow the bride to stay in the capital for more than five days, to which Arto’s brother bitterly exclaims that five days will not be enough for a newly married couple.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1936

January 9

Being in the hospital ward he talks to the patient, the niece of the actress Nato Gabunia, who tells him about the famous playwright Avksenti Tsagareli, recalls how Ilya praised the latter for his dramaturgical skills, and how Nato Gabunia jokingly told Valerian Gunia, who was the master of ceremonies at his anniversary, that he would also have to be the master of ceremonies at her funeral and how ironically, this prophecy came true for Gunia a year later.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 46-47; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60-61.

1936

January 9

He writes a poem "Hitler".

Source: MGL, d-94, 48; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61-62.

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Berlin".

1936

January 10

He is in the hospital and writes an untitled poem "Painters', dandy's, writer's, artist's...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-94, p. 50-51; №4427; №6374; №2014; №2093; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 7.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "About the Book", "How Many in the World", and "Books", as well as untitled (beginning with "How many books are published in the world..." and "Whoever is a poet, artist, or...").

1936 or earlier

January 13

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Olya Okujava visits Galaktion at his home and leaves a note stating that she will come again in the evening. She also asks whether he liked the pictures.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-435; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

Dating: The letter is dated January 13 and was written before Olya's arrest.

1936

After January 10

He continues to work on an untitled poem "Painters', dandy's, writer's, artist's...".

Source: MGL, d-94, 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63-64.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in violet ink. Corrections are made with a black pencil.

1936

After January 10

He writes a poem "Poetry".

Source: MGL, d-94, 52. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Work and Rest".

1936

After January 10

He continues work on the poem "Poetry" and titles it as "Spring Rivers".

Source: MGL, d-94, 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Work and Rest".

1936

January 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a review of Galaktion's four-volume collection's second volume by Mose Gvasalia is published under the title "Bibliography". The author of the article believes that this Book offers an insight into the difficult path the poet has traversed from the revolution to the present day. According to the reviewer, in terms of his attitude towards the revolution, Galaktion reminds one of Alexander Blok. He notes that "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia", which were previously published as independent poems, are printed in this Book as individual poems. Mose Gvasalia considers this fact to be a correct decision made by Galaktion. He views the absence of an introductory article and notes as a certain flaw in the publication. The reviewer points out that the technical aspect of the publication is satisfactory; it is printed on good paper, has a coloured cover, and costs 12 roubles.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №7, p. 4.

1936

January 12

He makes an ironic note in his notebook, in which the words of some reader are conveyed: I had named my child Lia before I read Ioseb Grishashvili's poem, and when the poet met me and heard my child's name, he hugged me with joy. The recording ends with the taps: "ლია, ლია, ლია, ლია, გაზაფხულის შროიალია" ("Lia, Lia, Lia, Lia, spring is rustling").

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38.

Note: The record does not say that it is about Ioseb Grishashvili and his poem "Lia".

1936

January 19

In the notebook, he makes a note about the conversation between Armenian Vartana and Niko himself. Vartana says that the Georgians squandered their property in the feast, but they still chose to feast, and the Armenians have been robbed of everything.

Source: MGL, d-94, 53; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 65.

1936

January 20

In the notebook, he makes a note about the old patient of the hospital, Giga Kizikeli, who recalls how the son of the famous merchant Mikael Aramiants was kidnapped for ransom and how he was released for 100,000 roubles.

Source: MGL, d-94, 62-63; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70-71.

1936

January 20

In the notebook, he writes an outline for a letter to be sent to Dr. Konstantine Eliazishvili in Gori. He notes that for him, as a member of the Rustaveli Committee, all the information surrounding "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" is most valuable and asks him, if he can, to provide information about the manuscript of the "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" in Nikozi - in whose family and

under what conditions it has been kept, how it looks, under what circumstances it has been destroyed, etc.

Source: MGL, d-94, 64-65; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 71-72.

Note: Eliozishvili's name is not mentioned in the source.

1936

After January 20

He writes an untitled poem "A poet who is honest in heart...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-94, 66; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 233;

1936

After January 20

He writes an untitled poem "Do you remember a distant road...".

Source: MGL, d-94, 67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74;

1936

After January 20

He writes a poem "To a new life".

Source: MGL, d-94, 67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73;

1936

January 23

In the notebook, he writes a quote in Russian from the review published by Valentin Asmus about the Russian translation of Aristotle's "Metaphysics".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1936

January 23

He is in the hospital, and Olya Okujava brings him 15 author copies of the well-published second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works from the printing house.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1936 or earlier

January 24

Olya Okujava visits at 11 PM, but Galaktion is not there, so she begins to create Russian notes for his poems. At 4 AM, she stops working, leaves him a letter, and goes out to look for Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-377; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

Dating: The letter is dated January 24 and was written before Olya Okujava's arrest.

1936

January 24

He writes an untitled poem “I am not an alien...”.

Source: ზ. MGL, d-94, 69; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1936

January 24

Benito Buachidze visits him in the hospital, who informs that another union congress of writers will be held in Minsk, where Dimitri Mirsky and other friends of Tsisperkantselis will speak about Georgian poetry. Valerian Gaprindashvili is entrusted with the editorship of the Russian-language Book of Galaktion. Buachidze tells him that Shalva Radiani or Lida Gasviani is better as an editor than Gaprindashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76-77.

1936

January 24

Translator Giorgi Bebutov visits him in the hospital and asks him to deliver a letter about Pushkin.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76-77.

1936

January 24

In the hospital, he receives a letter from the artist Teodor Chudetsky, in which Galaktion is referred to as “the marshal of poetry”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76-77.

1936

January 25

He writes a untitled poem, “The colour brings the sun and the wind...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2397; №4210; №37 d., p. 1; №d., p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 147.

Note: The poem is found in sources both untitled and under the title “Grisette”.

1936

January 25

He writes an untitled poem starting with “It’s spring...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №37 d., p. 70; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 148.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title “It’s Spring”.

1936

January 25

He writes a poem “On this terrain”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №37 d., p. 37; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 149.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1936

January 25

He writes a poem titled “Ipati”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №37 d., p. 74; №3962-63; №4121-22; №4488; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 150.

Note: “The poem is also found in sources under the titles: ‘Russian Emigrant in Paris’; ‘From the Ipatiev Monastery to Engineer Ipatiev’s House.’”

1936

January 25

He writes a poem “Etching”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 72. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77-78.

Note: Works are a variant of the poem “It’s spring”.

1936

After January 25

He continues to work on the poem “Etching”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 72. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77-78.

Note: Works are a variant of the poem “It’s spring”.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in red ink, with corrections in blue.

1936

January 25

He writes rhyming pairs in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 74. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 79.

1936

January 25

In the notebook, he writes a Russian-language quote by Alexander Troyanovsky about Lenin, how the “great leader” loved painting, in particular, the work of Rubens.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-94, 74. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 79.

1936

January 25

He writes a poem “From Ipatiev Monastery to Engineer Ipatiev’s House”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 76. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80-81.

1936

After January 25

He continues to work on the poem “From Ipatiev Monastery to Engineer Ipatiev’s House” and titles it as “Russian Emigrant in Paris”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 76. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80-81.

Dating: The original, dated version of the poem is written in purple ink, with corrections in blue.

1936

January 25

He writes a poem “It’s good to break with flame the...”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4492; Nd-94, p. 77; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 230.

Note: “The poem is also found untitled (“I am ready forever...”)”.

1936

January 25

He writes a poem “Let us designate this place...”

Source: MGL, d-94, 79. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82-83.

1936

After January 25

He continues to work on the poem “Let us designate this place...”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 79. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82-83.

Dating: The version of the poem, dated January 25, is written in purple ink, with corrections in blue.

1936 or earlier

January 26

Olya Okujava finds Galaktion gone in the morning and thinks that the clock has deceived her. She leaves a letter asking him to stop by at work.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-433; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

Dating: The letter is dated January 26 and was written before Olya’s arrest”.

1936

January 26

He writes a poem “In the suburbs, where the voice is raised...”.

Source: MGL, d-94, 80. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1936

January 27

In the notebook, he makes a note about doctor Grinov, who worked in Gori and then moved to Borjomi, because he divorced his wife and married her sister.

Source: MGL, d-94, 80. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1936

January 27

Doctor Kote Eliozishvili, who came from Gori, enters Galaktion's ward, and when the poet asks about the manuscript of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" in Nikozi, he answers that he received a letter from Akaki Shanidze based on Platon Ioseliani's report, as if he had seen the 14th century manuscript of Rustveli's poem at some Eliozishvili's house. Shanidze asked to find out if this manuscript still existed. Eliozishvili went to Nikozi to fulfil the scientist's request, but he failed to find anything.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 82. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84-85.

1936

January 26

He writes a poem "Now is the time...".

Source: MGL, d-94, 83. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85.

1936

January 30

Benito Buachidze publishes the literary portrait "Galaktion Tabidze" in the newspaper *Komunisti*. The critic develops the opinion that the connection with the revolutionary reality made the poet, previously limited to individualistic lyrics, a great creator of the Soviet era. Buachidze responds to the release of the second volume of Galaktion's works and considers it a brilliant victory of Soviet poetry. The critic especially points out that in the early period Galaktion was a great master of poetry and could not fit into the "narrow and artificial framework of symbolism", and after the establishment of the Soviet government, he got rid of mysticism and absorbed revolutionary enthusiasm. B. Buachidze considers the poem "Press" to be one of the best works of Soviet poetry, positively evaluates the poems "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia". At the same time, he notes that the poet will need more specificity in the future in the artistic reflection of the new reality.

Source: B. Buachidze, "Galaktion Tabidze", newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №24, January 30, p. 3.

1936

January 30

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a photo of Galaktion Tabidze along with the poem "The Poet and October", with a note indicating that it has been extracted from the poet's recently released second volume of works.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №24, January 30, p. 3.

1936

After January 31

He writes in the notebook that he must buy the newspaper *Na Rubezhe Vostoka* dated January 15, 1936 and the following two issues.

Source: MGL, d-101; 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1936

January or after

He writes an untitled poem “Once again, we’ll go together, drunk...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record comes after Mikheil Javakhishvili’s novel “A Woman’s Burden”, MGL, t-539, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №1, p. 45.

1936

January

He writes a poem ‘Long Live the New Life’.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4375; №37 d., p. 65; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 151.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

February

1936

Until February

He writes a poem titled “The Vistula is Murmuring” (“Murmuring Here is the Vistula...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4390; №123-d., p. 3; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 109.

Note: The poem is found in sources without a title and under the titles: “Homeland”; “A Poem About the Renewed Country”; “Writing Equally to Victory”; “Memories of the Native Land”; and “Thoughts About the Homeland”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

Until February

He writes a poem titled “Thoughts About the Homeland”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4396; №7613; №101-d., p. 13; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 110.

Note: The poem is found in sources without a title and under the titles: “Marseille” and “A Poem About the Renewed Country”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

Until February

He writes a poem titled “Memories of the Native Land”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4391; №7614; №101-d., p. 7; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 111.

Note: The poem is found in sources without a title and under the titles: “Given to Sleep in Brittany” and “A Poem about the Renewed Country”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

February 2

Benito Buachidze visits him in the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1936

Until February 3

He writes a poem without a title, "Down below lies stone and snowball...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1776; №4707; №123 d., p. 32; №6149; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 153.

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the titles: "The Colour is Brought by the Sun and the Wind"; "Who Said?!"; and "To Him - Stalin is Powerful and Stalin is a Mass".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

February 3

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the poem "To Him - Stalin is Powerful and Stalin is a Mass" ("Down Below Lies Stone and snowball...").

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №46, February 3, p. 8.

1936

February 3

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a lengthy article titled "The Letter from the Workers of Soviet Georgia to the Leader of the Peoples, Great Stalin", at the end of which the names of the writers who serve the cause of the struggle for new life through artistic word are listed, with Galaktion Tabidze being named for the first time.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №46, February 3, p. 1-2.

1936

February 3

Vasil Gorgadze goes to visit Galaktion in the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-94, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1936

February 7

He makes a note in his notebook that he had a dream about faithful dogs guarding his new apartment.

Source: MGL, d-94, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

1936

February 12

In the diary, he notes the possible themes of the poems.

Source: MGL, d-101; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1936

February 12 or later

He writes a poem “Like avalanches and glaciers...”.

Source: MGL, d-101; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Where the Alps Are, as fields”.

1936

February 14

He measures the temperature several times during the day and records the data in the notebook; at 7 o'clock in the morning - 37.4; at 10 o'clock - 37.4; in the evening - 38.3; at 9 o'clock in the evening - 38.3.

Source: MGL, d-101; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1936

February 15

He measures the temperature several times during the day and records the data in the notebook. In the morning - 36.9; at 7 pm - 38.3, at 10 pm - 38.2.

Source: MGL, d-101; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1936

February 16

He measures the temperature several times during the day and records the data in the notebook. In the morning - 37; In the afternoon - 37.3, at 6 o'clock in the evening - 38.3.

Source: MGL, d-101; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1936

After February 19

He reads the Russian-translated anthology of Negritic poetry, making underlines and notes.

Source: GTSM, 359, Антология негритянской поэзии, Moscow, 1936.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on February 19, 1936.

1936

February 20

The newspaper *Musha* publishes Beso Zhghenti's letter “Georgian Writing after the Historical Congress”, in which the state of Georgian writing is discussed in the period after the Union Congress of Soviet Writers. The critic refers to the poetry of Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Galaktion Tabidze. Of Galaktion, it is indicated that he shows no signs of painful reconciliation with his past and that he has been “transformed with joy”. B. Zhghenti examines

the poet's poems: "Flags quickly", "A city under the water" and points out that Galaktion is not able to describe concrete images of reality.

Source: B. Zhghenti, "Georgian Writing after the Historical Congress", Newspaper *Musha*, 1936, №41, p. 2-4.

1936

February 20

During the day, he measures the temperature and records the data in the notebook. At 5-6 in the afternoon - 37.5; at 8-9 in the evening - 37.

Source: MGL, d-101; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1936

February 21

During the day, he measures the temperature and records the data in the notebook. In the morning - 37; at 5-6 o'clock - 37.3.

Source: MGL, d-101; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1936

February 22 or later

In the notebook, he writes notes about Beso Zhghenti's letter - "Georgian writing after the historical congress". He does not agree with the critic in his assessment of the work of Paolo Iashvili and Simon Chikovani. He believes that it is not correct to claim that Paolo Iashvili was distinguished from other decadents by more realism, lack of mysticism, bright colours, and that is why it was easy for him to transform creatively, to assimilate revolutionary themes. On the contrary, Galaktion thinks that Georgian poetry "began to stink" under the leadership of Paolo Iashvili, and its entire past is a struggle with realists. Iashvili is an expression of morbid scepticism and mysticism. "Elene Dariani's pornography" is also unacceptable for Galaktion.

Source: MGL, d-99; 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

Dating: Beso Zhghenti's letter was printed in the February 22, 1936 issue of the newspaper *Musha*. Galaktion's entry should also be made on or after this day.

1936

February 23

He sends Alexandre Abasheli, along with a short letter, the Russian translation of the poem "Who Said?" ("The stone is thrown below, and Gunda...") and grants permission to shorten it as he sees fit for publication in the newspaper. He writes that he trusts his professionalism but adds that lately, he has been signing his poems only with the name "Galaktion" and thinks it would be good to establish this principle in the Russian translations as well.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 23737; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85-86;

1936

Until February 25

He writes a poem titled “Great, People’s!”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1078; №5569; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 152.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

1936

February 25

The poem “Great, People’s!” is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, №1, February 25, p. 3.

1936

February 25

Translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Who Said? (“He threw down a stone and a clod...”) is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Я славлю новь (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Заря Востока, 1936. февраля, №46, с.7.

1936

February 25

On the balcony of his house, he finds a piece of paper with the word “happiness” written in Russian. This fact makes him ponder what happiness truly is. According to Galaktion, mere contentment with what exists is not happiness. A person must always strive forward, towards new achievements. Happiness is the tranquillity earned through labour, spiritual balance, hope, and faith in the future.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-637, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 444-445.

1936

February 29

A brief letter is brought to him from Irakli Abashidze. It states that for the second issue of *Mnatobi*, they need the poem Galaktion wrote on the 15th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. He asks that the bearer of the letter either be given the poem or that Galaktion personally deliver it in the evening.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273.

Note: It is likely referring to the poem “Poem for the Renewed Country”, which was indeed published in the second issue of *Mnatobi*.

1936

February

Georgy Kreytan’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Happy Holiday” is published in the Russian magazine *Na Rubezhe Vostoka*.

Source: Радостный праздник (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Г. Крейтан, На рубеже Востока, 1936, февраля. №5, с.2.

1936

February

The poem “Mass - Stalin is powerful and Stalin is a mass” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Mass - Stalin is powerful and Stalin is a mass”, *Komunisti*, 1936, №46, p. 8.

1936

February

An article by Akaki Tatarishvili “Georgian Soviet Literature” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The critic discusses contemporary writers and, along with other authors’ works, reviews Galaktion’s creations as well. He argues that Galaktion Tabidze’s work is a clear example of the ideological and creative transformation of an artist from the pre-revolutionary intellectual class. He also expresses the opinion that during the years of the proletarian revolution, the poet overcame mysticism, which had previously characterized his work, and became the singer of a renewed Georgia.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №2, February, p. 47.

1936

February

“A Poem about a Renewed Country” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №2, February, p. 69-70.

Note: The extended version of the poem later split into separate poems: “Homeland”, “Memories of the Native Land”, and “Thoughts on the Homeland”.

1936

February

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Akaki Tatarashvili titled “Georgian Soviet Literature” is published. It states that the creative work of Galaktion Tabidze is a clear example of the ideological and creative transformation of the best representatives of the pre-revolutionary artistic intelligentsia. During the years of the proletarian revolution, he decisively overcame mysticism and decadent moods, becoming “the true inspired singer of the renewed Georgia”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №2, February, p. 69-70.

March

1936

March 6

He writes the list of bridges in Tbilisi in the notebook.

Source: MGL, d-99; 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317.

1936

March 7

In the notebook, he makes a note about Dutu Megreli, who diligently reads the newspaper *Izvestia* in the hospital queue.

Source: MGL, d-99; 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317.

1936

March 12 or later

He makes a note in his diary about the second issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. He considers the letter of the head of the newspaper a threat to the writers. Galaktion briefly evaluates the letters of Ali Arsenishvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Akaki Gatsrelia, Davit Demetradze, Levan Asatiani, and Alexander Abasheli's poem. He thinks that, in general, it is a dry newspaper. He aims to somehow interfere with the work of the newspaper and influence the editorial policy. He intends to carefully follow the critical publications of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, because he expects that the pages of the newspaper will be devoted to the praise of "Tsisperkantselis".

Source: MGL, d-101, p. 24-27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343-344;

1936

March 22

He works to prepare the materials for the first volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-103; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

Note: The first volume of essays was released late, in 1937.

1936

March 22

He is awarded with the Order of Lenin.

Source: "Awarding of Georgia's Prominent Individuals", *Komunisti*, 1936, №63 (4527), p. 1.

1936

After March 22

He sends a brief note to the People's Commissariat of Light Industry requesting the allocation of material for a coat, suit, and shoes.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-250; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1936

After March 22

He sends a brief note to the State Trade Commissariat requesting the allocation of material for a winter coat and suit.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-241; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1936

March 23

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an information notice is published under the title “Awarding of advanced people of Georgia”, in which the People’s Poet of the Republic of Georgia Galaktion Tabidze is on the list of those awarded with the Order of Lenin according to the decree of March 22, 1936.

Source: “Awarding of Georgia’s Prominent Individuals”, *Komunisti*, 1936, №63 (4527), p. 1.

1936

March 23

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice about the awarding of orders to Georgian workers, coal miners, engineers, agronomists, creative intelligentsia and party workers. It is noted that the People’s Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Source: “Заря Востока”, 1936, №68, p. 1.

1936

March 27

He writes in the notebook how the poems should be distributed and the pages numbered in the first volume of the works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-103; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350-351.

1936

March 28

He completes the collection of materials for the first volume of works. He writes in the notebook that it is necessary to arrange the material according to the titles and rubrics of the poems, number them, compile and correct the table of contents of the book. The volume should be ready for submission to the publishing house by March 31.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-103; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351.

1936

March 28 or later

He continues to organize the materials for the first volume of works. He writes that it is necessary to erase the dates in some places and that the whole Book will have a total date of 1908-1916. He thinks about removing nationalist and religious elements (angels, churches) from the poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-103; 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351.

Dating: The entry directly follows the March 28, 1936 entry on the same subject.

1936

After March 28

He writes a poem “Bridge of Chelyuskin”.

Source: MGL, d-103; 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

Note: The text is a variant of the untitled poem “As a warrior pledges his sword...”.

1936

After March 28

He writes a poem “Constitution”.

Source: MGL, d-103; 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1936

After March 28

He writes a poem “When everyone has something to remember”.

Source: MGL, d-103; 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352-353.

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “My song...”.

1936

March 28

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes Panteleimon Chkhikvadze’s article “Against Delusion and Naturalistic Swamp”, in which he criticizes formalism and crude naturalism and, with other quotes, criticizes Galaktion Tabidze’s stanza from the poem “Epoch”: “The past was covered separately by / The smell of black ravens and decay / Only good hum, hum of work / Has been refreshed and alive again”. On the first page of the same newspaper, an editorial letter “Stress of self-criticism” is printed, in which Panteleimon Chkhikvadze is criticized for his lack of self-criticism and the fact that he does not dare to name the authors of the lines criticized by him in the letter published in the same issue of the newspaper is negatively evaluated.

Source: “Against Delirium and the Naturalistic Swamp”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, №3, p. 2.

1936

March 28

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* an editorial letter “To Comrade Lavrenti Beria!”, in which gratitude is expressed for the fact that the members of the collective of this newspaper, the best writers: Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Mikheil Javakhishvili and Alio Mashashvili are among the recipients of the Order of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labour.

Source: “To Comrade Lavrenti Beria!”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, №3, p. 1.

1936

March 28

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* the appeal of the Soviet writers of Georgia is published under the title “Orderly writers” (to the People’s Poet of the Republic Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Alio Mashashvili).

Source: “Orderly writers”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, №3, p. 1.

1936

March 28

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* on behalf of the Secretariat of the Board of the Union of Writers of the Soviet Union, the appeal of Alexander Shcherbakov and Vladimir Stavsky to the order-bearer writers: Galaktion Tabidze, Paolo Iashvili, Mikheil Javakhishvili and Alio

Mashashvili is published, under the title “We are looking forward to new creative achievements from you”.

Source: “We are looking forward to new creative achievements from you”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, №3, p. 1.

1936

March 30 or later

In his notebook, he makes an extract from a Russian newspaper about Roger de Lille, the author of “Marseilles”, who died 100 years ago on June 26, and on this day, in his honour, all French orchestras will play this hymn simultaneously.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-96, 59; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

Dating: The article was printed in the newspaper *Pravda* on March 30, 1936.

1936

March 31

In the meeting hall of the Palace of Writers, he attends the opening of a discussion dedicated to the fight against formalistic and naturalistic distortions in Georgian Soviet literature, at which Akaki Tatarishvili, the chairman of the Union of Writers, addresses him as a public poet.

Source: Discussion Diary, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, № 4 (April 20) p. 1.

1936

March 31

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes the translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Revolutionary Georgia” by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Революционная Грузия (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе / Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, 1936, март, №75, с.1.

1936

March

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Davit Demetradze titled “On Formalism and Naturalism in Georgian Soviet Literature” is published, with one section dedicated to the achievements of Georgian literature. Among the authors whom the critic considers of great significance for contemporary literature, Galaktion Tabidze is named.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №3, February, p. 137.

April

1936

March 31 - April 1

He hurts the leg.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 163, 164.

Dating: On March 31, 1936, he attended a meeting in the Palace of Writers, and on April 1, he started treatment.

1936

April 1

He starts treatment at the Institute of Physiotherapy in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 1

He measures the temperature in the evening. The thermometer shows 37 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 1

He gives 30 roubles to his wife, Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

After April 1

In his notebook, He writes a poem "A drinking companion is making noise...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1936

After April 1

He writes in his notebook: "I have lost weight and look like a locust".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1936

After April 1

In his notebook, he writes the riddles told him by Venera Dolidze, a patient of the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1936

After April 1

In his notebook he writes the addresses and phone numbers of the hospital patients - Venera Dolidze and Pavle Chakhnashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1936

After April 1

In the notebook, he writes the phrase: "The decade of the Paris Congress, i.e. the decade of foreign contemporary writing" and lists several Georgian and Russian writers, in particular: Leo Kiacheli,

Giorgi Nadiradze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Vaso Gorgadze, Ali Arsenishvili, Konstantine Chichinadze and Pavel Petrenko.

Source: MGL, d-104; 59; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357;

1936

After April 1

In the diary, he writes the list of patients he has met in the hospital.

Source: MGL, d-104; 61; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359;

1936

After April 1

He writes in his notebook that, in general, women have the talent to behave gracefully, they can eat breakfast with painted lips, drink tea and eat sweets, bathe with curled hair, etc. Eating with painted lips gives the illusion of eating a little, when in fact sometimes they eat the entire turkey.

Source: MGL, d-104; 62; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359;

1936

After April 1

In his notebook, he makes a note that drinking wine first sweetens a person's character and then pushes him to quarrels and arguments. Especially big quarrels follow the drinking of wine in the villages.

Source: MGL, d-104; 63; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360;

1936

After April 1

He writes a poem "Andre Malraux".

Source: MGL, d-104; 57; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Look".

1936

After April 1

He writes conflicting thoughts about the city of Sevastopol in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-104; 58; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357;

1936

After April 1

After taking his blood pressure, the doctor tells him that everything is fine, and after one month of treatment, his heart will be ninety-nine percent healed. Galaktion jokingly asks what will happen to the remaining one percent.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354;

1936

After April 1

He is undergoing an ion treatment procedure at the Institute of Physiotherapy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936**April 2**

He starts taking water baths at the physiotherapy institute and feels the positive effect of the procedures on the body. The nerves calm down and the pain in the leg is relieved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936**April 2**

He has a heart problem, he is hospitalized, blood tests are taken, and he is prescribed baths from 9 to 11 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1936**April 2**

He writes the story of Dr. Turiashvili in the notebook. He raped a deaf-mute nun of the Bodbe monastery, whom he was invited to heal. The criminal was sentenced to four years of hard labour, and then two years were forgiven, and he continued to live in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123-124.

1936**April 2**

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees, in the evening - 37.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936**April 3**

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.7 degrees, in the evening - 37.2 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936**April 3**

He weighs. The scale shows 83 kilograms.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1936**April 3**

He weighs 83.5 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 4

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees, in the evening - 37.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 5

Sandro Shanshiashvili criticizes Galaktion's work in the last period of the discussion dedicated to the fight against formalistic and naturalistic distortions in Georgian Soviet literature held at the Union of Writers.

Source: Discussion diary, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1936, № 4 (April 20) p. 1; Ak. Tatarishvili, "For the Transformation of the Work of Literary Organizations", Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1936, № 5 (April 28) p. 3.

1936

April 5

He writes the plot of his work in his notebook. The young man does not study well in gymnasium. He loves four-stringed lute, the aged lutenist gives him the lute. Time passes. The boy graduates from the university, becomes a doctor, takes the lute with him and enjoys it on breaks. When he turns 60 years old, someone touches him from behind while walking down the street. The stranger turns out to be a 100-year-old lutenist who made a lute for him. The lutenist takes him to his family and introduces everyone.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1936

April 5

In his notebook, he writes the plot of the work. Two seminarians graduate from the school and go to the Exarch to ask for priesthood. The Exarch says that he will ordain the priest who will arrive earlier in the morning. One seminarian, who lives further away, hides under the Exarch's bed to appear early in the morning. At night, a nun comes to the Exarch and the seminarian witnesses their intimate relationship.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1936

April 5

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees, in the evening - 37.2 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 5

He gives 250 roubles from his pension to his wife, Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 5

He starts treatment with massages at the Institute of Physiotherapy. They rub his feet. The pains subside, the leg heals. However, it is difficult to bend the ankle to the left, and the toes also hurt when bending, and he feels pain in the shin when palpated. He cannot go down the stairs normally.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

After April 5

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to Sandro Shanshiashvili: "He wrote to me, brother, Galaktion...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 117; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275-277;

1936

April 6

He gives 280 roubles to his wife, Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 6

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.2 degrees, in the evening - 36.3 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 6

The old hatmaker Ioseb Chachanidze tells how he and his friends used to joke about Alexandrov's garden, when they were partying in the tavern, saying that the garden is more of a depraved place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 41. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103.

1936

April 7

The old hatmaker Ioseb Chachanidze tells how he and his friends used to joke about Alexandrov's garden, when they were partying in the tavern, saying that the garden is more of a depraved place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 8

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.5 degrees, in the evening - 37.9 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 8

Sandro Shanshiashvili's speech at the meeting of the Writers' Union criticizing Galaktion Tabidze is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: Discussion: The meetings of the Writers' Union on April 3 and 5, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, April 8, 1936, №81, p. 2.

1936

April 9

He weighs 85.2 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 9

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.7 degrees, in the evening - 37.2 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

After April 9

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He mentions the debate between naturalism and formalism and thinks that it will probably be over by now. He writes that he recently read Sandro Shanshiashvili's speech against Galaktion. He thinks that the reason for this is the envy caused by his awarding with the Order of Lenin, which made him oppose many others.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-323; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 164, 165;

1936

April 10

He gives 100 roubles, which he received as the royalties from the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, to his wife, Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 10

He measures the temperature in the morning and evening, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees in the morning, 37.1 degrees in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 10

He weighs 84,4 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 10

He writes a poem "On foot to glory".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

1936

April 11

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees, in the evening - 36.6.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 12

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.7 degrees, in the evening - 37.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 13

He measures the temperature in the morning and evening, the thermometer shows 36.9 degrees in the morning, 37.3 degrees in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 14

In the Institute of Physiotherapy, Galaktion starts to receive injections.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 14

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.7 degrees, in the evening - 37.1 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 14

He completes the reading of the Book “Marquis de Sade” by Henri Almeras.

Source: MGL, d-104; 63; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1936

April 14 or later

He writes in his notebook that being tired from work, he wished many times that he would have a fever and lay down in bed for a long time.

Source: MGL, d-104; 63; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360;

1936

April 14 or later

He writes in his notebook that the rouble has devalued a lot. One rouble is spent like three or four kopecks.

Source: MGL, d-104; 63; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360;

1936

April 14 or later

He writes in his notebook that Vasil Kapanadze is sick with myocarditis.

Source: MGL, d-104; 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360;

1936

April 14 or later

He writes in his notebook that he often drinks vodka with a teacup.

Source: MGL, d-104; 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360;

1936

April 15

He measures temperature in the morning and evening. In the morning, the thermometer shows 36.6 degrees, in the evening - 37.2 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 16

In the concluding speech of the discussion dedicated to the fight against formalistic and naturalistic distortions in the Georgian Soviet literature held at the Union of Writers, Akaki Tatarishvili, the head of the Writers’ Union, criticizes Sandro Shanshiashvili for his wrong assessment of Galaktion Tabidze’s work.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, № 4 (April 20) p. 1; newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, № 5 (April 28) p. 3.

1936

April 16

In the morning, he measures the temperature, the thermometer shows 36 degrees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1936

April 17

In his diary, he writes an anecdote told by hospital patient Pavle Chakhnashvili: an Armenian baptized a son of a village peasant. After that day, the Armenian visited the peasant's family from the city every week, where they welcomed him cordially and gave victuals on his way back to the city as well. The Armenian told the peasant, if you get to the city, don't forget to see me. Once a peasant came to the city to buy blue vitriol and accidentally met an Armenian who invited him to his home. A small bottle of wine and some meat were brought to the table. The Armenian toasted the peasant's wife, children and relatives in one glass. Then he turned to his wife and said: "Kape" (clear the table). The peasant did not show displeasure when leaving, but again invited the Armenian to the village with his son. After a week the Armenian visited the peasant. The latter set the table when it was already past dinner time. The Armenian was not given a knife and could not eat anything. After a while, the farmer said to his wife: "Kape" (clear the table). The Armenian was disappointed: "I am hungry, what is the matter?", to which the peasant replied: You damned, where did you get it: "Kape" (clear the table) at your place and "Klape" (swallow) at mine.

Source: MGL, d-104; 53-56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355-356.

1936

April 17

He writes anecdotes told by the hospital patient Shavleishvili in his diary: one man was cracking nuts. Another one passed by and called: You have a boy. Dizzy with joy, the peasant let the stick go of his hand, untied the waist belt and reached out to kiss penis: My dear, if it wasn't for you, I wouldn't have a son. Meanwhile, he almost fell off the nut tree. Another farmer had a plough and was ploughing when he received happy news about having a son. The peasant decided to present an ox to the herald, when the latter expressed his dissatisfaction with the small present the peasant replied that news were that shocking since he knew that he would have either a boy or a girl.

Source: MGL, d-104; 59; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1936

April 17

In the diary, he writes the saying of the hospital patient Shavleishvili about Nikoloz the Second, that what the goat had done to the tanner's sumach, the tanner's sumach has done to the goat. What Nikoloz did to the people, the people did to Nikoloz.

Source: MGL, d-104; 60; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358.

1936

April 18

He weighs 83,8 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 19

In his diary, he writes the story told by the patient, Venera Dolidze, about some Aliya Chechelashvili and her mother. It turns out that Aliya lived on Mtatsminda. Once she fell ill and her mother came to visit her from the village. When she cured her child, Aliya's mother decided to return to the village. Her daughter apologized that she could not see her off to the station. Mother reassured her that she would find her way on her own, but she returned soon after leaving the house because she was afraid of getting lost in the city. She compared Tbilisi to the upside down heaven, where it is difficult to orientate.

Source: MGL, d-104; 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360-361;

1936

April 19

He writes in his diary the story narrated by the patient Tina Chachibaia about her 105-year-old grandmother cured her by making her drink her own little child's urine.

Source: MGL, d-104; 47; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1936

April 19

He writes in the diary how the patient Tina Chachibaia has told fortunes to several sick people with cards and predicted the future, namely, for Maro Zambakhidze - the death of a relative, for Venera Dolidze - the loss of a valuable thing, for Pavle Chakhnashvili - betrayal by his friends and how everything has proved true.

Source: MGL, d-104; 48; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1936

April 19

He writes in the diary how the patient Venera Dolidze was named Verana in the village, because she could not show her adroitness in the affairs of the village.

Source: MGL, d-104; 49; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1936

April 19

In his diary, he mentions how one of the old patients calls the doctors charlatans, because instead of healing a sore leg, they are satisfied with poking a stick in the armpit (to measure temperature).

Source: MGL, d-104; 50; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362;

1936

April 19

In the massage room, he hears and writes in his diary the story of one of the patients about the protest movement of the peasants started in Chiatura in 1930-31, which was led by a graduate of the theological academy, named Makhatadze, who called the villagers to come out armed. In the early days of collectivization, the peasants favoured him. Priests were also involved in the case and the rebellion grew into an anti-communist movement. The story reached the ears of Stalin, who was resting in Tskaltubo at that time. Due to public unrest, Mikheil Kakhiani was removed from his position and transferred to another place. When the government army arrived in Chiatura, the people reconciled with the government, many were shot, and Makhatadze managed to escape abroad.

Source: MGL, d-104; 51-52. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1936

April 20

He writes in the diary the patient Venera Dolidze's story how Alyia Chechelashvili met a man in the institution who spoke to her in Russian. Alia answered in broken Russian. The stranger didn't let Alyia go, he made her speak in Russian for two whole hours. Suddenly, Aliya interlocutor was asked to speak on the phone, where he started speaking in Georgian. Hearing this, Alia scolded the man: "if you were Georgian, why were you talking to me in Russian?", to which the interlocutor replied, "How would I know if you were Georgian?" Alyia got angry, you damned man, what was there to understand? Even the walls started to shake hearing my Russian.

Source: MGL, d-104; 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364;

1936

April 20

He writes in the diary the patient Venera Dolidze's story of how they served Alyia Chechelashvili a "Napoleon" cake in the pastry shop. She didn't like it and when she was leaving, she told them: "if I come the second time, please treat me with "Kutuzov" cake.

Source: MGL, d-104; 45; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364;

1936

April 20

A meeting of the defence literature section is held in the Union of Writers of Georgia, where Galaktion is elected as a member of the section.

Source: Defence Literature, Newspaper *Musha*, 1936, №95 (April 24), p. 3.

1936

April 21

He weighs 84,8 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 22

He writes an untitled poem “Days change days, minutes change minutes...”.

Source: MGL, d-104; 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364-365.

1936

April 23

He writes in the diary Dr. Gabriel Gokieli’s story about charlatan doctors. A young doctor took a lamp and x-ray pictures to the region. He directed a lamp on the sick, then showed them X-ray pictures and “cured” the diseases. With this activity, he has earned a lot of money. The second doctor worked in the prison hospital. One criminal was facing death sentence, his relatives in Moscow organized a case to change the sentence, which took a month. It was necessary to somehow postpone the verdict for a month. The doctor promised help to the prisoner’s relatives in exchange for 20,000 roubles. The money was paid. The doctor diagnosed the criminal with typhoid fever, took him to the hospital and thus saved him. After the case was revealed, the doctor was arrested. From the prison, he asked the relatives of the patient he saved to say that the prison supervisor took half of the money.

Source: MGL, d-104; 31; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365;

1936

April 23

He writes in the diary the patient Venera Dolidze’s story: One man from Guria invited a Megrelian to dinner. When the latter arrived, he saw a dog tied with a rope in the yard and boldly continued his way towards the house, but the dog got angry, tore the rope and ran towards the Megrelian. The latter reached for the stone but could not remove it from the ground and bitterly called out: Gurulo, may God shame you! What’s wrong with you, you let the dog free and tied the stone to the ground!

Source: MGL, d-104; 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 23

In the diary, he notes the theme of the poem: two pens - a goose-wing pen and an automatic pen.

Source: MGL, d-104; 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 23

He writes down the address of the patient Shavleishvili in the diary.

Source: MGL, d-104; 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 23

He writes down in his diary how many roubles he gave to Olya Okujava in the month of April.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 23

He writes in the diary that now his fun is like a ring removed from a barrel. When you roll it, it sways like a drunk, sometimes it falls, sometimes it gets up, and finally it can't get up anymore and it lies like a dead man.

Source: MGL, d-104; 38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 367.

1936

April 23

He writes down the dialogue he heard in the hospital bathroom in his diary. One interlocutor complains to another, I haven't heard anything about dialectical materialism, to which the interlocutor replies, all this is probably the fault of the inexperienced teacher.

Source: MGL, d-104; 40; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 367.

1936

April 24

Hospital patient Gigo Savaneli teaches him how to tumble with cards.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1936

April 24

A notice is published in the newspaper *Musha* that on April 20, a meeting of the defence literature section of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia was held, which made certain changes in the composition of the section with Platon Mirotadze, Archil Chachibaia, Alio Mashashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Vasil Gorgadze and Aleksandre Gomiashvili.

Source: Defence Literature, Newspaper *Musha*, 1936, №95 (April 24), p. 3.

1936

April 25

Olya Okujava receives 200 roubles, Galaktion's royalty, from the state publishing house, and leaves 20 roubles to the poet at the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1936

April 25

He makes notes in his diary about the patient who is with him in the hospital, hatmaker Ioseb Chachanidze, who always smokes hookah and thus disturbs the other patients. He remembers that one day he got a matchstick stuck in his pipe and everyone thought that they would get a break from the smoke, but the patient Gigo Savaneli cleaned the pipe of the hatmaker and the latter continued to smoke. When Chachanidze's tooth ached, he found a thread, tied it to the tooth and pulled it out, adding that before there were no dentists anywhere and people used to

pull their teeth by themselves. Patient Shakro Shavlshvili compares Ioseb Chachanidze, walking proudly on the balcony, to a colonel. The old hatmaker recalls the stories of his youth, how uninhabited those areas of Tbilisi were, which are now developed. He loves wine and giggles. When they advise him to have fun with women, he replies that this piece of advice is close to wisdom.

Source: MGL, d-104; 25-26; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370-371.

1936

April 25

In the diary, he writes down the dialogue heard in the hospital. One patient asks the other what his profession is. When he learns that he cultivates a vineyard, he is interested whether the latter is from Kakheti and he guesses the answer correctly.

Source: MGL, d-104; 27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370-371.

1936

April 25

Her is angry at Sergo Kldiashvili, who criticizes the “Surami castle”. Galaktion believes that there are places written with such expressions in “Surami castle” that Kldiashvili would not even dream of such.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

1936

April 25

In the diary, he writes down the phrase “Well, then you should see me” and adds a comment that in general there are strong passages in the poems of the nineteenth century, which can be used as masterpieces for prose.

Source: MGL, d-104; 27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

Note: It may refer to the phrase from “Mukhammas” by Grigol Orbeliani: “Well, let you see me who I am in the fist-fight!”

1936

April 25

It is mentioned in the diary that a 130-year-old man lived on the slopes of Vera. When they came to see him, they found him repairing the roof of the house. He writes down the topic - “Centenarians I have met”.

Source: MGL, d-104; 27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370-371.

1936

April 26

In his diary, he writes down an anecdote told by a hospital patient: an Armenian broke into a Georgian’s house, and when he saw that the head of the family was not at home, he raped his wife. The Georgian decided to take revenge. He took wood to sell in the city and stopped at this

Armenian's house. When the Armenian looked and asked the price of the firewood, the Georgian replied: I am not selling it for money, I am selling it for a woman. Whoever spends the night with me will have firewood, a cart and oxen for that woman. An Armenian convinced his wife to sleep with a Georgian. After that, the Georgian made a noise, this woman infected me with the disease. The frightened Armenian returned everything to the Georgian and gave him an additional one hundred roubles, so that this story was kept secret, and he would not be ashamed.

Source: MGL, d-104; 27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370-371.

1936

April 26

In the diary, he writes a story told by one of the Gurian patients of the hospital about Mikitani and his three brothers. One of the brothers stayed in Mikitani's shop for the night during his stay in the city. Mikitani bet with him on one hundred roubles that the latter will have diarrhoea tonight and will defile everything. And so it happened, and Mikitani won the bet. In the same way, the other brother also lost one hundred roubles to Mikitan. The third brother decided to take revenge and bet with Mikitani on six hundred roubles. In the middle of the night, when the terrible stomach pain started. He got up and relieved himself in Mikitani's boots and the jug in the room. He took Mikitani's money, mounted his horse, and set out on his way, only to find that the whip remained and returned to the shop. There he raped Mikitani's wife, took a whip and left. Mikitani, embittered, decided to chase him, but stuck his foot in a dirty boot, and when he decided to wash, instead of water, the same dirt was found in the jug. And Mikitani stayed with bitter thoughts.

Source: MGL, d-104; 15-16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372-373.

1936

April 26

In the diary, he writes a story told by one of the Gurian patients of the hospital about the brothers - Shaliko and Zaliko, who lived together and had young wives. Shaliko's wife made her husband kick Zaliko out of the house. They gave him one donkey and a hut on the edge of the forest. Zaliko went to sell a donkey to earn bread. The night fell when he was at the foot of a rock in the forest, he left the donkey there and returned home. He told his wife that he had sold the donkey, and the money would be given to him tomorrow. At night, the donkey was eaten by wolves. The embittered Zaliko hit the rock with a stone: "Rock, pay me the price of a donkey right now" and indeed gold fell out of the broken place. When Shaliko heard that his brother had found gold, he asked him to show where the rock was. Zaliko taught him. Shaliko left fattened oxen near the rock at night, which were eaten by wolves. Then Shaliko asked the rock to pay him the price of the oxen, but he got nothing. Angry, Shaliko wrapped his brother in a bag and took him away, Zaliko started screaming: the ruler's wife walks ahead, she asks me to marry her, but I refuse. Shaliko said: Well, I will jump into that bag, and he did so, there he was sitting for a long time. Meanwhile, Zaliko drove the shepherd's sheep. The brother wondered where he got so many sheep. He replied, when you threw me off the cliff, the sheep were there, and greedy Shaliko jumped off the cliff of his own accord.

Source: MGL, d-104; 17-18 AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374.

1936

April 26

In the diary, he writes a story told by one of the patients of the hospital, Giorgi Beroshvili: a man had a wife and lived in poverty. His wife told him to go and earn money. The man diligently worked in the vineyards, saved money and when he earned a living for two people, he returned home. He got very hungry on the way. He saw an apple tree that bore three fruits, he climbed the tree, ate all three apples and had three nether regions stuck among the branches. When he got home, he complained to his wife. His wife reassured him that she would find out what to do with two of them. Giorgi Beroshvili stopped here, as if he had finished the story. A patient from Guria asked Giorgi what happened to the third, to which Giorgi Beroshvili replied, the third was given to you and started laughing.

Source: MGL, d-104; 19-20; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374-375.

1936

April 26

In his diary, he writes a tale told by Giorgi Beroshvili, one of the patients of the hospital. The woman was married without love. When she could no longer see her true destiny, she played dead and sent her husband to a distant village, saying that only the bread of that village will help her. When the husband arrived at the named village, a man spoke to him and told him his story. The stranger told him that his wife cheats on him and she was probably now together with her lover. The peasant did not believe his words and told him that his wife was faithful to him. To find out the truth, they went to the village road. When they approached the farmer's house, the stranger made her husband get into a sack, approached the farmer's wife and asked for a place to stay for the night. The woman invited him home, where they met a stranger at the table. The woman sang playing the lute how her husband had gone to a distant village and how she longed for him not to return. Then the man accompanying her husband in a sack sang to the latter: "I told you yesterday, do you believe me now?" The husband rushed out of the sack, killed his wife and lover, and sat down at the table with the man accompanying him.

Source: MGL, d-104; 21-22; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 375-376.

1936

April 26

The masseuse lady at the hospital advises him to do light exercises and, in order not to be bothered by the pain in his leg, to wear shoes like Lenin used to wear - all leather down and rubber material only on the ankles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 22; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

1936

April 26

He learns that on April 25, the battle of the Abyssinians against the Italians in the Ogaden region ended in defeat.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 22; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

Note: There are only two words in the diary: "Poor Abyssinians". Abyssinia is the ancient name of Ethiopia, and what this sympathy might have been connected with has been identified via research.

1936

April 26

He weighs. The scale shows 85.5 kilograms.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1936

April 26

He writes in his diary that Pavle Chakhnashvili, the former chairman of the Executive Committee of the Signaghi District, and currently an employee of the Union-Republican State Committee of the Georgian Wine Industry, was suddenly discharged home. He describes him as an interesting person who looks like a self-satisfied person, is witty, direct and a bit rude. He foretold to the elderly patients the soon departure to the next world and dipping in tar, and he talked to the women about their old age. He showed a cynical attitude towards everyone, did what he wanted and did not consider the interests of other patients. He got in a good mood when he was sent food. Hatmaker Ioseb Chachanidze critically assessed his work as the Chairman of the Executive Committee and said that earlier decent people ran away from positions, but now they are greedy.

Source: MGL, d-104; 23-24; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 377-378.

1936

April 27

He weighs 83,8 kilos.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1936

April 28

The newspapers *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* and *Zarya Vostoka* publish a transcript of the speech of Akaki Tatarishvili, the chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia - "For the transformation of the work of literary organizations" - in which the discussion held in the Union of Writers against formalism and naturalism in literature is evaluated. The publication mentions that some writers have not properly understood the essence of the creative discussion, including Sandro Shanshiashvili, who tried to indiscriminately destroy the indisputable merits of the poetry of the people's poet Galaktion Tabidze. Akaki Tatarishvili points out that it is true that no Soviet writer's work, no matter how important his merits may be, cannot be placed above Bolshevik self-criticism, but Sandro Shanshiashvili's negative evaluation of Galaktion Tabidze's lyrics of the last

period was undoubtedly wrong, which is diametrically opposed to the point of view of the proletarian society.

Source: А. Татаришвили, За перестройку работы литературных организаций, newspaper “Заря Востока”, 1936, № 99 (April 28) p. 3; “For the Transformation of the Work of Literary Organizations”, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1936, № 5 (April 28) p. 3.

1936

April 28 or later

He writes in his notebook that the number of the issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* in which the shorthand record of Akaki Tatarishvili’s speech criticizing Sandro Shanshiashvili’s assessment of Galaktion’s poetry was published.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-105; 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1936

April 29

He is preparing to be discharged from the hospital of the Institute of Physiotherapy. He organizes documents. After two months, he plans to go to some resort. He feels that his heart condition has improved. He thinks of the possibility to relax together with his wife Olya Okujava in Tskaltubo.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 378.

1936

April 29

Ivane Koniashvili, the director of the Institute of Physiotherapy, advises him to go to New Athos or Gagra for vacation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 378;

1936

April 30

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Boris Serebryakov’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Great Folk!”

Source: Великое народное (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Апрель, №101, с.3.

1936

April 30

He finishes reading Nikolai Ostrovsky’s novel – “How the steel was tempered” – and thinks that it is a necessary book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-104; 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1936

April 30

He writes in his notebook the story of the head of the Avchala Children's Colony: the latter had a huge pimple on his neck for a long time, which the doctors couldn't do anything about, and one morning it miraculously disappeared by itself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1936

April 30

He is interested whether the composer Giorgi Svanidze can write melodies to his texts and notes in his diary that Svanidze intends to publish his symphony in the summer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-104; 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

1936

April

He writes in his notebook that we should look at the hands and not into the eyes of "Tsisperkantselis".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 31; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118;

1936

April

Eremia Astvatsaturov publishes a review of the second volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works - "New Book of Galaktion Tabidze's Poems ("Writings", volume two. State Publishing House)" in the magazine *Mnatobi*. According to the critic, this Book is proof that the author is "the best and most talented poet of the Soviet era". The reviewer reviews his themes, discusses the revolution, industrialization, class struggle, the reflection of the new man in Galaktion's poetry, and repeats the point of view established in Soviet criticism about the two periods of Galaktion's work. The article mentions that Galaktion was not attracted to the bogus "socialism" of the Mensheviks, and during this period he "became extremely passive, almost completely silent". At first, the poet perceived the revolution schematically, but from the first days of October, he completely recovered from hopelessness and was filled with new creative energy. From a poet of sadness and hopelessness, he transformed into a poet of struggle and joy. Revolutionary romanticism and socialist realism became his creative method. According to the critic, the poems "Epoch" and "Revolutionary Georgia" are proof of Galaktion's worldview maturity.

Source: Er. Astvatsaturov, "Galaktion Tabidze's New Book of Poems ("Works", Volume Two. Preface), magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №4, p. 147-159.

May

1936

After May 1

He writes in his notebook that Davit Kldiashvili is not a popular author in modern times, and someone even described him as a prince who had serfs.

Source: MGL, d-105; 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380-383;

1936

Until May 7

He writes in his notebook to find out if there is a hotel in Tskaltubo and what the costs would be for spending two weeks at the resort. He plans to get a dental X-ray and also tell the doctor that he is bothered by a cough and shortness of breath.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170;

1936

Until May 7

He plans to browse foreign literature in Russian editions at bookstores and also buy ink for his fountain pen.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170;

1936

Until May 7

He intends to find out what meeting took place at the Writers' Union on April 23 and whether it is possible to review the stenographic report of the meeting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170;

1936

Until May 7

He plans to receive money from the Literary Repository and obtain a certificate for the medical commission, so he can go to a resort for treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170;

1936

Until May 7

He plans to subscribe to local and Russian newspapers for the month of June.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171;

1936

Until May 7

He plans to buy tickets at Tbilisi station for traveling to Tskaltubo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171;

1936

Until May 7

He plans to publish an announcement about lost documents in the newspaper *Musha*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-533, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171;

1936

May 9 and following days

82-year-old hatmaker Ioseb Chachanidze talks with admiration about the old circus located on former Golovin Avenue in Tbilisi. He describes how foreign actors set up the eponymous pool in the middle of the stage for a water attraction, how women acrobats would make horses jump, and how pictures of fierce battles during the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871 were once hung on the walls of the circus's clapboard building. When Galaktion asks how people reacted to seeing these pictures, the hatmaker replies that they were very interested and paid a lot to see them, but then they found the pictures removed, probably on someone's orders.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 26-32. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 100-102.

Dating: The first notebook entry on the subject is dated May 9, 1936, but then the author notes that something needs to be clarified, after which the entry continues with the words "resurvey". In 1936, Galaktion was treated at the Institute of Physiotherapy, where he met the patient of the same hospital, the elderly Ioseb Chachanidze.

Note: This record from 1936 states that the mentioned pictures were hung on the walls of the circus located on Golovin (now Rustaveli) avenue 60-65 years ago. It is true that the Paris Commune existed actually 65 years earlier, in 1871, but the wooden circus building on Golovin avenue was built in 1899 according to historical sources. It is quite possible that the pictures of the battle scenes of 1871 were hung in this or the following years.

1936

May

He is in Tskaltubo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-105; 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

1936

May

In the notebook, he writes the outline of a telegram to be sent to Lida Gasviani, head of the State Publishing House. He asks the department to send 500 roubles to Tskaltubo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-105; 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

Dating: The outline of the letter is placed in the notebook, which contains the notes made during his stay in Tskaltubo in May 1936.

1936

May

An excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Press" is published in the Russian magazine *Na Rubezhe Vostoka*.

Source: Пресса, Из поэмы Галактион Табидзе, На рубеже Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Май, №12, с.2.

1936

May

He leaves the Marjanishvili theatre in a drunken state. Actors Shalva Gambashidze, Vaso Godziashvili, Sergo Zakariadze and Giorgi Shavgulidze follow him. He says goodbye to them and walks along Marjanishvili Avenue. He stops an unknown man on the street and kisses him. The passer-by does not recognize him and is surprised by his behaviour.

Source: B. Kevanishvili, Two Meetings with Galaktion, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1994, №3-4, p. 161.

1936

May

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he visits the director of the economic school, Jaju Jorjikia, in Kutaisi. He is accompanied by Mamia Asatiani, Dia Chianeli, Kote Demetradze and Kutaisi City Committee Secretary Grigol Gabunia. After dinner, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion read poems, and then walk along the road to Rioni HPP gas station in Tchoma. Galaktion enthusiastically introduces the traveler to the sights of the area. Arriving at the Rioni HPP Dam, they continue their way to Tkibuli through the fields of Godogani and reach the ancient bridge of the Tskaltsitela River. Here they are met by Rioni HPP manager Vladimir Jikia and engineer Giorgi Mikeladze. At the channel, they suddenly encounter the actors: Ushangi Chkheidze, Shalva Gambashidze, Ivliita Jorjadze and Tedo Korsaveli, the head of the organizing committee of the district committee of the party. Gambashidze reads Galaktion's still unpublished poem "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi" and then hugs the poet. Then, at the initiative of Jikia, they enter the dormitory of young people and meet the residents there. The reading of poems and novels begins without any formal introduction. Dia Chianelli starts first, then Jaju Jorjikia, and finally Giorgi Kuchishvili and Galaktion join in.

Source: M. Asatiani, Meeting, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 189-190;

1936 or earlier

Spring

At night, Olya Okujava writes a long letter, sharing her deep emotional struggles related to Galaktion's alcoholism and illness. She begs him to stop drinking and start treatment. She writes that Galaktion sees Olya as a cold, unfeeling person because she doesn't look into his soul.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-403; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212-213.

Dating: The letter was written in the spring, before Olya's arrest.

June

1936

After June 1

He writes epigrams in Russian about Paolo Iashvili in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-106, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 387;

1936

After June 1

In his notebook, he makes records in Russian that if a Soviet writer intends to create something great, suitable for the era, he must be the best writer in the world, he must have a solid and clear perspective of creative work.

Source: MGL, d-106, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 387;

1936

After June 1

The state intends to publish one Book of the laureates of the Order of Lenin in Russian. As Galaktion was promised in advance that his Book could be as large as possible, he is determined to compose a Book of five hundred pages. In order to include more material, he intends to combine two lines at a time in Nikolai Tikhonov's translations. He is thinking of making a column "Excerpts from earlier poems". He wants the collection to be opened with the poem "Who Said? ("He threw down a stone and a clod..."), but the title should not be "Я славлю новь" ("I praise new"), but only "НОВЬ" ("New"). In his opinion, a photo taken in the Kremlin, which the artists will improve, or a newly taken photo, can be used as a guide for the book. He believes that the books of all the holders of the Order of Lenin should be published now, but all the holders of the Order cannot be equalized due to the communist principle itself, which means that everyone should receive according to the work done. In his opinion, it is better to print the translations of Nikolai Tikhonov and Boris Brik, but he thinks that it is impossible to arrange the poems chronologically. It is not yet known who will publish the book, whether it will be autographed or not, when it will be released and what kind of royalties he will have.

Source: MGL, d-107, 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 388-389;

1936

After June 1

He writes in his notebook that the time has passed when you could ask how much to give and they would give you as much as you would like.

Source: MGL, d-107, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 389;

1936

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem "Ukimerioni Hill stood...".

Source: MGL, d-107, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 389-390;

1936

After June 1

He writes a poem “The last feast”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 390;

1936

After June 1

He writes a poem “Sunrise”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391;

1936

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem “The light flows down...”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392;

1936

After June 1

He writes in his notebook the telephone number of Grigol Kalandarishvili, an employee of the scientific department of the Lenin Library.

Source: MGL, d-107, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392;

1936

After June 1

He writes an untitled two-line poem “A man must have...”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392;

1936

After June 1

In the notebook he writes a fable “the son of a miller”. It states that in order to calm people’s anger towards the deceased evil miller, his son imposed stricter demands on the peasants than his father.

Source: MGL, d-107, 17-19; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 393;

1936

After June 1

He writes an untitled poem “Memories are like mountain...”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 393;

1936

June 4 or later

Sergo Parebuzov reads the article of Armenian translator and critic Suren Avchian to him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-106; 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385;

Note: From the poet's note, it is not clear what the nature of Suren Avchian's article was, although it probably also referred to Galaktion.

1936

June 4 or later

He learns that Varlam Khurodze will read a report in the library named after Aleksandre Japaridze.

Source: MGL, d-106; 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385;

1936

June 4 or later

He learns that those who make busts of writers are being fined.

Source: 8. MGL, d-106; 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385;

1936

June 5

He writes a poem "Veterinary woman – with the name Venera".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116;

1936

June 5

In his diary, he writes the text of a song he heard somewhere: "I prefer the rose to the violet, / and the wine of Aspeni to water. / To all poets, I prefer / Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-106, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 384.

1936

June 8

He notices Mikel Pataridze on Mikhailov (currently Davit Aghmashenebeli) avenue. He wants to pass him, but Pataridze stops him and talks to him. It is reported that the Russian translator and poet Panteleimon Petrenko jumped from the bridge of Chelyuskin (the current Tamar King) into Mtkvari and drowned. He was working on the translation of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and had only 600 lines left to translate. He wonders what could have driven the young man to commit suicide, sympathizes with Galaktion's mother and worries that no one else can translate the "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" like him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-106, 4-7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385-386.

Note: Mikel Pataridze and Panteleimon Petrenko are mentioned only by their last names in the record.

1936

June 9

He reads the obituary dedicated to the Russian translator Panteleimon Petrenko in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-101, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1936

Until June 19

He receives a letter from Lida Gasviani, the head of the editorial and publishing department of the State Publishing House. She writes that his first volume should have been published a long time ago, but due to the incomprehensibility of the material provided by Galaktion, it was not possible. She requests that the material for the volume be prepared, neatly transcribed, organized, and the pages numbered, and that it be submitted by June 19-20 in order to ensure its publication within the current year. Otherwise, there will be no honorarium.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 276-277.

1936

June 22

He receives a radiogram signed by K. Olin, sent from the Moscow Transcaucasian Representation, requesting him to arrive in Moscow on June 26. The telegram is sent late by the Writers' Union, causing him many problems. He is unable to make the trip by train in time and has to fly, which he does not want to do due to his weak heart.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 69-70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1936

June 23

He prepares to go to Moscow, spending the whole day running around, buying an airplane ticket, and collecting his honorarium from the Literary Fund.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 71-72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1936

June 23

He receives a brief letter from Lev Demidov. He writes that he wanted to visit him as an older brother, but he doubted whether he would understand his struggles. He sends a poem dedicated to Maxim Gorky, which he has not yet read to anyone. He confesses that he is very proud and, therefore, will not trouble anyone further, and will walk to Tbilisi on foot.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273-274.

Note: We could not find additional information about Lev Demidov.

1936

June 24

At 4 a.m., a car arrives to pick him up. Along with other passengers, he heads to the airport and flies to Moscow.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 73-74; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1936

June 24

Several poems from the Parisian cycle are published in the newspaper *Komunisti*: "100, 100 and Another 100 Poems", "On That Day", "André Gide and André Malraux", "André Malraux", "Writer in Disguise – at the Paris Congress", and "Henry Barbusse at the Congress".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №145, p. 3.

1936

June 26

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Henri Barbusse at the Congress".

Source: Анри Барбюс на конгрессе, (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Июнь, №147, с.2.

1936

June 27

In Moscow, at a session of the Central Executive Committee held in the Kremlin, he is presented with the Order of Lenin.

Source: Newspaper *Pravda*, June 28, 1936, №176, p. 2; Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 79-80, ; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1936

June

The Russian magazine *Na Rubezhe Vostoka* publishes translations by Valerian Gaprindashvili of an excerpt of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Hundreds of poems rocketed to the sky" and the poem "A Writer with make-up".

Source: Взвились к небу сотни песен (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Пер. с грузинского В. Гаприндашвили, Писатель в гриме (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Георгий Крейтан, На рубеже Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Июнь, №18, с.5.

1938

June

Levan Deisadze's article "World war problem in G. Tabidze's poetry" is published in the magazine *Chveni Taoba*. The author of the letter notes that the issue of the world war in the work of Galaktion Tabidze came up with particular severity after the October revolution, although even before that, "he was able to experience the horrors of the world war with semi-mystical glasses". The proof of this is the poem "The wind makes the Italian Christmas tree in Tripoli sway". According to the critic, in the poem "We, poets of Georgia" the poet indicates that the capitalists

are preparing a new bloody war against humanity. Deisadze considers the exposure of imperialism to be one of the key themes of Galaktion's contemporary poetry. According to him, the poet is "trying to show us the mechanics of causing a world war". From this point of view, he examines the poetic cycle "Pacifism" and notes that Galaktion can depict the existence of fighters, the physical and spiritual pains associated with war. According to the author, Galaktion sometimes uses the manner of Nekrasov when depicting these images.

Source: L. Deisaze, "World war problem in G. Tabidze's poetry", magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1938, №6 p. 38-52.

Note: The author's name is presented with the initial in the publication.

July

1936 or earlier

July 7

Olya Okujava waits at home until the evening, and then she leaves a note and goes to the tailor. She asks him not to go anywhere, to rest, and that she will arrive soon.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-405; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

Dating: The letter is dated July 7 and was written before Olya Okujava's arrest.

1936

July 24

He listens to Beethoven's seventh symphony on the radio and writes down his emotions in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 45; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119;

August

1936

August 11

Zarya Vostoka signs a contract with translator Dmitri Petrovsky for the translation of one thousand lines of Galaktion's poems by October 10. Benito Buachidze promises to deliver the manuscripts within 10 days, but a month passes, and the translator does not receive the materials.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 278.

Dating: The date is specified in Dmitri Petrovsky's letter of September 5, 1936.

1936

August 27

He writes a poem titled "Labour and Rest".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1444; 66-a., p. 1557; №5348; №6329; d-120, 7; №28897-50, p. 16; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 152.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Spring Rivers", "Elegy", and untitled (beginning with: "When the valleys hinder you..." and "And every moment...").

1936

August

Together with Akaki Tatarashvili and Dutu Megreli, he signs an open letter addressed to Stalin, which is printed in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* under the title “Letter of Soviet writers of Georgia to the great leader of the people, Comrade Stalin”.

Source: Letter of Soviet Writers of Georgia to the Great Leader of the Peoples, Comrade Stalin, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, Georgia, August 1936, No. 14.

September

1936

September 4

The newspaper *Pravda* publishes his photo and information about awarding him with the Order of Lenin.

Source: Newspaper “Правда”, 1936, №244, (September 4) p. 1.

1936

September 5

The translator Dmitri Petrovsky from Kharkiv receives the translation of his poem titled “В этих стихах вспоминается” (In these verses, it is recalled) from the addressee’s selected Book of poems and letter. Petrovsky promises to send his other Book “Visiting Lermontov” as soon as he receives it from Moscow. The addressee expresses concern that *Zarya Vostoka* has ordered translations of Galaktion’s poems, but the word-for-word translations have not been provided. He wonders if Galaktion is dissatisfied with his translations. He writes that he personally likes the translation of the poem “Dioskuria”. There is only one small slip-up to correct, which concerns the second poem “Близи тысяч” (“Close to a Thousand”); he himself did not like it and re-translated it. He writes that he hopes to translate a few more poems by Galaktion before the beginning of October for the planned Galaktion evening at the Writers’ House in Moscow, provided that Galaktion can deliver the word-for-word translations. He mentions that his translation of “Dioskuria” is likely to be published in the magazine *Krasnaya Nov*. Benito Buachidze is informed by this magazine that they are eagerly awaiting his article about Galaktion. Dmitri Petrovsky is interested in the planned publication of Galaktion’s collected works by the *Soviet Writer* publishing house, which is being edited by Nikolai Tikhonov. He is eager for the three translations he has made to be included in this edition. Therefore, he asks the poet to delay the publication of the Book by a month. He also asks the poet to send the translation of the poem, which he is sending along with the letter, to the editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, Nikolo Mitsishvili, and to request that the translator be sent a fee. He promises to send the translation of the poem “Gale” in the coming days.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 278.

1936

Afte September 5

Along with the translation of his poem “Gale,” he receives a letter from the translator Dmitri Petrovsky from Kharkiv. Petrovsky informs him that a copy of this translation has also been sent to the editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, Nikolo Mitsishvili. He writes that if the translation is liked, he

should inform both him and Mitsishvili, and the publisher should send the translator a fee. He also requests that as many word-for-word translations as possible be sent for translation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 278-279.

Dating: The letter dated September 5, 1936, mentions that he will soon send the translation of the poem "Gale".

1936

Until September 6

In Tbilisi, Galaktion's brother Abesalom moves in with him. Abesalom has found a job at a school, but Galaktion comes home drunk every day, complaining that their ancestral home was moved from one place to another without consulting him, leading to disagreements between the brothers.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-354; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170-171;

1936

September 8

He receives a letter from Shalva Radiani. Radiani reproaches him for not responding, despite several letters being sent, and mentions that he even entrusted Giorgi Kuchishvili to deliver the message, yet Galaktion has not replied. He informs him that if the materials for the first volume of his works are not provided within 4-5 days, the publication of the Book will not be possible this year. He asks Galaktion to submit the materials to the state publishing house, as they now have both paper and available printing capacity for this book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-401; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262.

1936

September 15

Having arrived at the Palace of Artists, he is asked why he does not wear the Order of Lenin, to which Victor Gabeskiria, who is there, answers instead of Galaktion that the latter does not need to wear the Order because he is the Order himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-107, 21; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 394.

1936

September 15

He travels to Kobuleti for a vacation with Olya Okujava. They are uncertain about where they will stay. Galaktion is in a bad mood and feels emotionally drained, expressing that he never truly rests, has a tough life, and is constantly surrounded by harmful and scheming writers.

Source: Olya Okujava's record in Galaktion Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-73, 110-111; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1936

September 17 or later

He makes an excerpt from the newspaper *Pravda*, noting that in the morning, jet planes buzzed noisily over London. Their whistling and roaring stirred the circles ready for battle just before the start of Parliament's session.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-597, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521-524.

Dating: The excerpt is from the 257th issue of the magazine, which was published on September 17.

1936

September 18

He is in Kobuleti. In the rainy weather, he witnesses the dialogue between an old peasant and a servant in a shop-worker. The farmer is worried that the cows are running in the fields without a shepherd. Someone says that it would be better to build a fence for cattle. And the servant declares that now is a different time and neither a fence nor a gate is needed anymore. The furious peasant addresses to the servant that if this is socialism, then what is the need for the servant, let him go home and the peasants themselves will take the necessary products from the shop. The angry peasant is comforted by others that if he can't, his son will still see socialism, to which the peasant replies that he does not care about his son, he is worried to see it himself. On this, the servant ironically tells him that he will undoubtedly see socialism before his son, because he will go to the next world sooner than his son, and the real socialism is there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-107, 22-23; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1936

September 18

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes translation by Boris Brik of an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "In the Mountains".

Source: В горах, Отрывок Галактион Табидзе, Пер. Борис Брик, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Сентябрь, №219, с.2.

1936

After September 18

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem "In Spain at the moment...".

Source: MGL, d-107, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395;

1936

September 18 or later

He writes in the notebook the text of an appeal to the workers and teachers of Adjara.

Source: MGL, d-107, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395;

1936

September 18 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Whoever does not understand the folk word...”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395;

1936

September 18 or later

He writes in his notebook the phone number of Ilarion Zhghenti in the book.

Source: MGL, d-107, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396;

1936

September 18 or later

In the notebook, he writes the experience of a gardener from Sokhumi, which he heard from a woman: if you are going to take hydrangeas on a long way, wrap them in a wet cloth and when you arrive at the place, put the stems in hot water for half an hour.

Source: MGL, d-107, 31-32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396;

1936

September 18 or later

He has breakfast in the canteen of the Kobuleti station. He asks for the bill in Russian and is told that he has 12 roubles to pay. Upon hearing this, a Gurian woman standing nearby, who thinks Galaktion is Russian, says in Russian that 12 roubles will be enough for her to live 5 days, and he spends it on one breakfast. The fact that people are in such trouble hurts the poet's heart.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-107, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 398;

1936

After September 19

He receives a letter from his brother Abesalom. Abesalom shares that he left Tbilisi on the same day as Galaktion. He requested a day off from the school principal, thinking he would return soon, but he couldn't stop worrying that he and Galaktion wouldn't be able to meet. Upon arriving in the village and finding a sick child waiting for him, he decided not to return to Tbilisi and informed the school principal of his decision via telegram. On the third day, he reconsidered, thinking he should be more patient, and sent another telegram to the principal saying that if no one else was appointed to his position, he would return. However, he received no response. Later, he sent a request for a teaching position addressed to the principal of the Tbilisi Education Department, but he didn't receive a reply from there either. He expresses his frustration, noting that with his brother's assistance, he could have bought an apartment sooner and settled in Tbilisi with his wife and children.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-354; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170-171;

1936

September 22

He writes a prose sketch titled “The Moon on the Sea”.

Source: MGL, d-627, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248.

1936

September 25

He is in Batumi, visits the theatre and plans to hold a poetry evening there.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-107, 33; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1936

September 25

He looks through “Anthology of Georgian Writers” at the Batumi State Publishing House. At this time, three young people are reading a poem by Ioseb Grishashvili. One says that Galaktion Tabidze cannot get close to him. The other answers that Galaktion did not write in the same way as he does now. Galaktion thinks he has witnessed a meaningful conversation and aims to talk everyone through his poetic achievements.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-107, 33-34; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 397.

1936

September 25

In the evening, at the writers’ meeting, he actively engages in conversation and discusses many pressing issues. Finally, one of the attendees asks why his poems before the revolution were more sophisticated than those after the revolution.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-107, 33-34; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 397.

October

1936

October 8

He receives a brief letter from the rector of the university, Karlo Oragvelidze. The letter informs him that the university intends to organize an evening for Galaktion for lecturers and students within the next 10 days. It mentions that S. Pachulia will be sent to discuss this matter with the addressee. He asks for the addressee’s approval and advice.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274.

1936

October 8

He, along with Olya Okujava, returns to Tbilisi from Kobuleti at night. The street shines with freshly laid asphalt, and as soon as they bring the suitcases into the house, he joyfully runs out onto the asphalt to take a walk.

Source: Olya Okujava’s record in Galaktion Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-73, 124-125; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343.

1936

After October 8

He writes an untitled poem “Here, real heroism...”.

Source: MGL, d-107, 44, 46; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 399-400;

1936

October 11

He receives a letter from the university employee S. Pachulia. The letter informs him that the actors who were supposed to read his poems at the Galaktion evening on October 17 are unavailable on that date. Therefore, the evening has been rescheduled for October 16 at 8 p.m. Shalva Radiani will be the speaker, and the poems will be read by Tamar Chavchavadze, Veriko Anjaparidze, Vaso Godziashvili, Pierre Kobakhidze, and students. The letter expresses hope that Galaktion will be ready for this day.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274-275.

1936

October 14

He receives a letter from the university employee S. Pachulia. The letter informs him that Shalva Radiani, who was supposed to give the lecture at the Galaktion evening on October 16, is engaged elsewhere. Therefore, the evening has been rescheduled for October 19 at 8 p.m. Pachulia asks him to take this change into account and to come to the university on October 19.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275.

1936

Until October 16

He writes a poem “To the Heroes of Spain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4367; №241 d., p. 46; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 155.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and titled “Spanish Heroes”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

October 16

He publishes the poem “To the Heroes of Spain” in the newspaper *Tsiteli Armieli*.

Source: Newspaper *Tsiteli Armieli*, 1936, №239, October 16, p. 3.

1936

October 19

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze’s work is held at Tbilisi State University. The event begins with an introductory speech by Shura Duduchava. A lecture on the poet’s life and works is read by Shalva Radiani. The university’s vice-rector, Vukol Beridze, delivers a welcoming speech. On behalf of the students, a welcoming poem is read by G. Gudushauri. At the end, Galaktion Tabidze gives a speech of gratitude. In the second part of the evening, actors from the

Marjanishvili Theatre, Tamar Chavchavadze and Pierre Kobakhidze, read the poet's poems. The evening concludes with a student amateur performance concert in honour of Galaktion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's evening at the university, newspaper *Bolshevikuri Kadrebisatvis*, 1936, N 22, p. 4.

Note: In the source, Beridze and Duduchava are mentioned only by the initials of their names.

1936

October 22

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Argonauts of New Times".

Source: Аргонавты новой эпохи (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перев. Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1936, Октябрь, №247, с.3.

1936

After October 26

He reads Yuri Kremlyov's Book "Giacomo Meyerbeer", making highlights and annotations. He is drawing Georgian composers and lutenists – Dimitri Arakishvili, Kote Potskhverashvili, and Avksenti Megrelidze. He writes that Rusudan Gedevanishvili is singing arias from Zakaria Paliashvili's opera "Daisi", Dimitri Arakishvili's "On the Mountains of Imereti", and "I Saw a Dream".

Source: MGL, т-576, Ю. Кремлев, "Джакомо Мейербер", Очерк жизни и творчества, Leningrad, 1936, p. 5-6.

1936

Until October 27

He is being cured at the Mykhailov hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401;

1936

Until October 27

In the notebook, he writes an outline of a telegram to be sent to his brother Prokle Tabidze in Samtredia, in which he informs that he is in the "Mikhailov's" hospital and asks for an immediate visit.

Source: MGL, d-108, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401;

1936

27 October or earlier

There is a lot of preparation for the celebration of the October Revolution. They are repairing the facade of the building in which Galaktion Tabidze lives, and in connection with this, the Housing Union charges him a fee of 700 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Dating: An entry dated October 27, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

27 October or earlier

Pavel Stirov, an employee of the Moscow newspaper *Za Komunisticheskoe Prosveshchenye*, is visiting him, and he takes his poem to be published.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: The source does not mention which verse he took with him.

Dating: An entry dated October 27, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

October 27

The publishing house in Moscow is arranging an interlinear of about 90 poems to be sent to *Mkhatvruli Literatura*, which should be sent in two days. In this regard, Valerian Gaprindashvili visits him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: Valerian Gaprindashvili is mentioned only by his last name, but in 1940, Galaktion's "Selected Poems" were published in Russian under his co-editorship, and most of the translations were done by him.

1936

Until October 28

He receives a part of the royalties for the first volume of works, 2155 roubles, as an advance from the state publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Dating: An entry dated October 28, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

Until October 28

He has his photo taken with Shalva Radiani for the October exhibition in the photo studio of the Union of Poor Jews of Georgia (All-Georgian Committee for Helping the Jewish Poor).

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403; Galaktion Tabidze's photo archive, photo: № 5976-206-i.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned in the record only by name.

Dating: An entry dated October 28, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

Until October 28

A poetry evening is held at Tbilisi State University.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Dating: An entry dated October 28, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

October 28 or before

Shalva Radiani tells him that Tbilisi State University rector Karlo Oragvelidze asked him how satisfied Galaktion was with the evening held at the university, to which Radiani replied that the poet writes a fervent poem about the university. Galaktion is satisfied with his answer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned only by name in the record, and the name of the rector is not mentioned at all.

1936

October 28 or before

He buys an alphabet notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Dating: An entry dated October 28, 1936 describes the event as occurring in the past.

1936

October 28

On the street, he meets the sculptor Nikoloz Kandelaki, who insists on coming to him to make a bust of Galaktion. He thinks that he might actually visit the sculptor in the future, if he finds time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: Nikoloz Kandelaki is mentioned only by his last name in the record.

1936

October 28

He is interested in Benito Buachidze's letter, which is to be printed in the magazine *Mnatobi* and has already caused a lot of talk.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-108, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Note: Galaktion was probably interested in Benito Buachidze's letter "Georgian Soviet Poetry", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, No. 9, p. 154-198.

1936 or earlier

October 29

Olya Okujava leaves a letter at home stating that there was no wine, and she bought lunch products for 18 kopecks for the next day. She then brought in a bottle collector, returned bottles worth 14 roubles and 28 kopecks, bought potatoes for 2 roubles, and kept the remaining amount to give to Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-410; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

Dating: The letter is dated October 29 and was written before Olya Okujava's arrest.

1936

October 29

He receives a letter from Lieutenant Sharifov, an operational representative of the State Security Service. Sharifov expresses his respect and informs him that he wishes to have a confidential conversation with him. Therefore, he asks to be notified through the letter bearer when he will be available for a visit. If he cannot immediately determine a time, Sharifov requests that he call the office or home at the numbers provided in the letter.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-451-e; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275.

1936

October

In the letter “Georgian Soviet Poetry” published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, Benito Buachidze characterizes Galaktion as a poet of great, outstanding talent and feelings, who occupies a full place among the luminaries of Georgian literature. The critic highly evaluates the second volume of the poet’s works and notes that the first two books of Galaktion also occupy an honourable place in the foundation of pre-revolutionary poetry, and no one can ignore them, because they contributed to the renewal of Georgian poetry. The new reality turned the individualist Galaktion into a public creator. The critic draws a parallel between Galaktion and Aleksander Blok and concludes that, unlike Blok, Galaktion was able to fundamentally transform himself according to the demands of the new art. Benito Buachidze examines Galaktion’s post-revolutionary lyrics as an artistic document of the era from the thematic point of view.

Source: B. Buachidze, “Georgian Soviet Poetry”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, №9, p. 169-188.

November

1936

November 5

He is planting a pine tree in the yard of house №4 on Zhores Street.

Source: An entry by a foreign person in G. Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-108, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Note: In the record, Zhores Street is referred to as Kirk Street. It means today’s Marjanishvili Avenue.

1936

November 5

He writes a poem “Oh, Still Can’t...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3274; №4471; №37 d., p. 16; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 156.

Note: The poem appears in sources both untitled and under the titles “In Montmartre” and “Paris”.

1936

After November 5

He selects poems for the third volume of works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-108, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403;

1936

After November 5

He writes a poem "Recollection in the hospital".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4402; №335-d., p. 16. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 234;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "In the Sanatorium" and "At the Sanatorium".

1936

After November 5

He writes an untitled poem "The evening rays were bent in the clouds...".

Source: MGL, d-108, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404;

1936

After November 5

He writes an untitled poem "How good is with the roses...".

Source: MGL, d-108, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404-406;

Note: Originally, the poem was titled as "The Last Flight".

1936

Until November 7

He writes a poem "The Flying Svan".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5398; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 165.

Note: The poem is also found both untitled ("As Much as Destiny Grants Hopes...") and under the title "In the Mountains".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1936

November 7

He publishes the poem "In the Mountains" ("The Caucasus Mountains...") in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №260, November 7, p. 2.

1936

November 7

The poem "In the Mountains" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1936, №260, p. 2.

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava visits him at home, brings a clock, sets the time, and leaves a letter. She writes that she will come after work and explain how to operate the new clock. She is happy that from now on, through the hands of the clock, she will be reminded of every moment of the epoch.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-422; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215.

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava visits him at home, bringing sulguni cheese, bread, and tobacco. She pays the electricity bill, washes the floor, tidies up the house, and leaves 1 rouble. She is saddened by Galaktion's indifference. She thinks he spends quality time with others and feels it is even too much for him to be honest with Olya about it.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-411; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218-219;

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava and Galaktion cannot find a moment of solitude, so Olya quietly writes a short note saying that she misses him and wants to be with him. She asks him to call her the next day.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-417; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220;

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava leaves a short note at home, stating that something has broken in their relationship and that she doesn't want to visit him anymore. She writes that she loves the storm, but not the ashes.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-424; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215-216;

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava leaves beans, walnuts, and a short note at home. She promises that she will check on his food portion at 10 o'clock the next day. Whatever they give her, she will bring it back, while Galaktion should come by for the promised butter, oil, rice, and anything else that may be available.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-436; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218.

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava visits in the morning, leaves some matsoni, and writes on a cigarette box that he should eat, sleep, and that she will return at seven o'clock.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-416; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215; For dating: M. Ninidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025,

1936

Until November 11

Olya Okujava visits him, takes the laundry to the washer. She waits for Galaktion until 2 o'clock, and finally writes again on a cigarette box that she waited a long time, listening to a song about Stenka Razin on the radio. Since there was no one around, the sound of the organ put her in a weeping mood.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-416; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215;

1936

November 11

Galaktion's wife, Olya Okujava, is arrested on charges of Trotskyism.

Source: Источник: Архив НИПЦ "Мемориал", Москва;
<https://stalin.historyproject.ge/ru/info/2516>

1936

November 12-15

He writes a poem "Through the Eyes of a Mary".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4704; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 169;

Note: The poem is also found in sources under the title "Mary's Eyes".

1936

After November 15

He edits the poem "Through the Eyes of a Mary".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4704; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 169;

1936

Until November 16

The poem "The wind blows, the quiet Likhi is beyond, and across the Likhi..." is being edited.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1;

Dating: The poem is edited with the same red pencil that was used to edit the poem intended for inclusion in the first volume of the poet's works.

1936

Until November 16

He edits the poem “Oh, I often think when I’m alone...”. He changes the beginning to “Outside the city, when brotherly...” and uses a Roman numeral to indicate that it should be included in the first volume of his works.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №383, p. 1;

Dating: We date the information based on the time when the first volume was handed over to the state publishing house.

1936

Until November 16

The poem “The days of vanished youth...” is edited with a red pencil. The beginning is changed to “The days of beautiful youth,” and a Roman numeral is used to indicate that it should be included in the first volume of his works.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №382, p. 2.

Dating: We date the information based on the time when the first volume was handed over to the state publishing house.

1936

November 16

The first volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works is submitted for production with the approval of the state publishing house, and the editing of the Book begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. I, 1937, p. 492.

1936

Until November 18

Galaktion is in the hospital. His brother, Abesalom, goes to see him, but he has to leave soon because he has to return home.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165.

Dating: The information is from Abesalom Tabidze’s letter dated November 18, 1936.

1936

After November 18

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He writes that he is very nervous about him. He promises that he will visit him again on November 24 and stay with him until the evening, and if he stays in the hospital until November 30, he will visit him and help him move home. Abesalom asks him to give up wine, which is destructive for him. It is surprising that Galaktion, who is already at the highest peak, with name, fame and fortune, kills himself so senselessly.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-324; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165-166.

1936

November 20

He receives a letter from an old acquaintance from Kutaisi, Prokofi Guchabidze, who is from the village of Mtispiri. Guchabidze writes that life has not gone well for him, and he needs to come to Tbilisi, but he does not have the money for travel. He asks Galaktion to lend him 50 roubles and to arrange another 50 roubles with Nikolo Mitsishvili for him to borrow. He writes that he is expecting the 100 roubles to be sent.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-329; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 276.

1936

Until November 29

From the Tbilisi hospital, he sends a telegram to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, at the Railway Workers' Preparatory Faculty in Samtredia. He informs him that he will be discharged on the 29th and asks him to visit.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-99; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 89;

1936

Until November 29

He writes a poem "Ibaruri".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432;

1936

Until November 29

He writes a poem "Elegy of Hands".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 11-14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 390; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434-435.

Note: The poem was published under the title "Exception" after its first publication in the third volume of his works in 1940.

Dating: The information is dated based on the time when the third volume of the works was handed over to the printer.

1936

Until November 29

He writes a poem "Melody".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4455; №5377; №200-a, p. 5378; №5439-5440; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 19, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436-437.

Note: The poem was published under the title "Melancholic Singer" after its first publication in the third volume of his works in 1940.

1936

November 29

He shaves his beard with the barber Levan, who tells him that for 30 years he had a barbershop in Tskneti, next to the Davit Sarajishvili factory, where prominent figures like Vazha-Pshavela,

Shio Mghvimele, and Irodion Evdoshvili frequently visited. One day, they went to the Mushtaidi Garden and played lotto. Initially, the barber won two bottles of wine, which Vazha and Irodion drank eagerly. Then, Irodion won a woman's feathered hat, which made Vazha laugh. However, when Vazha won a woman's undergarment and Irodion laughed, the barber invited everyone to the table to ease the tension. The narrator notes that Vazha-Pshavela was a great man, thin but muscular, and his eyes were still sharp.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 22-26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1936

After November 29

In his diary, he makes an entry about Georgian music and provides examples from the works of poets: Shota Rustaveli's "What does the song of the nightingale sound like," Akaki Tsereteli's poem "Natela" – the Lyre (a traditional Georgian instrument), Nikoloz Baratashvili, Grigol Orbeliani, Ivane Kereselidze, and Mamia Gurieli. He notes that the majority of Vazha-Pshavela's poems have the title "Song," while Besiki himself is entirely a song.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 27-29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438.

1936

After November 29

He writes a poem "Motifs".

Source: Autographs, MGL №4399; №200-a., p. 5448-5449; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 30-31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438-439.

Note: The poem is titled "Khevsurian" in the heading. It is also found under the title "From the Motifs" and without a title ("When the army gathers in grief...").

1936

After November 29

He writes a poem "Two Murdered Poets".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-86, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 439.

Note: The heading is "Motifs," with the note "The statues of Ilia Chavchavadze and Griboedov". The poem is also published without a title as "The rocky mountains of Tbilisi...".

1936

After November 29

In his diary, he makes an entry about "The Raven". He notes that the raven has a highly developed sense of smell, detecting the scent of carrion from afar and heading toward it. When a person is on the brink of death, the raven circles and waits. He provides examples from poetry about ravens: Nikoloz Baratashvili's "Merani" – "The one who chides behind me..." and "The black raven will

uncover my grave”; a folk song – “On the black rock, the black raven”; his own poem – “When the day will be ending...” and Edgar Allan Poe’s “The Raven”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-86, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 439-440.

1936

November or after

He writes a poem “She Left the House and Never Returned”, dedicated to the exile of Olya Okujava.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4453; №7299; №335-d, p. 17; №590-d, p. 38; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 170.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (with different opening lines: “The evening touched the window...”; “The evening rays...”).

December

1936

December 1

Shalva Kashmadze dedicates to him the poem “Impromptu to the inimitable Galaktion”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 70; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230.

1936

December 2

Shalva Kashmadze dedicates to him the untitled poem “Shota enriched the river of the poem...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 71; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230 -231.

1936

Until December 3

He addresses a statement to the Literary Repository of the Writers’ Union. He writes that he is experiencing financial hardship, accompanied by illness, and requests assistance in the amount of 1000 roubles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-249; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1936

December 3

The Literary Repository of the Writers’ Union grants his written request and provides him with the requested assistance.

Source: Historical Chronology, №65-66, 1993-1994, p. 192.

1936

Until December 7

Shalva Radiani writes an article titled “The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze”, which is intended to be included as an introductory article in the first volume of the collected works of Galaktion. The article reviews the poet’s creative journey from his early years to the contemporary period. The critic argues that Galaktion is one of the first representatives of symbolism in Georgia; however, his work is sharply distinct from that of other symbolists, particularly the “Tsisperkantselis”. In his opinion, the October Revolution of 1917 was of great significance for Galaktion’s creative development, as it marked a change in the themes of the poet’s works, positioning him among the builders of the new socialist republic. For his significant creative achievements, the Soviet government awarded Galaktion the title of National Poet and the Order of Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. I, 1937, p. V-XXVI.

1936

December 7

The Main Administration for Literature and Publishing Affairs, known as “Mtavlit’i”, signs off on the submission of the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works for printing, and the necessary typesetting work for the book’s publication begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. I, 1937, p. 492.

1936

December 24

In the notebook, he writes a story told by a peasant from Chkhari about Ioram Robakidze’s wife and her lover Gurgenidze’s killing of a policeman instead of Ioram Robakidze.

Source: MGL, d-108, 21-28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406-408.

1936

December

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Akaki Tatarashvili’s article “The Poetry of Friendship Among Nations” is published. The article offers a negative assessment of the years of the Democratic Republic of Georgia, stating that it was during this time that Galaktion Tabidze penned his sorrowful words. An excerpt from his poem “The Press”, included in the cycle “Revolutionary Georgia”, is cited. The excerpt speaks of national discord and chauvinism, reflecting the poet’s critical view of that period.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1936, December, №12, p. 138.

1935-1936

He writes an untitled poem, “How Many Thoughts You Hold About the Old Days...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №625-d, 3236; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 139.

1935-1936

After June

He writes a poem “The Last Cloud” (“In That Last Cloud...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5582; №37-d, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 140; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 788.

Note: The poem is also found untitled “It Took the Arrows of Light...”.

1936

Galaktion frequently visits Korneli Sanadze’s studio for the purpose of having his portrait painted. However, he only manages to sit for two sessions, becoming restless and fidgeting as he composes poems. At one point, he suggests to the painter that he take a Book from the shelf. Sanadze picks up a collection of Alexander Blok’s poems, and Galaktion begins reciting them by heart. At Galaktion’s request, Sanadze follows along in the Book and realizes that he is quoting them perfectly. Then, Sanadze takes a collection of Byron’s poems, and the same thing happens. Later, Galaktion asks Sanadze to read some of his own poems aloud. He listens attentively, praises Sanadze’s work, and encourages him with the words, “Walk with faith, walk, walk, keep your step firm”. Finally, at Sanadze’s request, Galaktion recites his own poems “I and the Night” and “Gusty Wind” while Sanadze paints, capturing the mood of the poems on canvas.

Source: O. Egadze, the poet’s image in the artist’s work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 71.

1936

In Moscow, the material collected by Victor Goltsev from the radio recordings related to Galaktion Tabidze is published in the form of a brochure in Russian.

Source: Гольцев В.В., Галактион Табидзе, Микрофонные материалы Управления местного вещания Всесоюзного радиокomiteта, Сост. В. Гольцев, Москва, Радиоиздат, 1936.

1936

He dedicates the poem “Because we know fear” to Elene Bakradze and Shalva Kartvelishvili.

Source: G. Javakhishvili, Elene Dariani’s friends, letter IV, newspaper *Kalmasoba*, 1997, №10, November 18, p. 7.

1936

He reads Mikhail Kintsurashvili’s Book “What is a Solar Eclipse”, correcting the title to “As a Solar Eclipse”, and making underlines and notes.

Source: GTSM, 154, A. Iasamani, “What is a Solar Eclipse”, Due to the total solar eclipse of 1936, Tbilisi, 1936.

1936 or later

He reads the Russian-translated historical novel by Enrico Larréta “The Glory of Don Ramiro”. He makes underlines and notes.

Source: GTSM, 234, Енрико Ларрета, “Слава Дон Рамиро”, Moscow, 1936.

1936 or later

He writes a poem “So, long live our glorious constitution”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 547;

1936 or later

He leaves a brief note for the translator Boris Serebryakov. He writes that he is going on urgent business but will be at home to wait starting from 12 o'clock.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-264; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 89.

Dating: We date the information based on the time when creative collaboration with Boris Serebryakov began.

1937

Until 1937

Ovanes Tumanian's daughter Ashkhen, who is with Ioseb Grishashvili, meets him on Rustaveli Avenue, whom Grishashvili introduces as the poet Tabidze. The woman answers that she has heard about the poet Tabidze. Ioseb Grishashvili jokingly tells her that the poet Tabidze, Titsian, whom the woman knows, is more of a critic than a poet, while Galaktion is a real poet. Tei Kekelidze jokingly tells this story in the presence of Titsian Tabidze, which annoys the latter and he calls Tei Kekelidze a "fiction writer".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned only by his last name, Titsian Tabidze - only by his first name, and the name of Ovanes Tumanian's daughter is not specified.

Dating: Dated according to the time of Titsian Tabidze's death.

January

1937

January 25

He visits the family of Elene Bakradze and Shalva Kartvelishvili and writes an impromptu "A letter to Eliko" to Elene Bakradze.

Source: G. Javakhishvili, Elene Dariani's friends, letter IV, newspaper *Kalmasoba*, 1997, №10, November 18, p. 7.

February

1937

February 12

In his notebook he writes a poem "Inscription on Khovle ornament".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №325-d., p. 8-9; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 147.

Note: The poem in the manuscript is untitled ("Somewhere, there was a place called Khovle..."). For the title reference: G. Tabidze, *in Twelve Volumes*, Vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 365.

1937

After February 13

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He advises him to publish some good poem in the newspaper *Komunisti* in one week. He expresses satisfaction that Galaktion is paying more attention to himself than before and reminds the address to which to send the letter.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-326; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1937

Until February 15

He writes a poem "Stretcher, bag, gas mask".

Source: MGL, d-109, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410-411;

Note: The poem was originally called "Song of the Aidmen".

1937

Until February 15

He selects materials for the third volume of works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-109, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411;

1937

15 February

He collects and organizes materials for the third volume of works, collects 70 poems from old manuscripts, compares manuscripts and printed texts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-109, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412.

1937

After February 15

He writes an untitled poem "Suddenly, as with a camera...".

Source: MGL, d-109, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412-413;

Note: Originally, the poem began with the line "You must walk with a camera in your hand...".

1937

After February 15

In the notebook, he writes a quote from Akaki Tsereteli's "Tornike Eristavi".

Source: MGL, d-109, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414;

1937

After February 15

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, how many times should I thank you again...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6556; №5580; №5492; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 119;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Where Else Is It" and without a title (beginning with: "Where else is the relief..." and "Where else is the joy...").

1937

After February 15

In the notebook, he makes a note about Alexandre Abasheli. He notes that his strategy is quite clear. He fights selflessly to ensure that poets' works are printed in alphabetical order in literary magazines and newspapers, to guarantee the first place. Galaktion thinks that such a formal approach to art is unfair.

Source: MGL, d-109, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415;

1937

After February 15

He writes an untitled two-line poem "Tbilisi was that woman widow...".

Source: MGL, d-109, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415;

Note: Then the poet included these lines in the poem "Foundation of New Tbilisi".

1937

After February 15

In the notebook, he writes a plan, according to the principle of which he should compile the third volume of works. He plans to divide the collection into sections and chapters. He aims at recording, correcting, rewriting and reprinting old poems, as well as writing new ones according to the needs of thematic sections.

Source: MGL, d-109, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416;

March

1937

March 29

He is at the "Kolkhida" cafe and is writing an untitled poem "I never thought that someday...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8203; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 146.

1937

After March 30

He travels by trolleybus, puts money on the driver's counter and announces loudly that all passengers have been paid. Going down the stairs, he looks at the people with satisfaction and says the phrase in Latin: "Poetic freedom!"

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 128.

Dating: Dated according to the time when the first trolleybus was put into operation in Tbilisi.

1937

March or later

In response to his brother's letter, in which Abesalom reveals that he had their ancestral home moved from one location to another and slightly renovated, Galaktion expresses surprise. He questions why, if the living conditions in the house have improved, Abesalom and his family are still hesitating to move in.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12-13;

April

1937

April 19

He writes an untitled poem that begins with the line “Once you bowed your head...”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2519; №1780; №2912; №5279; №2038; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 140.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Mother” and appears untitled in sources with the opening lines: “I closed all the doors from Georgia...” and “You closed the doors on me...”.

May

1937

May 18

He receives a brief letter from Elene Bakradze. She writes that she is sending the housemaid who has served her for a long time and whom she trusts. She advises him to leave her at home and have her manage the household. Then, she suggests informing the addressee to come and check how well the maid performs the tasks.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 279.

1937

Until May 20

It is quoted in the notebook that the new Stalinist constitution requires a radical transformation of the forms of relations between the Art Committee and the art workers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-111, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

In the notebook, he writes a quote from the Russian translation of Theophile Gautier’s poem - “Art”.

Source: MGL, d-111, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes an untitled humorous poem “When a Russian woman goes...”.

Source: MGL, d-111, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

In the notebook, he writes the outline of a telegram to be sent to Viktor Goltsev. He asks the addressee to let him know how the affairs of the Book are and to send the royalty immediately.

Source: MGL, d-111, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

In the notebook, he makes a note "How the sick arrived", in which he describes how the vacationers who came for treatment behave - they have both domestic and foreign suits and shoes, they strictly follow the regime and hygiene.

Source: MGL, d-111, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

In the notebook, he writes a draft of a telegram to be sent to the state publishing house, in which he requests to send part of the royalty, 500 roubles.

Source: MGL, d-111, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes a poem "Auto-moto-bicycle".

Source: MGL, d-111, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes untitled lines: "You were being rough all night, sea..."

Source: MGL, d-111, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

In the notebook, he writes that there are circles in the Sevastopol club and the Tatar ensemble is managed by some Achkinadze.

Source: MGL, d-111, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes an untitled poem "One-tune, One-colour..."

Source: MGL, d-111, 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes an untitled poem in Russian “В городском саду...” (“In the city garden...”).

Source: MGL, d-111, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

Until May 20

He writes an untitled poem in Russian “Кто смеет зренье иметь...” (“Who dares to have eyesight...”).

Source: MGL, d-111, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 427.

1937

May 20

He writes a poem “Demon”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4432; №306-d., p. 24; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 148.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Suicide” and appears untitled with the opening line: “You are no more. You created...”.

1937

May 20

He is in Sevastopol.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-111, 26; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 439.

1937

May 20

In the notebook, he notes that Levanevsky Street in Sevastopol is very similar to the street named after him in Tbilisi, because there are no two-story houses, it is muddy, it looks like a village market, because dogs and pigs run around, it is as long as a sparrow’s beak, and yet it is winding.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-111, 34; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1937

May 20

While in Sevastopol, he enters a kiosk to buy cigarettes. The saleswoman is interested whether finding an apartment in Tbilisi is just as difficult as in Sevastopol. Galaktion confirms and asks the woman why it is difficult to find an apartment in the city, to which the salesman replies that people have moved from the villages to the city.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-111, 35; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1937

After May 20

Galaktion visits the State Publishing House's accounting office with Grigol Tsetskhladze, where he receives his royalty payment. Since Grigol is told to return the next day for his payment, Galaktion invites his old friend to dinner. They head to the "Sympathy" restaurant on Alexander Pushkin Street. On the way, Galaktion stops by a shop and buys a bottle of "Eniseli" cognac, explaining to Grigol that he needs it for home, and to avoid forgetting later, he bought it in advance. At the restaurant, Galaktion orders two liters of wine, appetizers, and kebabs. He also asks the waiter to serve the cognac. They begin drinking, and after two glasses of cognac, they switch to wine, following Grigol's advice. Galaktion passionately shares his experiences from his travels in Europe. Later, he returns to the cognac. By the time they leave the restaurant, he is very drunk, having consumed two-thirds of the bottle. Grigol offers to escort him home by carriage, but Galaktion refuses.

Source: Grigol Tsetskhladze, "Recollections about Galaktion", collection "Galaktionology", X, Tbilisi, 2024, p.

1937

May 28

The Main Directorate for Literature and Publishing Affairs – "Mtavlit'i" approves the publication of Galaktion Tabidze's collection "Poems" for printing, and the necessary typographical work for the book's release begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, Poems, 1937, p. 86.

1937

After May 28

The State Publishing House, in the series "School Library". "Fiction Literature" publishes Galaktion Tabidze's collection "Poems". The Book opens with an informational article prepared by the editorial team, introducing readers to the poet's biographical and creative journey. The collection includes 49 poems. These are: "May Day"; "Flags, Quickly"; "The Sorrow of the People Was Intoxicating"; "I Love the Storm Alone"; "The Ship 'Daland'"; ***("Beyond the Gates of Georgia"); "The Mountains of Guria"; "We, the Poets of Georgia"; "I Want to Start a Song"; "In Memory of a Revolutionary"; "Calmer than Calm"; "It Was"; "Murky Wind"; "Our Luminary is Fier"; "Industrial Lullaby"; "The Poet and the Masses"; "O, Song!"; "What Was Your Childhood"; "Joy Spreads". "To the Enthusiasm of Hope and the World's Victory"; "With Unyielding Voices"; "Flowers Will Cover the Streets"; "With Life, With All Creation"; "Greetings to Georgia, United by a New Path"; "Rocking the Cradle of New Life"; "Play, Orchestra!"; "Follow, Listen to the Wheels"; "Tomorrow is May"; ***("Thunder, O Longing!"); "We Were Climbing the Gallows"; "How Many Nights Came to an End"; "That Time Passed Like a Dream"; "March 8"; "The City Underwater"; "Hit the Pickaxe!"; "To Revolutionary Georgia"; "Gradually, Gradually, a New Country is Being Built!"; "Song"; "Shoulder to Shoulder, Shoulder to Shoulder"; "On the Lowlands

of Colchis”; “Pioneer, Be Worthy of the New Life”; “Do Not Abandon the Poem Without a Homeland”; “Press”; “Relief”; “Cherry-plum, a Seven-Year-Old Child”; “The Moon of Mtatsminda”; “Blue Horses”; “The Ghost of Akaki”; “I and the Night”.

Source: G. Tabidze, *Poems*, 1937, p. 86.

Note: The book’s editor is Shalva Radiani. The collection consists of 86 pages and has a print run of 10,000 copies. It was submitted for production on May 11, 1937, and approved for printing on May 28, 1937. The Book includes 49 poems. Before the publication of this collection, all of the poems had already been printed in periodical press or in other editions of the poet’s works.

1937

After May 30

He is preparing to depart from Sevastopol. He packs luggage and documents.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-111, 30; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440;

1937

After May 30

He writes an untitled poem in Russian “Идем посмотрим море...” (Let’s go see the sea...”).

Source: MGL, d-111, 30; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440;:

1937

After May 30

He looks at the paintings of Italian-born Russian watercolourist Luigi Premazzi “Street in Tbilisi”, “Caucasian City Street” and writes a description of the pictures in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-111, 32-33; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440;

June

1937

June 11

In the notebook, he writes a humorous entry “Dream”, in which he mentions that he would like to describe the feast of deaf people someday. He remembers Beria’s words, which caused laughter in the hall, that the creative drunkenness of the “Tsisperkantselis” often turns into alcoholism. He thinks that the mirth of the “Tsisperkantselis” is howling and fighting, which is far from the true mirth.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-111, 16; *AE*, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437;

1937

June 12

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes the translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Who Said? (“He threw down a stone and a clod...”).

Source: Я славлю новь (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Красный Север, 1937, февраля, №133, с.5.

July

1937

July 1

Olya Okujava is tried for anti-Soviet agitation and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment.

Source: Сталинские списки из Грузии; БД “Жертвы политического террора в СССР”; Архив НИИЦ “Мемориал” (Москва)

1937

July 1 or later

He writes a poem “The Last Train”, dedicated to his wife Olya Okujava’s exile.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №25299; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 151.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Farewell”.

Dating: Olya Okujava’s sentence for 10 years of exile was pronounced on July 1, 1937.

1937

After July 1

On the second day of seeing off Olya Okujava in exile, he meets Mariam Garikuli on Marjanishvili Street, who asks him if he has heard anything about Olya. Galaktion can’t hold back his tears, telling her that he saw her off the night before and that he hopes to see her again someday.

Source: M. Garikuli, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 41.

Dating: Olya Okujava was sentenced to exile for 10 years on July 1, 1937.

1937

July 4 or later

He writes an untitled poem “No, Where There Is Joy...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3328; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 143; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 789.

1937

July 6

He receives a brief note from Lavrenti Dzidziguri. He writes that he was unable to meet and urgently needs 100 roubles. He mentions that he is always at home from 5 to 7 o’clock and asks to be visited.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-233; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

1937

July 22

He attends a meeting at the Writers’ Union, where they discuss the case of Akaki Beliashvili, who is accused of speaking ill of Joseph Stalin. Beliashvili does not admit to the “crime” and demands

to be told who is accusing him. Paolo Iashvili asks Alexandre Kutateladze, who is sitting next to him, for a cigarette, lights it, and steps out into the corridor. A short while later, the sound of a gunshot is heard. Someone shouts that Paolo Iashvili has taken his own life. Galaktion, along with others, rushes to the vestibule and witnesses a horrifying scene.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1437, p. 3.

August

1937

Beginning of August

He takes a suitcase with clothes and new shoes to Olya Okujava at the Tbilisi prison.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-412; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1937

Beginning of August

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from the Tbilisi prison. She informs him that she received everything. This time, she requests food, money, eau de cologne, and a Book by Galaktion. She also notifies him that they have the right to one meeting in August and asks him to submit an application.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-412; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1937

August 27

From the balcony, he watches the terrible hail that lasts for several seconds.

Source: MGL, d-98, 81; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238.

1937

Summer

While being treated at the so-called Mikhailov's Hospital, he sends his brother Abesalom to Shalva Radiani and asks him to visit him. Shalva and Ketevan Iremadze visit him and Galaktion talks to them for a long time about art and poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 259.

September

1937

After September 25

He draws a caricature of a human face on a piece of paper, with big ears, thick eyebrows and a moustache, and writes the words "G. Mushishvili" and "Failure".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №90, p. 4;

1937

After September 25

He writes on the paper that there are 6 months left until Maxim Gorky's birthday.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №90, p. 4;

Note: The record does not have the form of a sentence. The words: "Terms" and "To Gorky's 6th anniversary" are written.

1937

After September 25

He makes a note on a piece of paper under the title "About one adventure" and under it he writes down the organizations and groups: the Youth Union, members of the Georgian government, the Commissariat of Education, trade unions, members of the Central Executive Committee, the Proletarian Writers' Union, the Union of Writers, the State publishing house, the *Tsisperi Kantsebi* (Blue horns), the University and the Art Department.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №90, p. 4;

Note: Youth Union or ALKK in the record are presented with the abbreviation "A. K"., the abbreviation of the Central Executive Committee "Tsaghi" or "Tsaki") is illegible.

1937

After September 25

He writes on the topic "Gorky and youth".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №90, p. 3;

1937

After September 25

He writes the words derived from the root "okro", grammatical forms and other words containing the sound combination "kr" on the paper.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №90, p. 1-2;

October

1937

October 9

He meets Titsian Tabidze near Yerevan (now Freedom) Square, who tells him that he has been summoned to the security service. Galaktion, surprised, asks him, "Why are you going? You know what will happen there" and tries to stop the car to get his cousin away from the place. With tears in his eyes, Titsian knows what awaits him, but he slips away, saying, "Let what must happen, happen". Nevertheless, he goes, and do not return.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1437, p. 3.

Dating: The record indicates that this happened on the day of Titsian Tabidze's arrest.

1937

After October 15

In Homer's poem "Odyssey", he emphasizes the text of the prose translation by Alexander Mikaberidze. In one chapter, "The Beggar Iris", he writes the first two stanzas of an untitled poem. Attached is a sheet with the autograph of the next two stanzas: "I remember, when we, the artists, had a feast, A beggar entered the ceremonial halls. He raised a toast: He said: whoever, even slightly, Sung of Georgia, The beautiful seaside, Let him fulfil, I ask, a small request, Do not consider me a beggar, I am not a beggar. Once, my heartbeat Was the song of those chosen by fate, And the song is mine Of the secret seaside".

Source: MGL, t-82. Al. Mikaberidze, "Odyssey", Tbilisi, 1937, p. 170.

Note: The first stanza of the poem is a variant of the first stanza of the poem "I remember when we, the artists, had a feast..." dated December 4, 1940, which was published in the fourth volume of the twelve-volume academic edition of his works in 1966. It is based on the printed source, corrected by the author, which is kept in the museum. The version of the poem written in the Book is likely the first variant, which differs significantly from the published version and could be considered either a different revision or an independent poem.

1937

October

An article titled "Georgian Soviet Poetry" by Besarion Zhghenti is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. To illustrate that themes of social sorrow and lamentation in Soviet poetry have been replaced by healthy optimism and enthusiasm, the article quotes an excerpt from Galaktion's poem "Digging the Cradle of New Life". According to the author of the article, before the revolution, Galaktion was characterized by the most intense themes of hopelessness and sorrow; however, now his poems represent "an exuberant hymn of life and joy".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1937, October, №10, p. 210.

November

1937

Until November 1

He tries to visit the translator Elene Sher several times but is unable to find her.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1937

November 1

He receives a letter from Elene Sher. She expresses regret that Galaktion, who had visited her several times, was unable to find her. She writes that despite having the flu, she will be at Elene Akhvlediani's studio from 11 a.m. to 6-7 p.m. in the coming days because she needs to finish the painting "Yerevan Square". She mentions that Boris Brik brought Galaktion's Book from Moscow. She hopes that one of her translations will also be published. She asks for a poem for October and assures him that she will translate it as well as the Moscow translators. She writes that she intends to discuss her collection, which is published in Russian, in Tbilisi.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1937

November 7 or later

He writes an untitled poem “It Has Been Twenty Years...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4684; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 143; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 789.

1937

November 27

In the notebook, he writes a poem “With the pounding of a thousand-foot hammer...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 65; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

1937

After November 28

In the Book “Orderly Soviet Georgia’s Socialist Art”, it is noted that contemporary poets have written poems about the significant event of the draining of the Colchis marshes, demonstrating that socialist labour successfully overcomes the elemental forces of nature. As evidence, a stanza from Galaktion’s poem “Argonauts of the New Era” is cited.

Source: Order-bearing Socialist Art of Soviet Georgia, State Publishing House, 1937, p. 10.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on November 28, 1937.

December

1937

After December 5

He receives Olya Okujava’s letter sent from Yaroslavl. The sender explains that during her exile, she will only be allowed to send two letters per month and receive two in return. She inquires about his physical condition and how her nephew Vasiko is doing, as he was ill before Olya left the city. She expresses concern that Galaktion’s eyes are troubling him and urges him to consult with Dr. Gorbovsky at the medical clinic. Additionally, she asks if his Book has been published, what the cover looks like, which photo is included, whose foreword it contains, and how many copies were printed. She requests a prompt response.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-379; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220-221.

1937

December 12

In the notebook, he writes an untitled poem “Socialist work and learning...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 61; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424;

1937

After December 12

He dedicates the poem “What is December 12?” to the first elections of the Supreme Council held in the Soviet Union.

Source: MGL, d-98, 83; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238;

1937

December 19

He notes in the diary the list of books to be published in the future. Publishing house “Federation” plans to publish a single volume, the state publishing house - the third volume of works, and publishing house “*Zarya Vostoka*” - a poetry collection.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418.

1937

Until December 21

In the recording, he expresses hope that the People’s Artist of the Republic Meliton Balanchivadze will work on his melody for orchestra, piano and solo. As for the performance, he thinks Niko Kumsiashvili will perform the best. According to Galaktion, Andria Balanchivadze will edit the half-serious and half-joking text “Where did my husband go?”

Source: MGL, d-579, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 276.

1937

After December 21

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Yaroslavl. The sender informs him that she has not yet received any letters or the 50 roubles from him. She mentions having slight issues with her lungs and appendix. The letter describes snowflakes fluttering in the sky like spring flowers. The sender recalls Galaktion’s poems “Snow” and “Peach Blossoms”. She asks if his Book has been published yet and expresses deep concern about him. Olya writes that she sends many kisses to him and his poems. She also inquires if he has Lev Mei’s poetry at home, and if not, she recommends buying it. Finally, she wishes him an early Happy New Year.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-380; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220-221.

1937

December 25

He writes an untitled poem “Soviet people’s heroic...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №28897-50, p. 12; №2701; №7417; №d-98, p. 87; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 148.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Epoch Forges the Craftsman”.

1937

After December 25

He writes a poem “Vicious dogs of foreign currency”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a., p. 1579; №66-a., p. 1580; №3368; №2044; №2066-2067; №2078; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 153; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 373.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Prometheus’ Happiness”, “If You Listen to the Silence of the Night”, “The Mountain’s Heartbeat”, “Amiran Chained to the Cliffs of the Caucasus”, “Amiran Chained”, and without a title (“If You Listen to the Silence of the Night”).

1937

After December 25

He writes a poem “How good is the lake, embedded in the mountain...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 90; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Hugo, who carries Paris with his heart”.

1937

After December 25

He writes an untitled poem “Socialist saints...”.

Source: MGL, d-92, 92; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 246;

1937

After December 25

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom is surprised that Galaktion is not mentioned in the articles published in the newspapers regarding the Soviet Union Writers’ Plenary dedicated to Shota Rustaveli. The addressee believes that his voice should definitely be heard at this celebration. He promises that he will come to Tbilisi at the beginning of the next year and stay for a few days.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-325; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165-166.

1937

27 December

He meets Zhora Vartanov on the street and is happy to see him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-112, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

1937

After December 27

He writes in the notebook that Tbilisi is not Georgia, Tbilisi is Armenia.

Source: MGL, d-112, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442;

1937

After December 27

He writes an untitled satirical poem “The basement where he will go...”.

Source: MGL, d-112, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442;

1937

After December 27

He writes an untitled poem “There is a city Ritsa in Abkhazia...”.

Source: MGL, d-112, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443;

1937

After December 27

He writes an untitled poem “To an inventor...”.

Source: MGL, d-112, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443;

1937

After December 27

He writes an untitled humorous poem dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili in Russian.

Source: MGL, d-112, 12-13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443-444;

1937

December 29

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, Kandid Charkviani, delivers a speech at the plenary session dedicated to Rustaveli of the Soviet Writers’ Union of the USSR, in which it is said about Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Epoch” that it is a hymn dedicated to socialist Georgia and its famous people who are building a happy life.

Source: K. Charkviani, “Soviet Literature of Georgia over the Last Five Years”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №1, p. 155-173.

1937

December

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Besarion Zhghenti’s article “Shota Rustaveli and Socialist Modernity” is published, in which he references Galaktion’s phrase: “Our time also awaits a new Rustaveli”. He adds that Galaktion Tabidze sometimes transforms his deep poetic relationship with the environment into stanzas reminiscent of Rustaveli’s poem. As an illustration, he cites the words: “In the lines of the Tiger, I see the sky, the earth, and the human intertwined”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1937, December, №12, p. 97.

1936-1937

He writes a poem “Atom”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4420; №7806; №3888; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 127; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 573.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Poison” and “What do you take from the bosom?”

1937 or earlier

He sends a letter to Akaki Gatsserelia and discusses his book, which is to be published by the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. Galaktion's Book is being published in Moscow for the first time, and careful selection of the poems is necessary. The poet expresses his desire for accurate proofs of the translations, ensuring that the final translations stay true to the meaning of the originals. In his opinion, the Book should feature fewer poems from the early period of his work.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-93; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85;

Note: Akaki Gatsserelia was one of the compilers of this collection.

1937

Together with Giorgi Kuchishvili, he notices that a small acacia tree near their house has been broken by someone. The friends wrap the broken part with cloth and prop the tree up.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 260-261.

Dating: In the 1952 entry, it is mentioned that this happened 15 years ago.

1937

Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Poems" is published in Russian in Moscow, preceded by a preface by Boris Turganov "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry".

Source: Галактин Табидзе, Избранные стихи, М., 1937.

1937

Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Poems" is published in Moscow under the editorship of Nikoloz Tikhonov, artistically arranged by Ucha Japaridze, and preceded by a foreword by Boris Turganov under the title "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry".

Source: Табидзе Г.В., Избранные стихи, нар. поэт Грузии, Пер. под ред. Н. Тихонова, Вступ. статья Б. Турганова, Москва, Сов. писатель, 1937.

1937

He is discharged from the hospital and, upon returning home, sees five men near the entrance of his building. Olya has already been exiled, and Galaktion immediately realizes that these disguised agents have come to arrest him. He quickly comes to his senses, climbs onto a low decorative cement pillar in his yard, and starts shouting, "People!..." Hearing this, passengers from a nearby stopped tram rush toward him, shouting that something is wrong with Galaktion. Galaktion gestures toward the disguised agents and asks, "Why do they want my death?" The crowd rushed at the agents, but they managed to escape by running away. This is how the poet saved himself. He knew that no one was arrested in broad daylight and in plain sight. Either they were taken away quietly, or they were deceived - summoned and would go to the department on their own.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1436, p. 2-3.

Dating: The record indicates that this happened in 1937 when he was discharged from the hospital and returned home.

1937

He writes a poem “Loneliness”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 300;

1937

He publishes the poem “Tiger’s poem” in the collection “Georgian writers to Shota Rustaveli”.

Source: Collection “Georgian writers to Shota Rustaveli”, Tbilisi, 1937, p. 58.

1937

He writes an untitled poem “This year is an indigenous foundation...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 84-85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239-240;

Note: He writes an untitled poem “This year is an indigenous foundation...”.

1937

He publishes the poems “Invincible” and “Look!” in the collection “New Colchis”.

Source: Collection “New Colchis”, 1937, p. 71-72.

1937

He writes an untitled poem “Somewhere the Swamp of Chkvishi Rustles...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4684; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 143; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 789.

Note: The titles “Sestina” and “Mother” are crossed out.

1937 or later

Having met Ipolite Vartagava on the street, he greets him with a smile and tells him that he was going to come to his house, because they are going to print his poems in Moscow, they are urgently seeking for Russian specialists of interlinear and he needs his help. He promises that he will provide him with the already selected poems and asks him to remove the ones he doesn’t like. Ipolite thanks him and promises to do his best, but Galaktion’s poems are difficult to translate, and he is afraid of missing anything.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 211.

1937 or later

He brings a collection of his own poems to Ipolite Vartagava, and in a short period of time he receives interlinear from him. Galaktion promises to pay royalties when the Book is published. Vartagava takes the offer of money as an insult and Galaktion feels embarrassed.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 211.

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes the phone number of Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: MGL, d-110, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes down a phrase he heard during a conversation, that a great upswing is followed by a great downswing.

Source: MGL, d-110, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “Exploded like a mine...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he makes excerpts from Brockhaus and Efron’s encyclopaedia about the Studio Monastery in Constantinople.

Source: MGL, d-110, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1937 or later

He makes an extract from the encyclopaedia about the work of the Venerable Theodosius of Pechora.

Source: MGL, d-110, 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419-420;

1937 or later

He makes an extract from the encyclopaedia about the Iverta monastery of Athos and the icon of the Mother of God of Iveria.

Source: MGL, d-110, 17-21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420-421;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes lines from Alio Mirtskhulava’s poem “I and Baratashvili”: “Blue horses” are not as good as Baratashvili’s Pegasus”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled poem “You had, old poems...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421-422;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Great glory of the present”.

1937 or later

Someone Tamara Chuchulashvili jokingly writes in the notebook that she confirms the sale of her soul to the national poet of Georgia Galaktion Tabidze with her own signature.

Source: MGL, d-110, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421-422;

1937 or later

He writes in the notebook that Azerbaijanis mix up the Georgian words “მე კაი კაცო” (“You, a good man”) when speaking to each other in Azerbaijani.

Source: MGL, d-110, 58; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423-424;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes the annotations of the drugs against rashes and weakness produced by the Moscow chemical factory “Galen-Moscow”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 64; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423-424;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “Enmity that is in Europe...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 59, 64; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424, 425;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Two worlds”.

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes the popular folk poem “Zestaponi, Zestaponi, I’m leaving you...”, which conveys the feelings of a Zestaponian peasant conscripted into the imperial army and remembers the invitation of the Russian Red Army by the Georgian Bolsheviks in 1921 to help the workers of Georgia.

Source: MGL, d-110, 61-62; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424-425;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he makes a note about the meaning of the word “Chkvishi” and indicates that this word means a shepherd in Megrelian. He also mentions that the Megrelian surnames are still preserved in the village.

Source: MGL, d-110, 58; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425;

1937 or later

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “The time is like a sky full of clouds...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 55; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426;

1937 or later

He writes in the notebook that he comes out with the initiative of wearing tiger skin caps.

Source: MGL, d-110, 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Inexhaustible, countless...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 53; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “On Montmartre”.

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes the list of authors of poems dedicated to him.

Source: MGL, d-110, 51; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I am writing to someone Meskhi Versifier...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 48; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427;

1937 or later

In the notebook, he writes a folk poem “If someone is in trouble...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428;

1937 or later

In the notebook he makes a short note on how to write “mother-tongue”, with or without a hyphen, and that it should be pronounced quickly.

Source: MGL, d-110, 43; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

1937 or later

He writes a humorous poem “He was a profound philosopher...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 40; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429-430;

1937 or later

He writes an untitled poem “You sleep leaning on your right arm...”.

Source: MGL, d-110, 37; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Bas-relief”.

1937 or later

He makes an entry about his summer plans. He indicates that he wanted to use the summer wisely; either travel abroad, go to Central Asia, join an expedition to the North Pole, or relax at a resort. However, since none of these plans could be realized, the only remaining option was to visit the tea plantations in western Georgia to bring back “the story of the country’s salvation”. Galaktion notes that luck never favors him, and he is forced to head to the tea plantations in mid-August to avoid dying from hunger.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-496, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478;

After 1937

He makes an entry in Russian titled “The Communist Manifesto”, in which he notes that the *Communist Manifesto* was first mentioned in Georgian poetry by Galaktion Tabidze in 1929, in a poem dedicated to the construction of the Transcaucasian hydroelectric plant. This poem was published in 1930 and was soon translated into Russian by Valerian Gaprindashvili under the title “The Old and the New Bridge”.

Source: MGL, d-483, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362;

1938

January

Until 1938

He prepares for the 30th anniversary of his literary career. In connection with the anniversary, he plans to organize an exhibition that will reflect the poet's literary journey. The exhibition will be divided into two parts: from 1908 to 1917 and from 1917 to 1938. He wishes to display books published in Georgian and foreign languages, as well as newspapers and magazines with which he has collaborated, critical articles, essays, poems published about his books, event posters, and photographs. He intends to give special attention to the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-528, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146.

1938

January 1

On behalf of the Presidium, the responsible secretary of the Writers' Union, Aljo Mashashvili, petitions the Council of People's Commissars to increase Galaktion Tabidze's personal pension in honour of the 30th anniversary of his poetic career.

Source: MGL, WUF №3.

1938

January 8

At four in the afternoon, while visiting Tbilisi, Abesalom hears a commotion among women on the stairs of Galaktion's house and recognizes his brother's name. He hurriedly ascends to the apartment and discovers Galaktion lying unconscious on the stairs, completely drunk. He takes the keys from Galaktion's pocket, brings him inside, and lays him on the bed. While undressing him, he notices that the pockets of his coat and trousers are torn, so he stitches them up.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-327; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168.

Dating: The time is specified in a letter dated January 8, 1938.

1938

January 8

Abesalom Tabidze, on behalf of Galaktion, drafts a letter to Lavrenti Beria in which he mentions that he has been working at the Samtredia Railway Secondary School for 26 years and expresses his wish to move to Tbilisi with his family for living, which would also be more convenient for Galaktion. He requests that the addressee allocate an apartment for him in Tbilisi. The letter is left for Galaktion by his brother to copy and send to Beria.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-69; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 65.

1938

January 8 or later

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom is concerned about his brother's drinking habits and advises him not to carry money in his pockets, so that his heart doesn't lead him to buy drinks somewhere. In extreme cases, it's better to bring wine home and drink it there. He writes that he found a receipt at his house, which indicates that his brother has pawned a ring and some other

items at the pawnshop. He warns him that the deadline is tomorrow, and if he doesn't redeem them, they will be sold. He mentions that he bought him a shirt, and if he resolves the housing issue, he will also take care of buying a nice suit. He asks him to make sure to send a letter to Lavrenti Beria to request an apartment for him. It must be an apartment and not just a room, as he cannot accommodate his family in a single room.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-327; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168.

January 9

He addresses the State Pharmaceutical Directorate with a request, offering to purchase 200 tickets for the employees to attend his 30th anniversary celebration of literary activity on the evening of January 12 at 9 p.m. in the concert hall of the Rustaveli Theatre.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-136; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1938

January 9

He addresses the management of the department store with a request, offering to purchase 200 tickets for the employees to attend his 30th anniversary celebration of literary activity on the evening of January 12 at 9 p.m. in the concert hall of the Rustaveli Theatre.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-137; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1938

Until January 10

He notes the addresses of Elene Kartvelishvili and Ketevan Maghalashvili in the notebook.

Source: MGL, d-113, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445;

1938

Until January 10

In the notebook, he writes information about the famous Armenian musician and folklorist Sghomon Sghomonian, who was called Komitas in the priesthood, that he was a clergyman who collected folklore and sang himself, he finally went to Paris and died there.

Source: MGL, d-113, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446;

1938

January 10

He writes an announcement about the state circus performances in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-113, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446.

1938

After January 13

Eremia Astvatsaturov's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published in magazine *Chveni Taoba*. The author notes that the poet entered the literary arena during the defeat of the 1905 revolution and was overcome by pessimism, because the first excitement was followed by hopelessness, especially

since he was influenced by French and Russian symbolists. The poet thinks that he is a “passenger of another century” and can no longer see the prospect of renewal. He compares him to Nikoloz Baratashvili, who sought salvation in solitude due to the defeat of the conspiracy of 1832. He considers the weakness of Galaktion’s earlier poetry to be that he did not understand the inevitability and victory of the revolution, but unlike other decadent symbolists, he secretly carried a spark of hope. After the victory of the October Revolution of 1917, he was the first among the Georgian poets to raise the flag of freedom and started the militant poetry. Therefore, his work is the beginning of the poetic culture of the twentieth century, and on the 30th anniversary of his literary work, he still creates new samples of poetry with youthful energy.

Source: Er. Astvatsaturov, “Galaktion Tabidze”, magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1938, December, №12, p. 37-44;

1938

January 20

He reads the newspaper *Musha* and creating rhymes based on the title *Musha*.

Source: MGL, t-657, newspaper *Musha*, January 20, №16g, p. 1, 4.

1938

January 23

He pays the rent of an apartment, 140 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 52. G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427.

1938

January

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the letter of Kandid Charkviani “Soviet literature of Georgia during the last five years” in which author Galaktion Tabidze’s work is also mentioned. A well-known party functionary calls the poem “Epoch” an anthem for the socialist homeland and praises Galaktion for the transformation it has undergone since the socialist revolution.

Source: K. Charkviani, “Soviet literature of Georgia during the last five years”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №1, p. 155-173.

February

1938

After February 5

He reads the Book “Ancient Poets on Arts” and making annotations. In the preface, he notes the complexity of the short Greek form of one of Alexander Pushkin’s epigrams, mentioning that the same can be said about lyric poetry. He cites a passage from “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”: “A long story is briefly told; a poet is good for this”. He reflects that it is in this brevity and concentration that the power of poetry lies.

Source: MGL, t-162, “Античные поэты об искусстве”, Leningrad, 1938, p. 7.

1938

February 14

In the notebook, he writes a humorous poem “Athanasios is happy”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 38; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

1938

February 23

Lavrenti Dzidziguri visits the house to inform that Sandro Euli has money to give to him and that he should come by, but Galaktion is not home to meet him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-231; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

Dating: The date is indicated in Lavrenti Dzidziguri’s letter of February 24, 1938.

1938

February 24

He receives a short letter from Lavrenti Dzidziguri, stating that they have set aside money for Galaktion and that he must meet with Sandro Euli.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-231; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

1938

February 26

An employee from the house-manager’s office knocks on the door. He enters the house and looks at the toilet, where water has poured from above. He tells Galaktion that there is no sign of water anywhere, to which the poet replies that the water is not only coming down to him, but also damaging the apothecary department downstairs. The employee of the house management asks: are you the writer Tabidze? Galaktion confirms, noting that the visitor is smiling ambiguously. Then the poet himself is interested in the last name of the household employee, to which the man replies that his last name is not important. Together, they go to the pharmacy department, where the traces of the water have almost been erased. The housekeeper concludes that there is no water, which Galaktion protests, but in vain. The poet is outraged by the foolish behaviour of the guest and thinks that he is a suspicious person.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 32-34; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433-434.

1938

February or later

He writes a poem “Somewhere, a Fire is Burning on the Ice”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4489; 325-d., p. 35; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 160.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Somewhere on the Ice” and without a title (“Somewhere, a Fire is Burning on the Ice...”).

Dating: The poem is placed among the entries from February to March 1938 in the notebook.

March

1938

March 4

Olya Okujava is very anxious because she knows nothing about Galaktion. She dreams of him at night and wakes up in the morning in tears.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-381; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222-223.

Dating: This is mentioned in a letter dated March 5, 1938.

1938

After March 5

He receives a letter sent from Yaroslavl by Olya Okujava. The sender expresses concern that she is sending her eighth letter without receiving a response. She cannot understand what the issue is – has Galaktion perhaps believed that she is an enemy of the Soviet government? She recalls Ivan Bunin's poem about longing for a loved one's heart.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-381; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222-223.

1938

After March 17

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom informs him that he is sending students on holidays on March 20 and plans to travel to Tbilisi on the 21st.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-344; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168.

1938

March 27

In the morning, he meets Elizbar Polumordvinov, who invites him to the buffet of the radio committee. Galaktion refuses because he is in the mood for a walk, he looks at the area of the cobblestone where the work of strengthening the bed of Mtkvari is going on, the house where Niko Pirosmiani lived, the place where he once fell asleep at night and his shoes were stolen. Then he goes up to Avlabari and watches how the workers try to dismantle the balcony of the old house. In the evening, he reads "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", which seems to call him that it's time to create something grand.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 129; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294;

1938

March 28

The Moscow publishing house "Soviet Writer" receives feedback on his Russian-language Book "Selected Poems". 13-year-old reader Ivan Chepikov from Smolensk region writes that he reread the Book many times and learned a lot from it, because it is a very revolutionary book. In his opinion, future poets will learn a lot from Galaktion Tabidze. The second reader, 17-year-old farm worker Nikolai Sidamin, notes in his feedback that reading the selected poems of Galaktion Tabidze also made him want to be a poet. Galaktion enjoys reading these letters and plans to write back to young readers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 130; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295-296.

1938

March 28

He familiarizes himself to the press, which is full of letters dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Maxim Gorky. He thinks that the main thing is missing in the responses: the artistic, musical nature of the great writer, without which it is impossible to create something great.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 130; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1938

March 28

He writes a poem titled "Theodor Chudetsky", dedicated to his friend, the painter Theodor Chudetsky.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3452. №325-d., p. 39; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1972, p. 131.

1938

After March 28

He makes an entry in the notebook "Europe. Prologue", which is a commentary for his own poem - "Prologue". He reviews the issues raised in the poem: the excitement of the European press, the collapse of capitalist farms, the crisis of art, science, sports, etc.

Source: MGL, d-98, 135; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298-299;

Note: The lines quoted in the record can be found in the version of the poem "Two Worlds" called "Prologue".

1938

After March 28

In the notebook, he makes a note about his poem "Europe, well, why do you want", in which he notes that this poem describes the main sign of the European crisis - the loss of the highest sense of happiness, which cannot be compensated by external activity.

Source: MGL, d-98, 136; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299;

Note: "Europe, well, why do you want it" is a variant of the poem "Undoubtedly in Hitler's heart...".

1938

After March 28

He writes an untitled poem "Star of dawn...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 137; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300;

1938

After March 28

He writes a poem "The first meeting".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-98, №138, №141; №740-741; №29-a, p. 780-789; №45-a, p. 1208; №1024; №2543; №2026; №5973; №1821-1827; №1296; №7296; №2834-2836; №2660-2661; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 112;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “As If I Don’t Love My Homeland”; “Kuta” – the Abkhazian name for Kutaisi; “The Old Village”; “As If I Don’t Love”; and without a title (with the beginnings: “Thoughtfully gazing at the mountain-hill...”; “Since that day, the Meskhi feels strong...”; “Oh, my heart...”; “It must leave the area filled with beautiful women...”; “From this tribune! As if I don’t love...”; “With passionate hands entwined, turned...”; “With the most difficult hands entwined...”; “To pull away...”).

1938

After March 28

He writes an untitled poem “This was a space...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 140; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304-305;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “Two worlds”.

1938

After March 28

He writes down words and phrases on a sheet of paper that are connected to certain memories.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №650, p. 1.

Dating: The list mentions Maxim Gorky’s anniversary, which was celebrated on March 28, 1938.

1938

March 30

He writes an untitled poem “Breeze, violet, daffodil...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a., p. 1583; №2388; №2391; №5372; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 155.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “One Life”, “Multiplied by a Thousand”, and without a title (“The sun that has grown into the azure...”).

1938

After March 28

He writes an untitled poem “They tried and failed to destroy...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 94; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 247-248;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem “October ship”.

April

1938

April 1

He makes a list of household tasks to be completed in the spring.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-502, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23-25;

1938

April 2

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “Above the mountains...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №882; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 156.

1938

April 3

He plans to clean and organize the house.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447.

1938

April 4

He writes in the notebook the outline of a letter to be sent to the editors of the newspaper *Pravda*, in which he asks them to send the 224th issue of the newspaper of 1936 if they can.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 4; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

Note: It seems that Galaktion was asking for the wrong number of the newspaper. The material and photo dedicated to him were printed not in the 224th, but in the 244th issue of *Pravda*.

1938

April 4

In the notebook, he writes the draft of a letter to be sent to the publishing house “Soviet Writer”, in which he requests that they immediately send the author’s copies of his “selected poems” published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1938

April 5

He watches the movement of vehicles in the current Freedom Square of Yerevan. In the notebook, he notes that about two hundred cars passed by in half an hour.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-110, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1938

April 6

He plans to take a bath, mend his shoes and iron his pants.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 449.

1938

April 8

He starts tidying up the house and putting things in order.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 449.

1938

April 9

He washes the bottles, cleans the dust, and buys enough tobacco for two weeks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1938

April 9 or later

In the notebook, he writes words related to gold and their Russian equivalents.

Source: MGL, d-114, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 450;

1938

April 10

He is tidying up the balcony of the apartment. From the balcony, he carries firewood into the kitchen, washes and organizes the socks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1938

April 11

He beats a carpet and cleaning cloths. He cleans the balcony from dust, cleans the rooms of the house, the kitchen, the bathroom and the toilet, throws away the garbage.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1938

April 11

A telephone line is installed into Galaktion's apartment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1938

April 12

He looks at the books presented to him by Georgian and Russian authors.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 14

He hems up socks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 14

Shalva Radiani visits him. He lends him 30 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned only by name in the record.

1938

April 15

He notices that kerosene is dripping from the kerosene stove and spoiling the floor. So, he plans to take it in for repair.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 15

The water from the neighbours damages the ceiling of the bathroom. Therefore, the neighbour brings a worker to his apartment, and they solve the problem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 16

He takes shoes to be repaired.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 16

He buys products and newspapers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 16

For the first time in the last two weeks, he has a hot meal, he eats beans, while regretting that he has spent too much.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1938

April 16

He edits the poem "From traveller's letters".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 16

He gets his coat, jackets and pants out of the laundry room and goes to the shoe store for inner soles. While standing in line, somebody quietly opens the suitcase and steal the jacket.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 16

He calls Alexandre Abasheli, who informs that two poems have been removed from his “Selected Poems” to be published in Russian, and they are adding Boris Serebryakov’s translations instead.
Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 16

He buys meat, lard, bread, cigarettes, newspapers, and writes down the spent amount in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 16

He reads “Boris Godunov” by Alexander Pushkin, which fills him with great pleasure.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 17

He goes to the bath.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 18

He cleans the rooms, the bathroom, buys diapers and cigarettes, has a coat and a jacket sewn.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 20

He takes out the shoes sent for repair.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 20

He meets Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned only by name in the record.

1938

April 21

He finds a small child’s guitar on his balcony and can’t figure out how it got there.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-114, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1938

April 22

On the street, he meets Ivane Ioseliani, then Lidia Megrelidze, Daria Akhvlediani and Theodor Chudetsky.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-114, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

Note: Lidia Megrelidze, Daria Akhvlediani and Theodor Chudetsky are mentioned only by their names in the record.

1938

April 27

He is satisfied with the employees of the Art Palace.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

May

1938

May 9

The state publishing house tells him that the printing of the first volume of his works has started and they hope that it will be finished soon.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-96, 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

1938

After May 9

The first volume of Galaktion Tabidze's eight-volume works is published, which includes 397 poems. These works are: "The Moon of Mtatsminda", "Blue Horses", "This is Native Wind", "The Moon of Kakheti", ("Natela from Tsinandali..."), "Look: Kakheti", "Tbilisi", "The White Pelican", "Evening", "Candle", "Chronology of One Day", "The Sky of Tbilisi is a Martyr", "Metekhi Stood Gray, Steep", "At the End of an Unknown Street", ("Today May is in Various Colours..."), "On the Balcony", "It Will Come... But When?" "Tbilisi Sleeps a Heavy Sleep", "The Walnut Tree on Mtatsminda", ("Your Old Age..."), "Mary", "The Fields Are Spreading", "You by the Sea", "Serenade", "From Fairytales", "Farewell", "To Pirimze", "Fairy Tale", "A Gentle Manuscript", "Homeland", "Aragvi", "Old Ornament", "Heavy Winter", ("The White Days Are Coming..."), "Omnibus", "Beet", "Letter from the Village", "What Will You Say?", "Over There a Nushi", "Almonds There", "Almonds Here", "Survival of the Poplar Tree", "To Platans of Shindisi", "The Spirit of the Tides Comes Floating", "A Toast to Him", "Tomorrow Will Take Care of Tomorrow", "Flowers and Wine", ("The Snow Madonna Follows the Ship"), "Let Us Reach", "They Will Blame the Wine", "This Sleeping Mountain and Field", "The Oldest Wine", "The Snow Was Slanting, Sloping", "It's Time", "From Winter's Motifs", "My Life", "A broken off Balcony", "Shrouded Forest", "Your Sorrow", "Afternoon Diligence", "On the Road", "June Has Passed", ("Will It be Heard..."), "From the Old Notebook", "The Further You Are", ("People Are Getting Mixed, People Are Fussing..."), "Fields", "This Was Before", "In Reality, as in Dreams", "I Have Seen Somewhere", "The Moon in the Well", "The Scythe Is Screaming", "Greetings to the Blooming Fields", ("I Can No Longer See with My Eyes..."), "The Memory of Our Grove", "The First Ears of Grains", "Here! Here You Are!", "The Old Mill", "Woman!", "On the Road, I Am a Traveler", "Distant Ice of the Caucasus", "A Woman from

the Mountains”, “Near the Ruins of the Fortress”, “Hyacinth”, (“The Ancestors Will Open Doors For Him...”), “Time Has Passed”, “The Old Palace”, “They Will Protect You”, “Until Mtskheta”, “Beyond Avchala”, “From Mtskheta”, (“October the Nineth...”), “Only Lullaby”, “As If Not Here”, “From the Tunnels”, “On the Military Road”, “Shadows of the Past”, “Night in the Gorge”, “Native Ephemera”, “Poetry – Above All”, “When Actaeon, Son of Aresteas”, “The Years Will Pass Old Ones”, “Old Magazines”, “Our Magazine”, “In the Café”, “The Street”, “Under the marble”, (“Others are screeching like crows...”), (“I loved the tune warmed by feeling...”), “You At Least One”, (“Whether a word of morality suits a child...”), “Distant with you”, “It”, (“I cast the net of fate into the sea...”), “Reconciliation”, “When Ilia was killed in Tsitsamuri”, “The ghost of Akaki”, “The poem of the tiger”, “White winds”, “Naked”, “I remember Michelangelo”, “The obelisk”, “Heart”, “Suspended monument”, “Marble”, “The curtain rises”, (“Soon discoloured...”), “Wagner”, (“Then, he abandoned everyone and everything...”), “Bridge Rialto over the mountain river”, “Musical phantasm”, (“Like many spreading roses”), “Music – sudden”, “Ah, it’s getting dark”, “To Gautier”, (“Two seas met one another...”), (“When the night around is dark...”), “All affairs”, “There is no more flautist”, “Consolation”, “With an old motif”, “Parallel”, “Art”, “Letter to friends”, “Woman and art”, “Daphne”, “To the poet”, “What is this feeling”, “Creation”, “To memory”, “About veils and violies”, “Ephemera Once again”, “Your toast”, “Snow”, “It snowed in the winter gardens”, “With snow and frost”, “Etching”, “Nanny”, “Poplars in the snow”, “May blossoms”, “To white flowers”, (“Under the white snow...”), “Voiles”, “It was at the end of October”, “No return”, (“Oh, today it is autumn...”), “With Mary’s eyes”, “I and the night”, (“The stars in the sky are sleeping...”), “Invisible”, “The starry dome shines”, “On the barren”, “Silence”, “At the new dawn”, (“Often I dream and gaze at the sky...”), “Chandelier”, “With May’s arrow”, “It’s quiet”, “Yesterday all day”, “The affectionate garden has fallen asleep”, “The moon has hidden behind the mountain”, “A deer’s jump has shone brightly again”, “Letter to her”, “Faith is so easy”, “Mars”, “The horn groans”, (“Her beauty is astonishing...”), “Night, what has happened to you”, (“May’s eyes intoxicate me again...”), “It was an old, familiar thought”, “Primitive”, “Death due to the moon”, “Desert”, “The mysterious second face”, “Once again, dream and love”, “He was walking down the street alone”, “The leaves greet me with a quiet rustle”, “Like wandering light”, “By the window”, “Bell tower in the desert”, “Chianures”, “Awaiting the storm”, (“From the high floor, the sound of the piano...”), “On the last day”, “Old age”, (“I searched for you everywhere... the heat was suffocating me...”), “I will come”, “Dream”, “The rustling of the curtains”, “Where?” “Beyond fate!” “You will burn with excitement again”, “What time is it?” “Peach flowers”, “Peach branch, tired branch”, “Cheers to those peaches, to those peach flowers!” (“I will remember again those pink peaches...”), “Strange palace”, “From horizon to zenith”, “Without love”, “The night met the day”, (“Among the fields, a peaceful, quiet noise was heard...”), “How thirsty I am”, “My star”, “Downpour”, “I will come and kiss you”, “They were agitated”, “Eyes”, “Abed”, “On the train”, “Wine-coloured river!” “I felt it all day”, “When I am captured by the moon”, “With burning beauty”, “A thousand boats reached the shore”, “The poplars bend like bows”, “Believe it if you don’t believe”, (“The road is not worth the trouble...”), “Drifting on the sea like a log”, “Inesa”, “Two blessed maidens”, “Got More Surprised”, “Her gaze, soft and moonlit”, “You are thirteen”, “The heart of

existence”, “Careful”, “From the pool”, “I hear the longed-for voice”, “It’s no time for Romancero”, “August has arrived”, “I still deserved it”, “From folk motifs”, “Recollection”, (“The envious ones fought...”), (“Evening, I know, you will enter the garden from the church”), “Nowhere, never”, “The otherworldly shadow”, “Once”, “The dusk of night disappeared”, “The one I loved”, “Autumn in the sanctuary of the fathers of ‘Immaculate Conception’”, “A table with alembics”, “Ten years ago”, “But what can I do?” “Explanation”, “Fragment of autumn”, “Tapestry”, “Evening in the village”, “Autumn flowers”, “From autumn motifs”, “To the sick”, “It’s autumn”, “More than prayer”, “Autumn”, “Yellow leaf”, “Something else... everything”, “Autumn day”, “Gentle autumn is coming”, “Leaves”, “The horizon glimmers slightly”, “For what reason?”, (“The dying of strings... the slow weeping of autumn...”), “You and autumn”, (“The whisper of the bluest velvet...”), “Rain is about to come”, “The last companion”, “The soul is sorrowful”, “The peaceful song of the sisters”, “Leaves are scattered on the road”, “Autumn morning”, “My heart, what is happening to you?”, “Hasn’t Perished”, “Autumn is coming”, “You and autumn”, “Once”, “Wind”, “Elegy”, “Last night, the wind was blowing”, “Cried by the wind”, “Dressed in transparent blonde laces”, “What a sad lullaby the wind sings”, “We crossed fierce seas”, “Late dream”, “The day has passed”, “The wind knocked the crow’s nest”, “Azure or a rose in the sand”, “Again in the forest”, “The Memory of a dead end”, “In the forest”, “The oak”, “The forest took me away”, “Green stripe of the mountain”, “Night will fall in the forest someday”, “The wind of memories”, “Fire, sword”, “Aspen”, “I am genius Rimaneli”, “Beneath tired eyelids”, “The shadow of leaves”, “Orchids”, “The first of May”, “Will not renew, will not return”, “The virgin”, “Time”, “Fate”, “Everything has changed colour”, (“In the blossomed garden, the young flower...”), “Look into my eyes”, “We meet again”, “With hidden pains”, “Closed eyes”, “Guest of the dusk”, “Futile attempt”, “Dressed in black like an elegy”, “Two”, “Three clouds”, “Evening”, “Endless, boundless”, “Sunset”, “Conversation about Edgar”, “Where the end was”, “New Year’s ephemera”, “Hetaira”, “The gravedigger”, (“The foliage rustled in the forest...”), “Dream in shackles”, “Never do I long for freedom as much”, “Dream on the cliff”, “The heart renewed”, (“There, the mountain stream...”), “Let the winds be windy!” “In the mud”, “Black raven”, “Sing me something”, “I gaze at this bottomless sea”, “Like the forest and fields after a storm”, “Traveler’s song”, “The automobile”, “Edgar for the third time”, “Sometimes in the sound of tumultuous city”, “Suddenly startled night”, “The mountains of Guria”, “In the narrow cliffs of Dariali”, “These flowers”, “This storm brings novelty”, “Lift the sun higher, higher!” “I love the storm alone”, “Aurora”, “A moment”, “The woman of flowers”, “I.A.”, “I and the iris”, “Flowers – moments”, “Flowers”, “I was born at dawn”, “You, Song, Mute”, “How beautiful the dew was”, “The first rose”, “Candles”, “You are late”, “Chery-plum, a seven-year-old child”, “Children in a café”, “Days of childhood”, “On the ship”, “Child in the newspapers”, “Towers”, “Lily on wings”, “Like a dream”, “Ephemera of the sea”, “The sound of gunfire in the mountains”, “Roar”, “Futile cry”, “City on the water”, “The last dispatch”, “The ship ‘Daland,’” “Where once with dreaming sails”, “May brought azure seas again”, “Calm sea”, “You by the sea”, “On dreamy repose” and “Ephemera”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. I, 1937; G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-96, 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

Note: The volume was released much later than the second volume. The book's editor is Shalva Radiani. The volume is preceded by a lengthy introductory article by Shalva Radiani titled "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze". The Book consists of 492 pages, with a print run of 3,000 copies. It was sent to press on November 16, 1936, and signed for printing on December 7, 1937. The volume includes 397 poems, of which only one poem, "Through the Eyes of Mary", is published for the first time.

June

1938

After June 2

The Book "Soviet Georgia over 17 Years" states that working on themes of socialist reality has added new creative energy to the leading masters of pre-revolutionary Georgian poetry, among whom is Galaktion Tabidze. The poet, who had previously been overwhelmed by disappointment in his work, later transformed into an inspired singer of the heroic days of the new era.

Source: "Soviet Georgia over 17 Years", a political-economic review, Stade Publishing House, 1938, p. 88.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on June 2, 1938.

1938

Until June

He writes a poem titled "The Great Glory of the Present".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1079; № 5559; №6175; №325-d., p. 24; №325-d., p. 34; №28897-50, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 158.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "My Poems" and without a title ("My Poems, Forever").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

June 28

He finds a letter from his brother at home. Abesalom complains that he visited him, but he had no idea where he was. He writes that he bought him white shoes and left them, but if they don't fit, he shouldn't sell them. He advises him to distance himself from Tbilisi and from those people who wish to drown him in wine, suggesting that he should go to a sanatorium for a vacation.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-328; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169.

1938

June

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, the poem "The Great Glory of the Present" is published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №6, June, p. 3.

July

1938

After July 20

He receives a letter sent from Yaroslavl by Olya Okujava. The sender writes that every morning, she sends greetings through the sparrows that fly to her window and is waiting for a response. It has been a year and nine months since she has heard anything from him; she has received neither a letter nor the 50 roubles that would have slightly alleviated her situation. She writes that in an age of great humanism, such suffering of a person cannot be allowed, and he should at least write something.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-382; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223-224.

August

1938

Until August

He grants power of attorney to his brother, Abesalom, to collect his pension for the month of August on his behalf.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1938

After August 11

He finds a letter from his brother at home. Before returning to the village, Abesalom advises him to make sure to go on a vacation.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-329; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169.

1938

August 12

A flaw has been discovered two months later in his Book "Selected poems" published in Russian by the publishing house "*Zarya Vostoka*", and the poet regrets that they did not manage to correct it for so long.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

Until August 14

In his diary, he writes that travelling to Svaneti is completely impossible and lists the reasons: the collection of his selected poems, to be published by *Zarya Vostoka*, requires his close supervision; his financial situation remains unsettled; he needs to travel to Chkvishi to gather materials for his autobiography; and he must also go to Gori to prepare a Book dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Stalin's birth, which would be impractical from Svaneti due to the lack of necessary resources there.

Source: MGL, Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 310.

1938

Until August 14

Corrected and re-bound parts of Galaktion's new Russian-language Book "Selected Poems" are being transferred to the warehouse of the publishing house "*Zarya Vostoka*".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

Dating: Information on this is given in the entry of August 14, 1938.

1938

August 14

He sends information to the Georgian Telegraph Agency and the Radio Committee that his Russian-language Book "Selected Poems" is ready for distribution.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

August 16

He receives copyright copies of "Selected Poems" published by the publishing house "*Zarya Vostoka*".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1938

August 16

At 9 o'clock in the evening, Radio Georgia broadcasts information about the publication of Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Poems" in Russian and Georgian languages.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

August 16 or later

In his diary, he writes that the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* printed his Book *Selected Poems* in Russian, which contains around two hundred pages and includes over seventy poems. This edition is the most extensive compared to previous Russian editions of his work. The 1933 edition featured 17 poems, the 1935 edition had 37 poems, and the 1937 Moscow edition also contained 37 poems. The poems in this latest edition were translated by sixteen poets, including Nikolai Tikhonov, Pavel Antokolsky, Nikolai Bobyryev, Ryurik Ivnev, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Elene Sheri, Mikhail Troitsky, Boris Brik, Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, Boris Serebryakov, Alexandre Kancheli, Lev Penkovsky, Panteleimon Petrenko, Dimitry Petrovsky, and others. The book's design was created by the artist Guro.

Source: MGL, d-501, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18;

1938

After August 16

He writes an informational text in the third person in Russian, titled "The New Book of the National Poet of Georgia, Order Bearer Galaktion Tabidze in Russian", noting that the publishing

house Zarya Vostoka has printed the poet's "Selected Poems", which is the most complete of his books published in Russian. He points out that the collection includes translations by 16 different poets.

Source: MGL, d-647, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207;

1938

August 17

He is dissatisfied with the fact that information about the publication of his "selected poems" in Russian was not published either in *Zarya Vostoka* and *Vecherniy Tbilisi* or in the Georgian-language newspaper *Musha*. He feels that they are not benevolent towards him in the latter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

August 17

He writes in the notebook that there will be special radio programs dedicated to his new Book on October 21st and 24th.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

August 17

Galaktion's "Selected Poems" published in Russian are sent to Baku, Tashkent, Stalino (present-day Donetsk), Minsk, Makhachkala, Kokand (Uzbekistan), Odessa, Sokhumi, Nalchik, Vinnytsia (Ukraine) and Dnipropetrovsk. The collection is also exhibited in Tbilisi bookstores.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1938

August 18

He writes in the notebook that he has not given the new Book to anyone yet. He is glad that there is already a great interest in the collection.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1938

August 19 or earlier

Simon Tsverava reads Galaktion's "Selected Poems" published in Russian and tells the poet that he doesn't like Elena Sher's translations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

Note: Elena Sher is mentioned only by her last name in the record.

Dating: Information is in the August 19 entry.

1938

August 19

He writes in the notebook that the Union of Writers is planning to hold a discussion about his newly published “Selected Poems” in Russian, and three speakers have been chosen.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1938

August 26 or earlier

Giorgi Bebutov, an employee of the publishing house “*Zarya Vostoka*”, tells him that he does not like the design of his newly published “Selected Poems” in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

Note: Giorgi Bebutov is mentioned only by his last name in the record.

Dating: Information is in the August 26 entry.

1938

August 27

Giorgi Bebutov, an employee of *Zarya Vostoka*, tells him that the distribution of his new Russian-language Book “Selected Poems” has been stopped because the lines in the poem “John Reed” are messed up. Galaktion is very heartbroken.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

Note: Giorgi Bebutov is mentioned only by his last name in the record.

1938

August 28

The remaining copies of the Russian edition of Galaktion’s “Selected Poems” are being sent back to the publisher’s bindery to fix a technical flaw in the book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

August or later

Due to illness, he writes a power of attorney to his brother, Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze, authorizing him to collect his August pension from the savings office.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

September

1938

September 4

Akaki Tatarishvili, in the letter “Poetry of People’s Friendship” published in the newspaper *Pravda*, talks about the period of Menshevism domination in Georgia and points out that it was this shameful era that Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Press” echoed, in which he talks about the artificially stirred up feud between nations.

Source: A. Татаришвили, Поэзия дружбы народов, newspaper “Правда”, 1938, №244, (September 4) p. 3.

1938

September 6

He arrives in Borjomi and is accommodated in a sanatorium room for eight people.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-638, 1; AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938

September 6

After a sleepless night, he gets up at 6 a.m. and feels sick.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938

September 6

He complains of lack of appetite and refuses to eat breakfast.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938

September 6

The chief doctor of the Borjomi sanatorium fills out his questionnaire in the presence of Galaktion.

The poet is in such a bad mood that he is afraid not to cry and be ashamed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938

September 6 or later

In the notebook, he writes a quote from the story "Portrait" by the Russian writer Nikolai Gogol.

Source: MGL, d-117, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465;

1938

September 6 or later

He writes in the notebook that after the age of 35 a person loses height.

Source: MGL, d-117, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465;

1938

September 6 or later

He writes the phone numbers of magazine-newspaper editors and members of the Union of Writers in the notebook.

Source: MGL, d-117, 33,35.; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-467;

1938

September 6 or later

In the notebook, he writes what Ivan Turgenev said to Gustave Flaubert: Like a room filled with the smell of musk, which you can't get rid of, I constantly feel the smell of decay, destruction and death around me.

Source: MGL, d-117, 60; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472-473;

1938

September 6 or later

In the notebook, he writes the words of a sick person that he has no luck, because if a strand of a woman's hair falls into the cooking pot, he will surely have that plate when the food is distributed.

Source: MGL, d-117, 61; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473;

1938

September 6 or later

He writes in the notebook that there was some Mirianashvili, who pretends to be a public poet, goes to resorts and makes money. This person reminds him of the character of Gogol's "Revisor" Khlestakov.

Source: MGL, d-117, 68; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473;

1938

September 6 or later

In the notebook, he writes the words of Ilia Chavchavadze that the conscience is such a string, which a dishonest man uses it as he wishes.

Source: MGL, d-117, 66; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474;

1938

After September 6

He writes an untitled poem "Near azure sky...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4440; №5365; №60-d., გ. 62-63; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 156; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 375;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Mont Blanc", "Tergi", and untitled ("The Heart of Azure...").

1938

After September 6

In the notebook, he writes quotes about Ivan Turgenev in Russian, in which it is said that Turgenev's prose is characterized by linguistic precision and the best reflection of Russian nature.

Source: MGL, d-117, 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460;

1938

September 7

He writes a humorous poem "The doctor told me that you will cure...".

Source: MGL, d-117, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938

September 8

He is bothered by the hot weather, but he is satisfied that he moved to a separate room in the sanatorium.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938**September 8**

He observes the vacationers of the sanatorium, he is surprised how Russians suddenly get to know each other and pair up, and he writes about it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1938**Until September 10**

After a medical examination at the Borjomi sanatorium, a diagnosis of myocardial neurasthenia is identified.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 50 AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

Dating: This information is on the same page before the record dates September 10.

1938**September 10**

The doctor examines him and writes in the "medical history" that he feels well, but his heartbeat is weak and fast.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 51; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938**September 12**

In the notebook, he writes one hundred names of cigarettes produced from different places.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 15-27; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1938**September 14**

In the notebook, he writes the text of a poster posted in the Borjomi sanatorium, which calls on Soviet citizens to protect public property from "robbers, thieves and parasites".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 29; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465.

1938**September 15**

A neuropathologist examines him in the Borjomi sanatorium and diagnoses him with acute functional neurosis. He prescribes mineral baths and dust showers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 51; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938

September 15

In the sanatorium of Borjomi, a doctor examines the throat, diagnoses chronic laryngitis and prescribes inhalation treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 51; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938

September 15

He listens to the humorous amorous song of Russian women and writes the text in his book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 32; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

Note: The date of the entry is indicated by the poet as 15.X, although this must be a slip of the pen, because the text is placed between the entries of September 14 and 16.

1938

September 15 or later

In the notebook, he makes a note about a species of bird - the magpie - which kills itself when caught. He remembers that his housekeeper called a woman this word.

Source: MGL, d-117, 32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466;

1938

September 16

He visits the Borjomi orangery and writes the names of some plants in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 34; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

1938

After September 19

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze, sent from Samtredia. His brother informs him that he is very happy that Galaktion has started treatment. He writes that he arrived in Tbilisi on September 18 and found a letter from Galaktion at his home. The telephone had been disconnected due to non-payment, but he couldn't have it reconnected because it was a holiday. Abesalom asks him to undergo the complete treatment and, if possible, to take care of his brother's work matters as well.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179;

1938

September 21

He writes information about the geographical location and environment of Borjomi in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 67-69; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475.

1938

September 21

Together with some sanatorium vacationers, he climbs to the Tskhratskaro pass.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 69; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475.

1938

September 22

The following story is written in the notebook: a peasant who had three children was dissatisfied with his youngest son and always told him that he would not become a man. The son did not accept his father's rebuke. One day he disappeared. His father searched for a long time but could not find a trace of him. Fate smiled on his son, and he became the pasha of the vilayet. Once he decided to visit his family, returned to the village and approached his native house. His father was in the field and when he was informed that Pasha had come to visit him, he returned excitedly. The father answered the questions of his son dressed in Pasha's clothes in such a way that he did not recognize him. He told him that his wife died, one child died, and the other was sent to another village. When he mentioned that the third son ran away from home, the son couldn't wait any longer and proudly told him: I am your youngest son, you kept telling me that no man should come out of you, and lo and behold, he did! The old man was silent for a while, and then he spoke: if you were a man, you wouldn't have chased the frightened old father out of the field with a stick. After finishing the story, Galaktion writes the phrase in Russian in the notebook: "The inner dignity of a person".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 36-44; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 467-469.

1938

September 22

In the notebook, titled "Reap what you sow", he writes a story about a rich merchant who befriended a stranger and spared nothing for him. Once this merchant, under the supervision of his godson, sent his caravan to a place from which no one returned unscathed, but the journey ended peacefully. It turned out that his new friend was one of the caravan robbers. He recognized the godson of his benevolent merchant and did not rob his friends' caravan. In return, he even gave them his share of the next robbery. After returning to the city, he revealed the story of his business to the merchant, because he thought that they should have nothing to hide from each other.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 46-49; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 469-470.

1938

September 25

In the notebook, he writes down the conversation he heard in the Borjomi sanatorium. One tells the other that a general mobilization has been announced in Czechoslovakia and a one-eyed general will be appointed as the commander-in-chief, to which the other replies that the situation is such that a one-eyed person can't do anything, even a two-eyed one.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 65; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474.

Note: The one-eyed general refers to General Jan Syrový, who was elected as the head of the provisional government on September 22, 1938. As for Czechoslovakia's current situation, it has gone really badly, and the country was forced to sign the disastrous Munich Agreement.

1938

September 26

He is in the sanatorium of Borjomi. He looks at his “disease history” and writes individual data in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 50 AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

1938

September 27

In the notebook he writes that it was cold in Borjomi. If a few days ago it was 27 degrees, now it has dropped to 9.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 55; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938

September 28

He takes mud baths and undergoes inhalation therapy.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 55; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938

September 28

He visits Borjomi Museum.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 55; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1938

September 28

He writes in the notebook the results of almost one month of treatment. He notes that his appetite has increased, his hand tremors have disappeared, he no longer needs alcohol, his neurosis has disappeared, he no longer has the mania of persecution and fear of people, his voice has returned, and his sleep has improved. He thinks that only his heart condition has not improved, and he will have to continue treatment in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 56; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1938

September 28

He visits the Borjomi Museum. Galaktion likes the individual exhibits, especially the English engraving depicting deer hunting. He writes his impressions in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-117, 8-9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1938

September 28

He writes an untitled poem, “My appetite for food has increased...”.

Source: MGL, d-638, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1938

September 28 or later

He writes the list of species of plants, animals and birds common in the Borjomi region in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-117, 10,12,14,16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461-462;

1938

September 29

He writes in the notebook that his books should be translated into Ukrainian, Tajik, Azerbaijani, Belarusian, Kyrgyz, Russian, Armenian, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh and Abkhaz languages.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-117, 58; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1938

September 30

He returns to Tbilisi from Borjomi. He is trying to find out what is going on with his recently published Book of "Selected Poems" in Russian, but he can't find out anything.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

October

1938

October 1

He goes to the publishing house to find out about his new Russian-language book, "Selected Poems". There he learns that the error in 1000 copies still needs to be corrected, and he does not like the situation in the printing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

October 2

He receives confirmation from the Georgian Telegram Agency that they will spread information about his new book, "Selected Poems", published in Russian, and the radio committee promises to organize two evenings in Georgian and Russian languages.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-116, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

1938

Until October 5

He sends Olya Okujava 50 roubles to Yaroslavl.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-383; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Olya Okujava's letter dated October 5, 1938.

1938

After October 5

He receives a letter sent from Yaroslavl by Olya Okujava. The sender writes that for the first time, she received 50 roubles from him and learned that he is alive. She writes that she is impressed by the 1937 academic edition of Gogol's works, especially his story "Dead Souls" and, in particular, its lyrical digressions. She also likes Vikenty Veresaev's "How Gogol Worked" and recommends purchasing both books. She writes that she misses the scent of his manuscripts but is afraid to look at them, fearing their reproach or rejection.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-383; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225.

1938

After October 8

He receives a letter from his brother, who informs him that the child is in the children's ward of the Aramyants Hospital in Tbilisi. His brother writes that when he arrives in Tbilisi, he will buy him a coat, so that he doesn't have to go through the winter with his old one.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-330; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

1938

October 12

By chance, he meets Pavle Ingorokva, who tells him that in the last few days they have met several times by chance, which must be a sign of great sympathy for each other. He thinks that Pavle Ingorokva is a great person.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298.

Dating: In a note dated October 14, 1938, Galaktion notes that the fact happened "the day before yesterday", that is, on October 12.

1938

October 14

The deputy director of the Institute of Physiotherapy notices him walking along the street and stops the car. Together they go to the monument of Rustaveli. He notices how a young woman sitting in a car shows interest in him, whom the deputy director introduces as a colleague.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

Note: It is possible that the deputy director of the Institute of Physiotherapy mentioned in the note is Giorgi Tevdoradze, because in the same note Galaktion gratefully mentions that Dr. Giorgi Tevdoradze gave me good advice today.

1938

October 14

He gives texts to Georgian Telegram Agency and Radio Committee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298.

Note: It is unclear what kind of texts Galaktion gave to the named institutions.

1938

October 14

Translator Giorgi Bebutov shows the October 10 issue of *Kurortnaya Gazeta*. There is a feuilleton about Galaktion in it - the “people’s singer” makes the poet very happy.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298.

1938

October 14

He receives advice from Dr. Giorgi Tevdoradze, which he considers important.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 134; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298.

1938

Until October 15

He writes an untitled poem “You were homeless...”.

Source: MGL, d-118, 11-29; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480-494;

1938

October 15

He makes excerpts from his own poem “Epoch” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-118, 11-29; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480-494.

1938

October 27

He buys a new watch.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 128; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1938

October 27

Davit Gvelesiani begins painting a new portrait of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 128; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

Note: Davit Gvelesiani is referred to in the source as Datiko.

1938

October 27

He plans to meet with Kote Potskhverashvili in the coming days and obtain the sheet music for the song written about his poem “Poetry Above All” from Dimitri Arakishvili, in connection with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of his debut in the literary field.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 128; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1938

October 27

In his diary, he writes that in connection with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of his debut in the literary field, the issues of choirs and solos need to be clarified, and there is a need to fight for the scheduling of the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 128; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1938

October 28

He submits four poems for publication in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 129; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1938

October 28

Alio Mashashvili informs that the dates for the anniversary events dedicated to the 30th anniversary of his debut in the literary field will be decided at the meeting of the Writers' Presidium on the second or third day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 129; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

Note: Alio Mashashvili is referred to in the source by his name.

1938

October 28

Shalva Radiani informs that the anniversary events dedicated to the 30th anniversary of his debut in the literary field will take place at the Palace of Art on November 18 and at the Opera and Ballet Theatre on December 1.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 129; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1938

October 28

He agrees with Amiran Gabiskiria that a two-hour radio evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of his debut in the literary field will be held on November 12.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 129; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

Note: Amiran Gabiskiria is referred to in the source by his name.

1938

October 30

He writes in the notebook that Iakob Nikoladze, while looking at the Book - "Soviet Art" - was dissatisfied with its visual decoration and said, we Georgians do not use our eyes at all.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-119, 45; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

November

1938

Until November

He writes an untitled poem, "The resounding wind thundered many..."

Source: Autograph, MGL, №34; №202; №5329; №5347; №6343; №28897-50, p. 13; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 169.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Ballad of the Walnut Tree".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

November 1

He writes in the notebook that he should buy the first and second volumes of his works. He plans to find out the name of Vasil Egnatashvili's father.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-119, 9-12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

1938

November 1

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, he publishes the cycle *Poems of Joy*, which includes three untitled poems: "The heroic of the Soviet people...", "The resounding wind thundered many...", and "Color comes from the sun and wind..."

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №26, p. 1.

1938

November 1, or later

He looks through the new issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, in which his "Poems of Joy" is published and writes about it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-119, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 581.

Note: *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* is referred to under the old name *Saliteraturo Gazeti* in the entry.

1938

After November 1

In the notebook, he writes that a philharmonic or opera choir studied two songs written based on his poems, including "The legions are coming".

Source: MGL, d-119, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503; For dating: L. Beburishvili, "Researches", 2025, p. 581.

1938

After November 1

He writes a humorous poem “Your ticket... Kinto-jan...”.

Source: MGL, d-119, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504; For dating: L. Beburishvili, “Researches”, 2025, p. 581.

1938

Until November 6

He writes the list of clubs in Tbilisi in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-119, 5 G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496;

1938

November 6

He is going to give the first and second volumes of his works and books of poems published in Russian as gifts to party leaders: Vasil Egnatashvili, Philipe Makharadze, Valerian Bakradze and Kandid Charkviani. In the notebook, he writes the variants of the dedication texts to be written on the books.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-119, 9-12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497-498.

1938

November 19

He plans to sort the laundry, buy shoes, rubber overshoes and a suit.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-119, 31; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1938

After November 19

He writes a poem “Advance of the Homeland...”.

Source: MGL, d-119, 46-47; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507-508;

Note: The work is a variant of the poem – “Homeland”.

1938

After November 19

He makes an entry in the notebook “Costume of people from Chkvishi”, in which he describes how the residents of Chkvishi dressed up.

Source: MGL, d-119, 59; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511;

1938

After November 19

He writes an untitled verse “My motherland, with the blood...”.

Source: MGL, d-119, 62-63; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512;

Note: The text is a variant of the poem “My Song”.

1938

After November 19

He writes in the notebook, in which he discusses where one might find a good description of Bagrat Temple, or the ruins of an ancient church like it. It means that Byron has poems that describe ancient ruins. He thinks that Ivan Bunin's translation of Longfellow's poems, Vakhtang Orbeliani's poem "In Gelati" and Grigol Orbeliani's "The Face of King Tamar in Bethany Church" can also be useful.

Source: MGL, d-119, 65-66; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513;

1938

After November 20

He receives a letter sent from Yaroslavl by Olya Okujava. The mention of Galaktion's longing reminds the addressee of Apollon Maykov's words about his and Yakov Polonsky's spiritual kinship. She imagines that Galaktion has no firewood, has to work in the cold, and feels concerned.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-384; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225-226.

1938

November 21 or later

He attends the performance of Polikarpe Kakabadze's play "The Marriage of farm workers" in Marjanishvili theater and likes the role played by actor Giorgi Shavgulidze.

Source: G. Lortkipanidze, profession – director, recollections of Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 142-144.

Dating: The play "The marriage of farm workers" was staged in Marjanishvili Theatre between 1938 and 1958. Since the premiere of the first season took place on November 21, 1938, we date the fact to the period after this date.

1938

Until November 28

He writes a poem "October Ship".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №835; №66-a., p. 1584; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 383; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 474.

1938

November

In the magazine *Chveni Taoba*, he publishes an untitled poem, "Unyielding, selfless...".

Source: Magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1938, №11, p. 3.

1938

November

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he publishes an untitled poem, “Wind traveling from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №11, p. 9.

1938

Autumn

He is at Alexandre Sigua’s home with Shalva Dadiani, actor Giorgi Shavgunidze, and director Shota Aghsabadze. They reminisce about interesting encounters with both Georgian and foreign figures. Giorgi Shavgunidze brings comedic scenes to life from various performances. Shalva Dadiani expresses his respect for Galaktion, referring to him as a classic of Georgian literature. Lado Gudiashvili humbly tells the poet that he owes him a portrait he hasn’t painted and promises to rectify this mistake. Galaktion responds that he is a lyrical poet, sees lyricism everywhere, and believes Lado views it the same way in painting. Later, Galaktion recalls his meetings in Kutaisi with Akaki Tsereteli, Vaso Abashidze, and Lado Meskhi. Lado Gudiashvili makes a sketch as a memento of the evening.

Source: Al. Sigua, One autumn evening, magazine *Drosha*, 1973, N 10, p. 8.

December

1938

Until December

In the collection *Stalin’s Generation*, he publishes the poem “Youth”.

Source: Collection “Stalin’s Generation”, Tbilisi, 1938, p. 8.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

December 12

He plans to buy a suit, go to the hairdresser and visit Iakob Nikoladze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-119, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1938

December 12 or later

He writes in his notebook “With a common front” in which he formulates a plan on how to act to organize his own creative evening. He focuses on periodicals, also aims to collect his own photos, prepare a biography and poems.

Source: MGL, d-120, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514;

1938

December 12 or later

He writes in the notebook the list of magazines and newspapers published in Georgia and the cost of their subscription for 3 months.

Source: MGL, d-120, 6,8,10,11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514-516;

1938

December 12 or later

He writes in the notebook how an old man on the street interrupted the women's conversation with the words: "stop flirting to each other and teach me where the pharmacy is", and when they taught him, he said that they could go on flirting.

Source: MGL, d-120, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516;

1938

December 14

He is preparing for the 30th anniversary of his literary work. He plans to collect the poems dedicated to him by Shio Mghvimeli, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Lado Matchavariani, Shalva Kashmadze, print a facsimile and a photo, and provide information to the press by phone.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-120, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1938

December 15

In the Armenian newspaper *Sabtchota Sakartvelo*, Suren Avzian's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Flight of the Whites" is published, along with the poet's photo portrait.

Source: MGL, t-666, newspaper *Khorurdain Vrastan*, December 15, 1938, №102, p. 2.

1938

December 17

He is excited that the Writers' Union has yet to announce the 30th anniversary event scheduled for December 23rd. He thinks that the Union of Writers is deliberately working against him and they refuse to invite Geronti Kikodze and many other writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524-525.

1938

After December 17

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he publishes four untitled poems under the collective title "Preludes": "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...", "Breeze, Iris, Narcissus...", "I am different...", and "Above the Mountains...". In the same issue of the magazine, separately and independently from this cycle, the poem "October Ship" is also published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №11, November, p. 9-10; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475.

Note: The untitled poem "I am different..." is also found under the title "Colourful".

1938

Until December 18

He writes a poem "Integrals of Poetry".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6530; 28897-50, p. 24; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 160; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Integrals”.

1938

18 December or before

Levan Asatiani prepares the text of the invitation cards for the event dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Galaktion’s literary work and gives it to Lado Sirbiladze for printing, but he has not yet selected the image to be printed on the card.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-121, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

He writes in the notebook that the portrait taken by the photographer Gigolashvili was not good to be published in *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. His portrait was also ordered from Severian Ketskhoveli, but he disappeared somewhere.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-121, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Note: The newspaper is referred to as *Saliteraturo Gazeti* in the record, although in 1938 it was already published under the name *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Dating: This information is noted in the entry dated December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

A photographer is sent to his house from the Union of Writers to take a picture for the anniversary event. Galaktion is unhappy that the finished photos are being lost and an unknown photographer is being sent to take a new picture and that no one knows how he will look in the photo.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-121, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

Shalva Kashmadze brings a poem dedicated to Galaktion to be printed in the newspaper *Komunisti*, however the head of the literary department of the newspaper Bidzina Abuladze refuses to publish it. According to him, based on the decision of the editorial board, no page will be devoted to Galaktion in the newspaper, and they may publish only his poems. Galaktion is outraged by this news and explains his attitude towards him with Bidzina Abuladze’s futuristic past.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-121, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1938

18 December or before

He loses the Order of Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-121, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

1938

18 December or before

Kandid Charkviani tells Alio Mashashvili that the party leadership is unhappy with Galaktion for losing the Order of Lenin and they are not going to arrange him the anniversary. Therefore, the event will be held in the evening format. When Galaktion is told this, he thinks that Kandid Charkviani's decision is fair.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

Theodor Chudetsky begins work on the photo of Galaktion, which should be printed in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 4; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

Note: The newspaper is referred to as *Saliteraturo Gazeti* in the record, although in 1938 it was already published under the name *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

Together with Shalva Radiani, he plans what materials should be published in *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* in connection with his anniversary. From Radiani's behaviour, he suspects that the latter may be playing a double game and preventing the jubilee from being properly held.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 4; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned only by name in the record.

Dating: In an entry dated December 18, the fact is described as having already occurred.

1938

18 December or before

Shalva Radiani tells him that the Literary Repository allocated a one-time aid of 3000 roubles to Galaktion in connection with the 30th anniversary of his work, and it is planned to increase his pension. The poet thinks that it is a very small amount. Even an untalented artist gets so much in one painting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 4; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

Aristo Tchumbadze expresses his desire to participate in Galaktion's evening. When Galaktion informs Alio Mashashvili about this, the latter says that Tchumbadze is an insignificant writer and his word has no value.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

18 December or before

Shalva Radiani tells him that the writer's club, where Galaktion's evening is to be held, will open on the 21st. Although the heating system in it is damaged, it will be heated by other means. In addition, Radiani hopes that the evening will be broadcast live on the radio.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528.

Dating: Information about this is in the entry of December 18, 1938.

1938

December 18

He makes a list of poems to be read for the anniversary event: "Great glory of the present...", "Soviet people's heroic...", "The moon shines", "Thick cloud...", "To homeland", "Integrals of poetry", "Everyone has something to remember". One thing that worries him is whether there will be flowers at the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 7-8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1938

December 18

He is worried because Alexandre Sulava, who is not distinguished by great wisdom, is named among the speakers in the program of his anniversary event. Galaktion is nervous that the others are all young and no one knows who will say what.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

1938

December 18

In the notebook, he writes the text of the statement published in connection with the anniversary event of his 30 years of literary activity.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 6; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

1938

December 18

He writes a plan in his notebook, what to do to prepare the anniversary event. He aims to track down Nikoloz Chachava, an employee of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, to remove Severian Ketskhoveli's pictures, to manage to publish a picture, facsimile or poem on the front page of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, to explain to the editors of the newspapers - *Komunisti* and *Musha* - that during the anniversary evening, not only the jubilee's poems have to be published but also the material dedicated to him. He thinks that it is necessary to save the poems and pictures, to actively involve the radio, writers of the old generation - Anastasia Eristavi-Khoshtaria, Ilia Aghladze, Shalva Dadiani, Alexandre Abasheli in the event. He plans to set up a kiosk where his big poster

will be displayed and where his books and literary periodicals will be sold. He thinks it is necessary to make a wall newspaper, have photographers and artists attend the evening, film the evening, find other speakers in case one of the main speakers gets sick.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 6-7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528;

1938

December 19

In the morning, he goes to Theodor Chudetsky, who finishes painting his portrait by 12 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1938

December 19

He brings the picture drawn by Theodor Chudetsky to the editorial office of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* and feels in advance that some employees of the newspaper may dislike the work. Nikoloz Chachava and Shalva Radiani admire Chudetsky's work. When the artist Severian Ketskhoveli is asked his opinion about the picture, he says with a violent smile that some people like the priest and others like the priest's wife. According to Galaktion, the artist indicates that he considers the picture of artist Aleksandre Gigolashvili to be better than the work of Teodor Chudetsky. After Ketskhoveli's words, Nikoloz Chachava changes his opinion and says that Gigolashvili's work is better than this painting. Shalva Radiani demands to show Gigolashvili's painting. They take Gigolashvili's work from the drawer, which Galaktion considers "bad", and the fight, over which picture is better, begins. The editor of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* Shalva Radiani decides to publish Chudetsky's picture in the newspaper, Galaktion agrees with his opinion. The poet notices that after Radiani's decision Ketskhoveli stands ashamed. Galaktion overhears a conversation between Ketskhoveli and Chachava, who are planning to prevent Chudetsky's painting from being published. Ketskhoveli says that Chudetsky's picture needs retouching, which Galaktion disagrees with. Dimitri Benashvili supports Gigolashvili's painting, while Lado Sirbiladze supports Chudetsky's.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529-530.

Note: In the record, the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* is mentioned by its old name – *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, and Nikoloz Chachava, Severian Ketskhoveli, Aleksandre Gigolashvili and Dimitri Benashvili - only by their last names.

1938

December 19

While in the editorial office of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, he noticed that "Galaktion Tabidze" was written on the top of the mock-up of the anniversary page dedicated to him. Because of the misspelled name, Galaktion gives a note to the editor Nikoloz Chachava, who he believes has been fighting him on purpose for years. Chachava promises to correct the mistake.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1938

December 19

In the editorial office of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, Lado Sirbiladze shows the paper on which 300 invitations to his anniversary evening should be printed. Galaktion provides facsimiles for cards. He fears that his opponents may announce that attendance at the evening is possible only with invitation cards, and then not distribute the cards and in this way reduce the number of attendees.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1938

December 19

In the editorial office of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* he learns that Nikoloz Chachava has not yet given the facsimile of his poem to the editor and demands that it be delivered to Shalva Radiani on time. The latter calls Dimitri Benashvili to him, and after arguing, they decide to print only a part of the manuscript of the poem. Galaktion is worried because he feels that nothing ever goes the way he wants it to. He is afraid that his picture may be minimized in size in the newspaper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the record, Dimitri Benashvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1938

December 19

Levan Asatiani learns late that more photographs need to be printed for the anniversary event of Galaktion Tabidze and is hopeful that they will manage to do it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 10-11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: Levan Asatiani is only mentioned by name in the record.

1938

December 19

Platon Keshelava tells him that there is light in the writers' palace, but no heating. He also informs that the issue of radio broadcasting of the event should be resolved by Levan Asatiani in agreement with Alio Mashashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the record, Platon Keshelava and Levan Asatiani are mentioned only by their names.

1938

December 19

Shalva Dadiani tells him that he will definitely make a speech at his evening, and Ioseb Grishashvili doubts how much he will be able to prepare for the speech. Galaktion thinks that if the heart is willing, the khada is eaten with both hands.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1938

December 19

Levan Asatiani is trying to find actors to participate in the Galaktion evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: Levan Asatiani is only mentioned by name in the record.

1938

December 19

Akaki Gatsserelia tells him that the singer Davit Badridze, who also performed at Galaktion's 1933 anniversary, will definitely take part in his evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the record, Akaki Gatsserelia and Davit Badridze are mentioned only by their last names.

1938

December 19

He agrees with the artist Davit Gvelesiani to cover the portrait of Galaktion painted by him with varnish.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-121, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the record, Davit Gvelesiani is mentioned only by his last name.

1938

Until December 20

He writes a poem "From the Tale of the Moon".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5597; №6678; №6679; №7415; №37-d., p. 19; №28897-50, p. 22; №8776; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 162.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Verification of Dreams".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

December 20

He plans to submit a poem for the 12th issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-120, 17; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1938

December 20

Dimitri Benashvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. The critic first of all characterizes the poet's early lyrics and the feeling of spiritual orphanhood, which is manifested in it, he connects with the defeat of the revolution of 1905-7. As for the next period, according to Benashvili, "the years of Menshevik rule were the saddest time for Galaktion". After the victory of the socialist revolution, the poet took the side of the revolution, which is evidenced by the poems "John Reed" and "Epoch". The critic considers it a great merit of Galaktion that he avoided the epigone of Ilya, Akaki and Vazha in his youth. He considers Baratashvili the closest poet to Galaktion, because he, like Baratashvili, weakened the importance of rhyme in the poem and turned rhythm into its driving force. According to the

author of the letter, among the artists of his time, Galaktion had the greatest influence on Georgian poets, and this process continues.

Source: D. Benashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №31 (December 20), p. 3.

1938

December 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, under the collective title “From New Poems”, the following works are published: “Integrals of Poetry”, “Homeland” (“The Progress of the Homeland is Remarkable”), “Labour and Rest”, and “From the Tale of the Moon”. On the same page of the newspaper, below Galaktion’s portrait, a fragment of the poem “The Glory of the Present” is printed in the poet’s handwriting.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №31, p. 3.

1938

December 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an informative article is published stating that on December 23, a creative evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the work of Georgia’s National Poet Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Writers’ Club. According to the article, reports will be presented by Shalva Radiani and Akaki Gatsserelia. The speakers will include Simon Chikovani, Besarion Zhghenti, Dimitri Benashvili, Irakli Abashidze, Levan Asatiani, and others. Poets Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alio Mashashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Simon Chikovani, Karlo Kaladze, and Alexandre Gomiashvili will read their own poems. Galaktion’s poetic works will be read by Akaki Vasadze, Tamar Chavchavadze, Veriko Anjaparidze, and Sergo Zakariadze. At the end of the event, Galaktion will introduce his new poems to the audience.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №31, p. 4.

1938

December 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article by Akaki Gatsserelia titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Lyricism” is published. The researcher discusses Galaktion’s second poetic collection, *Artistic Flowers*, noting that the French epigraph preceding the Book signals to the readers the European character of his lyricism and its connection to European culture. Akaki Gatsserelia argues that Galaktion’s work is closely aligned with symbolism, highlighting that the specific attitude toward language characteristic of the Symbolist school in Europe and Russia was cautiously adopted by Galaktion Tabidze in Georgian poetry. He believes that Galaktion’s lyricism is the result of a synthesis between Georgian and European poetry. To illustrate this point, Akaki Gatsserelia references several examples from Galaktion’s poetry. Additionally, the researcher emphasizes the unique principles of landscape depiction in Galaktion’s work and the poet’s attitude toward the revolution.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №31, p. 3.

1938

December 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an informative text is published stating that the publishing house “Federation” will release a collection of selected lyrical poems by Galaktion Tabidze at the beginning of 1939. According to this announcement, the Book will feature an introductory letter by Akaki Gatsserelia.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1938, №31, p. 3.

1938

December 20 or later

Before the anniversary event, he is overwhelmed with anxiety. He dreads the possibility of any unpleasant incidents occurring at any moment. He is particularly worried that the speakers might bore the audience, thereby ruining the atmosphere of the event. However, he holds onto the hope of support from the younger generation.

Source: MGL, d-120, 28-30; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520;

1938

December 20 or later

He selects poems to be published in the newspaper *Komunisti* as part of the anniversary events.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-120, 34-35; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521-522;

1938

December 20 or later

In the notebook, he writes that thematic evenings can be held about his work, and there he also mentions one of the topics: “Galaktion Tabidze - a worthy successor of Georgian classics”.

Source: MGL, d-120, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522;

1938

December 20 or later

He writes the list of magazines and newspapers published in 1908 in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-120, 42-48; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523-524;

1938

After December 20

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Yaroslavl. The sender writes that she still hasn’t received a letter from Galaktion and longs to transform into a bird, flying to their home and peeking inside through the lace of the curtain. Olya hopes for a reconsideration of her indictment, and at night, she dreams of Galaktion, who hands her a release paper.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-385; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226-227.

1938

December 22

The newspaper *Musha* publishes Levan Asatiani's article "Galaktion Tabidze ("On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of poetic creativity"), in which, like the approach established in Soviet criticism, the critic connects the poet's early lyrics with the failure of the 1905 revolution. Asatiani notes that along with pessimistic poems, Galaktion's early poetry also showed revolutionary tendencies and that "in the early stages, he was able to show great skill in expressing words with music and colours". In his work, Georgian poetic culture reached such heights that it equalled the level of European and Russian poetry of its time. Levan Asatiani notes that among the poets of his generation, Galaktion was the first to stand on the side of the revolution. It is true that he is primarily a lyricist, but he does not remain only in the sphere of personal feelings and adds social content to the lyrics as well. According to the critic, Galaktion is the inheritor of the best traditions of Georgian poetry of the nineteenth century. His creative path is the path of development of Georgian poetry from individualism, pessimism and decadence to the high ideals of socialist lyrics and political poetry.

Source: L. Asatiani, "Galaktion Tabidze ("On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of poetic creativity"), newspaper *Musha*, 1938, №292, p. 3.

1938

Until December 23

He writes a poem titled "Morning in Germany".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5322-5323; №5375; №5379; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 163.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "What is Fascism?" and is published untitled ("In a street filled with people").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

Until December 23

He sends a brief letter to the Central Union. He writes that his literary evening will take place on December 23 at the Voroshilov Club and requests that tickets be purchased for his employees in the amount of 300 roubles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-251; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1938

Until December 23

He writes a brief announcement stating that his literary evening will take place on December 23 at the Voroshilov Club and that tickets for attending the event are being sent to him for free distribution.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-244; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137;

1938

December 23

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, a poem by Galaktion titled “From the Poems ‘Stalin’” is published.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1938, №292, (December 23). p. 3.

1938

December 23

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, Galaktion’s poem titled “From the Poems ‘Stalin’ – ‘Morning in Germany’” is published.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1938, № 292, p. 3.

1938

December 23

In connection with the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s creative work, the essay “People’s Poet” created by Rusudan Peradze is published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Перадзе Р.Г. Народный поэт: К 30-летию творческой деятельности Г. Табидзе, В газ. “Заря Востока”, Тифлис, 1938 № 292, от 23/XII.

1938

December 23

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, an article by Varlam Zhuruli titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published, aimed at presenting a literary portrait of the poet. The author identifies Nikoloz Baratashvili as a poetic predecessor to Galaktion, noting that the melancholic moods from Baratashvili’s works are uniquely transformed in Galaktion’s lyricism. Among the foreign poets who influenced Galaktion, Théophile Gautier, Paul Verlaine, Charles Baudelaire, Alexander Blok, Innokentiy Annensky, Valery Bryusov, and Fyodor Tyutchev are mentioned. Varlam Zhuruli points out that Galaktion stands out among these poets for his distinctive poetic voice, simplicity, and musicality. The article also reviews the main themes of Galaktion’s post-revolutionary works.

Source: V. Zhuruli, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1938, №292, December 23, p. 3.

1938

December 24

The newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* publishes the poem “Our light is fiery”.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123; newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1938, №171.

1938

December 24

In the Armenian newspaper *Sabtchota Sakartvelo*, an article about Galaktion Tabidze is published, along with Hovhannes Karapetyan’s translation of the poem “On Every Line” and the poet’s photo portrait.

Source: MGL, t-667, newspaper *Khorurdain Vrastan*, December 15, 1938, №110, p. 2.

1938

December 25

A literary evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Galaktion's literary career is held in Tbilisi.

Source: Newspaper "Правда", 1938, №355, (December 26) p. 3.

1938

December 26

The newspaper *Pravda* publishes information that on December 25, an event dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the literary work of the people's poet and order-bearer Galaktion Tabidze was held in Tbilisi.

Source: Newspaper "Правда", 1938, №355, (December 26) p. 3.

1938

December 29

He receives a letter from Savle Abuladze, who apologizes for being unable to meet with him at the Teachers' House as previously arranged. Savle cites his child's illness as the reason for his inability to attend and writes to Galaktion that he has not forgotten about his assignment.

Source: MGL, d-534, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1938

December 29 or later

He makes a note regarding the letter received from Savle Abuladze, stating that the sender's message is quite telling. Galaktion points out that Savle Abuladze has been dismissed from the leadership of the literary circle at the Teachers' House and may be upset because of this. The poet suspects that his refusal to meet is likely due to this situation rather than his child's illness.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-534, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1938

After December 30

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Akaki Gatsserelia titled "Galaktion Tabidze's Lyricism" is published, which had previously appeared in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* on December 20.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, December, №12, p. 131-141.

1938

After December 30

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Eremia Astvatsaturyov is published regarding the 20th anniversary of the Komsomol and the collection "Stalin's Generation" released by the children's

literary publishing house. The article states that Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Youth" reflects the author's unique poetic strength by depicting two different youths from opposing worlds: the fascist, consumed by a sickly zeal, and the Soviet Komsomol member, characterized by strong aspirations.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, December, №12, p. 179-180.

Note: Eremia Astvatsaturov is referred to in the source by the pseudonym "A. E" ..

1938

Until December 31

He writes a poem "New First Visitor".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4668; №4681; №721; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 172.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "My Life", "New First Visitor", and untitled ("It is good to be lit by feelings...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

Until December 31

He writes a poem titled "Rejoice, Fireplace!"

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7419; №8086; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 150.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "New Year's" and untitled ("Snow and the mane of wind").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

December 31

The newspaper *Musha* publishes Galaktion's poems "Have fun, the fireplace" and "New first visitor" are published.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1938, №300, p. 1.

1938

December 31

The newspaper "Vecherniy Tbilisi" publishes the translation of Galaktion's poem "Christmas trees shine..." by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Newspaper "Вечерний Тбилиси", 1938, №299, p. 1.

Note: In the Russian translation, the poem is titled as "In the happiest country" ("В самой радострой стране").

1938

December 31

Galaktion's poem "New Year's" is published in the newspaper *Pizkultureli*.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1938, №300, p. 4.

1938

December 31

The cinematographer captures Galaktion's New Year's greeting and poem on tape.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1938

December

He writes a poem "New Year's".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4668; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 182.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Mandatory, Universal".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1938

December

He writes a poem "Remember Forever".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5457-5462; №6539; №6654; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 180.

Note: "The poem is also found under the titles: 'The Order-Bearing Georgia,' 'New Year,' 'By the Path of Lenin and Stalin.'"

1938

December

In the magazine *Chveni Taoba*, a letter by Eremia Astvatsaturovi about Galaktion Tabidze's work is published. The author compares Galaktion to the decadent-symbolist writers, drawing parallels with Charles Baudelaire, Valery Bryusov, and Alexander Blok, and emphasizes the similarities between the poet's work and the poetry of Nikoloz Baratashvili. In his opinion, like Baratashvili, Galaktion, too, was consumed by sorrow and hopelessness, seeing escape from life as the only way out. However, even in his sorrowful heart, a spark of hope could still be seen, which, due to historical conditions, turned into a blazing fire. From the very first days of the October Revolution, his poetic soul was completely healed from the wound of hopelessness, as the Soviet system awakened in him revolutionary passion. At the end of the letter, Astvatsaturovi concludes that Galaktion Tabidze's work is the beginning of Georgian poetic culture and Soviet revolutionary poetry.

Source: E. Astvatsaturov, Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Akhali Taoba*, 1935, N p. 37-44.

1938

December

Akaki Gatsserelia's article "Galaktion Tabidze's Lyric" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The author of the work notes from the beginning that soon it will be twenty years since the publication

of the poet's second Book - "Skull with artistic flowers". This is a collection that still maintains its vitality and appeal and opens a new era in the history of Georgian poetic culture. According to the critic, Galaktion in the first Book showed a rare mastery in the field of conveying lyrical thrills, and with this collection exhausted the possibilities of romantic lyrics. In the second book, we get to know the poet "endowed with absolute hearing". According to Gatsserelia, in terms of his attitude to words, Galaktion is a symbolist, but he is free from symbolic themes. Galaktion Tabidze carried out a synthesis of European and Georgian poetry. He is a great master of speaking not only in direct words, but also in semitones. In the lyrics of Galaktion's second period, the images of nature are made impressionistically, and in this sense, he approaches Blok and Rilke. According to the critic, Galaktion enriched Georgian poetry with new measures. He got rid of the atmosphere of individualism with the help of the revolution, in the second Book of the poet it is vague, but still the approach of the revolution can be seen. Galaktion received the Revolution as Blok - as the beginning of the destruction of the old world and the birth of a new one. According to the critic, recently the tone of the poet has become more pathetic, declamatory. His attempts to find genre novelty were not always successful, that's why he divided his poems into cycles. The author of the work concludes his discussion by talking about the influence of Galaktion and notes that "for 30 years, his lyrics nourished the entire Pleiad of poets".

Source: Ak. Gatsserelia, Galaktion Tabidze's Lyric Poetry, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1938, №12, p. 131-141.

1938

In connection with the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative work in Tbilisi, Rusudan Peradze's essay "National Poet" is published as a Book in Russian.

Source: Перадзе Р.Г. Народный поэт: К 30-летию творческой деятельности Г. Табидзе, Тифлис, 1938.

1938

He is planning to write something about Shalva Dadiani's work style in his notebook, but crosses it out and writes in Russian, damn Shalva.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, ☉. 534-6, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175. Note: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 303.

Note: Shalva Dadiani is humorously referred to as "Shalva Chkondideli".

1938

In the notebook he writes an untitled poem "Forever Great Stalin...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-110, 36; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432.

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "Great glory of the present".

1938

He writes a titleless poem "The Sea is Too Calm...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2389; 4461; 5228; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 157.

1938

He writes a poem “I Am Not an Orphan in This World”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №622; 2522; 5515;2036; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 158.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Variations”.

1938

In the collection ‘Homeland,’ a poem titled “The White Army Was Coming” is published.

Source: Collection “Homeland”, 1938, p. 323.

1938

He publishes the poem “Idea” (“Walk with Faith...”) in the collection “Homeland”.

Source: Collection “Homeland”, 1938, p. 8.

1938 or later

In the notebook, he makes extracts from the Russian-language Book “Chrestomathy of Western European Literature. Literature of the Middle Ages (IX-XV centuries)”. He collects information on the ballad, rondo and virelai, writes François Villon’s ballads: “The Contest at Blois”, “The Great Will”, “The Ballad of Old Ladies”, “A Message to Friends” and “Epitaph” and his own rondo from “The Great Will”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 98-103; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 251-259; G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-123, 56-59; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 583;

1938 or later

He writes in the notebook about birds: nightingales, snipe and grouse, how children cry and bury dead birds, how they love playing Arsena’s story and Aspindza war and how they rejoice when it’s a sunny day. Then he writes a phrase from Nikolai Gogol’s play “Marriage”, an incident from the life of Prosper Merimee, information about the village of Tsitsakhi, and the Russian meanings of “forest” and its word combinations. Finally, he makes excerpts from Gogol’s novel “Dead Souls” and inserts both his own comments and phrases related to this or that episode from the statements of Olga Darius.

Source: MGL, d-98, 95-98; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248-251.

1938 or later

He writes a poem “Lalaveri (a village in Svaneti, which no longer exists)”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 104; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 259-261;

Note: Later, the poet included a verse in the poem “Talk about lyrics”.

1938 or later

He writes in columns a list of pairs of consonants in rhyme for two-syllable words beginning with a vowel.

Source: MGL, d-98, 105; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261-262.

1938 or later

He writes a poem “Tur”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 106; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262-263;

Note: Later, the poet included a verse in the poem “Talk about lyrics”.

1938 or later

He writes a poem “Those peaks have always called me, attracted me”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 107; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 263-264.

1938 or later

He writes a poem about the motifs of the folk poem “Mokhevi woman Tina”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 108; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265;

1938 or later

He makes excerpts from the Russian translation of “Don Quixote” by Miguel de Cervantes and observes the rhyming syllables.

Source: MGL, d-98, 108; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265-266.

1938 or later

He makes a sketch about a sad hot summer day.

Source: MGL, d-98, 109; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

1938 or later

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “Dozing in peace”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 109; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

1938 or later

He recalls the poem written by Alexandre Abasheli in 1909 and doubts whether he wrote “The evil of men” or “The evil of times”. He also remembers that “The evil of times” is the title of Niko Lortkipanidze’s novel.

Source: MGL, d-98, 109; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

1938 or later

He writes a brief conclusion in Russian about Kale Bobokhidze’s poem ‘Sergo Orjonikidze.’ He notes that this is the first work dedicated to the famous leader. The poem is written sincerely and leaves a pleasant impression on the reader. The press responded positively to the author’s work. He points out that it would be desirable for the work to be translated into Russian”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-488, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417-418;

1938 or later

He compiles a list of his own photographs and portraits painted by artists.

Source: MGL, d-492, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445-446;

1938 or later

He reads the Russian collection “Soviet Georgia Over 17 Years”, He makes underlines and notes.

Source: GTSM, 237, “Советская Грузия за 17 лет”, Tbilisi, 1938.

1938 or later

He reads the agricultural terminology collection “Horticulture” compiled by Alexandre Makashvili. He makes underlines and notes. He creates rhymes for almost every plant name and term, both translated from Russian to Georgian and from Georgian to Russian.

Source: GTSM, 237, Agricultural terminology, I, “Horticulture”, Tbilisi, 1938.

1938 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “The thought that accompanies / this seed and plow, / the light that warms / the blossoming garden”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record in the book, GTSM, 237, Agricultural terminology, I, “Horticulture”, Tbilisi, 1938, p. 286.

1938 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “There was blood and mud, / there was slime, / the connecting thread / between hearts was torn”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record in the book, GTSM, 237, Agricultural terminology, I, “Horticulture”, Tbilisi, 1938, back flyleaf.

After 1938

He reads Vladimir Svyatoslavsky’s Book “Native Resorts”, making underlines and comments. He recalls that when Zahesi was opened, the Mtkvari River in Tbilisi was so shallow that it was possible to cross on foot, and people were catching fish by hand in the river’s shallows. It was such a beautiful sight that the children’s joy knew no bounds.

Source: MGL, t-578, В. В. Святловский, “Родные Курорты”, Odessa, 1897, p. 42.

Dating: The Upper Avchala Hydroelectric Power Station (Zahesi) was opened in 1938.

1939

January

1939

January 1

The newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* publishes a poem titled “Remember Forever!”.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1939, №1, January 1, p. 1.

1939

January 1

He goes to the printing office to pick up the New Year's issue of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, where a young employee of the printing office expresses his admiration for his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

He is happy with the fact that his poems are printed in the New Year issues of the newspapers *Musha*, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, *Pizkultureli*, and *Vecherniy Tbilisi*, but he is disappointed that his name is distorted in the newspaper *Musha*, and the lines of the poem are messed up. He also plans to "hunt down" the editorial offices of the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

In the evening, he visits the family of poet Kale Bobokhidze. Those who are there treat him with honour and praise the new poems published in the press. One of the guests says that Galaktion's poem printed in the newspaper *Musha* is simple at first glance, but it has an amazing depth of thought. At these words, Galaktion remembers that Akaki the scribe also expressed a similar opinion about his poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

The cinematographer, who filmed Galaktion while he was visiting Kale Bobokhidze, tells him that it was a great honour for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

Elizbar Polumordvinov, who is visiting Kale Bobokhidze, remembers how he gave the first Book of Galaktion in 1914 to a farm worker.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

Kale Bobokhidze praises Galaktion and ranks him above Mayakovsky.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

While visiting Kale Bobokhidze, the writer Mariam Garikuli, who was there, reads Galaktion's poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

Keto Tchirakadze calls him on the phone and tells him that she and her friends are reading Galaktion's poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

The critic Lavrosi Kalandadze, visiting Kale Bobokhidze, says that Galaktion has given a quantum to the critics who hate his early poems. The poet read these very poems at his evening and caused admiration of the audience.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

While visiting Kale Bobokhidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili is surprised that Galaktion does not drink wine.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

In the evening, he goes to the cinema, where he asks young people for matches. They overtake each other to give the poet matches and Galaktion enjoys their attention.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 1

He summarizes the impressions of the day in the notebook. He is impressed by the cordial attitude of the society towards him. It is true that he feels the "policy of neither barbecue nor spit" from some, but he still believes that the new year started with a triumph for him, and he needs to deepen the victories throughout the year.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1939

January 2

In the morning, he walks into the breakfast room and hears his name being whispered. He feels embarrassed by the attention shown to him, but he also enjoys it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1939

January 2

He meets Shalva Dadiani in the Union of Writers, who complains that he returned from Baku a day ago, where he participated in the memorial evening of Mirza Fatali Akhundov. Galaktion is surprised by his words: I won't be everyone's Tch kondideli, will I? The poet thinks that Shalva Dadiani is an artist and not Tch kondideli, and sincerely feels sorry for him, because in reality he is an unhappy person and has to endure a lot with a stoic placidity and an artistic mask. He writes in the notebook that he needs to find out what connects him with Alio Mashashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1939

January 2

He hears the typing women say that 1939 will be a lucky year because it contains the number nine and writes their words in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1939

January 2

He feels sorry for Shalva Radiani, who, as the editor of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, has to listen to writers' reprimands. He thinks that Radian is really having a hard time, because he pretends to be a representative of Marxist criticism, and this research methodology is still undeveloped.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1939

January 2

He talks with Levan Asatiani and Shalva Radiani. Asatiani takes it upon himself to organize Galaktion's poetry evening at the State Conservatory. The planning of the musical part is entrusted to Nikoloz Chachava, who prepares the plan of the event. The evening is scheduled for January 11.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1939

January 2

Galaktion goes to the State Conservatory, where he reserves the hall for the evening on January 11.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1939

January 2

In the vestibule of the State Conservatory, he meets Elene Andronikashvili, who tells him that she will not let him go anywhere and that she should take him to the artist Keto Maghalashvili, who has been eager to paint Galaktion for a long time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

Note: In the record, Elene Andronikashvili is mentioned only by name.

1939

January 2

Together with Elene Bakradze, he goes to the workshop of the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili. He admires her works and likes the picture of Shalva Dadiani, on which the artist is working at that time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534;

1939

January 2

He agrees with the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili that they will start working on his portrait from the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 535.

1939

January 2

Siko Pashalishvili tells Vano Berikatsishvili, the typesetter of the newspaper *Komunisti*, about Galaktion's last poems, that the real Galaktion can be seen in these poems. Vano, who was still participating in the "Artistic Flowers" publication, knows Galaktion well and is happy to convey Siko Pashalishvili's opinion to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 535.

1939

January 2

Translator Boris Serebryakov recounts that the editor of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reprimanded the staff because they could not get Galaktion's poem for the New Year's issue of the newspaper, as the editors of the newspaper *Vecherniy Tbilisi* managed to do.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1939

January 2

He meets Elene Bakradze in the conservatory and at the woman's insistence they go together to Ketevan Maghalashvili. The host and Helen offer wine and liquor, which Galaktion politely declines. The artist begins to work on the portrait of Galaktion. At the same time, the poet recalls the year of 1916 together with Elene, the time they spent together in Moscow, the evening of his poetry held there, and how the woman cheered him on. Because of this, Elene even received a letter of reprimand from Titsian Tabidze. Galaktion observes Elene's behaviour, her conversation,

and after returning home, he writes in his diary: “I feel very well that Eliko loves me... Eliko loves me... and she loved me twenty years ago!”

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, ☞. 122, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533-535.

1939

January 2

Simon Tsverava plans to hold Galaktion’s evening in the teachers’ club in January. He thinks of Konstantine Kapanelli as the speaker and tells Galaktion about it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 535.

1939

January 3

He again visits the workshop of Ketevan Maghalashvili, where the host paints his portrait. He is fascinated by the noble, aristocratic appearance of Maghalashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

January 3

To commemorate the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s poetic career, the Presidium of the Writers’ Union raises the issue of granting him a one-time financial aid of 3,000 roubles from the Literary Fund.

Source: MGL, WUF №6.

1939

January 3

To mark the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s poetic career, the Writers’ Union Commission petitions the Council of People’s Commissars to increase his personal pension and allocate a one-time financial aid of 3,000 roubles from the Literary Fund.

Source: Minutes of the Commission Meeting, MGL, WUF №1, №6.

1939

January 3

He goes to the Palace of Writers, where he talks to Levan Asatiani and Nikoloz Chachava. He agrees with them that his evening will be held at the conservatory on January 11. Levan Asatiani agrees to participate in the evening with Shalva Dadiani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

Note: Levan Asatiani is mentioned in the record by his first name, Nikoloz Chachava by his last name, and Shalva Dadiani - as Shalva Tch kondideli.

1939

January 3

In the Palace of Writers, he meets Besarion Zhghenti, who came from Moscow. The latter informs him that Galaktion's Book is expected to be published in April, and they are going to organize an evening for it in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

Note: Besarion Zhghenti should refer to Galaktion's "Selected Poems", published in Moscow in 1940.

1939

January 3

He attends the meeting of the professional union of workers under the Union of Writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

January 3

He visits Andria Balanchivadze in the evening. The hosts set the table, but Galaktion refuses to eat and drink. Andria Balanchivadze advises to include the Union of Composers in the anniversary event and remove the vocal section from the program. Galaktion thinks of his advice.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

January 3

He goes to the barber shop.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

January 3

He goes to the theatre museum, where his voice is recorded. He reads a poem "From the tale of the Moon".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

January 3

He returns home at 12 o'clock at night and writes down his impressions of the day in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

1939

Until January 4

Several times he sees the musical comedy "Peter" by the Hungarian director German Kosterlitz, in which actress Francesca Gaal participates.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

Dating: The diary of January 4, 1939 states that he saw this film for the tenth time that day.

1939

January 4

He goes to the cinema and once again sees the movie "Peter" with the participation of the Hungarian actress Francesca Gaal. In the hall, he meets Alexandre Kutatelli, whom he considers a mediocre man.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539;

1939

January 4

He receives Olya Okujava's letter from Yaroslavl.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

Note: The addressee of the letter is not mentioned in the record, but his wife was in Yaroslavl in 1939.

1939

January 4

The location of the Galaktion evening is being changed. The event should be held in the concert hall of the Rustaveli Theatre instead of the conservatory. In connection with this fact, the poet meets conductor Aleksandre Gvelesiani and composers Andria Balanchivadze and Ivane Gokieli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

Note: Andria Balanchivadze, Ivane Gokieli and Aleksandre Gvelesiani are mentioned only by their last names in the record.

1939

January 4

He goes to the workshop of the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili, who continues to work on his portrait. Galaktion tells the stories of his studies at the seminary, they talk about classical and modern art.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 4; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 537-538.

1939

Until January 4

He loses the Order of Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538-539.

Dating: From the record of January 4, it can be seen that he has already lost.

1939

January 4

Mary Mikeladze meets him in the Palace of Writers and says that a certain teacher at the railway school, named Mshvenieradze, censured Galaktion and expressed his surprise at how the anniversary is being paid to a man who lost the Order of Lenin. Mary Mikeladze thinks that it is necessary to inform the Secretary of the Union of Writers. Polikarpe Kakabadze advises the same,

and Galaktion says that this teacher seems to be a provocateur and it is not worth publicizing the incident.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538-539.

1939

January 5

In the morning, he meets the translator Konstantin Bogdanovskiy on the Vera Bridge, who reads to him the new translation of the poem "Courage". The poet is satisfied with the translation and recitation of his poem and thinks that this is a proof that even in foggy weather the poem can sing about joy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

1939

January 5

He goes to the workshop to the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili, who continues to work on the portrait of the poet and asks him to hold the head and face well, because otherwise they will not achieve the result, and Galaktion feels in his heart that the portrait will turn out well. The artist tells that she knew a young Gurian named Togo, who was deeply in love with Galaktion's poems. The poet narrates the story of the creation of the poem - "The Wind from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi". According to him, he wrote this poem on a cigarette box in Tskaltubo, then he didn't like it, tore it up and threw it away. Some woman glued these scraps to each other and Galaktion's poem became a popular poem. He also tells about the meeting with Akaki Tsereteli in 1912, when the venerable poet asked Galaktion, because of his peculiar way of reciting the poem, whether he was a Rachvelian. Galaktion also recalls the misunderstanding caused by translator Panteleimon Petrenko during the reading of one of his poems at a literary evening in Sokhumi. One of the Russians present at the evening misunderstood some phrase and they hardly managed to calm him down. Galaktion likes the opinion of Ketevan Maghalashvili that despite Vladimir Mayakovsky's strict expression, there was something childish, naive and lyrical in his appearance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 5-6; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 540.

1939

January 5

The newspaper *Vecherniy Tbilisi* publishes a notice that in the middle of January, a big evening will be held at the teacher's house in Tbilisi, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary work. There is also information that Galaktion Tabidze's evening will be held in Poti in January on the initiative of Poti party organization.

Source: Newspaper "Вечерний Тбилиси", 1938, №4, p. 2.

1939

January 6

He attends the concert of the Armenian composer Komitas Quartet at the Philharmonic and writes in his Book about the famous Armenian musician and folklorist Soghomon Soghomonian,

known as Komitas in the monastery, that he was a clergyman who collected folklore and sang himself, and finally went abroad and died there. In this regard, Galaktion remembers the story of one Armenian present at the trial of Catholicos Patriarch Ambrose Khelaia. According to him, he did not react to the judge's address: "Accused Khelaia" and only gave an answer after the judge referred to him as "Catholicos Ambrose" and explained his behaviour in such a way that he was Khelaia in laity, and now he is Catholicos Ambrose.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 6; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541-542.

1939

January 6

Dimitri Uznadze congratulates Galaktion on the 30th anniversary of his literary work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

1939

January 7

He goes to the writers' palace, where it is terribly cold. Only one room has a fireplace and is surrounded by writers who talk about music. Galaktion shares his impressions of the previous day's concert at the Philharmonic. Ilia Aghladze expresses the opinion that Armenian, as well as English music, is characterized by a monophonic tone. Writers express dissatisfaction with the fact that Russians come to Tbilisi with their families and stay here because they like Georgia very much. Khariton Vardoshvili says that Guria is full of Russians, and Viktor Gabeskiria invents what he saw and heard in Samegrelo, how one Russian boy cursed another in the Megrelian language. According to Ilia Aghladze, there are many Russians in Racha as well. Then the writers start talking about Georgian poetry. Viktor Gabeskiria likes Galaktion's poems and dislikes Simon Chikovani's poetry because of its absurdity. They touch on the creativity of Jack London and Theodore Dreiser. Leo Kiachelli tells Shalva Radiani that many critics judge the Book without reading it. Galaktion is told that he deserved a better anniversary night. After a while, Iona Vakeli enters the room, who has lost an overshoe on the bus. Galaktion remembers that he doesn't have overshoes and his coat is old, but he comforts himself with Rustveli's words: "If your head is yours, you will not be remembered as poor".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 7-8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542-544.

1939

January 8

He meets Mikheil Lobzhanidze, who heartily congratulates him on the 30th anniversary of his literary work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 8

An employee of Main Literary Board replaces the grapheme “k” in the poet’s name on the poster of Galaktion’s evening with “q”, which causes Galaktion to become enraged. He thinks that it is not Main Literary Board’s job to change his name.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 8

He goes to the literary fund, where they tell him that they cannot give him 3,000 roubles in full as a royalty, and when they have the opportunity, they will compensate him in parts.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 8

Beso Zhghenti cheers him up that his Book will be published in Russian this year and praises the translator Nikolai Tikhonov. He recalls how he read Galaktion’s poems at the Writers’ Congress in Moscow in 1934 and what admiration these translations caused.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 8

He is outraged that the state concert organization takes 30 percent of his evening’s earnings and many tickets.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 8

He meets Ioseb Grishashvili, who modestly nods his head. Galaktion attaches so much importance to this that he even writes about it in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 8; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1939

January 9

He takes part in making a poster for his anniversary evening. He is satisfied with the originality of the work and the spring colours. An employee of the Main Literary Board asks why the poster says “Galaktion” and not “Galaqtion”, to which the poet replies that his mother named him Galaktion and always signed it that way. The trustee of the Main Literary Board asks a few more questions and finally says with an apology that he was appointed to the position only a few days ago and is trying to understand the case well.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 546.

1939

January 9

While crossing the street, Misha Lobzhanidze, who stops him in time, saves him from being hit by a car. Lobzhanidze expressed his surprise that Galaktion read poems very shyly at his anniversary evening. The poet answers that he is shy by nature and was worried that day. The interlocutor says that the poet is generally shy, but Galaktion adds that this is not always true.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 546.

1939

January 10

In the morning, they put up posters about Galaktion's creative evening, which is planned to be held in the Rustaveli Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

The director of Rustaveli Theatre Polikarpe Murgulia tells him that by January 12, the theatre will be decorated for the holiday.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

Levan Asatiani gets in touch with the writers participating in Galaktion's poetry evening and reminds them of the time of the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

Tickets for Galaktion's anniversary event are partially sold out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

Giorgi Kuchishvili, Kale Bobokhidze and Elene Sher agree to participate in Galaktion's evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

Galaktion finds a person who will sell the poet's books and pictures on the day of the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

At the reception with the Secretary of the Trade Unions of the Party Committee, who issues an order to purchase tickets for the evening of Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

He is happy that the posters of his anniversary event attract people.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 9; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

On the way, he meets the writer Grigol Matchavariani, who tells him that he will certainly attend his evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

Note: In the record, Grigol Matchavariani is referred to by the pseudonym "Sakharikedeli".

1939

January 10

He is disappointed that he does not see any interest in his anniversary event from the Union of Writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

As Shalva Dadiani hesitates to participate in Galaktion's party, Galaktion considers finding a substitute.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

He writes in the notebook that the organizational issues of the event need to be resolved, namely the case of the music department and the issue of heating and lighting of the hall.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

He selects poems to be read at the poetry evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 10

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that, on the initiative of the literary circle at the Tbilisi teachers' house, a big literary evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative work is being organized in the middle of January. Teachers, writers and students will participate in the event. Galaktion Tabidze evenings will also be held in Poti.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1939, №8 (January 10), p. 4.

1939

January 11

In the Union of Writers, Besarion Zhghenti is chosen as the main speaker of the anniversary evening of Galaktion. Galaktion is pleased because he believes him to be a rare orator and cultured man.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 11

Director of Rustaveli Theatre Polikarpe Murgulia and artist Irakli Gamrekeli fulfil their promise to Galaktion and prepare a big poster of the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 11

He orders a frame for the portrait from the artist Davit Gvelesiani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

Note: The artist Davit Gvelesiani is mentioned only by his last name in the record.

1939

January 11

He tells Levan Asatiani that the writers are lined up to participate in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

Note: Levan Asatiani is mentioned only by name in the record.

1939

January 11

The newspaper *Musha* publishes a notice that on January 12, Galaktion Tabidze's creative evening will be held in Rustaveli State Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Musha*, 1911, №9 (January 11), p. 4.

1939

January 11

He writes in the notebook the opinion of artist Davit Gvelesiani about Alio Mashashvili. Mashashvili described him with the words of Pushkin: "We consider everyone to be zero, but we think we are one".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

Note: Artist Davit Gvelesiani is mentioned only by his last name in the record.

1939

January 11

He talks to the editors of the newspapers *Musha*, *Komunisti*, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, *Vecherniy Tbilisi* by phone about the event and is satisfied with their cordial attitude.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

1939

January 12

In the State Theatre named after Shota Rustaveli, an evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Galaktion's creative work is held, which is opened by Shalva Dadiani with an introductory speech. Speakers are Levan Asatiani, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alexandre Abasheli, Alio Mashashvili, Kale Bobokhidze, Riurik Ivnev. The Russian translation of Galaktion's poems is read by Boris Serebryakov and Elene Sher. Andria Balanchivadze performs musical compositions written on the texts of Galaktion. Galaktion himself reads "I and Night" and "The moon of Mtatsminda". The poet is very satisfied with the event but feels very tired.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 10-11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548; Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1939, №11 (January 14), p. 4.

1939

January 12

He is outraged by the behaviour of Alio Mashashvili, the secretary of the Union of Writers, at the evening dedicated to the 30th anniversary of his creative work. Galaktion believes that he wanted to open the evening himself, and since that honour belonged to Shalva Dadiani, he defiantly sat down in the first row of the parterre, and after the evening was over, he ironically tells Galaktion that he remembers the old poems well.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548.

1939

After January 12

Alio Mashashvili's behaviour at the event made Galaktion create an epigram: "Alio said to Ilio...", which quickly spreads.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548.

1939

After January 13

In the magazine *Chveni Taoba*, Eremia Astvatsaturov's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published. The author notes that the poet entered the literary scene during the defeat of the 1905 Revolution and was overtaken by pessimism, as the initial excitement was followed by hopelessness, especially since he was influenced by French and Russian symbolists. The poet believes that he is

a “late traveller of another century” and no longer sees the prospect of renewal. He compares him to Nikoloz Baratashvili, who, after the failure of the 1832 conspiracy, sought solace in solitude. He considers the weakness of Galaktion’s early poetry to be his lack of understanding of the inevitability and triumph of the revolution. However, unlike other decadent-symbolists, he secretly carried a spark of hope. After the victory of the October Revolution in 1917, he was the first among Georgian poets to raise the flag of freedom and laid the foundation for militant poetry. Therefore, his work is the foundation of 20th-century poetic culture, and on the 30th anniversary of his literary career, he continues to create new examples of poetry with youthful energy.

Source: Er. Astvatsaturov, “Galaktion Tabidze”, magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1938, December, №12, p. 37-44;

1939

January 14

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice about the creative evening of Galaktion.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1939, №11 (January 14), p. 4.

1939

January 14

He falls ill with the flu.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548.

1939

After January 14

Galaktion, suffering from the flu, cannot afford hospital treatment and remains at home. Due to the lack of firewood, he is often unable to light the fire and heat the house, due to which his illness worsens and he can no longer work.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 10; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548.

1939

After January 15

Over a period of time, he becomes extremely dependent on drinking. When drinking vodka, his hands shake so much that the drink spills. Seeing this, the handsome peasant tells him sympathetically that such a young man should not need have such a thing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 15

Due to the serious health condition of Galaktion, the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili temporarily stops working on his portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 15

Materials for an anthology of Georgian literature to be published in Armenian are being brought from Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 15

Composer Bidzina Ghoghoberidze creates a song based on Galaktion's poem "The wind from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 15

He buys firewood and while carrying it home from the yard, he injures the finger of his right hand. His finger gets swollen, and he cannot write for almost a whole month.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 15

He is often in a depressed mood, feels apathy towards everything and slowly moves away from the writer's association.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

After January 16

The magazine *Oktombreli* with the caption "Favourite words of a beloved writer" publishes Galaktion Tabidze's stanza from the untitled poem "Time with its plane...", facsimile, photo and Solomon Tsaishvili's biographical letter "Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: S. Tsaishvili, "Galaktion Tabidze", magazine *Oktombreli*, 1939, January, №1, p. 12-13.

1939

After January 16

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's" is published in the magazine *Oktombreli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Spring", magazine *Oktombreli*, 1939, January, №1, p. 1;

1939

After January 16

The magazine *Oktombreli* publishes Solomon Tsaishvili's letter "Galaktion Tabidze" (public poet, 30th anniversary of his writing career).

Source: Magazine *Oktombreli*, May, 1939, №1, p. 12-13.

1939

Until January 20

He sends 200 roubles to Olya Okujava in Yaroslavl.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-387; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Olya Okujava's letter dated January 20, 1939.

1939

After January 20

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Yaroslavl. The sender describes a beautiful morning that reminds her of Galaktion's poem about the peach blossoms. She writes that she received 200 roubles from him and asks him to take good care of the old photos so they don't get lost. She expresses complete confidence that Galaktion will never break her heart.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-387; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228.

1939

January 22

He is with the artist Ketevan Maghalashvili, who is painting his portrait. Also present is Elene Kartvelishvili, who introduced them to each other.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 279.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Elene Bakradze's letter of January 23, 1939.

1939

January 23

He receives a letter from Elene Bakradze. She writes that she and Ketevan Maghalashvili were waiting for him and had good wine for hospitality. She expresses concern that her voice was gone the previous day and asks if he is well. She explains that completing the portrait is as important for the artist as finishing a poem is for him, especially since the exhibition is approaching. Since they no longer expect his visit that day, she asks him to make sure to come the following day.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 279.

1939

January

The poem "New Year's" is published in the magazine *Oktombreli*,

Source: magazine *Oktombreli*, 1939, №1, January, p. 1.

February

1939

After February 5

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Yaroslavl. The sender expresses concern that she has not yet heard any news from him. She writes that her health is a bit shaken and that she has

recently finished reading Anna Karavaeva's novel "The Timber Mill" and is thrilled by its artistic comparisons. Prior to that, she reread Aleksei Novikov-Priboy's novel "Tsushima", which depicts people's suffering under the conditions of self-enslavement, and she has already begun reading Maxim Gorky's Book about writers.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-388; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228.

1939

Until February 15

Ketevan Maghalashvili and Elene Kartvelishvili visit Galaktion's house twice and send him a letter asking him to go to Ketevan's to finish the portrait, but the poet does not respond.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 280.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Elene Bakradze's letter of February 15.

1939

February 15

Elene Bakradze sends a letter to Galaktion, explaining how important it is for Ketevan Maghalashvili to finish the portrait, but it seems she has been lost track of and has not seen him. She asks him to make the right decision and go to Ketevan's from the very morning.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 280.

1939

After February 19

He writes in the introduction to Vera Bardavelidze's Book "The Calendar of Svan Folk Celebrations" that it is possible that all religious customs were directed against evil spirits. He is particularly interested in whether there is an evil spirit that prevents the general increase in livestock milk production, specifically with regard to cows.

Source: MGL, t-20, V. Bardavelidze, "The Calendar of Svan Folk Celebrations", I, New Year's cycle, Tbilisi, 1939, p. 1.

1939

February

On behalf of the Secretariat of the Writers' Union, the executive manager, Irodion Kavzharadze, notifies in writing that he should meet with Sandro Euli to discuss arrangements for an evening event in Poti dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's work.

Source: MGL, WUF №5.

Note: The document does not specify the date.

March

1939

After March 2

He writes a poem "But that sound echoes another harp...".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 423;

1939

Until March 4

He writes a poem “Out Loud”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, p. 1792; №3531; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 179.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1939

Until March 4

He writes a poem “Wrapped in Ivy”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3552. №334-d., p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 176.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“To the Opera Garden...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* publishes the poems: “First September”, “Out Loud” and “Wrapped in Ivy”.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, 1939, №19, March 4, p. 3.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* dedicates an entire page to Galaktion’s poetry, including articles and poems about him. It also features a portrait of the poet and the autograph of the poem “The Heroic Era of the Soviet People Defends the Artist”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Wrapped in a Shawl, newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, March 4, 1939, N 19, p. 3.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “Wrapped in a Shawl”, “Loudly”, and “The First September”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Wrapped in a Shawl, newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, March 4, 1939, N 19, p. 3.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* publishes Solomon Tsaishvili’s article “Galaktion Tabidze”, in which he reviews the poet’s personal and creative biography. He notes that Galaktion

is one of those poets who, from the very first days of the establishment of Soviet power, “unequivocally, firmly, and with the full strength of his poetic voice” took the position of the working class.

Source: S. Tsaishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, March 4, 1939, N 19, p. 3.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* publishes a poem by Savle Abuladze dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “To Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: S. Abuladze, To Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, March 4, 1939, N 19, p. 3.

1939

March 4

The newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli* publishes a poem by Vera Kuprashvili dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, titled “To My Beloved Poet”.

Source: V. Kuprashvili, To My Beloved Poet, newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, March 4, 1939, N 19, p. 3.

1939

After March 9

He reads the eleventh volume of the Russian-published Literary Encyclopaedia. making underlines and notes. In the biography of the Mexican poet Jaime Torres-Bodet, the 1933 novel “The Star of the Day” is mentioned, along with a phrase he wrote in 1926: “When the moon shines in the daytime”.

Source: MGL, t-339, “Литературная Энциклопедия”, Том Одиннадцатый, ред. А. В. Луначарский, Moscow, 1939.

1939

March 10

Together with Alio Mashashvili, Shalva Dadiani and Giorgi Leonidze, he signs the collective article of Soviet writers of Georgia with the order - Petition “Lenin-Stalin with great party flag (Achievements in the development of Georgian Soviet literature during the years between the XVII and XVIII Party Congresses)”.

Source: “Lenin-Stalin with great party flag (Achievements in the development of Georgian Soviet literature during the years between the XVII and XVIII Party Congresses)”, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1939, March 10, p. 2.

1939

March 10

The article “Writers of Soviet Georgia for the XVIII Congress of the Communist Party” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* signed by Alio Mashashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Galaktion Tabidze and other writers, which talks about the successes achieved between the 17th and 18th congresses.

Source: Писатели советской Грузии к XVIII Съезду ВКП (б) (О творческих достижениях грузинских писателей за годы между историческими XVII и XVIII съездами ВКП (б), Заря Востока, 1939б 10 марта, №56, с.2.

1940

After March 19

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Lyrics for the People” is published in the magazine *Chveni Taoba*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Lyrics for the People”, magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1940, March, №3, p. 3-5;

April

1939

April 5

He is interested whether there are any of his “favourite poems” published by *Zarya Vostoka* in Russian left in their warehouse and learns that they are completely gone.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-115, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 456;

1939

April 5

He learns that the literary Repository gives out a pension for whole months and plans to negotiate with Ilo Mosashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-115, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 456;

1939

April 5

He writes in the notebook that he hopes for the help of Gigla Mebuki in the Federation on April 20.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-115, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 456;

Note: In the record, Gigla Mebuke is mentioned only by name and it is not clear what exactly he was supposed to help with.

1939

April 13

He sends money to Daria Akhvlediani.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Daria Akhvlediani’s letter of April 16.

1939

April 16

He receives a letter from Daria Akhvlediani, asking to borrow 30 roubles until April 25. She writes that the money she sent on April 13 has already been spent, and she doesn't even have money left for bread.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

May

1939

After May 3

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from Yaroslavl. In relation to the feelings of distance from Galaktion, the sender recalls a stanza by Alexander Pushkin and the words of Niccolò Machiavelli: "Let fate trample me underfoot, but I will see if it will feel ashamed". She writes that she is unwell and desperately wants to be at home.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-389; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229.

1939

May 18

The Russian newspaper *Sovetskaia Abkhazia* publishes the poems of Georgian poets: Galaktion Tabidze, Ilo Mosashvili, Solomon Tavadze, and others about Colchis.

Source: Из стихов о Колхиде (поэтов Г. Табидзе, И. Мосашвили, С. Тавадзе и др.), Советская Абхазия, 1939, 18 мая, №112, с.2.

1939

After May 20

He receives a letter sent from Yaroslavl by Olya Okujava. Olya is in extreme despair because she has not received even a short letter from Galaktion. She writes that she is physically weak and is reading Lev Mei's poems.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-390; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230.

1939

May 25

At night, he enters the restaurant for dinner. Some drunken young people invite him to the table. One of them drinks wine from a dessert tray and then hands the glass to Galaktion. He empties the almost liter container without a breath and returns home extremely drunk.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1939

May 26

In the morning, he wakes up dressed and having hangover, he fails to get up, he feels pain in his side and he barely manages to go to the hospital. After the examination, the doctor concludes that the ribs are injured and prescribes treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1939

May 28

Olga Darius takes Galaktion's laundry to the laundromat and leaves a note saying that the washed items will be delivered to the house by a helper by 9 a.m. the following day. She suggests that they agree on cleaning the house on May 30. She writes that there will be no problems, as the addressee will personally go and oversee the process. Olga promises that she will also visit on the evening of the 29th at 6 p.m., as she is very concerned about his heart condition.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 310; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245;

1939

May 29

The medicine prescribed by the doctor does not provide relief. He decides to stay in the hospital. On the way, he meets Olga Darius, who advises him to return home and continue treatment there. The woman takes care of Galaktion herself, cleans the apartment and calls the doctor. The doctor diagnoses the poet with pleurisy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

Note: Olga Darius is referred to as "Olga Yurievna" in the record.

1939

After May 29

The doctor diagnoses neuralgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1939

After May 29

He is preparing the third volume of works for the state publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1939

After May 29

He signs an agreement with the publishing house "Federation" on the publication of one book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1939

End of May or later

He receives a letter from Olga Darius. The addressee reminisces about the unforgettable two days spent with Galaktion three days ago. She hadn't told anyone where she was, and when her friends couldn't find her at home, they somehow assumed that she had committed suicide. After that, the past few days feel like three months to the addressee, and she eagerly awaits another meeting with Galaktion. Initially, she refrains from calling, wanting Galaktion to reach out to her, but

eventually, she calls. Since no one answers, she sends a letter informing him that she will be home every evening after 8-9 p.m. and will be waiting for his visit. Regarding the reconsideration of Olya Okujava's exile sentence, Darius writes that something must be found to support the case review, for which legal assistance will be needed. He also mentions that there is another, more direct way to address the issue, but he will discuss it in person.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 236; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244-245;

Note: Olya Okujava is not mentioned in the letter, but it is likely that her court case is referred to in the "case review".

June

1939

After June 10

Alexandre Abasheli's poem "Snow", dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Al. Abasheli, "Snow", Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1939, April, №4, p. 5;

1939

Until June 14

In Vladimir Hospital, he writes a letter to Olya Okujava, expressing his regular receipt of her letters. He is astonished by her delicate resilience, courage, and spiritual fortitude. He admits to feeling desperate and exhausted himself. Concerned about Olya's illness, he wishes to assist her in any way possible. He asks what she needs most so he can send it in a parcel: a warm coat, shoes, bed linens, cotton, cologne, and whether he can include food items like sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, cookies, jam, flour, or oil – anything that won't spoil during transit. He encourages her to write back. He explains that his own depression has hindered him from writing letters. He shares that he sent 200 roubles on June 14 and is now sending an additional 300. He mentions that, following her recommendation, he purchased Lev Mei's poems and plans to read them soon. He yearns to find ways to ease her suffering.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49-50;

1939

May 29 – June 15

He rests and recuperates at home, gradually starting to recover. Olga Darius cares for the patient with heartfelt attention.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

Note: Olgha Darius is referred to as "Olga Yurievna" in the record.

1939

June 20 or later

He reads the June 20th issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* and makes annotations directly in the newspaper. He observes that the leading article discusses the self-satisfaction and decline of poets, noting that some poets are content only with the re-publication of their old works. Galaktion

believes it is no coincidence that the discussion centres on poets rather than prose writers. He disagrees with the author's assertion that creating an environment for writers to share their creative plans would be beneficial, arguing that such an arrangement would pave the way for plagiarism and the appropriation of others' ideas. He finds the claim in the publication that criticism and self-criticism significantly aid writers to be misguided, as he believes it cannot be applied to contemporary criticism. Galaktion points out that Vano Tsulukidze's article is imbued with false pathos; Levan Metreveli misuses the term "revolutionary", when he should have used "revolutionary's"; he remarks that in Khariton Vardoshvili's translation of Schiller's poems, only a few phrases stand out; Ilia Khoshtaria's poem "My Homeland" is "flooded with pretentiousness"; and Giorgi Natroshvili's commentary on Demna Shengelaia's stories is monotonous and dull. He finds that Apolon Tsuladze's article "Ethnographic Georgia for Cinematization" contains intriguing insights about the Megrelian and Gurian dialects. In his notes, Ioseb Grishashvili is described as a "literary fence-crawler".

Source: MGL, d-637, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1939

After June 20

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1939

After June 20

He sends 50 roubles to Olya Okujava, who is in exile.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551.

1939

After June 30

In his notebook, he records information about the life and literary activities of the great Persian poet Nizami Ganjavi. He notes that the anniversary date of the poet is incorrectly stated in *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-123, 19; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 585.

Dating: The entry references the June 30, 1939 issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. Accordingly, the entry must have been made after this date.

July

1939

July 2

The insured letter sent to Olya Okujava is returned from the post office.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 154; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1939

July 15

Due to the expiration of the retention period, the 200 roubles sent to Olya Okujava are being returned from the post.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 154; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1939

After July 23

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from Vladimir, in which the sender inquires whether Galaktion has received the letters sent on May 20 and June 14, in which she wrote about her illness. He provides the address of a post box in the city of Vladimir for the letters to be sent. She once again expresses her concern about not having any news regarding him.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-391; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230-231.

1939

Until July 25

The sculptor Iakob Nikoladze creates a bust of Galaktion Tabidze in plaster.

Source: Mamia Duduchava, Iakob Nikoladze, magazine *Literaturnaia Gruzia*, 1971, №2, p. 48.

1939

Until July 25

An art exhibition is held, featuring the portrait of Galaktion Tabidze painted by artist Davit Gvelesiani, the bust of Galaktion made of plaster by Yakob Nikoladze, and a still life by Ketevan Maghalashvili, which includes a depiction of Galaktion's book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 11; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

Dating: The information about the exhibition is in *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, signed for printing on July 25.

1939

July 27 or later

In the notebook, under the title "Fire", he translates from the Russian text an episode from Lloyd Willis's novel, which tells how a rescue dog saves a fireman's family.

Source: MGL, d-123, 26-29; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 578-581;

1939

July 27 or later

He writes an untitled poem "In front of me there is a furious torrent...".

Source: MGL, d-123, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 581;

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "From ashen garden...".

1939

July 27 or later

He makes excerpts from the introduction of the Russian-language Book - “Chrestomathy of Western European Literature”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 21-24; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 583-585;

1939

July 27 or later

In the notebook, he writes “Svaneti in the XVI century”, which describes the struggle of the Svans against the Dadashkelians for social freedom.

Source: MGL, d-123, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 585-586;

1939

July 28

In the notebook, he writes down the words of the apple seller, a farmer from Vaziani, who met a Russian buyer who told him that he is selling the product at a high price: a donkey is worth as much as a cucumber in Isfahan, and there is no one to grow it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 587.

1939

July 28

In the notebook, he writes about the library of the railway police department. He plans to find out whether the library has an archive, why the building has no inscriptions, what the name of the club manager is, etc.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 587.

August

1939

After August 1

He familiarizes himself with the guidebook of the Georgian Soviet Republic Pavilion published for the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. On the last page, he writes down the means of transportation by periods: cart, donkey, horse, phaeton, diligence, railway, bus, trolleybus, airplane. He notes that the elevator is called the lift in multi-story buildings. He thinks that in relation to this topic, he should study the geography of Georgia, its rivers and mountains, and find information in an encyclopaedia.

Source: GTSM, 327, All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, Pavilion – Georgian SSR, Guide, Tbilisi, 1939.

Dating: On August 1, 1939, the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition opened in Moscow, and the Georgian pavilion was rated as the best.

1939

August 7

He departs for Kislovodsk.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551.

1939

August 8 or after

In the August 8 issue of the newspaper *Pravda*, he reads Emelian Yaroslavsky's response regarding the Soviet Union history textbook, addressing the remarks made by Joseph Stalin, Andrei Zhdanov, and Sergei Kirov, and he makes excerpts from the article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-616, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1939

August 10

He meets Ushangi Chkheidze at the "Intourist" hotel in Kislovodsk, who is very happy to see him. Galaktion recalls how he unusually read "The moon of Mtatsminda" at the anniversary evening of Galaktion in 1933. Ushangi Chkheidze answers that his declamation could not come close to the content of the poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 597;

1939

August 11

He plans to travel by car to ascend Mount Elbrus.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598.

1939

August 11

He reads Nikolai Gudzi's Book "How Tolstoy Worked" and thinks it is a very important work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598.

1939

August 11

He is fascinated by the environment, music and restaurant of Kislovodsk hotel "Intourist".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598.

1939

August 11

He dedicates lyres made of ivory to the two women. He is planning to take such lyres to some friends in Tbilisi as well. He considers it possible to publish one of the books with the image of such a lyre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598.

1939

August 11

He likes local post papers with pictures of Russian writers: Griboyedov, Chekhov, Krylov, and others. He thinks that it would be good to introduce similar cards in Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598.

1939

August 11

He plans to dedicate a poem to Ushangi Chkheidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598;

1939

August 11

He plans to take Olgha Darius and Laine Bartels to Elbrus. He is going to get a map and literature about Elbrus.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 598;

1939

August 11

In Kislovodsk, he visits an exhibition of local artists and likes the Caucasian landscapes depicted on their canvases.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 599.

1939

August 11

He explores one of the oldest gardens in Kislovodsk.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 599.

1939

August 11

In the notebook, he mentions a conversation he overheard in Kislovodsk between two peasants about the fact that Crimean wines are better than Caucasian wines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 599.

1939

After August 11

He writes an untitled poem "To Ushangi Chkheidze" ("It's been a long time since he was here...").

Source: MGL, a-1708, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 313.

Dating: On August 10, 1939, at the "Intourist" Hotel in Kislovodsk, he meets Ushangi Chkheidze. On August 11, he considers dedicating a poem to him. In the poem, Elbrus is mentioned, which he ascends after August 11.

1939

After August 11

He ascends to Yalbuz from the Baksan Gorge.

Source: G. Tabidze, autobiography, MGL, d-659, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484;

1939

After August 11

He receives a letter sent from Vladimir by Olya Okujava. The sender repeats that she has not received any letters from him and is feeling desperate. She writes that she is reading Vikenty Veresaev's Book "Pushkin in Life" and enjoys it so much that she doesn't want it to end soon. She also mentions that she dreamed she was in Tbilisi, with Galaktion.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-392; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1939

August 12

He continues to read the Book "How Tolstoy Worked". Galaktion admires Tolstoy's method of work. He thinks that personally his way of working is different because he does not have a peaceful creative environment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 599.

1939

August 13

Giorgi Tavzarashvili calls him in the middle of the night, inviting him to a party of Georgians at the "Intourist" hotel. Galaktion initially says that he cannot leave the guests and refuses, but when he learns that Ushangi Chkheidze will be with them, he decides to go. He is satisfied with the environment and the gathered community.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-125, 2; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 600.

1939

August 15

In the Armenian newspaper *Sabtchota Sakartvelo*, Hovhannes Karapetyan's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To Revolutionary Georgia" is published.

Source: MGL, t-665, newspaper *Khorurdain Vrastan*, August 15, 1939, №186, p. 3.

1939

After August 20

In the preface to the Academy of Sciences of Georgia's Book "Svan Poetry", he makes annotations and comments on the poems and notes. In one of the household songs, "Bimurzela from Mestia", he highlights the lines in every stanza: "Mibina Lizi-Lichedi", "I have begun coming and leaving", which he later frequently uses in his notes from 1947-1958 to describe his actions. He writes a variant of the poem "Handuq'afar", which his mother had written down in her youth. Later, Galaktion includes this text in his poem "Grandmother's Glasses". At the end of the book, He

writes a poem “Edelweiss”, describing his house in Chkvishi, as well as the “King’s Grove” given to his ancestors by King Solomon II of Imereti. He notes that theatre, music, and painting have developed, and a unified Georgian art has emerged, characterized by emotional, romantic, and highly modern elements.

Source: MGL, t-114, “Svan Poetry”, compilers and translators: Akaki Shanidze, Varlam Topuria, Meri Gujejiani, Tbilisi, 1939, p. XIII-XVII, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15-19, 21, 23, 25, 77, 84-89, 101, 107, 117, 119-125, 140-151, 172-178, 201-213, 227, 229, 249, 251-253, 257-259, 267, 302, 309, 321-323, 331, 363, 378, 386, 412-415, 430, 436-438.

1939

August 26

He is elected to the committee for the 100th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 588;

1939

August 26

He writes the plan of anniversary events adopted at the meeting of the anniversary committee dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Akaki Tsereteli in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 3; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 588;

1939

August 7-27

He travels from Kislovodsk to Dagestan, Chechnya, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia, North Ossetia, and ascends to the summit of Yalbusz.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1939

August 27

He returns from Kislovodsk to Tbilisi via the military route.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-73, 105; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1939

August 31

He writes a poem titled “Greetings to Youth”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2765; №2782; №2783; №2785-2786; №5940-5941; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 175.

Note: The poem also appears under the title “Due to the Beginning of the Academic Year” and untitled (“Greetings to New Youth...”).

1939

August

He is worried because it has been a month and a half since he did not receive a letter from Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 12; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

Dating: The record mentions Olya Okujava's letter of June 20. At the time of making a record, according to Galaktion, about a month and a half has passed since this fact.

September

1939

September 1

The poem "Greetings to Youth" is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1939, №200, September 1, p. 3.

1939

After September 3

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, sent from Vladimir. In it, she expresses her worries about Galaktion being overly impractical and suggests that he will struggle to care for himself. She advises him to purchase a coat and galoshes before the cold sets in and to have a piece of outerwear ready. Olya inquires about their mutual friends and writes about the joy she would feel receiving a letter from him, imagining how she would kiss and embrace him. She mentions that she has read Vikenty Veresaev's *Pushkin in Life* multiple times, deeply empathizing with the suffering the great poet endured at the hands of Russia's aristocracy. She has also read Ivan Pushchin's Book about Alexander Pushkin and Vladimir Vinogradov's work on Pushkin's language. Olya encourages Galaktion to find and acquire these books. She concludes the letter with the happy news of receiving the funds he sent.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-393; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231-233.

1939

September 15

He receives a letter sent from Vladimir by Olya Okujava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 112; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342.

1939

September 16

They prune the garden and cut the branch of the acacia that was damaged by the storm on July 15 but is still alive, which makes a heavy impression on him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 112; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1939

September 16

He has the flu, his side still hurts, and he thinks there is no hope for recovery.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 112; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1939

After September 22

He receives a telegram sent from Vladimir by Olya Okujava. She writes that she has not received any response to her letters or the telegram. She feels as though she cannot endure this silence any longer and pleads with him to let her know how he feels.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-437; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1939

September 25

At the Second Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Shalva Dadiani delivers a report titled "Comrade Stalin's Image in Georgian Soviet Fiction". He lists, alphabetically, the writers who mention Stalin in their works, including Galaktion Tabidze. He extensively reviews the poems and poems of various writers, mentioning some of them twice and praising their work. Regarding Galaktion Tabidze, he states that the poet "in a few lines informs us that, before, there was the 'shackle of slavery,' 'war and betrayal,' but today 'Switzerland is a sixth of the world,' and the great leader 'raised the banner of the labour and intellect of men, the call of global thought, achievement, and invention.'"

Source: Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1939, №29, October 4, p. 2.

1939

September 26

At the Second Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Simon Chikovani delivers a report titled "Georgian Soviet Criticism". In his speech, he mentions that several good literary articles have been written recently, including Akaki Gatsrelia's article on Galaktion Tabidze's poetry. He also states that Georgian symbolism remains completely unexplored and unexamined, and that a strong and clear criticism, imbued with Leninist-Stalinist ideas, is needed for the past. He argues that while symbolism revealed the complete poverty of the era, not all works of that time are to be dismissed. "We must not forget that understanding Galaktion Tabidze's work is impossible without considering symbolism and modernism," he asserts. He goes on to explain that in his early creative period, Galaktion was associated with French and Russian symbolists and the history of Georgian modernism. He, along with Valerian Gaprindashvili and others, created many lyrical forms in Georgian poetry, which continue to exist in our poetry today. They contributed significantly to the culture of Georgian poetry, and this is undoubtedly an area of study for our literature.

Source: Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1939, №29, October 4, p. 3.

1939

September 28

The delegates of the Second Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia elect a member of the Writers' Union Board through a secret ballot.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1939, №29, October 4, p. 1.

October

1939

October 7

He writes an untitled poem, "To the Mountains of Abkhazia, with Clouds Over the City...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2484; №2570; №2771; №2775; №2766; №2777; №2779; №6532; №759-762; №5511; №5520; №2039; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 129. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 603.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "With Free Enthusiasm", "Greece", and untitled, with different beginnings: "Where the Mountain of the Hellenes is – Gimmette..."; "I see the long-fulfilled wish..."; "Here, exalt the happiness..."; "Neither is there a storm, nor fog..."; "Again, this meeting (not with clouds), with a new city, new fields..."; "With the 22nd of October"; "Powerful, dissatisfied with the enemy..."; "We see the long-fulfilled wish..."; "Let a new eloquence chase...".

1939

October 11

He leaves a brief letter for Lavrenti Dzidziguri, asking to borrow 200 roubles for a few days.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-232; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

1939

After October 11

He receives a letter sent from exile by Olya Okujava. She informs him that she has recovered and has been discharged from the hospital. She shares a dream she had the previous night, in which she was acquitted and released, preparing to go to Sokhumi. She longs to see Galaktion's book, which was supposed to be published in 1936. Olya urges him to take care of himself and to make sure to visit the doctor. She hopes that Galaktion has received her telegram.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-394; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233-234.

1939

October 18

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Salute to the liberated brothers of Belarus and Ukraine" is published.

Source: Освобожденным братьям Западной Украины и Западной Белоруссии (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1939, 18 октября, №240, с.3.

1939

After October 21

He reads Boris Mikhailovsky's Book "Russian Literature of the 20th Century", making underlines and notes. In the article about Alexander Blok's work, he writes that Blok's first Book was published in 1904 when he was 24 years old, while his own first Book was published in 1914 when he was 22 years old.

Source: MGL, t-358, Б. В. Михайловский, Русская литература XX века – с девяностых годов XIX века до 1917 г., Moscow, 1939.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 21, 1939.

1939

October or later

He writes satirical poems dedicated to Giorgi Leonidze "Folklore-Molklore Goglae." and "Folklore-Molklorus. Recipe".

Source: MGL, d-127, 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 606-607;

1939

October or later

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem "Perished forever..."

Source: MGL, d-127, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 608;

1939

October or later

In the notebook, he writes a memory dedicated to Irodion Evdoshvili.

Source: MGL, d-127, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 608;

1939

October or later

In the notebook, he writes the German text of Goethe's "Mountain Peaks" in Georgian transliteration.

Source: MGL, d-127, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 609;

1939

October or later

In the notebook, he writes quotes from the play of the English playwright Thomas Otway "Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered".

Source: MGL, d-127, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 609.

1939

October or later

In the notebook, he writes a German quote by Martin Luther that the one who does not love wine, women and music will remain a fool for the rest of his life.

Source: MGL, d-127, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 611;

November

1939

Until November

Ketevan Iremadze translates Antoine Francois Prevot's novel "Manon Lescaut" and asks Galaktion Tabidze to write a poem for this book, which had precedents in French and Russian literature. Galaktion agrees and asks Iremadze to collect poems dedicated to Manon Lescaut. Ketevan fulfils his request and, in addition to the poems, provides with operas written on this topic, librettos and photos of the French female singers who performed Marguerite. Galaktion is satisfied and in a few weeks, he writes a poem entitled "Inscription on the Book "Manon Lescaut" with the subtitle "Dedicated to Ketevan Iremadze".

Source: Sh. Radiani, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 261; Autograph, MGL, №2770; №2780; №3549; №3550; №5616; №8719; №22901; №28897-50, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, p. 177.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Inscription on the Book", "Inscription on the Book of De Grioux and Manon", and untitled ("Forever Resounds: Everlasting").

Dating: In November, a review of this Book was published in the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

1939

Until November

The novel "Manon Lescaut", translated by Ketevan Iremadze, is published, preceded by a poem titled "Inscription on the Book "Manon Lescaut" written by Galaktion, inspired by this translation.

Source: Abbot Prévost, "Manon Lescaut", Tbilisi, 1939, p. 1.

Dating: In November, a review of this Book was published in the magazine *Soviet Art*.

1939

Until November 4

He writes a poem titled "October Symphony" ("October is the most intense wind of genius...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2573; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 183.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("October is the most intense wind of genius...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1939

November 4

The poem "October Symphony" ("October is the most intense wind of genius...") is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1939, №32, November 4, p. 1.

1939

November 7

The poem “Towards Victory” is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1939, №257, p. 4.

1939

November

In the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, a review by Aleksandre Sulava of Ketevan Iremadze’s translation of Abate Prevost’s novel *Manon Lescaut* is published. The review is preceded by a stanza from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Inscription on the Book *Manon Lescaut*”, dedicated to Ketevan Iremadze. The author notes that the Book includes a poem written with Galaktion Tabidze’s brilliant craftsmanship and great poetic erudition, describing the novel as a genius creation of the XVIII century, but asserting that Galaktion Tabidze’s twenty-line poem is equally remarkable.

Source: A. S-a, Abate Prevost “*Manon Lescaut*”, Ketevan Iremadze’s translation, Publisher “Federation”, 1939, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1939, №11, p. 87.

December

Until December 17

He submits a request to the Tbilisi Heating Department, asking them to issue firewood for personal use on a cash basis.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-133; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

1939

December 17

The Tbilisi Heating Department attaches a resolution to his request, approving the issuance of the requested firewood.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-133; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

1936-1939

He writes a poem titled “We Are With You, Dolores!”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5230; №5230; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 174.

Dating: G. Tabidze, “works in twelve volumes” Vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 390.

1939

He writes an untitled poem “Perhaps because the sail of the ship”, the original, extensive autograph version of which is dedicated to Olya Okujava’s exile and not saying goodbye to her.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4499; 5562; 2424; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 215.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Disconnection”, “Merging Between Dream and Reality”, and untitled (“On the Banks of the River, the Dry Threads...”).

1939

He writes a poem titled “On the Carpet Depicting Stalin’s First Meeting with Lenin in Tammerfors in 1905”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 69; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229.

1939

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Gori” opens the Book “Georgian writers to the Leader” published by the publishing house of Writers’ Association dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Stalin’s birth.

Source: Collection “Georgian writers to the Leader”, Tbilisi, 1939, p. 1-6.

1939

He writes a poem titled “On the Translation of *The Knight in the Panther’s Skin* into Abkhaz”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №902; 66-a, p. 1561; №2776; №2039; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 176.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The Lines of Rustaveli...”).

1939

He writes a poem “Renewal of Nature”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №332; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 179.

1939

In the collection “Homeland”, he publishes the poem “Idea” (“Walk With Faith...”).

Source: Collection “Homeland”, 1939, p. 17.

1939

He considers organizing a decadal event “Galaktion and Akaki”. He writes a list of speakers, indicating that the composer for the first evening will be Grigol Chkhikvadze and the speaker will be Korneli Kekelidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-500, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15.

1939

He writes notes on Vera Bardavelidze’s Book “The Calendar of Svan Folk Celebrations”. He mentions that in 1928, at her initiative, Despina Gelovani’s novel “I Will Find Justice with Blood” was published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, but he was unable to find any old issues of the magazine. The required copies were also not available in the *Mnatobi* editorial office. Galaktion notes that

both writers and readers are indifferent to journals and newspapers, and for this reason, much ethnographic material published in them remains unused. The poet disagrees with Vera Bardavelidze's opinion that the accounts of the elderly about Svan folk celebrations are not entirely reliable. According to Galaktion, while an elderly person may become physically frail, the reliability of the images deeply imprinted in their memory should not be questioned because of that.

Source: MGL, d-646, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187-189;

1939

The 11th volume of the "Literary Encyclopaedia" in Russian is published, which includes Giorgi Abzianidze's encyclopaedic article "Galaktion Tabidze". The article provides biographical information about the poet and notes that the early lyric poetry of Galaktion, particularly the "Mary" cycle, was notably influenced by Alexander Blok's "Poems on the Beautiful Lady". However, it is emphasized that the character of Mary in Galaktion's work is much more realistic than the object of Blok's amorous lyrics. The article states that Galaktion Tabidze is a major innovator in Georgian poetry and that the October Revolution had a pivotal influence on his creative work. The poetic cycles "Epoch", "Pacifism", and "Revolutionary Georgia" are briefly characterized.

Source: Литературная энциклопедия, Т. 11, 1939, Москва, Художественная литература, p. 161-162.

1939

He writes a list of the Russian anthologies in which his poems were published. He notes that he did not receive any royalties for these publications.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-510, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 71.

1939 or later

He reads Giorgi Kachakhidze's Book "The Life of Shio Mghvimeli". He highlights passages and makes comments. At the end, he writes a plan in bullet points for a memoir about Shio Mghvimeli: The writer's opinion on Sergei Yesenin, how Valerian Gunia used to joke with him, how Shio Mghvimeli gently tended to his garden, visiting his home, spending time with Shio Mghvimeli, Niko Valishvili, and Isako, a meeting at the "*Paskunji*" editorial office, Shio and his walking stick, the melancholy writer, and Shio among other elderly men.

Source: GTSM, 321, Giorgi Katchakhidze, "Life of Shio Mghvimeli", Tbilisi, 1939.

After 1939

He makes a note about the composer and chanter Alexandre Kavsadze. He points out that Kavsadze was the only composer who took into account the peculiarities of the Georgian language when transferring it into the language of music. He paid special attention to the sharpness of the Georgian word. Galaktion considers the modern Georgian anthems to be flawed due to formalism.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 128; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85.

After 1939

He makes excerpts from the 11th volume of the Russian-language "Literary Encyclopaedia". He highlights certain phrases from the encyclopaedic article "Galaktion Tabidze", authored by Giorgi Abzianidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-503, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30-32;

Until 1940

He writes a poem "He Left Home and Never Returned.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4453; №335-d, p. 17; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 170.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1939

He writes an untitled poem "How Wonderful It Is, Homeland...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3549; №58-d, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 144; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 789.

Note: The poem is also found with the title "To the Artists".

1939

He writes an untitled poem "The Wind of Bullets and the Rain of Blood...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4814; №58-d, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 145.

1930s

He writes a poem "Lyric Poetry in the Claws of the Beast" ("If You Listen Closely...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4449; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 157.

1939 or later

He reads Alexandre Abasheli's collection of poems "The Sun and the Homeland". He is making underlines and on the front flyleaf, he writes down the four books of the poet's poems: "The Smile of the Sun", "The Shattered Mirror", "The Lit Path", "The Sun and the Homeland".

Source: GTSM, 305, Alexandre Abasheli, "The Sun and the Homeland", Tbilisi, 1938.

Until 1940

He writes a poem "Pas-de-Calais" ("Pas-de-Calais, Where Once...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4388; №7771; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 153.

Note: The poem also appears untitled with the opening line "It Knows the Tireless Cliffs...".

Until 1940

He writes a poem “The Englishman Follows the Frenchman” (“The Railways Are Entwined...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4392; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 154.

1940

January

1940

Until January

He writes a poem “Let Everyone Know”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4430; №5573; №3964; №4124; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 91.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Two Forces”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1940

Until January 1

He writes a poem on the friendship of nations for the New Year’s issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, in which he also raises the political issues of Finland.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1940

January 1

The poem “Many New Years” is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, January 1, 1940, №1, p. 2.

1940

January 1

The translation of Galaktion’s New Year’s poem “For the Friendship of Nations” is published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, in which the author’s mood has been significantly altered.

Source: Г. Табидзе, За дружбу народов, “Заря востока”, 1940, 1 января, №1 (4923), p. 4.

1940

January 1

Galaktion’s second wife, Olga Darius, writes in her diary that two new poems by Galaktion were published for the New Year in newspapers. Both were written hastily, just a day or a few hours before the newspapers were printed, but the translator for *Zarya Vostoka* turned the poem’s heroic mood and serious political theme into a pathetic toast. In Galaktion’s opinion, the translator had no malice, and this was the result of ignorance, lack of professionalism, and poor taste. Darius is upset that Galaktion no longer has the final version of the original poem, but she finds a rough autograph and makes her own faithful translation of it.

Source: O. Darius's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1940

After January 4

He receives a letter from Lavrenti Dzidziguri. He congratulates him on another victory and wishes him continued progress and success. He writes that he was unable to attend his last evening event because he was on a business trip. He informs him that the previous day, a scholar at the university asked for permission to use Galaktion's biographical information for writing a paper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-226; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1940

After January 7

In the December 1939 issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, Besarion Zhghenti's bibliography titled "To the Leader: A Collection of Georgian Writers Dedicated to Great Stalin" is published, which opens with Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Gori". It is noted that this serves as a lyrical overture for the multi-voiced orchestra presented in the collection, echoing all the main motifs articulated throughout: the people's heavy past, the immortal heroic spirit of the motherland as embodied by Stalin, the great battles led by him, the revived and flourishing Georgia resulting from these struggles, and the people's gratitude and loyalty to Stalin.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1939, December, №12, p. 153-154;

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem "From the Cabinet to the Masses".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4425; №3294; №3322; №37-d., p. 48; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 219; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Autumn in the Village", "From the Cabinet to the Masses", "Light in the Village", and "On the Occasion of the Holiday".

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem "Light from the West".

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №323; №3322; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 18.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Kremlin", "Light from the East", and "To the East"; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, "Researches", Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, "The Lake Comes and the Ladybird...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4498; №7806; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 220; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Fragment”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Figures of Frogs in the Versailles Pool”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4346; №577; №5373; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 222; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 465-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Frog Similar to Delacroix”, “During the Draining of Colchis”, and “Concert”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Two Billion”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4506; №5366; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 224; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Only Two Billion...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Ioveliada”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4382; №6323; №5767, p. 124; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 225; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Excerpt” and untitled (“This Georgia, this Mountain, this Field...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, “I Remember the Worker”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4690; №5342; №7807; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 228; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Lenin”, “Memory of Ilia Chavchavadze”, and untitled (“There too carries another hero...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, “What Fate Told You: Do Not Be Afraid...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1790; №4503; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 231; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “To the German Poet”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №774; №4460; №37-d., p. 71; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 231; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Dimitri Gulia” and “Stakhanovite”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Pushkin in Paris”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4484; №5227; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 231; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Shattered Heart” and untitled (“Let’s get lost in the halls of Bacchus...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Franc”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4475; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 234; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Paris. This Voice...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, “The Only One Goes to the Sky...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4400; 4669; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 236; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Evening at the Summer House” and “Autumn”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Because of Heine’s Verse”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4446; 37-d., p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 238; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Verses”.

1940

Until January 15

Inspired by Théophile Gautier’s novel “Mademoiselle de Maupin”, he writes a poem “From Gautier’s Novel”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2390; №4421; №4667; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 210.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Paris”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Chimera”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4508; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 207; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, “To the Deepest, Most Complex...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4401; №5324; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 208.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Down with Fascism” and untitled (“To the Deepest, Most Complex, it has grown accustomed...”); For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 465-476.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “I Remember The Face”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4371; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 186.

1940

Until January 15

He writes an untitled poem, “What a Wonderful and Good Day...”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №70-a, p. 1796; №4409; №5767, p. 143; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 209.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Spring”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Towards the City”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4387b; №5578; №5580; №5581; №2405-2406; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 211.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Once a Delicate Iris, a Cloudless Child” and “In Your Place”, as well as untitled (“Oh, how many times must I thank you again...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Rustaveli in Paris”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4377; №7810; №5767, p. 70; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 214.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“His Portrait Hangs on the Wall...”).

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Upon Returning”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4450; №5335; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 215.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Leningrad”.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Ibarruri”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4417; №200-a, p. 5427; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 173; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “This Year” (“I Demand a Word...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a, p. 1576-1577; №3367-3368; 4792; 722; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 149; For dating: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 475-476.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“I Demand a Word!”..).

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Gold”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №328 d., p. 19-20; №66-a, p. 1529. №4201; №4336; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 105.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the titles: “Versailles and Trianon”, “Versailles in Gold”, and “Gold in Versailles”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Its Nature”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4356; №66-a, p. 1522; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 107.

Note: The poem is also found in sources without a title.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Ritsa”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №177; №640; №737; №2398; №2873; №2872; №4507; №2025; №3914; №4900; №5476; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 228.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Golden Harp”, “Near the Shores of Lake Ritsa”, “Dream by Lake Ritsa”, “Soviet Abkhazia”, and untitled (with the beginnings: “There is a lake in Abkhazia: Ritsa...”; “What an enchanting place - Ritsa...”; “Abkhazia has the fairy-tale Ritsa...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the time of submission for publication of the third volume of G. Tabidze’s collected works.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem titled “The Poet and the Masses”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1549; №1550; №2525; №4335; №771-773; №4932; №5516-5517; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 75.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Poet and the Masses”, “Meeting on the Ship”, “Separation Between Culture and the Masses”, “I Remember in Paris”, “Connection Between the Poet and the Masses”, and untitled (with the beginnings: “Sokhumi: In the Window...”; “Masses, masses...”).

Dating: The third volume of the collected works, where this poem was first published, is signed for printing on January 15, 1940.

1940

Until January 15

He writes a poem “Bas-relief”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4413; №325 d., p. 5; G. Tabidze, works in fifteen volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 2017, p. 119.

Note: The poem is found in sources untitled and under the title “The Bas-Relief of I. Nikoladze”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1940

January 15

The third volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works is submitted for publication under the auspices of the State Publishing House, and the editing of the Book begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. III, 1940, 364.

1940

Until January 25

He writes a prose text titled “Lyric”, in which he develops his perspective on the essence and purpose of lyrical poetry, the specifics of poetic craftsmanship, the stages of the development of lyric poetry, and the peculiarities of the work of world-renowned lyric poets.

Source: MGL, d-657, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348-356.

1940

Until January 25

He writes a prose text titled “Akaki”.

Source: MGL, d-657, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357-386.

Note: The text is a prose version of the poem “Akaki Tsereteli”.

1940

January 27

Elene Shervashidze gifts the Russian edition of Alio Mashashvili’s poem “Enguri”, translated by her into Russian, with the inscription: “To Galaktion Tabidze, sincerely his admirer, Elene Shervashidze”.

Source: MGL, t-359, Алио Машашвили, “Энгури”, Tbilisi, 1939.

1940

January 30

It is reported on the radio that Galaktion Tabidze has read new poems that have received great acclaim from critics.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-331; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

Dating: In a letter dated February 1, 1940, Abesalom Tabidze states that this happened “the day before yesterday”.

1940

January 31

An article titled “Contemporary Georgian Literature”, published in the newspaper *Komunisti* discusses the release of Besarion Zhghenti’s Book “Georgian Writers of the Soviet Era”, marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power. One section of the Book is dedicated to the works of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “Contemporary Georgian Literature”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 31, 1941, №25, p. 4.

February

1940

February 1

He received a letter from Varlam Zhuruli. The letter mentioned that the poems he had sent for the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* were greatly appreciated, and an article had even been written about them. However, at the time, some official material had arrived for publication, and it was inconvenient to print the poems later. As for the information about the evening, it had been published in the January 30 issue. He was asked not to forget their editorial team.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-467; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284-285.

1940

After February 1

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, sharing his joy about the news on the radio regarding Galaktion and the praise of his poems in the newspapers. He writes that he has his wife and children in Chkvishi and that the heavy snowfall has caused him some concern. He informs that the Railway Schools Administration has nominated Abesalom for the title of Meritorious Teacher and asks him to call the assistant to the Minister of Education to find out when the list of winners will be submitted for approval to the Supreme Council.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-331; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

1940

February 2

The Russian newspaper *Sovetskaia Abkhazia* publishes the translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Labour and rest" ("The valleys prevent you...") by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Труд наш счастлив и свободен (Стихотворение) Г. Табидзе, Перевод с грузинского Б. Серебрякова, Советская Абхазия, 1940, 2 февраля, №26.

1940

February 4

On the calendar page, he writes: "A more dreadful day than all the others," because he lost his portfolio of poems, 1,500 lines.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 22.

1940

After February 7

In Solomon Kubaneishvili's Book "The Chronology of Vazha-Pshavela's Life and Work", he makes underlining and comments.

Source: MGL, t-204, Sol. Kubaneishvili, "The Chronology of Vazha-Pshavela's Life and Work", Tbilisi, 1940, p. 68-69, 78, 93, 161-167, 198, 207, 214-218, 220-222, 265.

1940

Until February 8

He sends 300 roubles to Olya in exile.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-395; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 234-235.

Dating: The date is specified in Olya Okujava's letter dated February 15, 1940.

1941

February 14

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes Besarion Zhghenti's article "The Innovative Features of Georgian Soviet Literature". The author includes a quote from Galaktion Tabidze's

poem “Let us stand where the storm is...” and adds that these lines reflect the best tradition of Georgian literature and testify to the revival of this tradition with new strength in the Soviet era. The critic also notes that the great epic traditions of classical Georgian poetry have not yet been fully revived and developed in Georgian Soviet literature, and the poems of Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Razhden Gvetadze, and others published to date are merely the first attempts.

Source: B. Zhghenti, “The Innovative Features of Georgian Soviet Literature”, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, February 14, 1941, N 7, p. 2.

1940

After February 15

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from exile. The addressee envisions Galaktion’s village, where he was born, and the house in Kutaisi, where Olya herself was born. She observes the frost-covered window ornaments and sees countless things in them. She writes that she has read Honoré de Balzac’s “The Devil’s Skin”, Boris Lavrenev’s stories: “The Great Land” and “The Lottery of Adler’s Cape”, George Sand’s “Consuelo”, and Ibanes Blasco’s “Rosura Salsedo”, and she begins reading a collection of works by Kozma Prutkov. She informs him that she sent a letter on February 1, requesting confirmation of receipt, and on February 8, she received 300 roubles.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-395; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 234-235.

1940

After February 20

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from exile. The letter begins with words from Gogol about the “Road”, which often brings salvation, and she longs for the day when the road will lead her home. She shares that she is reading Abram Lezhnyev’s Book “Pushkin’s Prose”. Suddenly, she feels overwhelmed by so many things to write that she can’t express anything, and she apologizes to Galaktion. She tells him that the moon has already risen and has sent him countless kisses.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-400; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1940

After February 20

Mirza Gelovani’s poem “To Galaktion” is published in the magazine *Chveni Taoba*.

Source: M. Gelovani, “To Galaktion”, magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1940, February, №2, p. 14;

1940

After February 20

He reads magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdistvis*. He makes underlines and notes.

Source: MGL, t-652, magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdistvis*, 1940, January, №1.

1940

After February 20

At the end of the magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, he begins writing an untitled poem “The Frost and Snow Stand...” right before the table of contents.

Source: MGL, t-652, magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, 1940, January, №1.

1940

After February 20

He writes in the table of contents of the journal *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis* that it is necessary to account for photographs, cinema, and journalists. He likes Vaso Gorgadze’s statement and is interested in the stories of Simon Chikovani, Vano Tsulukidze, and Mykola Bazhan. He notes that Shalva Radiani is a valuable assistant.

Source: MGL, t-652, magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, 1940, January, №1.

Note: Based on the note “Bashi-Achuki?”, the discussion is likely about the jubilee evening dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli’s birth, which was held at the Writers’ Palace.

1940

February 22

At midnight, he listens to melodies by Schubert and Bach.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 110; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267.

1940

February 22

He meets an old acquaintance, someone named Archil and invites him for a beer. They recall a journalist Datiko Pavliashvili, who was called “Napoleon”,

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 110; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268.

1940

February 22

He writes in his diary about journalist Datiko Pavliashvili. He notes that by appearance he was very similar to the French knight Napoleon. He was sincere and funny. In addition, he had a giant hump and constantly wore a discoloured tailcoat. This tailcoat was sewn for him by the editors of “Iveria”. Pavliashvili worked in the Commissariat of Justice, where he fell in love with a woman who named him Quasimodo because of his hump.

Source: MGL, d-98, 110; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268.

Note: Datiko Pavliashvili is referred to by the nickname “Napoleon”.

1940

After February 22

He writes an untitled poem “April, one thousand eight hundred...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 112; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

Dating: The poem immediately follows the entry dated February 22, 1940. Both texts are written in the same ink.

1940

After February 22

He writes the plan of the poem “Bambura Mura” and then starts writing the text according to the plan.

Source: MGL, d-98, 112-114,116,118-119; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270-275, 277-283.

Note: In the autograph, the poem begins with the words: “The unclean glass of the coffeehouse or tavern...”.

1940

February 27

He undergoes a blood test and writes the data in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 150; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1940

February

The poem “Speaking of Lyric” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Speaking of Lyric”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1940 №2, p. 3-19.

1940

February

The poem “To Galaktion” by Mirza Gelovani is published in the magazine *Chveni Taoba*.

Source: magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1940, №2, p. 14.

1940

After February

On Rustaveli Avenue, Galaktion accidentally runs into the poet Otar Mamphoria and invites him to Mtatsminda. After reaching the Pantheon, they turn left onto a small path, and Galaktion says that it’s a route he discovered himself. They head to the summer restaurant of the funicular. The poet greets a familiar waiter from Racha, places an order, and gazes thoughtfully at Tbilisi. Mamphoria takes out his notebook and pencil to write down what Galaktion is saying. The poet recalls how, after his first poems were published, a housewife in Kutaisi would add extra sugar to his tea. At a nearby table, Russian tourists, including a beautiful woman, are singing a song based on his poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi”. The poet lights up with joy, takes Mamphoria’s notebook, and draws a sun – symbolizing himself as Galaktion – with rays representing other poets. The Russian tourists approach their table and toast to Galaktion. The beautiful woman kisses his forehead, and Galaktion kisses her hand in return. Then, he offers a toast to lyrical poetry that fights for justice and asks Mamphoria if he has read his “Speaking of Lyric”. He then recalls García Lorca, whose soldiers sang a song based on his poem during his execution. Later,

Galaktion and Mamphoria descend toward the Pantheon of public figures. It's already late, and the gate is locked, but Mamphoria manages to open it. The noise alerts the guard, but upon seeing Galaktion, he respectfully invites them into the Pantheon. The poet stands for a long time, gazing at the statue of Nikoloz Baratashvili.

Source: O. Mamphoria, One evening with Galaktion, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, December 3, 1982, N 49, p. 13.

Dating: The recollections suggest that Galaktion's poem "Speaking of Lyric" has already been published.

March

1940

March 4

The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia petitions the head of the Special Medical-Sanitary Administration, Ivane Pranguliani, to assist Galaktion Tabidze in receiving treatment for alcoholism at an appropriate hospital in Moscow.

Source: MGL, WUF №7.

1940

March 5

He sends a letter to the Ukrainian poet Mykola Bazhan, informing him that he has reviewed the Ukrainian edition of the Book "Soviet Georgian Poetry" and found one mistake in the preface. On page 20 of the book, it is stated that Galaktion's poetry is influenced by Vladimir Mayakovsky. The recipient notes that, despite his great respect for Mayakovsky, this claim is not accurate, and anyone who becomes familiar with Galaktion's poetry will easily be convinced of this.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-70; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

1940

After March 7

He reads Grigol Iaralov's article "Ilia Mosashvili – Poems", published in the magazine *Mnatobi* under the "Bibliography" section. He writes that the critic notices the repeated use of rhymes in the author's poems but fails to recognize that they echo Galaktion's rhymes. He concludes that Ilia Mosashvili is a poet of his school.

Source: MGL, t-543, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, January, №1.

1940

Until March 14

He receives a letter from an unknown young reader, who is inquiring whether the poem "May Day" by the poet is mistakenly printed in the school textbook with a typographical error.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 559.

Dating: It was dated based on Galaktion's reply letter.

1940

Until March 14

He sends a reply letter to the young reader who inquired whether a typographical error had been made in the poem “May Day” published in the school textbook. Galaktion thanks the young reader for their attention and confirms that there was a typographical error in the text, and it should read “Greetings to the Battles”. The poet assures the recipient that this mistake will be corrected in future editions of the textbook.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 559.

1940

March 16

At the XIII Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Kandid Charkviani presents a report titled “Art and Literature”, in which he notes that the leading poet, Galaktion Tabidze, enriched Georgian poetry with masterfully written poems about Stalin and his native city, Gori.

Source: K. Charkviani, “art and Literature”, magazine *Chveni Taoba*, 1940, April, №4, p. 9 (7-11);

1940

March 17

He submits the Book “Lyric” to the Children’s Literature Publishing House (“Sablitgami”) for printing and plans to negotiate the honorarium.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-499-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

1940

After March 20

He receives a message from Olya Okujava. She writes that she hasn’t received a response to her numerous letters and messages, and she pleads with him to get in touch.

Source: Olya Okujava’s letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1940

After March 23

He reads Niko Marr’s Book “Description of the Manuscripts of the Monastery of Mount Sinai”, making underlines and annotations.

Source: GTSM, 146, Marr, Н. Я., “Описание Грузинских Рукописей Синайского монастыря”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1940.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on March 23, 1940.

1940

Until March 24

He writes a poem “Book – Friend”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-128, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7-8.

Note: The first and fifth stanzas of the poem are published under the title “Books – Are The Sea” and are dated to the 1940s, while the second and third stanzas, with minor changes, are titled “You Have a Sky Like This” and are dated to 1944.

1940

Until March 24

He writes two versions of the untitled poem “Why Should I Be a Red Carpet to Someone Else...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary, MGL, d-128, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8-9.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “Where Is Such Another Sea?”

Dating: The autograph is placed before the entry dated March 24, 1940.

1940

Until March 24

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli, titled “He Said a Little, But...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-128, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-14.

1940

Until March 24

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli, titled “Voices Heard Among the People...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-128, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

Dating: The autograph is placed before the entry dated March 24, 1940.

1940

March 24 or earlier

He learns that the printing works of the third volume of his works will be finished in two or three days and the publishing will start soon.

Source: MGL, d-129, 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24 or earlier

He fails to find out when his portrait by Davit Gvelesiani will be accomplished.

Source: MGL, d-129, 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24 or earlier

He learns that new pages should be added to the textbook of the X grade “Chrestomathy of Georgian literature, XX century” and he hopes that his poems will be included in the added material.

Source: MGL, d-129, 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24 or earlier

He writes in the diary that Akaki Tsereteli was welcomed heartedly by the Georgian community during his stay in Paris in the fall and winter of 1909-1910, and he notes that such a support from emigrants is necessary for him as well.

Source: MGL, d-129, 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24

In his diary, he writes about what is needed to organize the evenings: press coverage, radio, a stage, posters, decorations for bookstores and windows on Rustaveli and Plekhanov Avenues, trams, special lighting, the facade of the opera theatre, composers and musicians, a literary brigade, evening agitation-propaganda, women's brigades, school youth, and students. He believes that the events should take place in every school. He notes that, in this case, the most important thing is the permission from Kandid Charkviani.

Source: MGL, d-129, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24

To organize the evenings, he inspects the tram stops that are suitable for this purpose and counts 60 points located on Mikhail's Avenue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24

He goes to the Composers' Union to see Ivane Gokieli. A female employee replies that he has travelled to Kyiv. Afterward, she asks Galaktion for his name, and upon receiving his answer, she tells him that he is their pride and they will help him. He reflects that pride is good, but one must not forget to work on creating something great.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24

He receives a phone call from the Writers' Union informing him that there will be a meeting of award-winning writers and students at the Veterinary Institute, featuring Simon Chikovani, Irakli Abashidze, and Giorgi Leonidze. They invite him to participate, but Galaktion is unwell and thinks that such evenings can bring him no benefit; they only make him anxious, and he will end up spending the whole week in bed afterward.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

March 24

Shalva Radiani's article "New Poems of Galaktion Tabidze" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze is an excellent lyricist and an extremely difficult event in Georgian poetry. He wrote masterpieces over thirty years, but his poetry has not been thoroughly studied. He reviews new texts: a fragment from the poem titled "I Remember Youth", "From the Moon's Tale", *** ("O colour of the setting sun is still..."), "Somewhere, On the Ice", and *** ("The evening rays..."). He notes that the poet experienced ideological and artistic failures, which led to discussions about the end of his creative path. Nevertheless, it is concluded that Galaktion Tabidze remains a virtuoso of romantic verse in Georgian poetry, and his latest publications show that he has great creative potential.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, №9, p. 4.

1940

March 24

He visits Valerian Gaprindashvili, who believes that his heart ailment is caused by overwork, beer, and cigarettes. The writer's young daughter, Nana Gaprindashvili, who is studying nearby, remarks on the beauty of the snow visible through the window. Her father tells her that Galaktion has excellent poems about snow and wind. The child asks whether he has poems about Lenin, to which the father replies that he has poems about both Lenin and Stalin. The guest and host engage in a lengthy discussion about an incident between Irakli Abashidze and Bondo Keshelava, as well as about Kolau Nadiradze, Khariton Vardoshvili, Alexandre Abasheli, and a Book dedicated to Stalin. Valerian Gaprindashvili expresses joy that his poem about Stalin was published next to one of Galaktion's poems. The host mentions that he appreciates the response to Galaktion's recent poems. After returning home, Galaktion resolves to quit smoking cigarettes.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-129, 1-2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28-29.

Note: On this very day, there was Shalva Radiani's letter about Galaktion's last poems in *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. "Incident" may refer to the fact that Bondo Keshelava beat Irakli Abashidze.

1940

March 24

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes the March 16 report of Kandid Charkviani on the XIII Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia. The report states about Galaktion Tabidze that by the 60th anniversary of Stalin's birth, the advanced poet was creatively active and enriched Georgian poetry with skilfully written poems about the leader and Gori.

Source: K. Charkviani, The report of the Central Committee of the XIII Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia (Bolshevik) – The improvement of the material and cultural

conditions of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals, from the report dated March 16, 1940, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, №9, p. 2-3.

1940

March 24

He reads the report of Kandid Charkviani and Shalva Radiani's letter "Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems" published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. He is satisfied with both.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1940

After March 24

His poems "Blue Horses", "I and Night", "Stalin", "The First of May", "The moon of Mtatsminda", "Flags, quickly", "Our light is the colour of fire", "Play, orchestra!", "To revolutionary Georgia", "On the plain of Kolkhida" are published in the X-grade textbook "Chrestomathy of Georgian Literature, 20th Century".

Source: MGL, d-129, 2; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

Dating: An entry made before March 24, 1940 shows that the Book has not yet been published.

1940

After March 29

He writes an untitled poem titled "In the Garden, the Light Was Blooming White...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

Note: The poem has not been published in the volumes during his lifetime, but it is included in the list of poems recorded on July 16, 1946, titled "Almost Ready Materials".

1940

March 29-30

He keeps track of how much paper he has at home and how much more he can find to put in waste paper. He relies on old posters and tries to find out where the posters are printed. In his diary, he makes a record that he must meet with Lado Sirbiladze and Niko Kiknadze in the Central Committee. He concludes that nothing is hopeless.

Source: MGL, d-128, 32; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26.

1940

After March 30

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from exile. The sender shares a dream in which she was all alone in an endless, burning desert. She writes that for three and a half years she has regularly sent him letters and even sent three telegrams, including one on March 20, 1940, but she has not received a reply to any of them, and thus all hope has faded. She asks him not to send money anymore, as it makes her feel insulted. Despite her situation, she has not lost her dignity and does not want to rely on anyone's mercy.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-396; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237-238.

1940

Until March 31

Gigo Zaziashvili wants to paint his portrait, and they are going to agree on the time.

Source: Diary entry, MGL, d-129, 3; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1940

March 31 or earlier

The royalties of the third volume of his eight-volume works are credited to the bank account.

Source: MGL, d-129, 3; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1940

March 31

He begins the final revision of the poem "Akaki Tsereteli".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1940

March 31

He learns that the previous day in Mtskheta, the car of the Union of Writers, in which Irakli Abashidze, Konstantine Lortkipanidze and Ilo Mosashvili were sitting, overturned. No one was seriously injured, but Irakli Abashidze could not go to the Writers' Union, which delayed the preparation of the portrait for the third volume of Galaktion.

Source: Diary entry, MGL, d-129, 3; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1940

March 31

In his diary, he notes that the matter of adding his portrait to the third volume of the eight-volume collected works is being delayed because Beno Gordeziani is scheming something.

Source: MGL, d-129, 3; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30.

1940

After March 31

He writes a prose text titled "In the Blacksmith's Shop", whose main character is a young blacksmith named Rati.

Source: MGL, d-658, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410-429;

1940

After March 31

He writes a prose text titled "Morning in the Mountains".

Source: MGL, d-658, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430-434;

April

1940

April 1

He learns that Shalva Tabukashvili will make a big contribution to the editing of his Book “Lyrics”, and it will be handed over to the publishing house today. He regrets that, in contrast to this, the publication of the third volume in the state publishing house is slow, because Beno Gordeziani is not doing anything either, and the editor is also sick.

Source: MGL, d-129, 4-6; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31.

Note: “Lyrics” was published in the Children’s Literature Publishing House, and the third volume of works - in the State Publishing House.

1940

After April 4

The article “Lenin in Georgian Poetry” by Shalva Radian is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The critic lists the poets who dedicated works to Lenin, with Galaktion Tabidze being mentioned first.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1940, №4, p. 111.

Dating: Magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on April 4, 1940.

1940

April 2-5

In his diary, he writes down the names of the speakers at his jubilee held in 1933 and the authors participating in the booklet of the Federation of Writers. Among them are: Besarion Zhghenti, Panteleimon Chkhikvadze, Raphael Agamalian, Dia Chianeli, Giorgi Lezhava, Savle Abuladze, Solomon Tsaishvili, Shalva Radiani, Simon Khundadze, Levan Asatiani, Giorgi Natroshvili and Konstantine Lortkipanidze. He notes that the publication of his books is hindered by various hindering conditions, including the lack of paper, because the entire stock of paperbacks in printing houses is used up for the anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: MGL, d-129, p. 7; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.

Note: Raphael Agamalian (1903-1937) is mentioned in the source by his last name and position - Kultprom. Since 1930, he was the chairman of the cultural and propaganda agency of Georgia.

1940

Until April 6

Sergo Kldiashvili persistently asks Galaktion for his Russian Book published in Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-129, 8; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33-34.

1940

April 7

The university is going to publish Akaki Tsereteli's collection and they ask Galaktion to provide 100 or more lines in ten days.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1940

April 7

In his diary, he notes that he has to write the May Day poem in a hurry.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1940

April 7

He has to give Konstantine Bogdanovsky 1000 lines to translate and writes in his diary that he does not know how he will cope with this responsible task.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1940

April 7

The sister-in-law, Tatiana Tsintsadze, tells him that a man asked her son Nodar Tabidze about his last name on the street, and when he got the answer, he wondered if the boy had heard about Galaktion Tabidze. Nodar answered proudly, he is my uncle. The stranger said that he knew Galaktion and he was his great friend and they drank wine together several times. Galaktion can't figure out who "the hell" that man could have been.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1940

April 7

At the end of the day he summarizes the current results. The only thing that makes him happy is that the Book was finally sent to the printing house in a corrected form. He is worried that he cannot understand the people he is dealing with. He is dissatisfied even with Konstantin Bogdanovsky.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34-35.

1940

April 9

In preparation for an evening event, he visits the Philharmonic Hall, which leaves a good impression on him. Near the Opera Theatre, he meets Karl Zelms, and they have a disagreement over certain issues.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

Note: Karl Zelms is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1940

April 9

Nina Kvirikadze speaks to him about the relationship between mass and theatre, stating that theatre depends on society because the government does not provide sufficient funding. She explains that this is due to the mistreatment of Kote Marjanishvili. More people attend the Marjanishvili Theatre than the Rustaveli Theatre, and this, she believes, is a natural consequence.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36;

Note: Nina mentioned by name in the source is not yet identified; it is possible that it refers to Nino Kldiashvili, who worked in the Writers' Union Secretariat.

1940

Until April 9

He visits Korneli Sanadze 15 or 17 times to pose for a portrait. During the sessions, he constantly moves around and recites poems from masterpieces of the world. He particularly often quotes a poem by Byron to his wife.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, My Heart, My Turmoil, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 15, 1981, N 188, p. 4;

1940

April 9

He learns that Korneli Sanadze will finish his portrait after 2 weeks, on April 29.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36; Ts. Khetereli, My Heart, My Turmoil, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 15, 1981, N 188, p. 4.

1940

April 9

He makes a note in his diary that Vano Tsulukidze and Polikarpe Kakabadze are heartbroken and avoid talking about lyrics. Shota Dzidziguri wonders if he has many new poems as before. He thinks that his Book published by the Children's Literature Publishing House should be called "Selected Lyric" or "Lyric".

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36;

1940

April 9

He makes a note in his diary that Irakli Abashidze, translators, paper, and a thousand other matters need to be resolved urgently.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36;

1940

April 9

He learns from Shalva Radiani that the third volume of his eight-volume works should be ready in three weeks.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36;

1940

April 9

The date of his evening is planned to be May 19, and the poet urges himself he must use the remaining 43 days energetically and productively.

Source: MGL, d-129, 9; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35-36;

1940

April 10

He addresses a statement to Boris Gogua, the head of the Department of Arts Affairs. He informs him that his literary evening is scheduled for May 19 at the Opera Theatre and requests the issuance of the relevant order.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-138; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

1940

April 10

He meets the Opera administrator Karl Tselms, who marks the date of Galaktion's evening as May 19 in the calendar and plans to provide written consent to the poet. However, he suddenly decides that he needs to confirm this with the theatre director, Maisuradze, and goes to meet him. The director responds that it is necessary to obtain permission from the Department of Arts Affairs. Galaktion then meets with Benjamin Gogua, who requests that the matter be coordinated with the Secretary of the Central Committee, Ilia Tavadze. Galaktion hopes that Irakli Abashidze will mediate with Ilia Tavhadze, but he is in Moscow, and Shalva Radiani has been appointed as his deputy. Shalva arranges a meeting with Ilia Tavadze by the end of the current day, and Galaktion hopes that Gogua will not ruin the process, as he will meet Tavadze earlier.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 10; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

1940

April 10

The People's Commissariat of Education has been discussing the irreptitious mistake in Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The First of May" in the X grade textbook of Georgian literature. Instead of the phrase "Greetings to those fighters" it is written "Greetings to those shackles".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 13; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38.

1940

April 11

Shalva Radiani informs that he failed to see Ilia Tavadze, but he hopes that the matter will be resolved. Galaktion is worried by the fact that the error made in his poem "First May" in the X grade textbook of Georgian literature ("shackles" was written instead of "fighters") will be discussed by the Central Committee after the discussion by the People's Commissariat of Education. Radiani reassures that the worse irreptitious political mistakes have been printed in the magazine *Mnatobi* and they were corrected.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 13; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38.

1940

April 11

He informs Shalva Radiani that he will not be able to attend Vladimir Mayakovsky's evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 13; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38.

1940

April 11

Ketevan Iremadze is calling him twice from the University, at the Union of Writers and at home because of a proofreading irreptitious mistake in the textbook, the composers of which are Shalva Radiani and Prokle Kekelidze, and the editor is the deputy of the People's Commissariat of Education - Besarion Kiziria. Galaktion tries to reassure Ketevan Iremadze that the reader will not accept the word "shackles" instead of the word "fighters" as a metaphor, because the rhythm in the poem is broken due to an extra syllable, and both the teachers and students will understand this because they have already learned to compose poems in the tenth grade. He thinks that those who understand this will not see the evil intention, and there are correction errors even in first-class editions. He wonders who flared up the news that people ruin their lives because of one error, but he thinks there are people who "only breathe on this kind of news".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 13; AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38-39;

Note: Ketevan Iremadze is mentioned in the source with the name - Keto, Prokle Kekelidze - with the last name and place of work - University, Besarion Kiziria - with the last name and place of work - People's Commissariat of Education.

1940

Until April 12

He meets Simon Chikovani, who always falters when he speaks about Galaktion, but this time he tells Galaktion that he should give a report on the days of Akaki Tsereteli's writing in a clear language because the latter is a specialist in lyrics.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

Until April 12

Ilia Tavdaze does not agree to hold Galaktion's evening on May 19, at the Opera House until Vladimir Mayakovsky's evening is held first.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

April 12

He thinks that he will publish a poem in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* by the first of May.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

April 12

He likes the letters of alphabet drawn by the artist of the Marjanishvili theatre, which distinguish the sign of this theatre from the signs of the Opera and Rustaveli theatres, so he wants to know who this artist is so that he can commission him to make his poster.

Source: MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

April 12

Ketevan Iremadze calls him. She is worried because of Prokle Kekelidze, thinking that Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The First of May" is ruined because of an irreptitious mistake in it. In her opinion, only Galaktion Tabidze can help if he declares that the mistake is insignificant. The poet is angry because the poem was published three times before it was printed in the textbook: in 1933 in *Mnatobi*, in 1935 in the second volume of his works, and in 1937 in his "poems" published in the school library series. A mistake remains a mistake, but it is correctable and not made with malicious intent.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1940

April 12

Olga Darius pretends to leave Galaktion, but she delays, does not leave the house, opposes him in every little thing, interferes with his work and threatens that she will not help in preparing the material for the volume of Russian translations.

Source: MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

April 12

He recalls the news of 1938 - the Philharmonic, "Literature Fund", Writers' Union, *Saliteruro Gazeti, Komunisti*, the struggle with the new generation. He faced resistance everywhere, he was opposed everywhere to conceal his 30-year-old achievements. And now they present it as if it was just passive then and now it has become active.

Source: MGL, d-129, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 39-40.

1940

April 13

He meets Shalva Radiani, who looks very upset because of an irreptitious mistake in Galaktion's poem. He tells them that they are going to create a commission and discuss the issue in the Central

Committee. When asked if they said anything in the meeting at the State Publishing House, Galaktion answers that they told him, but Shalva was in Moscow at that time.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1940

April 13

Shalva Radiani conveys that Ilia Tavadze is not in a hurry to arrange the evening of Galaktion in the Opera House, saying that they have plenty of time. Galaktion concludes that unless he can find some other way, the case is doomed.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1940

April 13

He informs Shalva Radiani that his Book "Lyric", which is published by the Children's Literature Publishing House, is compiled and sent to Giorgi Iamanidze for reviewing.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1940

April 13

He continues to work on the poem "Akaki Tsereteli".

Source: MGL, d-129, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1940

April 14

He makes a note in his diary about Vladimir Mayakovsky's evening held at the Philharmonic. He notes that the community gathered very slowly, the hall was half empty, and the spiritual mood was mournful. Mayakovsky's portrait and large pictures of Lenin and Stalin were exhibited. Alio Mashashvili was reading the report reluctantly and no one was listening. He concludes that it was a dull evening, because no one did well, and the public still does not like Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Source: MGL, d-129, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41; MGL, d-138, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116;

1940

April 14

He attends Vladimir Mayakovsky's evening at the Philharmonic, where he is introduced to the second secretary of the Central Committee, Ilia Tavadze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41; MGL, d-138, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

1940

April 14

At the Philharmonic, at the evening of Vladimir Mayakovsky, he meets Shalva Radiani, who tells him that after Mayakovsky's evening, he will start his evening affairs.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 14

Aleksandre Sulava informs that his Book "Lyric", which is published by the Children's Literature Publishing House, is being assembled and printing is starting.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 14

He meets Givi Gachechiladze at Vladimir Mayakovsky's evening at the Philharmonic. He romantically imagines Galaktion Tabidze's evening held in the Palace of Arts, which was broadcast on the radio.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

After April 14

Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Lyric" is being published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Lyric", Tbilisi, Children's Literature Publishing House, 1940, School library, with portraits and biographical details.

Dating: On April 14, 1940, printing began with the information given to Galaktion by Alexander Sulava.

1940

Until April 15

Iona Tuska writes music for Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Inscription on the Book "Manon Lescaut".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191;

1940

April 15

He leaves Elene Sher 6 poems for translation.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

Note: Elene Sher (Sharvashidze) is mentioned by name in the source.

1940

April 15

He learns from Shalva Radiani that Ilia Tavadze still hasn't negotiated with Kandid Charkviani regarding Galaktion's evening.

Source: MGL, d-129, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 15

He makes a note in his diary that the evening of Vladimir Mayakovsky in the Philharmonic was held badly, Giorgi Leonidze made a name for himself with lies, and Shalva Dadiani - with an artistic pose.

Source: MGL, d-129, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 15

He makes a plan for his evening arrangement. He thinks to use: Iona Tuskia's music on "Manon Lescaut", a photo of Iakob Nikoladze's bust, Davit Gvelesiani's watercolour painting and Ioseb Gvantseladze's lyrical etchings on Galaktion's theme. He writes the last name of the main administrator of the opera house: Karl Zelms.

Source: MGL, d-129, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 15

He learns that Giorgi Leonidze is going to print Daria Akhvlediani's memoir about Akaki Tsereteli, which talks about Galaktion Tabidze, at the beginning of the collection. Galaktion does not have much hope for Giorgi Leonidze's kindness and thinks that he might be going to erase the lines about him from this memory.

Source: MGL, d-129, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1940

April 16

He goes to the translator, Konstantin Bogdanovsky, and finds out that he doesn't even have half of the translation ready. He leaves Mirza Gelovani's poem dedicated to him and a fee for translation in the amount of 20 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, 42.

1940

April

Kandid Charkviani's report on the XIII Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia is published in the magazine *Chveni Taoba*. It states about Galaktion Tabidze that he enriched Georgian poetry with poems about the Leader and Gori in connection with the 60th anniversary of Stalin's birth.
Source: magazine I, 1940, №4, p. 7-11.

May

1940

May 5

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets* Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Greetings to Youth" is being published.

Source: Привет молодежи, (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Борис Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, 1940, 5 мая, №63.

1940

April 14– May 17

He writes an untitled poem, "Where Youth Left....".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-138, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116-117;

1940

From April 14 until May 17

In the notebook, he writes the list of writers and actors - Akaki Tsereteli, Anton Purtseladze, Vaso Abashidze, Valerian Gunia, Kote Meskhi, Lado Aleksii-Meskhishvili and Iakob Nikoladze.

Source: MGL, d-138, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116;

1940

From April 14 until May 17

He meets Iliia Aghladze, who tells him that he is a poet, and Galaktion is surprised by him acknowledging Galaktion's poetry.

Source: MGL, d-138, 9-10, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119.

1940

From April 14 until May 17

Iliia Tavadzze informs him that the issue of Galaktion's evening has not yet been coordinated with Pavle Kandelaki at the Main Directorate of Arts..

Source: MGL, d-138, 9-10, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118.

1940

May 17

He writes an untitled poem "It is said: when times...".

Source: MGL, d-98, 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225.

Note: The work is the analogue of the poem "With iron chain".

1940

After May 17

He writes a poem "Morning".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record in the notebook, MGL, d-138, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123.

Note: It is a variant of the poem "I Will Go Among the People with Joy".

1940

After May 17

He recalls that Vladimir Mayakovsky arrived in Tbilisi in August 1924 and was not met with much interest by the public. He attributes this to the August heat, which had already driven Semyon Nadsan away from Tbilisi before Mayakovsky, and he could not understand why the doctors had advised him to rest in Tbilisi during the summer. Galaktion remembers that one day, after leaving the editorial office of *Mnatobi*, he saw Mayakovsky walking down Rustaveli Avenue, surrounded by local futurists. He was only a few steps away, but his heart did not allow him to approach. He never saw him again, as Mayakovsky left the unwelcoming Tbilisi that very night.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record in the notebook, MGL, d-138, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123-124.

1940

Until May 23

He sends another letter to Olya Okujava, who is in exile.

Source: Olya Okujava's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238;

1940

May 25

He intended to attend Konstantine Chichinadze's evening at the Writers' Union, but due to the rain, he was unable to go.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-489, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

1940

May 25 or later

He makes a note that on the night of May 25, 1940, after the rain, a mosquito of the *Anopheles* species flew into his room.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-489, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1940

May 26

In the Writers' Union meeting hall, he finds a record on the table discussing his influence on contemporary poetry. He suspects that the written notes belong to one of the writers who sat on the presidium during the evening of Konstantine Chichinadze held the day before.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-489, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428,;

1940

May 27

At the Writers' Union, he meets with the responsible secretary of the Union, Irakli Abashidze, to discuss the Book *Akaki Tsereteli*. Irakli asks him to attend the Global-People's Assembly of the Intelligentsia at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, where Mikhail Kalinin will also be present.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-131, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1940

May 27

He attends the Global-People's Assembly of the Intelligentsia at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute. He sits in the second row and converses with Grigol Mukhadze. Suddenly, a man dressed in a militia uniform asks him to leave the hall and go to the commandant's office, where they question his identity and request his documents. Afterward, they apologize and escort him to the back row of the hall.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-131, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

1940

May 27

He attends a meeting of the Geographical Society, listening to the reports of Giorgi Gekhtman and Anatoli Balabuev on Mikhail Lermontov. He is captivated by Giorgi Gekhtman's beautiful Georgian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-131, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60.

1940

May 28

In his diary, he recounts the behaviour of attendees at the previous day's Global-People's Assembly of the Intelligentsia at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute. Shalva Dadiani exhibited arrogance, proclaiming himself the finest representative of the intelligentsia; Besarion Zhghenti captured attention with his expressive demeanour, asserting that he would accomplish any task assigned to him. Irakli Abashidze, upon entering the hall, immediately delegated a task to Zhghenti; Ivane Javakhishvili listened to the speeches through a hearing aid and applauded fervently; while David Gachechiladze appreciated Mikhail Kalinin's speech, he was disappointed that there was no mention of Rustaveli.

Source: MGL, d-131, p. 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60.

1940

May 29

In his diary, he records the reactions of Ilia Aghladze, Kale Bobokhidze, Aleksandre Gomiashvili, and Irakli Abashidze to his expulsion from the hall during the Global-People's Assembly of the Intelligentsia at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute on January 27. He comments on their regrettable display of intellectuality.

Source: MGL, d-131, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

1940

After May 29

He reads his published poem Akaki Tsereteli, corrects lines, notes what is missing and what needs to be added. He mentions that technical corrections are necessary. He lists his poems about Akaki: "Akaki's Ghost", "Due to Akaki's Death", "The Poet Was Being Buried" (published in *Revolutsiuri Sakartvelo*), "Akaki in Kharagauli".

Source: MGL, t-640, Galaktion Tabidze, "Akaki Tsereteli", Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

After May 29

He writes an untitled poem, "Gori – and then what, Gori...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-640, Galaktion Tabidze, "Akaki Tsereteli", Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

Second half of May

He sends a letter to Olya Okujava in exile, mentioning that for three and a half years, he received letters from her twice a month. He had not written for a long time because he was completely exhausted and weakened, but eventually, he sent a lengthy letter asking what she needed and what he could send from Tbilisi. He received no response to this letter and realized it had not reached Olya. Consequently, he only sent money and telegrams. He earnestly requests that she not refuse to accept the funds, explaining that this care is an expression of his love and should not be humiliating for her. In his frail condition, it is difficult for Galaktion to write letters, yet he asks Olya to continue informing him about her affairs. Although he had not written for a long time, he dedicated a poem to Stalin's 60th birthday, reflecting on his role in the liberation of humanity. In February, his second poem "A Conversation About Lyricism", was published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. Currently, he is working on a poem dedicated to the memory of Akaki Tsereteli. He writes that his third volume of works will soon be published, for which a positive review has already appeared in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51-52.

1940

After May 29

In his Book *Akaki Tsereteli*, he writes that the word “passing away” is better than “death”. After death, a person’s face changes so remarkably that many of them become unrecognizable.

Source: MGL, t-640, Galaktion Tabidze, “*Akaki Tsereteli*”, Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

After May 31

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from exile. The correspondent joyfully informs him that she received a second letter from him on May 23, but the telegrams Galaktion mentions in his letter have not arrived. She is deeply concerned that Galaktion is unwell and that Olya is not by his side. She knows he needs care like a child and requires suitable working conditions. She urges him to see doctors and, based on their recommendations, to go to a sanatorium. He is a human being, not a stone, and he needs rest as well. She expresses hope that her case will soon be reviewed and that she will be released.

Source: O. Okujava’s letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-397; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238-239.

1940

After May 31

The Writers’ Union Federation’s publishing house, under the editorship of Razhden Gvetadze, publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “*Akaki Tsereteli*” in a 4,200-copy print run.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, “*Akaki Tsereteli*”, Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

After May 31

In his Book “*Akaki Tsereteli*”, he makes underlining, corrects the text, and counts the number of lines and pages of his works for Volume V of his collected writings.

Source: MGL, t-125, Galaktion Tabidze, “*Akaki Tsereteli*”, Tbilisi, 1940, p. 60-61, 68-76, 129-153, back flyleaf.

June

1940

Until June 3

Under the editorship of Valerian Gaprindashvili and Viktor Goltsev, Galaktion’s “*Selected Poems*” is published in Russian in Moscow. Translations are made by the editors themselves, and the Book is preceded by Shalva Radiani’s preface “*Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze*”.

Source: Табидзе Г.В. Избранные стихотворения, Пер. с груз. под ред. В. Гаприндашвили и В. Гольцева, Москва, Гослитиздат, 1940.

Dating: Information about the publication of the Book was published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* on June 3.

1940

June 3

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes a notice that the 5th-6th issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* was published, this combined issue of the magazine is entirely dedicated to Akaki's anniversary, and it had, along with other materials, Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Akaki Tsereteli".
Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, June 3, 1940, №16, p. 4.

1940

June 3

In the review published in the newspaper *Literary Georgia*, titled "G. Tabidze's Selected Poems in Russian", it is noted that the Russian State Publishing House *Fiction Literature* has released a high-quality Russian-language edition of the selected poems of Georgia's People's Poet, Galaktion Tabidze. It is said that the Book is divided into three sections, the first of which contains pre-revolutionary poems (1908-1916), the second - from the first years of the revolution (1917-1929), and the third - new ones (1930-1937). Poems have been translated by Vladimir Derzhavin, Vera Zvyagintseva, Konstantin Lipskerov, Nikolai Tikhonov, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Pavel Antokolskiy, Arseny Tarkovskiy, Sergei Spasskiy, Boris Brik, and others.

Source: "G. Tabidze's Selected Poems in Russian", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, June 3, 1940, №16, p. 4.

1940

June 3 or after

He makes a note on the article "The Lyricism of Konstantine Chichinadze" published by Vano Tsulukidze in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, where it is stated that *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* remains true to its path, and when it needs to speak about Galaktion, it instead discusses Alexandre Abasheli, Konstantine Chichinadze, and Alio Mashashvili. He points out that the author's view on the monumentality of Konstantine Chichinadze's lyricism is not accurate. Another flaw he sees in the article is that it begins with a direct conclusion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-637, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459.

Dating: The inscription is made on the issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* dated June 3, 1940.

1940

June 9 or earlier

They tell him that, according to the law, neither "Federation Publishing House" nor *Mnatobi* have the right not to pay royalties on time and in full.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

1940

June 9

The chief accountant of "Federation" publishing house informs that they have settled all the financial issues with him. Galaktion is unhappy and thinks that the case should be decided by the court.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

June 9

He makes notes in the calendar Book that Ilo Mosashvili has been released from the Literature Fund.

Source: MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

1940

June 9

He sets his plans for the next day. The to-do list includes: receiving royalties from the newspaper *Komunisti* and the magazine *Pioneri*, paying the rent for the apartment and picking up a coat.

Source: MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

1940

June 9

In his diary, he notes that the new moon was visible on the right side of the sky, which Olga Darius told him is a good sign, and he really had a meaningful day.

Source: MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

1940

June 9

He writes with satisfaction in his diary that in the Chronology of the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* he is mentioned as a "people's poet" for the first time. He thinks that there is a pleasant mood in the Union of Writers.

Source: MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

Note: This refers to the June 3, 1940 issue of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

1940

June 9

He is informed that he has been included in the Mikhail Lermontov Jubilee Committee.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1940

June 9

He receives calls at home and from the Writers' Union, informing him that the driver expelled a young woman out of the car on the Kojori road, who, in order to attract attention, has announced that she lives in the apartment of the people's poet, Galaktion Tabidze. She was then taken to her grandmother on Kamo Street. Galaktion can't figure out who it could be.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1940

June 9

In the evening, he watches the unforgettable for him film "The Great Waltz", about the life of Johann Strauss, in the cinema.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

June 9

He meets Daria Akhvlediani in the Union of Writers, who tells him that she will die soon and that Galaktion is so busy that he will not even be able to come to her funeral.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

June 9

The printing of the magazine *Mnatobi* has been stopped due to lack of paper and the publication of Galaktion's poem "Akaki Tsereteli" is delayed.

Source: MGL, d-133, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1940

June 19

He attends an evening dedicated to Lev Tolstoy, jotting down his impressions fragmentarily on a piece of paper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-557, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311.

1940

After June 19

He writes a prose narrative about the military events that unfolded in Europe at the beginning of World War II.

Source: MGL, d-658, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443-449;

1940

June 20

The poem "Akaki Tsereteli" by Galaktion Tabidze, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli, is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*.

Source: G. Tabidze, Akaki Tsereteli, newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1940, №140, June 20, p. 3.

1940

June 20

The poem “Akaki Tsereteli” is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*.

Source: G. Tabidze, Akaki Tsereteli, newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1940, №140.

1940

June 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* under the title “Galaktion Tabidze - “Akaki Tsereteli” there is information that Akaki’s Jubilee days the publishing house “Federation” has published the lyrical poem “Akaki Tsereteli” by the people’s poet Galaktion Tabidze, which covers 144 pages, is published with high quality and costs 11 roubles and 50 kopeks. Information about this Book is also included in the review “Akaki’s Jubilee Days” published in the same newspaper.

Source: “Galaktion Tabidze - “Akaki Tsereteli”, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №17, June 20, p. 2, 3.

1940

June 22

He sits in the presidium at the anniversary session dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Akaki Tsereteli held in the Opera Theatre named after Zakaria Paliashvili.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, June 28, 1940, №18, p. 1.

1940

June 23

The first joint session of the Plenum of the Board of Soviet Writers of Georgia, the Presidium of the Soviet Writers’ Union of the USSR and representatives of the literary organizations of sister republics dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Akaki Tsereteli opens in the concert hall of the Rustaveli Theatre. Galaktion is unanimously elected to the praesidium but is not offered to deliver a speech.

Source: “The Plenary of the Board of the Soviet Writers’ Union of Georgia Dedicated to A. Tsereteli”, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №19, p. 2. G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72;

1940

June 28

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes the information that on June 22, a ceremonial session dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Akaki Tsereteli took place in the Lenin Order Theater named after Zakaria Paliashvili in Tbilisi. Galaktion Tabidze is named along with other writers, artists and actors in the presidium of the session.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, June 28, 1940, №18.

1940

June

Irakli Toidze's caricature of Galaktion Tabidze is published in the magazine *Niangi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

June

The magazine *Pioneri* publishes an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze's poem, titled "Childhood and youth of Akaki Tsereteli".

Source: G. Tabidze, "Childhood and youth of Akaki Tsereteli", magazine *Pioneri*, 1940, June, №6, p. 16.

1940

June

In his notebook, he writes a brief description of Akaki Tsereteli's literary activity. He notes that Akaki is the most powerful representative of Georgian civic lyricism, who lived by the progressive ideals of his time and played a significant role in the liberation movement with his bold literary expressions.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-505, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41-42.

July

1940

Until July 4

He sends 300 roubles to Olya Okujava.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-398; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239-240.

Dating: The date is indicated in a letter from Olya Okujava, dated July 21, 1940.

1940

July 4

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a passage from Galaktion Tabidze's poem *Akaki Tsereteli* is published, titled "The Poet", translated by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Поэт, Отрывок из поэмы "Акакий Церетели", Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1940, 4 июля, №152.

1940

July 5

Postgraduate Grigol Orakhelashvili calls and shares provocative stories about Sergei Chilaia, Giorgi Natroshvili, and Vladimir Mayakovsky. He mentions that Sandro Shanshashvili is having a jubilee celebration because he expressed dissatisfaction that Galaktion Tabidze has a jubilee

every five years, questioning, “What have I done wrong? I’ve been working for 60 years”. He also informs that Shalva Radiani continues to assert that Galaktion was a pessimist before 1917.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-134, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80.

1940

Until July 9

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Akaki Tsereteli” is published in the Book “Akaki Tsereteli: Jubilee Collection for the 100th Anniversary of his Birth” published by Tbilisi State University.

Source: A. Tsereteli: Jubilee Collection for the 100th Anniversary of his Birth, editor D. Kipshidze, Tbilisi, The Publishing House and Printing House of the Stalin State University, 1940.

Dating: Information about the release of the collection is in the July 9 newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

1940

Until July 9

He gets poisoned with beer and as a result of the illness he remains weak.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

Until July 9

They rob him and take 30,000 roubles. The police cannot find the culprit.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-73.

1940

Until July 9

He is given a room in Ilia Chavchavadze’s house in Saguramo as a cottage.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

Until July 9

He has a new suit sewn for him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

Until July 9

He has his photo taken on Lenin Street, current Merab Kostava Street.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

Until July 9

He starts working on a new Book and a play for the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

Until July 9

The magazine *Mnatobi* and "Federation" Publishing House reduce the royalty.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

Until July 9

He receives royalties for the Book "Akaki Tsereteli" from the Publishing House "Federation".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

Until July 9

While sorting his papers, he finds poems written about him by 100 different poets.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1940

Until July 9

The publication of the third volume of Galaktion's eight-volume works has been suspended.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

Until July 9

The magazine *Mnatobi*, in which his poem "Akaki Tsereteli" is published, is delayed due to lack of paper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

Until July 9

His poem “Akaki Tsereteli” and the jubilee collection “Akaki Tsereteli – For the 100th Anniversary of His Birth”, published by the university, are not displayed in the shop windows.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

July 9

He visits Gigo Zaziashvili with his friend - artist Miakhail Vadbolshi and they have a photo taken.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1940

July 9

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes the notice that the first joint session of the Plenum of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR and representatives of the literary organizations of the sister republics dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Akaki Tsereteli was opened in the concert hall of the Rustaveli Theatre on June 23, 1940, at 12 pm. The newspaper mentions that the stage was decorated with portraits of Lenin, Stalin and Beria. The newspaper states that Galaktion Tabidze was unanimously elected to the presidium of the plenum together with other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, July 9, 1940, №19, p. 2.

1940

July 9

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes the information that the publishing house of the State University has published the jubilee collection “Akaki Tsereteli” for Akaki’s jubilee days and that the collection includes Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Akaki Tsereteli” among other materials.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, July 9, 1940, №19, p. 4.

1940

July 9

At the Writers’ Union, he meets Akaki Beliashvili and learns that the printing of his poem “Akaki Tsereteli” is delayed because the paper for the magazine *Mnatobi* is expected to arrive from Rostov.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 9

In the Union of Writers, he meets Sandro Euli, who talks endlessly about the magazine *Niangi* published under his editorship, in particular, the issue dedicated to the anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 9

He receives his Book "Selected Poems", printed by the State Publishing House of Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 9

He is summoned by Irakli Abashidze to the Writers' Union and says that Kandid Charkviani is interested in their relationship, to which Irakli replied that they have a good relationship. He asks if Galaktion is upset that he was not participating in the events. Galaktion responds that he is indeed upset, while Abashidze blames everything on the intrigues of others. In Galaktion's opinion, his recent activism, initiated to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Georgia's annexation, and the letter sent to Stalin did not sit well with them.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 9

The State Printing and Publishing Combine signs off on the transfer of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works for the printing of the third volume, and the printing work necessary for the publication of the Book begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. III, 1940, 364.

1940

After July 9

He makes a note titled "What Is Technically New in This Book?", in which he reflects on the third volume of his works. He notes that there are significant innovations in terms of versification in this book, specifically: the rhyme scheme of the poem "Everyone Has Something to Remember", the construction of the poem "From the Tale of the Moon", the themes of the poem "In the Mountains", the ballad-form poem "Gori", a cycle dedicated to Europe, the poem "A Conversation About Lyrics", and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-127, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 607.

1940

After July 9

The third volume of the eight-volume collection of Galaktion Tabidze's works is being published, featuring 149 poems and 1 epic poem. These works include the following: "My Song", ***("The eye and thought of today..."), "By the Path of Lenin and Stalin", "From the Moon's Narrative", "In the Mountains", "This Year", "Gori", ***("The heroic of the Soviet people..."), ***("The colour of the sun and the wind..."), "Integrals of Poetry", "To Homeland", "Labour and Rest", "Rejoice, Fireplace", "The New First Visitor", "Glory of the Present", ***("Wind from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi..."), ***("Breeze, Violet, Daffodil..."), ***("I am someone else. Day as wide as the sky..."), ***("Above the mountains..."), "October Ship", ***("A stormy wind roared..."), "Greetings to Youth", "Somewhere on the Ice", ***("When the army gathers for war..."), "Homeland", ***("The many-coloured road to the homeland"), "Lyre, Many Good Times", "Endurance", "The Wind", "Lake in the Alpine Zone", "Inscription on the Book *Manon Lescaut*", ***("The colour of the setting sun again..."), "Storm", "Where the Alps Are. as Fields", "Expression", "In the Sanatorium", ***("The Only One Goes to the Sky..."), "Traveler's Song", "Fragment", "Revival", ***("The sea is too calm..."), "It Surpasses All Strength", "The Alps", "From the Train", "At Sea", "He Left the House and Never Returned", "Exception", "Big City", ***("Let's mark this place..."), ***("Perhaps, because the sail of the ship..."), "Auto-Moto-Bicycle", ***("To the deepest, most complex..."), "What Will You Find Here, Abroad?" "Memory of the Native Land", "Thoughts on the Homeland", "On That Day", "Henri Barbusse at the Congress", "Vesuvius", ***("Unchangingly Universal..."), "Foreign Poet", "Inscription on the Portrait of Anatole France", "The Unemployed", ***("Ingenuity cannot save you..."), "Willow", "It Is Approaching", "Little Pierre", ***("Autumn is coming..."), "At Voltaire's Monument", "Bas-relief", "From Gautier's Novel", "Melancholic Singer", "Sound Cinema", "Rustaveli in Paris", "Pushkin in Paris", ***("I am always ready"), ***("As a warrior"), ***("The Giant of All Times"), ***("What fate has told you"), "The Old Scholar", "L'Humanité", "Towards the City", "The Death of the Unemployed", "The Foreign Child", "Street Singer", "Homeless Mother", "Mystery in the Rain", ***("Evening, at our table..."), "Montparnasse", ***("Light between the clouds..."), "On Montmartre", "Once in the Morning", ***("Now, dear recollection..."), "On the Eiffel Tower", "The Murderers' Café", "Bananas", "In These Surroundings", "Ruhr", "The Rhine", "To the Foreign Poet", "Because of Heine's Line", "The Wolf and the Lamb", "In Naples", "Abyssinian Soldier", "Ibarruri", "Seville", "The Road to Barcelona and Valencia", "Guadalquivir", "Tabes Dorsalis", "Long Live the New Life", ***("I thought..."), ***("You'll tell me: like this storm..."), "Mont Blanc", ***("Somewhere, far away, Stockholm remained..."), "Worker's Word", "Reims", "Ioveliada", "Two Forces", ***("You are no longer..."), "Demonstration Against War", ***("From a road abroad..."), "By Plane", "Down with Sponger", "The Obvious Beast", "The Colourless Day of Europe", "Chimera", "Upon Returning", "I Remember The Face", "To the Heroes of Spain", ***("The poppy has bloomed..."), "Like Leaves on a Tree", ***("There is a monument by the garden..."), ***("What a wonderful and good day..."), "Two Billion", ***("How captivating..."), ***("Silence covers..."), ***("In Lancashire, still stands..."), ***("I remember the worker"), ***("On Hammers and anvils"), "Its Nature", "A Poet who is honest in Heart", "Gold", ***("And then, when..."), ***("I have not seen your surroundings..."), "Escaping the Crisis", ***("There, in the corner..."), "European Diplomat", "The Cloud of Vanity", ***("Paris.

This voice”), “Oh, Still Can’t...” *** (“You have parted from the sick side”), and the epic poem “Conversation About Lyricism”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. III, 1940.

Note: The responsible editor of the Book is Shalva Radiani. The volume consists of 364 pages, and the print run is 3,000 copies; out of the 150 works included in the volume, 115 poems and the poem “A Conversation About Lyricism” are published for the first time.

1940

After July 9

The poem “Akaki Tsereteli” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Akaki Tsereteli”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1940 №5-6, p. 67-110.

1940

July 11

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an article titled “Preparations for the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet Power in Georgia”, which notes that the National Poet of the Republic, Galaktion Tabidze, is writing poems to commemorate this occasion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 11

He calls the children’s literature department at the publishing house and learns that his Book “Lyric” has been printed, is being bound, a photo is being added, and it will be ready in a week.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 11

He calls the director of the State Publishing House, Niko Kiknadze, to inquire about the publication of the third volume of his eight-volume collected works. He learns that the publishing house is still experiencing a paper shortage, causing further delays in printing.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 11

He buys a new list of members of the Union of Writers, in which there are a total of 129 members and 10 candidates.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 11

He writes in the calendar-Book that Olgha Darius has bought a new coat and celebrates the purchase.

Source: MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 11

He plans to draw up a project to organize an exhibition of Russian editions of his poems.

Source: MGL, d-133, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 12

He receives royalties from the newspaper *Komunisti* and magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76;

1940

After July 12

Shalva Radiani's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which it is said that Galaktion Tabidze's work is extremely complex and it is necessary to study it thoroughly. The author talks about the visible influence of Galaktion on the work of modern poets, the extraordinary sense of rhythm in his poetry, musicality, new and innovative poetic forms, the harmony of colours and sounds, the richness of rhymes and virtuoso composition. The article discusses creativity of different periods, romantic and symbolist motifs, revolutionary transformations and the creative rise of the Soviet era.

Source: Shalva Radiani, "Galaktion Tabidze", *Mnatobi*, 1940, №7, p. 83-99.

Note: The magazine was signed for printing on July 12, 1940.

1940

July 13

Erast Torotadze, an employee of the State Publishing House, promises that the printing of the third volume of works will be completed in a month, but he does not like that only four stanzas are transferred from one page to the next. Galaktion pays no attention to this.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

July 13

The antiquarian brings him the first edition of his Book from 1914, which is beautifully preserved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 13

He decides to go to Saguramo on July 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 13

He pays half a year's rent for the apartment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

1940

July 14

At five o'clock in the morning, he writes a poem "Galaktion's march" ("My native land...").

Source: MGL, d-98, 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185;

Note: The work is a black variant of the poem "My native land".

1940

After July 15

He is in Saguramo and begins working on the poem "The Year 1940".

Source: The entry from Galaktion Tabidze's diary for April 16, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42;

1940

After July 15

While in Saguramo, Nikoloz Shengelaia arrives by car, meets the writers, and then they go fishing on Aragvi. Galaktion Tabidze has the impression that the famous director is experiencing some kind of tragedy and is trying to cover it up with humour and jokes.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's note on the page of a desk calendar, MGL, d-201, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282.

Dating: The year 1940 is indicated in the source, and it is clear from Galaktion Tabidze's record of July 13, 1940 that he should have left for Saguramo on the 15th of that year.

1940

After July 15

Konstantine Gamsakhurdia greets Galaktion every morning while resting in the house of the Writers' Union of Saguramo: Hello, Lion! And Galaktion answers: Hello, Tiger! Once Gamsakhurdia changes the greeting text and says: Hello Tiger! And he expects Galaktion to reply, "Hello, Lion!", and after a short pause, he replies, "Hello, bumpkin!"

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 309-310.

Dating: Dated according to the time of Galaktion Tabidze and other Georgian writers being together in Saguramo.

1940

After July 15

In Saguramo, he meets Maxim Gorky's sister-in-law, Nadezhda Vvedenskaia, who tells him that Gorky often remembers him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 132-133; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1940

July 14-16

He receives royalties from the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazia*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-133, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76;

1940

July 16

In his diary, he writes that two days ago, Ietim Gurji passed away in the Aramiants Hospital, and he will be buried the following day.

Source: MGL, d-133, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1940

After July 18

Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Lyric" is being published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Lyric", Tbilisi, Children's Literature Publishing House, 1940, School library, with portraits and biographic details,

1940

July 19

He writes a poem "The Motive of Ilia".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №617; №2515; №6675; №2041, №5522; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 187.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Ilia's Song" and without a title ("On the sea, the shadow of twilight...").

1940

After July 21

He receives a letter sent from exile by Olya Okujava. The sender longs for his presence and affection. She seems to hear Galaktion's reassuring words that her case will be reviewed, that she will be proven to be a victim of rumours, and that she will be released. She urges him to take care of his health, to seek treatment, and to rest so that he can continue working with full strength afterward. She informs him that on July 4, she received another 300 roubles from him and worries

that Galaktion might be depriving himself of necessities and sending them to her. She inquires whether he received the letter she sent on June 15.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-399; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239-240.

1940

July 24

While staying in Saguramo, he writes an untitled poem "Path of Peace!"

Source: Autographs: MGL, №217; №2320; №2321; №2049; №724-725; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 8.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "The Path of Victory" and "Hopes and Meetings", as well as untitled (beginning with: "The colours of the West...", "The sun sets, the golden mountains...", "I will remember you... the colours...", "The sun has turned a basket full of roses upside down...", "The path of victory...", and "Victory will bring us together again...").

1940

July 29

From Saguramo, he sends a letter to Giorgi Kuchishvili, telling him how wonderfully he fits into life there.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-464; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

Dating: This is mentioned in Giorgi Kuchishvili's letter of August 12, 1940.

1940

July

His wife Olga Darius gets poisoned by fish and feels awful.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

He writes in the calendar that Tatiana Meyer received the first prize, and Vladimir Meyer received the Order of Merit.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

In his calendar book, he notes that the matter of the summer house was critical, but he was given a room in Saguramo.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

He feels that Shalva Apkhaidze and Irakli Abashidze are deceiving him. Konstantine Bogdanovsky is delaying the translations, and the Book will soon be published by *Children's Literature Publishing House*. He mentions that Kato Mikeladze is surprised by his inactivity, and Leo Kiacheli is concerned that things are going badly.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

Konstantine Bogdanovsky is delaying the translations.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

Kato Mikeladze tells him that she is surprised by his inactivity.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

1940

July

He catches sight of Daria Akhvlediani and Lidia Megrelidze, who have returned to Tbilisi from the summer house.

Source: MGL, d-133, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72-74.

August

1940

August 4

He is in Saguramo and writes the poem "Ars longa, Vita brevis".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3569-3570; №3567; №3566; №2828; №624-d., p. 3050-3051; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 189.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("Life in the mountains and valleys...").

1940

August 9

In the Union of Writers, the first secretary of the Central Committee - Kandid Charkviani and the second secretary - Ilia Tavadze, in the presence of Irakli Abashidze and Alio Mashashvili, return the lost Order to Galaktion, which makes a great impression on the members of the Writers' Union.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-135, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1940

After August 9

During a session with Korneli Sanadze, he points to the spot on his suit where the Lenin Order is attached and asks the artist to depict it in the portrait. The painter assures him that the order is not significant for the greatness of Galaktion Tabidze, but Galaktion still insists on its inclusion.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 309-310.

Dating: The emphasis on the order suggests that this must have happened after his return.

1940

August 10

Together with Olga Darius, he returns from Tbilisi to Saguramo by bus. When a passenger from Akhatani learns his identity, his face brightens up, as he recognizes him from his poems and invites him to his home. They talk about Ilia Chavchavadze. In response to Galaktion's question about why Ilia was killed, the host answers that it was because he was a landowner. Regarding the murderers, he mentions that one was from Tsitsamuri, the second was from Saguramo, and the third was from Akhatani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-135, 2; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1940

August 12

He receives a letter from Giorgi Kuchishvili in Guria, who is happy to hear that Galaktion is resting well. However, he writes that the beauty of Guria, to which Galaktion dedicated an extraordinary poem in his youth, probably cannot be compared to anything else.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-464; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

1940

August 15

Shalva Apkhaidze hands him over a letter from Alexandre Sulava along with a list of questions for his biography. The sender writes that all the biographies written up until then are dry, and he believes that answers to these questions will enrich the work. He asks that if any question seems unnecessary, not to answer it, and if any new, interesting questions come to mind, to add them.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-482; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1940

Until August 24

While in Shovi, he participates and speaks at a poetry evening. Galaktion thanks the attendees and recalls the events of 1917, when, according to him, he lived illegally in Kutaisi and was constantly awaiting arrest. According to Galaktion, during this period, the poem "Flags Quickly" was written spontaneously, when the poet was informed near the Kutaisi Theatre that the revolution had occurred.

Source: The stenogram of G. Tabidze's speech, MGL, d-661, 4; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563-566;

1940

August 27

He receives a letter from Alexandre Sulava. He has heard from Shalva Apkhaidze that his letter and the questions for the biography have been passed to Galaktion. Sulava has written an article about Galaktion and needs to add some biographical details to it. Therefore, he kindly asks the poet to answer the questions in a timely manner, or if that is not possible, to let him know.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-483; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287-288.

1940

August 31

He is in Saguramo and writes the poem "Preface".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №227; №588; №1244; №2540; №3262; №3537; №8120; 2124; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №2118; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 128.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "As Merani", "To the Army of the Caucasus", "20 Years", "The Thunderous Adventure of the People", and untitled (beginning with: "As Pegasus..."; "Preface..."; "As a flower reaches the garbage..."; "As a dream reaches the garbage..."; "As Pegasus reaches the lagam...").

1940

After August 31

He becomes acquainted with the Russian magazine *Literaturuli Mimokhilva*. He writes on the back cover that, for the poet, the connection to everyday life is of great importance, as well as reflecting this reality through printed media. He notes that in his youth, he had connections with the underground press, and all his poems were a reflection of everyday life. He could never imagine life without newspapers, magazines, books, editorial offices, printing houses, and proof sheets. He knows many examples from the history of literature where writers have attempted to escape reality and create a theory of tranquillity. He had been fighting against this tendency since his youth through his literary and practical activities. He asks the question: What does the theory of "art for art's sake" mean?

Source: MGL, t-699, magazine "Литературное Обозрение", Moscow, July 5, 1940, №13.

1940

August

He writes a poem "The Cicada of Saguramo" ("For the Feast, You Sacrifice...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, 1791; №8169; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 124.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("For the Feast, You Sacrifice...").

September

1940

September 5

He writes an untitled poem, “In the Many Past Years...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №831; 918; 2700; 7285; 2347-2349; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 202.

1940

September 9

He writes an untitled poem “There are so many mistakes in the world...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a., p. 1518; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 190.

1940

September 9

He recalls and writes in his diary the names of the elderly people he has known since childhood.

Source: MGL, d-136, 1-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

1940

September 9

In his diary, he makes excerpts from Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s autobiographical Book “Confessions”. Here, there are also various facts about Montesquieu, Voltaire, Socrates, Aristophanes, Plato, Michel de Montaigne, Chateaubriand, Beethoven, and other famous individuals.

Source: MGL, d-136, 1-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93-108.

1940

September 9

He is in Saguramo, recalling the people he has encountered throughout his life and thinks about listing them according to their appearance, character, clothing, or other criteria. He designates categories such as: prematurely aged, frowning, gullible, incredible, sorrowful, dressed in traditional chokha, in strange costumes, powdered, low-browed, peculiar, annoying, and others. He writes brief descriptions of people in these categories.

Source: MGL, d-136, 1-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83-85.

1940

September 9

He divides the years of his life into five-year periods, ten-year periods, fifteen-year periods, and twenty-year periods. He thinks that it is necessary to have 60 employees and 4 managers to prepare a 600-page biography from 1892 to 1950.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-136, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1940

September 9

In his diary, he writes that he is a popular poet, and a knowledgeable person in the history of Georgian literature would laugh at the unexpected assertion from one of the publishers in Moscow that Galaktion was influenced by the *Tsisperkantselis* and shared the worldview of this group – the denial of the classical Georgian heritage, distancing from revolutionary-minded circles, the rejection of the need for books, the glorification of erotic ideas, the apologia for insanity, suicide, and murder, the veneration of Nietzscheanism, and speeches based on debauchery, advertising, apoliticism, and bowing to foreign powers. He refers to the *Tsisperkantselis* as a group of cynics. He finds all this laughable, as he actually emerged in the literary arena back in 1905, officially in 1908, with his first Book published in 1914, and he appeared in the world as a finished poet, while the magazine *Tsisperi Kantsebi* was published in 1916 and contained nothing cultural. The only novelty was his influence on the “Tsisperkantselis” and not their influence on him. To support this, he cites articles published in the newspaper *Borba* about him and the authors of other writings: Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Vasil Barnov, Valerian Gunia, Shio Mghvimeli, Shalva Dadiani, Romanoz Pantskhava, and Ether Shushania.

Source: MGL, d-136, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108-109.

1940

After September 9

In his notebook, he writes about the situations in which a person experiences excessive freedom. This happens: during prayer, when they are agitated, when they are dreaming, when they are asleep, when they leave everyone and everything behind and go far away, when they achieve a goal and think they have overcome all difficulties, when they believe they love “that one and only” and their heart is closed off to others forever, when they are celebrating an anniversary and think they are the most important. In his opinion, this freedom is illusory and temporary.

Source: MGL, d-136, 1-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

Dating: The entry was made after the one dated September 9.

1940

September 10

He writes an untitled poem “The rock of Abkhazia, the clay of trench...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 177.

1940

September 10

He writes a poem titled “Nature is a Sculptor”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a, p. 1518; 2382; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 190.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The rock of Adjara, the clay of trench...”).

1940

September 10

He is in Saguramo. He writes a poem “My Native Land!”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №192; 338; 440; 441; 616; 1437; 3496-3497; 3828; 7435; 7460; 24361; 145-d., p. 5; 4647; 726-731; 2468-2474; 8776, p. 24; 7453; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 191.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Twenty Great Years” and untitled (“Three Great Oceans...”).

1940

September 10

At the Writers’ Union, he meets Ioseb Noneshvili, who informs him of the university Komsomol’s decision to organize a meeting with Galaktion on September 15th. Galaktion agrees and says that everything must be conducted properly, just like in 1933, when his grand event was held at the university. Ioseb Noneshvili promises that the Komsomol will take care of everything.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320-321.

1940

After September 10

In his notebook, Galaktion writes that Ioseb Noneshvili is one of the organizers of his poetry evening at the university. He notes that the young poet seems sincere, humble, and shy; he is not a member of the Writers’ Union, nor is he a candidate for membership, yet he is always around.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1940

After September 10

Galaktion makes a note about Dimitri Benashvili, mentioning that Benashvili has called him several times and then sent a letter through Ioseb Noneshvili. He notes that Benashvili is the editor of the magazine *Chveni Taoba* and is currently working on a monograph about him, which he says will be his most significant work. Galaktion recalls that Dimitri Benashvili gave an excellent speech at his jubilee evening in 1938 and has always welcomed him sincerely.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321;

1940

After September 10

He writes an untitled poem “Here, in Tsinamdzghvriantkari...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-179;

Note: The text is an early version of one episode of the poem “My native land”.

1940

September 12 or earlier

He writes a speech for an evening dedicated to his poetry in Saguramo, stating that citizens of the Soviet country are fortunate to live peacefully while bourgeois countries spill the blood of their people. He notes that twentieth-century Georgian poetry holds a foremost place in Soviet literature, not only matching but perhaps even surpassing the poetry of previous centuries. This exemplary level of Georgian poetry has been achieved based on the conditions created by the party and the government.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326-327.

1940

September 12

Evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is arranged in Saguramo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42; MGL, d-629, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1940

After September 12

He returns from Saguramo to Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42;

1940

September

He is in Saguramo and writes a poem "Autumn is Coming".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №171-172; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 199.

Note: The poem also appears untitled ("Swift autumn is coming...").

October

1940

Until October 1

Laine Bartelis, the niece of his second wife – Olga Darius – falls ill with tuberculosis and is sent to Abastumani for treatment.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42;

Note: Laine Bartelis is mentioned by name in the source.

1940

October 1

He reads the edition of Alexander Pushkin's poems and poems translated by Paolo Iashvili. At the end of the book, he writes that almost every poem abundantly uses Galaktion's rhymes, the arrangement of the poems, and the overall poetic pathos. He thinks that this happened not

intentionally, but unconsciously, because Paolo Iashvili could not free himself from the influence of his poetry; every poem he wrote was saturated with it, and the strength of this poetry was so deeply ingrained in his bones that he could not escape it. He thinks that the translator would gladly avoid this influence, but it would be a Sisyphean task for him, and the translation would lose its essence. Therefore, the translator consciously gave himself completely to the flow and could no longer resist the force of this war. He notes that the translations of Alexander Pushkin's poems gained from this influence, and the translator became closer to naturalness, which was not characteristic of his own poems.

Source: GTSM, 1587, A. Pushkin, Verses and Poems, Translation from Russian by the order-bearing poet Paolo Iashvili, Tbilisi 1936.

1940

October 1

He travels to Abastumani with his second wife, Olga Darius, to visit her niece, Laine Bartelis, who is suffering from tuberculosis.

Source: Olga Darius's record in G. Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-138, 27-28, 30-35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128-129.

1940

After October 1

He writes an untitled poem "Keep walking, don't let your brow frown...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-138, 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

1940

October 4

He delivers a speech at the literary-artistic evening dedicated to the 23rd anniversary of the October Revolution held in the Writers' Club.

Source: "23rd anniversary of the October Revolution held in the Writers' Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №31 (154), p. 3.

1940

October 4

He addresses a statement to Ivane Pitskhelauri, the head of the People's Commissariat of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, and requests that his foster-daughter, Laine Bartelis, be admitted to the Tuberculosis Institute, which is being opened by the People's Commissariat of Health in Abastumani. The statement is accompanied by a note regarding Laine Bartels' illness and the necessity of treatment in Abastumani.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-139; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

1940

After October 4

He sends a letter to I. Z. Pitskhelauri, an employee of the Republic's People's Commissariat, and apologizes for not being able to personally visit his foster-daughter, who was then in Abastumani, to express gratitude for the attention shown to her.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-263; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

Dating: The statement, for which he expresses his gratitude, is written on October 4, 1940.

1940

October 5

At the university, Andro Tevzadze gifts his Book "The Smile of the Stars" to Galaktion Tabidze with the inscription: "To Galaktion Tabidze. I will always long for this, / may my poem also echo like thunder in the sky; / read it, feel my thoughts as well, the greatest poet of our time!".

Source: MGL, t-57, Andro Tevzadze, "The Smile of the Stars", Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

October 6

He meets Sandro Euli and Iona Vakeli on Rustaveli Avenue. Sandro Euli tells him that he looks like a tiger. Iona Vakeli appeals to Euli that, since this is the case, he should raise the issue of awarding the Stalinist prize to Galaktion in the party organization. Sandro Euli thoughtfully answers that, unfortunately, it does not depend on him. Vakeli says that this issue should be raised in the Union of Writers, because there is no poet like Galaktion in the entire Soviet Union. Anna Akhmatova cannot be compared with him either. Sandro Euli adds that there are those who consider themselves to be better poets than Galaktion. Iona Vakeli begs Euli to raise the issue of awarding Galaktion, because neither Kandid Charkviani, nor Lavrenti Beria, nor even Joseph Stalin will go against it. This is a matter of dignity, so as not to overshadow the achievements of the great poet. Iona Vakeli says that he will raise this issue at the next city congress. Finally, he adds that they have decided to give the prize based on the work of the last year, which is wrong, because the poet should be seen as a whole. After the conversation, Galaktion concludes that this award will not be given to anyone in Georgia, the Union of Writers does not nominate its own candidate, there are enemies who do not want Galaktion to receive the award. Even Iona Vakeli does not know that the publication of Galaktion's Book is being delayed for this very reason.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 142; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 305-306.

1940

October 7

He meets Irakli Abashidze in the Union of Writers and asks why the city congress of writers was postponed. Abashidze answers that they are waiting for news from Moscow and the return of Kandid Charkviani. Galaktion is interested in the news surrounding the award, which Abashidze says is only one week away. Galaktion notes that this is a serious matter, to which the interlocutor agrees. Then he gives Irakli Abashidze the newly published third volume of his works, adding that several of his books have been published this year, including in Russian. The secretary of the Writers' Union meets his words with silence, which makes Galaktion think that they are not going to raise the issue of awarding him the prize. Iona Vakeli does not lose hope that Galaktion

will be rewarded and encourages the poet. He hears how Demna Shengelaia and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia are talking enthusiastically in the circle of writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 143; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306-307.

1940

October 9

He receives a letter from Dimitri Benashvili, informing him that on October 13, students are organizing a literary evening in Galaktion's honour at the Tbilisi University club, and the author of the letter will be the speaker. Poets will also perform. He writes that the messenger will provide more details about the meeting.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-468; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1940

October 10

He makes a note titled "Same Old Stories", in which he adds an ironic comment to an excerpt from Demna Shengelaia's novel "Inspiration", published in *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: MGL, d-628, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273.

1940

October 10

Shalva Radiani's letter "New Poems of Galaktion Tabidze" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. According to the critic, Galaktion Tabidze is the founder of a new poetic culture and unifier of the best traditions of European and Georgian poetry. Despite ideological and artistic failures at a certain stage, the poet's rise continues and has great creative potential.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "New Poems of Galaktion Tabidze", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №28 (151), p. 4.

1940

October 10

Having met Simon Tsverava on the way to the Union of Writers, he asks if he knows anything about the Stalin's Prize, to which Tsverava replies that he has not heard anything yet, however, according to his information, Galaktion is one of the candidates for the prize. Shalva Radiani tells him the same thing, who he meets at the door of the Writers' Palace. He promises Galaktion that he will actively support his candidacy and will sacrifice himself for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 143; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1940

October 14

Ioseb Imedashvili dedicates his Book "Swirl" with the inscription: "To dear Galaktion, with love from the author. 26/X, '40".

Source: MGL, t-706, Ioseb Imedashvili, "Swirl", Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

October 14 or later

On the last page of the gifted Book “Swirl” by Ioseb Imedashvili, he writes an untitled poem dated August 31, 1934, which begins with the line “With a new Book of happiness...”.

Source: MGL, t-706, Ioseb Imedashvili, “Swirl”, Tbilisi, 1940.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “Greetings to Youth”.

1940

After October 15

In his diary, he writes that he believes in Jesus Christ turning water into wine, but he can't believe that anyone could get drunk from that wine.

Source: MGL, d-132, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

1940

After October 15

He writes a letter to be sent to the *Great Soviet Encyclopaedia*, informing them that he is sending two photographs taken that year to be selected for inclusion in the article about his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-132, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

1940

October 16

He accounts for the family expenses from September 16 to October 26 and discovers that they have spent 9,451 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-132, p. 9-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63-65.

1940

October 16

Galaktion Tabidze's evening is held at Tbilisi State University.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, “Leap Toward the Sky”, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 107.

1940

October 17

He learns from Kale Bobokhidze that the Union of Russian Writers has nominated Giorgi Leonidze for the Stalin Prize. Piotr Pavlenko is active in the circle of Russian writers to support Leonidze. The wife, Olga Darius, tells Galaktion that everything is clear now. He thinks that Leonidze had already started this case, and the delay in the publication of the third volume of Galaktion's works, as well as the poem “Akaki Tsereteli”, is related to this. Despite everything, Galaktion is sure that people love him very much, and his evening at the university is proof of that.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 144; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1940

October 19

He reads in the newspapers that Giorgi Leonidze has been nominated for the Stalin Prize. He believes that injustice won, because Leonidze's epic was written not in the current year (which was required by the conditions of the award), but a year earlier. Galaktion thinks that if no one has expressed a positive opinion about Leonidze's work, now they will begin to falsely praise him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 144; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

Note: Galaktion in Giorgi Leonidze's epic must refer to the Book "Stalin, Book I, Childhood and Youth", Tbilisi, 1939.

1940

October 22

In his diary, he writes that Niko Berdzenishvili will give a lecture at the Rustaveli Theatre at 9 o'clock on "The Role of the Georgian People and Their Strength in the Struggle Against Foreign Invasions in the XIV to XVIII Centuries". He is interested in whether the classical Georgian literature of that time played any role in the struggle against foreign invasions and if there are any surviving materials in oral tradition about the battles against foreign invaders.

Source: MGL, d-137, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1940

After October 22

In the notebook, in connection with the topic of poetry, he mentions the following words: monotony, folkliness, lack of ideas, etc.

Source: MGL, d-137, 8-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1940

After October 22

In the notebook, he mentions that Alio Mashashvili is a real Party-Bolshevik, advanced poet of October and writes down phrases about him.

Source: MGL, d-137, 8-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1940

After October 22

He writes in the notebook that Leo Kiacheli does not take any measures for the chairmanship.

Source: MGL, d-137, 8-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1940

After October 22

He writes an untitled poem "What sins! Like rubies and sapphires...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-137, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

Note: It is a variant of the untitled poem “You should not sacrifice your boat...”.

1940

After October 22

In his diary, he writes that Akaki Shanidze has photographs of Mose Janashvili and him.

Source: MGL, d-137, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 113.

1940

After October 22

He writes a poem titled “It’s an Iris”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-137, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 113-114.

1940

After October 28

Lado Gudiashvili’s wife, Nino Gudiashvili, presents Igor Urushadze’s Book Iakob Nikoladze, which includes a photoreproduction of the bust of Galaktion Tabidze sculpted by Nikoladze. The Book notes that by creating a psychological portrait, Iakob Nikoladze revealed an entirely different aspect of his artistry.

Source: MGL, t-435, И. Урушадзе, “Яков Иванович Николадзе”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1940.

1940

October 31

Galaktion Tabidze receives some Kogorskiy’s letter, in which he talks about how appropriate it was to print the third volume of the poet’s works on non-standard paper. The addressee explains that he has consulted with the polygraphic sector of the Union of State Publishing Houses regarding this matter and everything is in order.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record in the notebook, MGL, d-137, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

Note: We cannot find any additional information about Kogorskiy.

1940

After October 31

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava sent from exile. The correspondent begins the card with words from Romain Rolland about Beethoven, then describes the sunbeams that “resemble Galaktion’s apricot flowers”, and continues the conversation about poetry and literary criticism. According to her, one must either be a poet or have a good understanding of poetry to notice all the nuances and shades of a poem. Precious critics should be able to detect the endless streams of diamonds in great poetry, especially in Galaktion’s verses. This idea occurs to Olya after reading an article in the July 23 issue of the newspaper *Pravda*, which mentions Galaktion as the greatest Georgian poet but says nothing specific about his poems. Olya wonders if Galaktion has visited

any doctors and whether he managed to obtain the books that Olya recommended. She writes that it won't be possible to find them in Tbilisi, but they can be purchased from publishers in Moscow and Leningrad. She shares that she recently read Vikentii Veresaev's Book "Gogol in Life", and now she is reading Romain Rolland's Book about Hector Berlioz and other famous musicians. She notes that she also sent the letter on September 19. She is very interested in the recent Russian translations of Galaktion's poems.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-398; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240-241.

1940

October

He participates in the evening dedicated to the October Revolution held at the Writers' Club.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42.

November

1940

November 6

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes information that the reading evening of Galaktion Tabidze's new poems will be held at the Writers' Club on November 27.

Source: "An Evening of Reading Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems at the Writers' Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №31 (154), p. 4.

1940

November 6

The newspaper *Lliteraturuli Sakartvelo* publishes a letter by Besarion Zhghenti titled "The Poet and the Revolution", which presents a literary portrait of Galaktion. According to the critic, Georgian Decadent poetry found its highest expression in Galaktion's lyrics. From the poet's first book, it became clear that a path was opened for him toward European and Russian Decadent poetry. Nevertheless, the author never reached the borders of epigonism and did not sever ties with the tradition of national literature. Galaktion's second Book is a true treasure of pre-revolutionary Georgian poetry. Initially, the essence of the revolution was vague for Galaktion, but later the poet grasped its international and historical significance. According to Beso Zhghenti, despite his great mastery, the poet struggles to reflect specific reality. This flaw is evident in his recent poems "Akaki Tsereteli" and "A Conversation About Lyricism".

Source: B. Zhghenti, "The Poet and the Revolution", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1933, №31 (November 6), p. 2.

1940

November 6

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the plans of Georgian writers are published under the column "What we are working on in 1941". Galaktion Tabidze writes that in 1940 he wrote the poems "Talk

about Lyric”, “Akaki Tsereteli” and “Caucasion Wind”, and the latter one will be published shortly. According to the poet, in 1941 he plans to travel to the republics of the Soviet Union and write a Book about these impressions. In addition, the fourth volume of his writings will be published, the Children’s Literature Publishing House will publish his new poems, the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* will publish his new translations, and the poet will prepare for publication all the volumes planned by the Central Committee’s resolution of 1933.

Source: “What we are working on in 1941”, *Komunisti*, 1941, №31, p. 3.

1940

After November 6

In his diary, he writes a record “minor explanation” that refers to Beso Zhghenti’s letter “Poet and Revolution”, namely the critic’s opinion that Galaktion cannot successfully work on a poem, i.e., a poetic epic. He notes that the letter is weak and we are dealing with a kind of literary conspiracy against him.

Source: MGL, d-490, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437;

1940

Until November 18

He drafts a plan for a series of evenings dedicated to his work, to be held in the hall of the State Conservatory. He envisions holding 520 thematic evenings, featuring participation from around 300 speakers, over 700 poets, more than 500 actors, and over 700 singers, with an estimated audience of more than 43,000 attendees. He envisions Ivane Javakhishvili, Ivane Beritashvili, Iakob Nikoladze, Mose Toidze, Geronti Kikodze, Tedo Sakhokia, Alexandre Abasheli, and others as the chairpersons of the evening events.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-593, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499-500;

1940

After November 18

On November 23, he writes the text for the invitation card for his poetry evening to be held at the Beria Club.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-534, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173;

1940

After November 18

He makes a brief note in Russian about the death of Ivane Javakhishvili. He mentions that with his passing, Georgian society has lost a great scholar and citizen. He also quotes verses from Nikolai Nekrasov’s poem “To the Memory of Dobrolyubov”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-534, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173;

1940

November 20

He writes a request letter addressed to the rector of Tbilisi State University, Davit Kipshidze, asking for assistance for Svetlana Cherniavskaia, a student at the Electro-Technical Institute, to continue her studies at the Faculty of Literature.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 559.

1940

From October 22 to November 23

He writes in the notebook regarding the organizational issues of arranging his evening at the club named after Lavrentiy Beria. He writes down the phone numbers of club employees and the list of participating writers: Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Iona Vakeli, Vasil Gorgadze, Simon Kldiashvili, Tedo Sakhokia, Mariam Garikuli, Marika Baratashvili, Iasamani, Levan Metreveli, Kale Bobohidze, Giorgi Katchakhidze, Solomon Tavadze, Kartvelishvili and Sio Kalandadze (Khidistaveli).

Source: MGL, d-137, 24-28; MGL, d-139, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114-115;

Note: Marika Mikeladze is mentioned by name in the source.

1940

November 23

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a notice that on November 23, a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Beria House of Culture. Shalva Radiani will read a report on the poet's work, and well-known Georgian writers will speak at the event. The evening will conclude with a concert section.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1940, №272 (November 23), p. 4.

1940

November 23

A literary evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Lavrenti Beria House of Culture. Shalva Radiani reads a report on the poet's work. Speakers include Vasil Gorgadze, Marika Mikheladze, Kale Bobokhidze, Sio Kalandadze, and Andro Tevzadze. Galaktion reads his poems. The evening concludes with a concert section. At the end of the event, a woman dressed in national attire presents flowers to Galaktion.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1940, №272 (November 23), p. 4; Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-129, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42. G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-534, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171-172. "Galaktion Tabidze's creativity evening", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №33 (156), p. 1;

1940

November 23 or later

In his notebook, he records his impressions from the poetry evening held on November 23. He notes that the hall was packed with attendees. He is pleased with the report read by Shalva Radiani. He believes that Vasil Gorgadze's speech made an excellent impression on the audience, as did the words of Marika Mikheladze, Sio Kalandadze, and Kale Bobokhidze. Andro Tevzadze's speech elicited excitement from the crowd. Galaktion thinks that this was one of those rare evenings that went splendidly well.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1940, №272 (November 23), p. 4; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-534, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171-172.

Note: The name of Ebralidze is not specified in the source, and the individual's identity cannot be determined.

1940

After November 23

In the notebook, he writes about the shortcomings of his evening at the club named after Lavrentiy Beria. He notes that Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Mikheil Kintsurashvili and others did not appear. The photographer of Literature Repository was drunk and did not take any pictures, it was dark at the opening of the evening and the light was turned on only during the speech of Shalva Radiani, and Ebralidze, the representative of the Main Literary Board, behaved obnoxiously.

Source: MGL, d-137, 29-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115.

1940

After November 23

In his notebook, he notes that *Komunisti* published an announcement about his evening event held at the Beria Club. He is delighted that his materials have been enriched with the memoirs of Vasil Gorgadze and Mariam Garikuli. He shows interest in Sio Kalandadze's dedication to him.

Source: MGL, d-137, 29-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115.

Note: Sio Kalandadze is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym "Khidistaveli".

Dating: The evening was held on November 23.

1940

November 27

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* there is information that a reading evening of new poems by Galaktion Tabidze will be held in the Writers' Club today.

Source: "An Evening of Reading Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems at the Writers' Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №31 (154), p. 4.

1940

November 27

The writer's club hosts a reading evening of Galaktion Tabidze's new poems, where Irakli Abashidze, the responsible secretary of the Union of Writers, gives an introductory speech, and Shalva Radiani reads a report about Galaktion Tabidze's new poems. According to the speaker,

the complexity of thoughts in the poet's poems breaks the simplicity and musicality of the narration. Then Galaktion Tabidze himself reads his new poems, to which the hall applauds loudly. The following will express their impressions: Eremia Astvatsaturov, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Vano Tsulukidze, and Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: "An Evening of Reading Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems at the Writers' Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №33 (156), p. 4.

Note: "27 January" is written in the publication instead of 27 November.

1940

November 28

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes information about the reading evening of Galaktion Tabidze's new poems held at the Writers' Club on November 27.

Source: "An Evening of Reading Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems at the Writers' Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №33 (156), p. 4.

1940

November 28

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes information about Galaktion Tabidze's creative evening held on November 23 at Lavrentiy Beria House of Culture.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's creativity evening", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №33 (156), p. 1.

1940

After November 28

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "I will go to the people with joy" is published in the magazine *Oktombreli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "I will go to the people with joy", magazine *Oktombreli*, 1940, November, №11, p. 1;

1940

November

While in Abastumani, he sends a letter to his foster-daughter, Laine Bartels, informing her that the duration of her stay at the Abastumani Institute has been extended for another month by the order of the People's Commissar for Health, Matchavariani, and a dispatch has been sent regarding this. He advises her to inform Mr. Mikadze promptly about the extension. He asks her to decide whether, after this month, she will remain in Abastumani or return to Tbilisi and to write to her mother, Olga Darius, about her decision.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-263; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

Dating: At least one month must have passed since Laine Bartels' arrival in Abastumani (no later than October 4).

December

1940

After December 2

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he has moved his wife and children from Chkvishi to Samtredia. He writes that part of their yard has been remeasured by the collective. To prevent their family home from being damaged, Abesalom spent four thousand roubles on its roofing. He asks Galaktion to submit an application to ensure that the yard is not taken away. He also requests that Galaktion helps Tatiana and goes to the prosecutor's Office located next to the Rustaveli Monument to deal with the matter. He sends his regards to Olya.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-332; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172-173.

1940

December 4

He writes an untitled poem "I remember when we had a feast to bid farewell to the artists..."

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4902; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 191.

1940

December 4

He loses a portfolio containing 1,500 lines of poetry. He thinks it is the worst day of his life.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325;

Note: In the source, Olga Darius is referred to by a pronoun.

1940

December 4

Olga Darius leaves him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1940

December 4

He is distressed by a letter received from his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that part of the yard in Chkvishi is being transferred to the collective farm, and if no action is taken, the other part will also be taken.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

Note: In the source, Abesalom Tabidze is referred to by the initial of his name.

1940

December 4

He is ill.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-73, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1940

December 5

The translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Stalin" is published in the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*.

Source: Сталин, (Стихи), Г. Табидзе, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1940, 5 декабря, №282.

1940

December 6

He sends a request to the Children's Literature Publishing House, asking them to include his Book "The Art of Poetry" in the 1946 publishing plan. The Book will contain verses and poems about the purpose of poetry, including works by Akaki Tsereteli, Ilia Chavchavadze, Vazha-Pshavela, and others, with a total of approximately 5-6 thousand lines. He writes that such a Book does not exist in the Georgian language and is very necessary for young people.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-140; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107.

1940

December 6

He plans to review various books in preparation for the publication of "The Art of Poetry" and select material about the art of poetry. He thinks that the same texts will also be suitable for Viktor Goltsev's article, which is set to be published in the Moscow magazine *Novy Mir*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194.

1940

Until December 30

He writes a poem "A New Year's Poem to Soviet Estonia".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №237; 3832; 5663; 1266; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 205.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "To Estonia", "Our Warmest Greetings", and untitled ("Our warmest greetings to the land...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1940

December 30

He makes a note about the news around the Stalin Prize. He notes that Giorgi Leonidze went to Moscow in advance to organize things. The jury, which had to select the candidates, gave him 4 votes, and Nikolay Aseev received 10 votes. He thinks that this is a great defeat of Leonidze and not of Georgian poetry, as some people want to portray. He also considers Aseev's poem about

Mayakovsky to be nonsense and unworthy of the award. Galaktion points out that there are rumours that the Council of People's Commissars is going to make a decision that the prize will be awarded not for the last year, but for the artistic productions of the last five years. Besides, the award was given to not one but three poets. He thinks that this is due to the fact that the works of 1940 were not recognized as worthy of the prize. Leonidze seems heartbroken, it can be felt from his recently published elegiac poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 144; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308-309.

1940

December 30

"New Year's poem to Soviet Estonia" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №36, p. 1

1940

December 30

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes information under the title "Volume III of Galaktion Tabidze's writings" and a photo of this volume. The publication states that the Book was published by the state publishing house under the editorship of Shalva Radiani, has a leather cover, most of the poems in it are new and it costs 12 roubles. Individual poems included in the sections: "Everyone has something to remember", "From old motifs", "Memories of Europe" and "Conversation about lyricism" are listed here.

Source: "Volume III of Galaktion Tabidze's writings", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, №36 (159), p. 3.

1940

December 30

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article by Shalva Radiani titled "G. Tabidze – Lyricism" is published, which is a review of the poet's collection "Lyricism". The critic discusses the poet's creative journey and thematically reviews the material presented in the new book.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "G. Tabidze – Lyricism", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1940, № 36 (December 30), p. 4.

1940

December

The Moscow magazine *Krasnaya Nov* publishes the bibliography of Mikhail Zenkevch on the Book "Galaktion Tabidze. Selected Poems" published by the Publishing House "Fiction" in 1940 in Moscow. It is noted that Galaktion Tabidze is one of the greatest Soviet poets, his work is well known to a wide circle of readers with the selection published in 1937 under the editorship of Nikoloz Tikhonov. But the new edition is significantly supplemented and reflects the poet's long and difficult creative path from 1908 to 1937. Three sections of the Book are reviewed with quotations. It is emphasized that Galaktion Tabidze was a typical representative of Georgian symbolism in his youth and followed Paul Verlaine's will about the musicality of the poem. He

enriched Georgian poetry with new rhythms and rhymes, but the years of reaction caused a feeling of loneliness and hopelessness in his work. The author considers the second part of the Book to be the period of transformation of the poet, when he overcomes loneliness and wants to follow the achievements of the revolution to the end. The third part of the Book is called the celebration anthem of the victorious socialism and the trumpet call of the people. The only regret for the author is that the poems of the national poet of the last three years were not included in the collection.

Source: М. Зенкевич, “Галактион Табидзе. Избранные Стихотворения”, журн. “Красная Новь”, 1940, ноябрь-декабрь, №11-12, стр. 334-335.

1935-1940

He writes an untitled poem “Shota’s ‘Immortal’ Is Named – the Heart of the People...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №66-a, 1502; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 130.

1935-1940

He writes an untitled poem “To Those Who Have Not Seen Our Sea...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2514; №4339; №66-a, 1494; №2040; №5521; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 129.

Note: The poem is also found with the titles: “Old Orthography”; “Inscription on a Book”; and “Language of the Native Land”.

1940 or earlier

He writes a draft of a letter to *Saliteruro Gazeti*, stating that the letter cannot be published in its current form because what is said there about Giorgi Leonidze’s alliterations is actually Galaktion’s achievement. Regarding the author’s claim that Giorgi Leonidze’s alliterations are natural, while Galaktion’s are artificial, he refers to it as “pretentious”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-507, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53;

Note: The identification of the article that Galaktion is referring to could not be determined.

1940

He writes a poem “A look of Meskhian”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №775; 5517; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 197.

1940

In the Book “Anthology of Georgian Literature for Non-Georgian Schools”, compiled by Ioseb Kakabadze and Evgeni Odisharia, a brief biography of Galaktion is published along with his poems “Peaks of New Mountains” and “Our Army is Strong, but with a Different Strength”.

Source: “Anthology of Georgian Literature for Non-Georgian Schools”, compiled by I. Kakabadze and E. Odisharia, Tbilisi, 1940, p. 150-154.

1940

He reads Parmen Loria's novel "Deli Murad" and thinks that it would have been better to include the main character's name, Andro, in the title. He writes to the author about this. Parmen Loria is immensely delighted that Galaktion not only read his novel but also wrote him a letter.

Source: P. Loria, Recollections about Galaktion, newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, October 12, 1973, N 199, p. 4.

Note: Later, Parmen Loria indeed changed the title of his novel, renaming it "Dawn in the Gorge".

1940

He writes a brief conclusion on Konstantin Bogdanovsky's translations of Akaki Tsereteli's poems "Tamar the Treacherous" and "Little Kakhi". He points out that the translations should be considered successful, as the translator managed to closely approach the original and convey its literary value as much as possible.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-621, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151;

1940

He writes a poem "Sorrow of the Past".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-130, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-45.

Note: The poem is not published in the collected works during the poet's lifetime, but it is included in the poem "Akaki Tsereteli".

1940

He visits the exhibition of Iakob Gogebashvili and admires the enlarged books "Mother Tongue" and "The Door of Nature", the framed transparencies, and the portrait by Kote Kavtaradze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-139, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1940

He writes a poem "Thuja".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-139, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1940

He writes an untitled poem "From the mountain of Mtatsminda to the moon of Moscow...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-139, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “This life is full...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “You stand joyfully in the vines...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1940

He is interested what Ketevan Chkhaidze wants from him, who often talks to him, and what connection she has with the futurists.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “Some will tell me: be vigilant...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “If you exist – somewhere in the sky...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1940

He writes a poem “Pine of Bichvinta”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “The sea washes away the rain’s veil...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-139, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135-136.

1940

In his diary, he writes that the tactic of Ioseb Grishashvili, Alexandre Abasheli, Shalva Apkhaidze, and Simon Chikovani is to steal rhymes and fight with him at the same time. He thinks that he cannot take care of his own creativity.

Source: MGL, d-139, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “Even if hungry poetry...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-140, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “Life is not worth...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-140, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137.

1940

In his diary, he writes that he does not strive to discover the laws of verse structure; he only works creatively. As a poet and citizen, he serves the people and the revolution.

Source: MGL, d-140, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

1940

He works on a poem “Akaki Tsereteli” and writes a plan for the memory in six points in his diary: Ukimerioni, Tbilisi Seminary, Kharagauli Station, Kutaisi Literary Evening, the opinion of the Tsisperkantselis about Akaki, the opinion of the Tavadiashvili family – a bagpipes player and a card player, and what Akaki accomplished with his lyrics. He notes that he needs to read “My Adventure” and Dimitri Benashvili’s monograph.

Source: MGL, d-140, 8-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138-139.

Note: He probably refers to the monograph published in 1931, “For the Marxist Methodology in Artistic Creation”.

1940

He visits Korneli Sanadze to see his first portrait and offers to paint a new one. He wants to be depicted leaning on his knee, with his right hand resting on the back of a chair, and a Book open in his left hand. Sanadze fulfils the request and draws his portrait with a pencil.

Source: O. Egadze, The poet’s image in the artist’s work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 71.

1940

In the eighth volume of the second edition of the Small Soviet Encyclopaedia, a brief encyclopaedic article titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published, stating that Galaktion is a prominent Georgian poet whose early work was influenced by symbolism. In the post-revolutionary era, the poet overcame his symbolist tendencies and depicted scenes of socialist construction. It is stated that Galaktion has been awarded the title of “National Poet” and the Order of Lenin.

Source: Малая советская энциклопедия, Т. 8, Москва, 1940, p. 573.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “Can death ever overcome poetry? On the contrary!..”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6806; №83830; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 283.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “Poems, wine...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-140, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 139.

1940

He drafts an inscription for the dedication in the Book to be given as a gift to Philip Makharadze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-507, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1940

He writes an untitled poem “What Dreams Made Radiant...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1082; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 171.

1940

He reads the Russian edition of Aristophanes’ comedy “Wealth (Plutus)” and makes underlines.

Source: GTSM, 217, Аристофан, Богатство (Плутос), Leningrad, 1924.

Dating: According to Galaktion Tabidze’s inscription.

1940

He reads Lydia Megrelidze’s book “The Broken Family”, makes underlines, and corrects the text.

Source: GTSM, 276, Lydia Megrelidze, “The Broken Family”, Tbilisi, 1940.

1940

He reads Arno Oneli’s collection of poems “Excellent Students”, draws a portrait on the cover, and makes annotations.

Source: GTSM, 281, Arno Oneli, “Excellent Students”, Tbilisi, 1940.

1940 or later

He writes an autobiography.

Source: MGL, d-659, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451-452.

1940 or later

He writes phrases on a piece of paper, which he later uses in the poems “The Street” and “In the Café”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №571, p. 1.

1940 or later

He writes a poem “To a Fellow Poet” (“As Long as You Are Alive, You Feel...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5538; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 198; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 801.

1940 or later

He writes an untitled poem “In My Hair, the Shadows of Silver...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3313; №5477; №565; №2511; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 198; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 801.

Note: The poem is also found titled “You Spent Your Whole Life’s Journey on the Sea” and untitled with different opening lines (“In My Hair, Too, the Shadows of Silver...”; “In Your Hair, Too, the Shadows of Silver...”).

1940 or later

He writes an untitled poem “What Fate Has Bestowed Upon Me...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5538; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 199; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 801.

1940 or later

He writes a poem “The Tied Imp” (“To the Leg of My Writing Desk...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3547; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 199; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 801.

1940 or later

He writes a poem “Ocean” (“To the Fully Loaded Oil Ships...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4468; №2413; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 206; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 803.

Note: The title “Gibraltar” is crossed out.

1940 Or later

He writes a poem “A Melody to the Listener” (“It Comes with a Harp, Pure and Enchanting...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №401-d, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 192. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 799.

1940 or later

He comes across a 1940 calendar in the Book “The Land of Socialism”, where he makes highlights and notes.

Source: MGL, t-425, “Страна Социализма”, Календарь на 1940 год, Moscow, 1940.

1941

Until 1941

In front of the garden of the Communards, he meets Akaki Gatsrelia’s sister who asks him to come with her to the canteen under the “Peasant’s House”. He arranges papers from his portfolio at the table and tells her about his impressions after returning from Abkhazia. Gatsrelia is

especially interested in several stanzas written with a pencil on the paper, to which the poet replies, I am writing a poem about Kutaisi. She asks him to read it. Galaktion hands the paper to his interlocutor to read. This is the poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi”. Gatsserelia remains impressed.

Source: A. Gatsserelia, Reeds and Gobelin, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 49-50.

Until 1941

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “Even the enemy was thirsty...”.

Source: MGL, d-91, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 16;

January

1941

January 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, questionnaires from writers, actors, musicians, and directors are published under the title “What We Will Work on in 1941”, starting with the information about Galaktion Tabidze. The poet indicates that he completed the poems “Akaki Tsereteli”, “A Conversation About Lyricism, and “The Wind of the Caucasus” in 1940, and plans to travel to the Soviet republics in 1941, based on which he will write a book. He also notes that this year the State Publishing House plans to publish the fourth volume of his works, while the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* will print new translations.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1941, №1 (January 1), p. 3.

1941

January 1

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes the translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Estonia” by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Eesti (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, 1941, 1 января, №1, p. 3

1941

After January 1

In his diary, he writes that what he is proud of, he achieved not through desk work but by being among the people. This is what makes him brilliant and valuable to everyone; it has shaped his past, present, and future – his glory, power, reverence, and admiration. However, he has never been so dizzy from these circumstances that he didn’t know the true truth or falsehood. From there, Akaki Tsereteli and Academician Niko Marr would greet him. Everyone was blinded by his victories; the Tsisperkantselis were defeated in their struggle against him. Ioseb Grishashvili, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Alio Mashashvili, Ilya Mosashvili, Elizbar Polumordvinov, Irakli and Grigol Abashidze, and Simon Chikovani were all involved. A defeat like the one the Tsisperkantselis experienced has never been seen in the history of literature. Titsian Tabidze thought he would escape through trickery, Paolo Iashvili believed he would be saved by a mysterious fate, and Valerian Gaprindashvili planned to win through unfair

organizational tactics. Ali Arsenishvili thought he could destroy him by gliding on the ice, Ivane Kipiani joked that Nikolo Mitsishvili had gotten himself into a situation by sitting on two chairs, and Sandro Tsirekidze believed he could mock him together with Valerian Gaprindashvili. Along with them, his youth was overshadowed by Grigol Laghidze, Shota Dadiani, Datiko Meskhi, and Razhden Dateshidze.

Source: MGL, d-141, 12-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 144-145.

Note: Some of the writers are mentioned in the source by their surnames, while others are mentioned by their first names.

1941

After January 1

In his diary, he writes that various individuals have his portraits by Gigo Zaziashvili, Davit Gvelesiani, Vasily Krotkov, Nikifor Kulesh, Vava Gabunia, Ketevan Maghalashvili, Irakli Topadze, Gvetadze, Kote Kavtaradze, Davit Kakabadze, Revaz Revazishvili, Nikolai Chernishkov, Olgha Darius, Lado Gudiashvili, Sergei Sudeikin, Boris Semyonov, and Theodor Chudetsky, as well as an etude by Ivane Vepkhvadze; busts by Iakob Nikoladze, Nikoloz Kandelaki, and Tite Sikharulidze; and the cover of the Book ‘Motherland, Life’.

Source: MGL, d-141, 12-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 144-145.

Note: Gigo Zaziashvili, Davit Gvelesiani, Vasily Krotkov, Nikifor Kulesh, Vava Gabunia, Irakli Topadze, Gvetadze, Revazishvili, Boris Semyonov, Theodor Chudetsky, Ivane Vepkhvadze, Iakob Nikoladze, Nikoloz Kandelaki, and Tite Sikharulidze are mentioned by their last names.

1941

January 2

He listens to the conversation of Leo Kiacheli and Akaki Beliashvili in the circle of writers. Kiacheli says with regret that “Gvadi Bigva” will never receive the prize because the novel was sent late and he will not be able to read it. Beliashvili consoles them that they are obliged to read it. Galaktion pulls Simon Tsverava aside and tells him that “Gvadi Bigva” will probably get the prize, to which Tsverava agrees. The poet says that apparently a new list of nominees has been sent to Moscow. The interlocutor confirms and notes that Leonidze and Chikovani are on the list. Galaktion thinks that the government has cheated, or they really haven’t seen the works deserving premium, or they don’t want to spend the money.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, 145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309-310.

1941

January 4

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an information letter “Volume III of Galaktion Tabidze’s writings” and a photo of the volume are published. The publication states that the Book was published by the state publishing house under the editorship of Shalva Radiani, most of the poems contained in it are new and cost 12 roubles. Individual poems included in the sections: “Everyone has something to remember”, “From old motifs”, “Memories of Europe” and “Conversation about lyricism” are listed here.

Source: “Volume III of Galaktion Tabidze’s writings”, *Komunisti*, 1941, №3, p. 4.

1941

January 5

The article “Anthology of Georgian poetry in Russian” is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. It talks about the publication, which includes Georgian writing from ancient times to modern times, and which is published by the Moscow State Publishing House of Fiction. The Book was prepared for publication by Victor Goltsev, Alexandre Abasheli and Simon Chikovani, and the authors of the fundamental research accompanying the Book are: Korneli Kekelidze, Geronti Kikodze, Shalva Radiani, Besarion Zhghenti and Mikheil Chikovani. The publication states that the fourth part of the Book presents contemporary poets, of which Galaktion Tabidze is named first.

Source: “Anthology of Georgian poetry in Russian”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №1 (160), p. 1.

1941

January 6

He attends a meeting of critics at the Writers’ Union. According to the first speaker, Sandro Shanshiashvili, the critics either do not understand or lack the education to properly evaluate the work. They say that Galaktion Tabidze is a great poet, but they do not elaborate on this opinion. Alka Sulava responds that everyone will read Galaktion Tabidze. Sandro Shanshiashvili agrees and notes that this is due to his talent, not the criticism.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-142, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153.

1941

January 6

He addresses a statement to the Chairman of the Writers’ Union, Irakli Abashidze, requesting the publication of his poem “The Wind of Caucasus” in connection with the 20th anniversary of Georgia’s annexation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-142; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107.

1941

January 9

He learns from the radio that Leo Kiacheli, Mikheil Chiaureli, Akaki Khorava, and engineer Archil Kurdiani have received the Stalin Prize. In the diary, it is noted that there was a lot of discussion following the jury’s decision. They say that Kiacheli deserved the award, Chiaureli - not, and engineer Kurdiani appropriated the intellectual property of the co-author. Shalva Dadiani is unhappy that he was not nominated for the award, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, who was planning to buy a car, was also upset. They say that Leonidze’s script on Giorgi Saakadze was resented by Stalin because of his naivety, and he should not have hoped for a prize. He writes down Kale Bobokhidze’s words about Giorgi Leonidze: like the dog in the manger he will neither eat himself

nor let the horse eat. According to Bobokhidze, if someone more famous from Georgian poetry was nominated, he would have won the award without hesitation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311.

1941

After January 9

He makes a record "People's Dictionary of the Revolution of 1905", in which he explains popular expressions and catchphrases related to the revolution.

Source: MGL, d-98, 146; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 311-312;

1941

Until January 14

He sends 300 roubles to Olya Okujava in exile.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-386; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 242.

Dating: The date is specified in Olya Okujava's letter of January 14.

1941

After January 14

He receives a letter from Olya Okujava, in which she speaks of her boundless love for him. She writes that she received 300 roubles from him on January 14 and that he should not send her money again, as Galaktion will be left hungry afterward. Tears choke her, and she can no longer write anything else.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-386; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 242.

1941

January 15

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Mikheil Davitashvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze's New Poems" is published, which states about the third volume of the poet's works, which was published in 1940. According to the author of the letter, the third volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works is proof of the poet's recent creative achievements. He talks about individual poems of the poet and points out that no important topic of modernity remains outside the attention of Galaktion. Attention is focused on the fact that the poet treats the artistic form of the work with great care. His new poems are distinguished by rhythmic, compositional and tropical innovations. The author of the letter highly appreciates the poems of Galaktion's European cycle, as well as the poem "Conversation about Lyric", which proves that Galaktion is the best continuation of the traditions of Georgian classics of the nineteenth century.

Source: М. Давиташвили, Новые стихи Галактионом Табидзе, "Заря Востока", 1941, №12, p. 4.

1941

January 17

In his diary, he writes that Alexandre Abasheli no longer jokes and is going on the offensive; he has the naive critics write that his Book “The Sun’s Laughter” is optimistic, although it is a deeply pessimistic and decadent work. He thinks this is directed against him, as Galaktion was a pessimist, while he is an optimist. He had Konstantine Gamsakhurdia write that with a small Book published over the course of a year, he stood alongside the leading Soviet poets, including himself, after a demonstrative silence of twenty years. Abasheli highlighted the authors printed in the old *Tsisartkela* according to the alphabet, which will allow him to stand at the forefront, rather than alongside others. He had Boris Serebryakov compile a Book in the same manner, as he is a member of the editorial board of the anthology of Georgian poetry to be published in Moscow, where he also plans to compile the Book alphabetically. This approach is also being followed by Viktor Goltsev, Alio Mashashvili, and Simon Chikovani. Alexandre Abasheli intended to have the authors printed alphabetically in the collection of the Writers’ Union dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Georgia’s annexation in February. Galaktion notes that until then, all books and magazines were opened with his poems. He is curious how this duel will end.

Source: MGL, d-143, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 159-160.

1941

January 19

An announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* with the title “Lenin’s Evening at the Writers’ Club”. It says that on January 21, an evening dedicated to the memory of Lenin will be held in the club of the Writers’ Union, which will be opened by Irakli Abashidze with an introductory speech. Shalva Radiani, Demna Shengelaia, Leo Kiacheli, Beso Zhghenti and Eremia Astvatsaturov will deliver speeches, and poets: Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mashashvili, Simon Chikovani, Iona Vakeli, Alexandre Abasheli, Ilo Mosashvili, Sandro Euli, Karlo Kaladze and Giorgi Kuchishvili will take part.

Source: “Lenin’s Evening at the Writers’ Club”, “Pavlo Tychyna”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №16, p. 2.

1941

After January 20

In the preface of Paata Gugushvili’s Book “Georgian Journalism”, he makes underlinings, writes comments, and places question marks.

Source: MGL, t-27, Paata Gugushvili, “Georgian Journalism”, Tbilisi, 1941, p. VII-XIX.

1941

January 21

He participates in an event dedicated to Lenin’s memory, held at 8 PM, and recites a new poem “Lenin’s Memory” in honour of the leader.

Source: “Lenin’s Evening at the Writers’ Club”, “Pavlo Tychyna”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №16, p. 2.

1941

January 22

In his diary, he writes that after the evening dedicated to Lenin's memory on January 21, which was opened with his poem, Ioseb Grishashvili announced that he does not read poems from paper and that he had him in mind. He also argued in the printing house that the collection of the Writers' Union should not start with his poem. He believes that Ioseb Grishashvili has started a new duel with him.

Source: MGL, d-143, 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160.

1941

After January 22

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze, in which his brother expresses satisfaction with the review published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* about Galaktion's third volume of works. He is interested in whether a statement has been made not to take away the yard of Chkvishi. He instructs him to go to the chairman of the Education Union, explain that the documents for presenting his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, as a deserving teacher are with him, and find out what has been decided. If he cannot manage to go, he should at least call. He sends his regards to Olga Darius.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-333; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

1941

Until January 24

He writes a poem "They are with him".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №623; №7624-7625; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 68.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("The evening mist suffocates...").

Dating: From Galaktion's entry on January 24 (MGL D-143, p. 9), it is clear that the poem has already been submitted to the magazine *Mnatobi*.

1941

January 22-24

He writes a poem "For the University". The title is crossed out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-143, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 161.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "At the University" and "Labour Closely Connected with Science".

Dating: In the diary, the poem is placed between the entries of January 22 and January 24.

1941

January 24

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes an information letter "An evening dedicated to the memory of Lenin at the Writers' Club", in which it is stated that the event was opened by the responsible secretary of the Union of Writers, Irakli Abashidze, Shalva Radiani made a report,

Besarion Zhghenti gave a speech, and Demna Shengelaia, Galaktion Tabidze, Sandro Euli and Ioseb Grishashvili read their works.

Source: “An evening dedicated to the memory of Lenin at the Writers’ Club”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №4, p. 1.

1941

January 24

In the editorial office of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, the Tbilisi worker holds a meeting with the correspondents who present him with flowers. At the event, he reads passages from a new poem and talks about the peculiarities of creative work. Beso Zhghenti gives a report on Galaktion’s creative works.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165; Встреча рабкоров с народным поэтом Грузии Галактионом Табидзе, “Заря Востока”, 1941, №23, p. 3.

1941

January 24

He is informed that Alio Mashashvili shortens the poem “To the memory of Lenin” given to the magazine *Mnatobi*, which he is not satisfied with.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 165.

Note: In the source, the poem is mentioned under the title “Lenin”.

1941

January 24

He sends the poem “New Tbilisi” to be printed in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

January 24

In the diary, he mentions that the list and addresses of all regional newspapers should be found out through the telegraph agency.

Source: MGL, d-143, 9-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

January 24

He works on the poem “A woman fought on the barricades” (Do you remember what wind has been blowing...”).

Source: MGL, d-143, 9-10; GTDA, №454, p. 1-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

Until January 25

He writes a poem “Two Ratis”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3843; №3844; №67-d., p. 10; №84-d., p. 3-5; №84-d., p. 3-5; №2024; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 28.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “We”, “The Hundred-Year-Old Man”, “Letter to the Editorial Board”, and untitled (“Don’t think of me as a stranger...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

Until January 25

He sends the poem “To Lenin’s memory” to be printed for the January issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

Until January 25

For the collection dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia, he presents the poem “My native land!” to the Union of Writers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166; “Twenty years”, a literary collection, Tbilisi, Children’s Literature Publishing House, 1941;

1941

Until January 25

He submits the poem “We” to the magazine *Oktombreli* for printing.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

Until January 25

He gives Boris Serebryakov the poems for translation for the Russian-language Book “Poets of Soviet Georgia”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

Note: The title of the Book is “Поэты Советской Грузии”

1941

Until January 25

He sends his poems to the publishing house of Georgian poetry anthology in Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

Until January 25

He sends poems to be included in the South Ossetian anthology.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1941

Until January 25

He promises poems to the editors of the newspapers *Zarya Vostoka*, *Khorurdain Vrastan* and *Izvestia*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

Until January 25

He prepares material for the XVIII All-Union Conference of the Communist Party.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

January 25

He notes in his diary that he needs to prepare the Book "My Native Land" for the publisher "Federation". He has materials to submit to the magazine *Mnatobi*, the university newspaper, *Saliteruro Gazeti*, *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, *Komunisti*, *Khorurdain Vrastan*, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Izvestia*, and for the Book "The Art of Poetry" to be published by the Children's Literature Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

After January 25

He gives the poem to the editors of the newspaper *Khorurdain Vrastan*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

After January 25

He sends the poem to the editors of the newspaper *Izvestia*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

After January 25

Through Boris Serebryakov, he sends *Zarya Vostoka* a piece from the poem “My Native Land”, translated by Serebryakov himself.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

January 26

The Union of Writers informs that they have received a telegram from Mykola Bazhan with a request to attend the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychyna and the 30th anniversary of his appearance on the writing scene. He learns that the Union of Writers has already sent a congratulatory telegram, but he also thinks of sending congratulations himself and finds out Tychyna’s address to send the telegram.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

Until January 27

On the trolleybus, he meets Mose Toidze, who speaks with admiration about his poem, praising both its form and its content.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

Note: The recollection does not specify which poem it is about.

1941

Until January 27

On Plekhanov Avenue, he pays attention to the fight of the tram-driver of the stopped tram and the group of people. Mose Toidze stands in the middle of them and is very angry that the tram-driver does not let a woman with a samovar in her hand. The artist wins and the tram-driver agrees to take the Russian woman with the samovar. To Galaktion Tabidze’s question about what is going on, Mose Toidze answers that he barely found a samovar of the type that was used in Gori before in an old furniture store, and he needs it to paint Stalin’s picture.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172.

1941

January 27

Under the title “The Eighteenth Conference”, he extensively lists the topics and issues to be covered in the poem “In Honour of the Party Conference”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, 143-d, (old number)-13-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168-170.

1941

January 27

In the Borjomi store located on Rustaveli Prospect, he meets Mose Toidze, who is very happy to see him. Galaktion recalls his painting published in 1893 in the magazine *Kvali* - orphaned beggars huddled against the street wall in the rain. Mose tells him that at that time he did not receive any special art education, he just painted. There is a misunderstanding in the store, Mose is given 1 glass instead of 1 bottle of Borjomi, and when he expresses his displeasure, it turns out that he himself made a mistake and gave the wrong receipt to the seller.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

1941

January 27

He writes the text of a congratulatory telegram for the Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychyna on his 50th birthday and 30th anniversary of his appearance on the writing scene. He expresses his concern that he cannot personally participate in this celebration. Galaktion wishes him a long life and creative success to glorify Ukraine and the Soviet Union.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1941

January 28

In his diary, he writes various stories about Mose Toidze: Olgha Darius tells that when asked by the governor from her daughter's school, Mose answered that he has four children, and the woman told him that five were mentioned in the document. Moses replied that no document could tell the truth better than him. Then his wife brought out all five children and the artist was surprised that he really had five children. He notes that Moses was sometimes a follower of Leo Tolstoy, and sometimes he started vegetarianism following Repin and almost starved to death. There was a fire in the artist's house once, but he was so engrossed in painting that he did not understand what was happening and was fascinated by the unusual lighting of the room.

Source: MGL, d-143, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172-173.

1941

January 28

A children's calendar of 1941 is published, on the March 2 page of which is printed the photo of Galaktion Tabidze and the poem "Shoulder to shoulder!"

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171.

1941

January 28

Levan Asatiani's letter "Pavlo Tychyna" dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the literary work of the famous Ukrainian poet is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. It says that Pavlo Tychyna, in addition to the Georgian classics: Davit Guramishvili, Akaki Tsereteli and others, has translated the poems of the modern Georgian poet, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Levan Asatiani, "Pavlo Tychyna", *Komunisti*, 1933, №22, p. 2.

1941

January 29

The newspaper "*Zarya Vostoka*" publishes the article "Working Correspondents Meeting with Georgian People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze", which mentions that on January 25, Georgian People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze met working correspondents in the editorial office of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. A report on the poet's work was read by the critic Besarion Zhghenti, who reviewed the stages of the poet's creative evolution. Galaktion told the audience about the process of working on poems and read the introduction of a new poem dedicated to the twentieth anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia.

Source: Встреча рабкоров с народным поэтом Грузии Галактионом Табидзе, "Заря Востока", 1941, №23, p. 3;

Note: "24 January" should be written in the newspaper instead of "25 January".

1941

January 30

He receives a letter from Mikheil Dotchviri, a teacher of language and literature at the Khobi secondary school. The letter includes a communist greetings, and Dotchviri strongly requests the poet to explain the meaning of the phrase "They sleep in dark coils", unknown chimeras" in the poem "Blue Horses".

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-468-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1941

January 31

The newspaper "*Zarya Vostoka*" publishes the article "Working Correspondents Meeting with Georgian People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze", which mentions that on January 25, Georgian People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze met working correspondents in the editorial office of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. A report on the poet's work was read by the critic Besarion Zhghenti, who reviewed the stages of the poet's creative evolution. Galaktion told the audience about the process of working on poems and read the introduction of a new poem dedicated to the twentieth anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia. At the end, the poet answered the questions of those present.

Source: Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1941, №5 (January 31), p. 1.

February

1941

Until February

He writes an untitled poem “Once in the Overgrown with Weeds and Swampy”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3541; №84-d, p. 34-36; №2021; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 84.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Mosquito-Anopheles” and “The Country Became a Permanent Sun”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

February 1

He writes a poem titled “In Honour of the Conference’s Great One”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №9-10; №4078-4079; №4643-4646; №843; №4933; №4936; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 71.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Near Tkvarcheli”, “In Preparation for the Eighteenth Union Party Conference”, “How They Don’t Sleep”, “The Eighteenth Conference”, and untitled (starting with: “Over there, where the boundary of fertile fields...”, “Everywhere, accelerating the pace...”, “Overcoming - of time, of space...”).

1941

February 2

The poem “In Honour of the Party member of the Conference” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, February 2, 1941, №27, p. 2.

Note: A facsimile of Galaktion is attached to the text.

1941

After February 2

The poem “In honour of the party member of the conference” printed in the newspaper *Komunisti* deserves universal approval and causes a furore. The poet is praised even by those who are not his admirers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175;

1941

After February 2

The poem “In honour of the party member of the conference” is translated into Armenian and printed in the newspaper *Sovetakan Hayastan*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175;

1941

After February 3

Boris Serebryakov translates the poem “In honour of the party member of the conference” into Russian, and the Tbilisi journalist of the newspaper *Izvestia* sends it to be printed in the newspaper.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 3

Boris Serebryakov informs that the poem translated by him into Russian “In honour of the party member of the conference” has been already prepared for printing in the newspaper *Izvestia*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 3

Vladimir Vasilenko translates the excerpt of the poem “In honour of the party member of the conference” into Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 7

The collection dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia “Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia” opens with Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “My native land”.

Source: Collection “Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1941, p. 1-6;

1941

After February 7

In the collection of poems of Georgian poets “Poets of Soviet Georgia” translated into Russian by Boris Serebryakov, the translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems: “Christmas trees shine...”, “Beyond the doors of Georgia...” and “Two worlds” are published.

Source: “Поэты Советской Грузии”, пер. Б. Серебрякова, Тб., “Заря Востока”, 1941, p. 100-109.

Note: The poems were printed under the titles: “В Самой Радостной Стране”, “Революционная Грузия”, “Украина и Белоруссия”.

1941

February 10

He attends Avetik Isaakian’s evening at the Union of Writers and the dinner held in his honour at the Tiflis Hotel. He wonders how the press will react to this.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1941

After February 10

In the diary, he writes the text of a speech by Knut Hamsun, in which it is noted that earlier writers were required to become communists and those who did not belong to this group were looked down upon. The writers made sacrifices but still did not yield their positions. Hamsun notes that agitational talk about art cannot shape anyone into a great creator.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1941

After February 10

For the upcoming exhibition, he notes in his diary what materials will be needed for the display. The list includes: his photograph wearing the Order of Lenin, photos of all the volumes of his books, the literary bulletin "Galaktion", which features portraits of authors of poems and articles about him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

Until February 12

Valerian Tsagareishvili writes the music for Galaktion Tabidze's poem "My native land!".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178; MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191.

1941

Until February 12

Boris Serebryakov sends the translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem to the newspaper *Komsomolskaia Pravda*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

February 12

The Armenian translation of the poem "In honour of the party member of the conference" is broadcast on the radio.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

February 12

The postman hands over 96 roubles sent from Moscow and a letter dated February 3, informing that *Saliteruro Gazeti* owed this amount to him from the April 20, 1937 issue.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

February 12

Lena visits Galaktion Tabidze. Galaktion thinks about superstition at that time and writes in his diary that Lena is superstitious.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

Note: From many Lenas mentioned in Galaktion's archive, this one could be Elene Sturua, daughter of Ivane, but she also may be a family helper whose name is not mentioned anywhere in the archive.

1941

February 12

Besarion Zhghenti expresses his consent to publish "Great Caucasus Wind" as a book.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

February 12

It is mentioned in the Moscow newspaper *Literaturnaia Gazeta* that Galaktion Tabidze sent a congratulatory telegram to Pavlo Tychyna on the occasion of his 50th birthday anniversary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

February 12

He sees his poem "My native land" printed in the collection of the Union of Writers "Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia" in the printing house and notes that it has been magnificently published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178; "Georgian Writers to Soviet Georgia: 1921-1941)", Federation, 1941;

1941

February 12

The phone rings, he picks up the phone and says it's Galaktion Tabidze's apartment, but they hang up.

Source: MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

February 12

He writes in his diary that he is not superstitious, but just when he was thinking about the happy arrangement of numbers in the Academy branch telephone: 6-9-9-6. The postman brought the royalties sent from Moscow - 96 roubles 4 years late. He writes that they are playing tricks with interlinear translations, but he hopes that the matter will be settled down.

Source: MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

After February 12

Ivane Gokieli, the chairman of the Union of Composers, tells him that Valerian Tsagareishvili's music for his poem "My native land" is rare; He is sorry that they don't have a choir, but he wants it to be played on the radio.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191.

1941

February 13

Irakli Abashidze informs that the printing of "Wind of the Great Caucasus" will be delayed, and Besarion Zhghenti does not dare to tell him the news.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1941

After February 13

He writes two versions of festive untitled poem "Gvadi stole a goat...".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-179.

1941

After February 13

He writes two versions of the poem "To Stalin from Georgia".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 30-31, 34-41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179-187.

Note: The variant of the second and third stanzas of the poem is the poem "Star of Georgia".

1941

After February 13

Besarion Zhghenti in the introductory letter of the Book "Modern Georgian Literature" - "Innovative Features of Georgian Soviet Literature" notes that the great epic traditions of classical Georgian poetry have not yet been properly restored and developed in Georgian Soviet

literature. Galaktion Tabidze's poems are only the first attempt to revive the Georgian Soviet poetic epic.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188.

1941

February 14

The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia petitions the Pension Commission under the Council of People's Commissars. Since Galaktion Tabidze is unable to engage in intensive creative work due to illness, they request an increase in his personal pension.

Source: MGL, WUF №8.

1941

After February 14

Due to the inadequate evaluation of his poems in Besarion Zhghenti's Book "Modern Georgian Literature", Galaktion writes two versions of the poetic caricature "Twenty Years Later (An Innovative Poem)". One begins with the phrase: "To Georgian writers, twenty years later...", while the other starts with the words: "Congratulations to the writers, so you won't be disheartened...".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 26, 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 177, 188.

1941

After February 13

He encounters Besarion Zhghenti on the street and, in the presence of Irakli Abashidze, Shalva Dadiani, Ilo Mosashvili, and others who are there, tells him about the poetic caricature he wrote about his book. Besarion Zhghenti blushes.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 188.

Note: It refers to Besarion Zhghenti's newly released Book at the time, "Contemporary Georgian Literature".

1941

February 14

At the evening held at the artillery school, he reads "The moon of Mtatsminda" in Georgian and "Idea" in Russian, which makes a great impression.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1941

February 14

At an evening event held at the Artillery School, Besarion Zhghenti, in his speech, speaks more about Sandro Shanshiashvili than about Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1941

February 14

At the evening event held at the Artillery School, Sandro Shanshiashvili refuses to read his poem, expressing dissatisfaction that Galaktion Tabidze read his first.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1941

February 14

At the evening held at the Artillery School, Boris Serebryakov is asked from the stage to read a full translation or an excerpt of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "In honour of the Conference". He says he will read not a translation, but his original poem, and reads a translation of Galaktion's poem. Galaktion is left astonished.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 14

He receives a fee of 1500 roubles from the newspaper *Komunisti* for the poem "In honour of the party member of the conference".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 14

He receives a fee of 250 roubles from the newspaper *Sovetikan Hayastan* for the poem "In honour of the party member of the conference".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1941

After February 14

He makes a note in his diary about the jubilee exhibition celebrating the 50th anniversary of his birth. Since the purpose of the exhibition is to present the poet's life and literary work, he thinks that an exhibition organizing committee should be formed, the members of which will be representatives of the government, writers' union, artists' association, people's commissariat of

education, the committee should draw up a plan and select or build a suitable building for the exhibition.

Source: MGL, d-143, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176;

1941

After February 14

In the diary, he writes the addresses and phone numbers of former seminarians: Domenti Aronishidze, Tedo Begiashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Vaso Gorgadze, Akaki Siradze, Genadi Mikheladze, Akaki Margiani, Lado Gegechkori, Galaktion Tabidze, Gogla Leonidze, Giorgi Kakhaia.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1941

After February 14

He writes two variants of the poem "For 20 years anniversary (innovative poem)".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1941

After February 15

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Tbilisi" is published in the artistic collection "XX Year" dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia.

Source: Collection "Year XX", Tbilisi, 1941, p. 17-28;

1941

February 16

Literaturuli Gazeti publishes Levan Asatiani's article "Plan of the Georgian Children's literature Publishing House", in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned among other authors.

Source: Л. Асатиани, "План Детиздата Грузии", newspaper "Литературная Газета", 1941, 16 February, №7, p. 6.

1941

Until February 17

He makes a note in his diary that he is interested in how the painted picture of Ivane Vepkhvadze and the portrait made for the exhibition by Davit Gvelesian will turn out to be; How is the case with the literature museum? He notes that photographs of all books are required; He learns that the poem is not being printed in "Beria's collection", but in another collection.

Source: MGL, d-143, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173;

1941

February 17

According to the decision of Irakli Abashidze, Niko Kiknadze, Aleksandre Cheishvili and Kale Bobokhidze, the publication of the fourth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's eight-volume works is not included in the plan of the State Publishing house.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

1941

February 17

In his diary, he notes that the newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti* printed a despicable letter of Beso Zhghenti.

Source: MGL, d-143, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

Note: The discussion likely pertains to the article "Innovative Characteristics of Georgian Soviet Literature", published on February 14.

1941

After February 17

He notes in his diary that 100 Georgian poets have written poems, articles or comments about him. Among them are writers and poets of the 19th century. These authors are named as: Akaki Tsereteli, Niko Marr, Davit Kldiashvili, Valerian Gunia, Dominika Eristavi, Shio Mghvimeli, Trifon Ramishvili, Zakaria Chichinadze, Ia Ekaladze, Narkan, Etim Gurji, Vasil Barnov, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Anastasia Eristavi-Khoshtaria, Alexandre Abasheli, Aleksandre Shanshiashvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and others.

Source: MGL, d-143, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

1941

After February 17

He writes an untitled poem "You sing about spring night...".

Source: MGL, d-143, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

Note: The version of the second stanza of the poem is "You should not sacrifice your boat...", and the third stanza is "The dawn is breaking in white. I'll close Dickens...".

1941

February 21

He gives a poem to the newspaper *Komunisti* for publication.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184.

Note: The poem was supposed to be published in the February 25th issue, but it was not published, and we do not know what poem he sent.

1941

February 21

He participates in the literary evening held by the Central Committee and reads the poem “To Stalin from Georgia”. He thinks that he has read well, but Ioseb Grishashvili claims that the poem should be recited by heart.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 41, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187, 189;

1941

February 14-20

He recites the poem “To Stalin from Georgia” at a Writers’ Union evening event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187.

1941

February 21

He participates in the evening held in Plekhanov’s club, which is crowned with his triumph; He is asked to read “Mary”, “Blue Horses”, and other poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189-190.

1941

February 23

At the evening of the Red Army House, Boris Serebryakov reads a translation of Galaktion’s poem.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

Note: The name of the poem is not mentioned in the source.

1941

February 23

He participates in the evening organized by the Union of Writers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

1941

Until February 23

He sends a letter to Sergo Jinchvelashvili, inquiring about his recollections of Akaki Tsereteli and discussing the possibility of publishing the memories of the great poet’s journey to Mukhiani as a separate book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-225; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257-258.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Sergo Jinchvelashvili’s letter dated February 23, 1941.

1941

February 23

In the letter “Georgian literature during 20 years” published in *Literaturnaia Gazeta*, Irakli Abashidze reviews the development of Georgian literature in the last twenty years and briefly characterizes the work of individual writers. In the article about Galaktion Tabidze, it is said that he is one of the greatest representatives of pre-revolutionary Georgian poetry, who became a singer of the victories of socialism from the very first days of the victory of the revolution and created a number of brilliant artistic creations.

Source: Ираклий Абашидзе, Грузинская литература за двадцать лет, “Литературная Газета”, 1941, №8, p. 3.

1941

After February 23

He receives a letter from Sergo Jinchvelashvili, who sends him his recollection about Patsia Galadava. Jinchvelashvili writes that his memory of Akaki Tsereteli has been submitted to Giorgi Leonidze at the Georgian Literature Museum. He believes that publishing the recollections of Akaki Tsereteli’s journey to Mukhiani as a separate Book is a good idea and could also bring in some income.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-225; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257-258.

1941

After February 23

He sends a lengthy letter to the Secretary of the Georgian Writers’ Union, Irakli Abashidze, expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that, despite being awarded the title of National Poet and the Order of Lenin, he lacks a favourable working environment. He complains that critics evaluate his work with bias, publishing houses delay their work, and even the addressee himself referred to Galaktion as a pre-revolutionary poet in his article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, thereby disregarding his contributions during the Soviet period. He directly asks whether Abashidze acknowledges Galaktion as a Soviet poet. At the end of the letter, he requests Abashidze to demonstrate goodwill by supporting the idea of holding Galaktion’s jubilee evening at the Opera Theatre.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-82; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 86.

Dating: The article by Irakli Abashidze mentioned in the text was published on February 23, 1941.

1941

Until February 24

In the collection “Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia”, he publishes the poem “My Native Land!”.

Source: Collection “Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia”, 1941, p. 1. For clarification of information: N. Sikharulidze, “Researches”, Tbilisi, 2025, p. 474.

1941

February 24

In his diary, he writes that Alexandre Abasheli was defeated in the matter of printing authors according to the alphabet in the collections.

Source: MGL, d-143, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160.

1941

February 24

He attends an evening dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Georgia's Sovietization held at the opera theatre.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

1941

February 24

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article by Irakli Abashidze titled "The Years of the Rise of Georgian Literature" is published, in which the author generally reviews the two decades of development of Georgian Soviet literature and how socialist construction is reflected in contemporary Georgian literature. Irakli Abashidze characterizes the works of representatives of Georgian poetry, prose, and criticism of that time. Regarding Galaktion, it is mentioned in the article that he is one of the greatest representatives of pre-revolutionary Georgian poetry, who, from the very first days of the victory of the proletarian revolution, became a singer of socialism.

Source: I. Abashidze, "The Years of the Rise of Georgian Literature", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №9 (February 24), p. 3.

1941

February 24

The newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes the article "Georgian Writers - Soviet Georgia", which is dedicated to the artistic collection of the same title published by the "Federation", and it is said that it opens with the poem "My native land" by the people's poet Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: "Georgian Writers - Soviet Georgia", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №9 (168), p. 5.

1941

February 24

In the article "Writing of the Heroic Era", Beso Zhghenti quotes from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Let us stand where there is a storm..." and adds that these words of the poet testify to the revival of the best traditions of Georgian writing in the Soviet era.

Source: Beso Zhghenti, "Writing of the Heroic Era", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №9 (168), p. 5.

1941

February 24

The article "Georgian Book" reviews the literature published in the Georgian language since the establishment of the Soviet government and states that the books of Galaktion Tabidze were published 15 times and their total circulation is 43,300 copies.

Source: “Georgian Book”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №9 (168), p. 6.

1941

February 25

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* prints an excerpt translated by Boris Serebryakov from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “My native land” under the title (“Stalin is with us”).

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-143, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190; “С нами Сталин”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, February 25, 1941, №47 (5273), p. 7.

1941

February 25

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes A. Eliadze’s article “Stalin’s Image in Georgian Literature”. The author notes that in his poems dedicated to Stalin, the People’s Poet of Georgia - Galaktion Tabidze conveys the darkness of the past life, which the working people, under the leadership of Stalin, defeated and created a new, happy life.

Source: А. Елиадзе, “Образ Сталина в грузинской литературе”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, February 25, 1941, №47 (5273), p. 7.

Note: Several articles have been published under these initials and surname in the newspapers *Zarya Vostoka* and *Komunisti*, but the first name is not mentioned anywhere.

1941

February 25

The newspaper *Pravda* publishes Vladimir Derzhavin’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “My native land”.

Source: “Страна родная моя”, newspaper “Правда”, February 25, 1941, №55 (8463), p. 4.

1941

February 25

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Labor, closely related to science” is published in the newspaper *Tbilisis Universiteti*.

Source: Newspaper *Tbilisis Universiteti*, Tbilisi, February 25, 1941, p. 1.

1941

February 25

The newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* publishes the poem “Revolutionary Georgia”.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123; newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1941, №47.

1941

February 25

The February 25 issue of the Ukrainian newspaper *Ukrainskiy Komsomolets* published Galaktion’s poem “My native land” translated by Mykola Nachibin.

Source: MGL, d-145, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

1941

After February 25

He writes a plan for a poem whose main characters are Rati and Eva.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-511, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78-79.

Note: The outline of the work corresponds to the extensive manuscript version of the poem "Amirani", which Galaktion did not publish. In the manuscript, the work was titled "The Wind of the Caucasus".

1941

February 27

He attends the first session held in connection with the establishment of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

Dating: Session was opened on 27 February 1941.

1941

February 28

He goes to the savings bank and, according to the existing rules, he brings the record books of the Order of Lenin for exchange.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

February

The poem "We" is published in the magazine *Oktombreli*.

Source: magazine *Oktombreli*, 1941, №2, p. 1.

1941

Until March

He writes a poem titled "Look at the Mountains!".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №46; 48; 3555; 2024; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 56.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Spring" and untitled ("Here, in the Mist, It Melts...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

March

1941

Until March 1

Giorgi Svanidze writes music for Galaktion Tabidze's poem translated into Russian "To the liberated brothers of Western Ukraine and Belarus".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190;

Note: The Russian title of the text is: "Освобожденным братьям Западной Украины и Белоруссии".

1941

March 1

In his diary, he makes an entry titled "About Music". He reviews the issue of accent placement in the songs composed by Dimitri Arakishvili and Tamar Shaverdashvili based on his poems "Poetry Above All" and "Shoulder to Shoulder". He praises both songs, but thinks that it would be good to match the musical stress with the Georgian pronunciation stress, so it is necessary to rewrite the lyrics, which should match the music. He notes that he has not yet heard Valerian Tsagareishvili's "My native land", which Ivane Gokieli liked a lot. He writes that these three pieces should be given in revised form to the radio choir to be sung at his big evening. They tell him that there are two more musical performances of Dimitri Arakishvili based on his poems.

Source: MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190-191.

1941

March 1

He plans to promote the creation of songs based on his own poems. It means those poems, on which songs have already been composed: Valerian Tsagareishvili's "My Native Land", Tamar Shaverdashvili's "Shoulder to shoulder", Dimitri Arakishvili's "Poetry First".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-126; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 604.

1941

March 2

He talks on the phone to Dr. Giorgi Natadze, whose letter he read in the newspaper, and anonymously asks about vitamin C substitute. The professor recommends the fruit of dog-rose, which should be boiled and taken before dinner.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191-192.

Note: Giorgi Natadze is mentioned in the source by his surname and title - professor.

1941

March 2

He goes to an exhibition of folk art and meets Shalva Maradashvili, a young artist from the village of Tkviaveli, who gives him his huge stone work "Kakheti" and makes him very happy. The artist promises to make exhibits for the poet's exhibition.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 2

Ivane Vepkhvadze's etude is exhibited in the National Gallery, which makes him very happy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 2

In the evening, he receives a new issue of the newspaper *Pravda*, in which the translation of his poem "My native land" by Vladimir Derzhavin is printed, which makes him happy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 2

In the diary, he notes the important days of March: March 8 - Women's Day, March 14 - the day of Karl Marx's death (1883), and March 18 - Commune and Remedasi Day.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

Until March 3

While developing the publishing plan for 1941 in the state publishing house, Irakli Abashidze says that Galaktion Tabidze should rest a little.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195.

1941

March 3

In his diary, he notes a remark by Irakli Abashidze during the drafting of the 1941 publishing plan at the State Publishing House, stating that Galaktion Tabidze needs to take a break. He thinks that Irakli Abashidze himself should rest, because his secretaryship in the Union of Writers is just self-promotion and no one knows how the affairs of the Union will go. He wants him not to complicate the relationship and convince him that he is on his side. He points out that he has to protect himself because his livelihood is being taken away. He considers it terrible that despite his constant work, he cannot get out of extreme poverty, walking in the same streets for years, not having a clean shirt, losing self-respect and hiding from people. He writes that he is not an envious and evil person by nature, but poverty can make him such a man. He thinks that society is making every effort to shake him down from his height and make him disfigured. He concludes that it is necessary to fight for existence and invokes Rustaveli's phrase: "The best thing in need is mind!".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195.

1941

March 3

He goes to Tbilisi State University, where the editor-in-chief of the university newspaper - Varlam Mikadze, presents him with the issue dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia "Tbilisi State University named after Stalin". He feels immense joy that his poem "Labor, Closely Linked with Science" is printed with a facsimile on the very first page of a beautifully designed colour newspaper of rare elegance. He thinks that the university supports him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 3

He meets Simon Kaukhchishvili, Mose Gogiberidze and Konstantine Kapaneli at Tbilisi State University. Simon Kaukhchishvili speaks with admiration about the sessions of the Academy and the reports made there. Galaktion regrets not attending the others besides the first session.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 3

At the Writers' Union, he meets Viktor Goltsev, who informs him that he is preparing a major article about him for the Moscow magazine *Novy Mir*. Goltsev requests his poems about poetry to be translated and used in the article..

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 3

In his diary, he writes that the anthology of Georgian poetry, which was to be published in Moscow, contains numerous errors, causing significant confusion. Galaktion believes that Viktor Goltsev's situation is not looking good.

Source: MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

Note: Viktor Goltsev is mentioned in the source by his first name and patronymic – Viktor Viktorovich.

1941

March 3

Simon Chikovani and Giorgi Katchakhidze agree to organize the evening of Galaktion Tabidze, and the poet thinks whether it is worth holding or not.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1941

March 3

Together with other Georgian writers and the Ukrainian delegation, he goes to the Mtatsminda Pantheon to Akaki Tsereteli's grave. Ukrainians decorate the poet's coffin with flowers and take a photo.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1941

March 3

While at the grave of Akaki Tsereteli with the Ukrainian delegation, Pavlo Tychyna promises to send his books with inscriptions. He and Mykola Bazhan are invited to Ukraine. Tychyna notes that he is no longer in financial trouble, as he receives the Academy membership fee and the royalties of the books that are published regularly.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1941

March 3

In his diary, he notes that Irakli Abashidze is behaving suspiciously and considers having a serious conversation with him about it. Galaktion links the unfavourable conditions created for his literary work and the negative attitude towards him directly to Abashidze. He believes that in Abashidze's article "A Great and Significant Achievement" published in *Zarya Vostoka*, the strengths of Alio Mashashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, and Ilo Mosashvili are emphasized, while Galaktion is overshadowed and merely referred to as one of the best pre-revolutionary poets. He notes that the secretary of the Writers' Union must honestly answer whether he recognizes Galaktion's contributions to the public, whether he deserves the title of National Poet and the Lenin Order. He writes that he needs a platform for his work and a source of livelihood, and that Abashidze should support him in a comradely manner. He expresses a desire for his evening event to be organized at the State Opera Theatre, as poets need a broad audience. He believes that the theatre's administration will not obstruct this and that Abashidze must also support it.

Source: MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193-194.

1941

March 3

The newspaper *Stalinets* of Yerevan prints the translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Sonnet" by Alexander Stephanov.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194.

1941

March 3

He makes a note in his diary that “The Wind of the great Caucasus” can be printed as separate poems in seven periodicals and divides the material as follows: “New Mountains” in *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, “Big Cities” in the newspaper *Komunisti*, “Compiegne Forest” in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, “War” in the magazines *Remedasi* and *Mnatobi*, in the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba* - “Paris”. He notes the books of the State Publishing House, Children’s Literature Publishing House, “*Zarya Vostoka*” and “Federation”; He writes down the theme of the poems: about a woman - “A woman fought on the barricades”, “Italian woman”, “Eve”, “8 March ever”; About defence and the Red Army, industry, collectivization, socialist construction and May Day. He mentions that he has written many poems about Stalin. He considers it necessary to publish books of painters, artists and writers in high quality. Finally, he summarizes that it is necessary to “take over” seven periodical organs, publish three books and organize an evening in the Opera House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194.

1941

March 4

Irakli Abashidze presents a Book with the inscription: “To the people’s poet of Georgia, beloved Galaktion, the creator of precious and forever unforgettable books, I dedicate this little work of mine with deep respect”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195.

Note: “4. IV” is written by mistake instead of “4. III”.

1941

March 4

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* published on March 3 a photo of Ukrainian and Georgian writers at Akaki Tsereteli’s grave: Andrey Malyshko, Mykola Bazhan, Viktor Goltsev, Alexander Korneichuk, Pavlo Tychyna, Simon Chikovani, Levan Asatiani, Galaktion Tabidze and Irakli Abashidze.

Source: Newspaper “Заря Востока”, March 4, 1941, №53 (5279), p. 2.

1941

March 4

Alexandre Abasheli suggests that he prepare his poems for publication as a Book by the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*. Galaktion tries to find out whether it will be possible to use his old translations. He plans to submit a proposal but fears that reviewing it might take too long and that the signing of the contract could be delayed.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197.

Note: It is about the book: Галактион Табидзе, "Страна моя родная": Стихи, Пер. с груз., Тб., Заря Востока, 1942.

1941

March 4

In his diary, he reviews an article by Georgia's Komsomol secretary, Alio Mirtskhulava, titled "Stalin's Generation" (Сталинское племя), published in the Yerevan newspaper *Stalineli*. The article claims that Georgia's Komsomol has nurtured many outstanding poets, including the beloved and twice-decorated poet Alio Mashashvili. Galaktion laughs at Mirtskhulava's assessment, noting that this supposedly beloved poet was unanimously criticized by the Writers' Union and negatively evaluated by Irakli Abashidze at a congress. According to Galaktion, Mashashvili has not written a single poem in proper Georgian, steals moods from others' poems, engages solely in self-promotion, seeks to exploit others for his benefit, and is despised by writers. Galaktion recalls how Alio Mirtskhulava tried to persuade Konstantine Kapaneli to write an article about him in exchange for a good fee. He also mentions that the Central Committee will need to put in significant effort to address the flaws in the anthology of Georgian poetry translated into Russian, compiled by Mirtskhulava and Viktor Goltsev. What especially outrages Galaktion is what Mashashvili had a Komsomol member write in a Russian newspaper. The young person expressed joy at visiting the homeland of Rustaveli and Mashashvili. Galaktion believes that such ambitious individuals hinder the proper development of literature.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195-197.

1941

March 6

He is talking on the phone with the second secretary of the Central Committee of Georgia - Ilia Tavadze. He informs that recently he has been working hard like all Soviet citizens, which is confirmed by his poems published in many newspapers. He considers writing to be his primary duty, but the Union of Writers and publishing houses do not cheer him up accordingly. He constantly works in the interests of Soviet culture and wants his creativity to be appreciated. Galaktion asks for approval and support to organize a large-scale literary evening at the State Opera House. It is possible that the evening will improve his material condition, on which his future work depends. Ilia Tavadze answers that Irakli Abashidze has already talked about this the day before, he is going to Sagarejo for a day and upon his return he will inform about his decision.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197.

1941

March 6

In the Union of Writers, Irakli Abashidze informs that he has given Ilia Tavadze his request to arrange an evening at the Opera Theatre. Tavadze requested that the Union of Writers write to him officially about this. They have indeed sent an official letter and are waiting for a decision. Galaktion Tabidze tells him that he himself talked to Ilia Tavadze. Irakli Abashidze is interested in whether this was a face-to-face meeting. Galaktion replies that he spoke on the phone.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197-198.

1941

March 6

In the office of the Writers' Union, he sees the text of the Writers' Union's appeal to Ilia Tavadze about organizing his evening, which is very short and only mentions that Galaktion Tabidze requests permission to hold a paid literary evening at the Opera Theatre. He thinks that he will be turned down, but he does not know in what form.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1941

March 7

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes the article "Writers in Artillery School", in which it is stated that after the main speaker, Besarion Zhghenti, the people's poet Galaktion Tabidze read his poems in Georgian and Russian languages. Among the speakers are: Aleksandre Shanshiashvili, Rodion Korkia and Boris Serebryakov, who read the translations of Galaktion Tabidze and Aleksandre Shanshiashvili's poems.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, March 7, 1941, №10, p. 4.

1941

Until March 9

He learns that the artist Boris Semyonov has created a very interesting portrait of him from memory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198;

1941

March 9

In his diary, he writes extensively about the collection of poems "Poets of Soviet Georgia" translated by Boris Serebryakov. He notes that six poems in the Book are by the editor - Valerian Gaprindashvili, four each - by Alio Mashashvili and Konstantine Tchichinadze, three each - by Galaktion Tabidze, Alexandre Abasheli, Shalva Apkhaidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, etc. He thinks that this Book will not make an impression on modern Georgian poetry and the title is also conditional. He suspects that some interested person worked on the Book with or without Valerian Gaprindashvili. He writes that placing the poets alphabetically darkens the state

of modern poetry, that printing only one poem of Giorgi Kuchishvili is insulting, and opening the Book “Paladauri” with the poem of Alexandre Abasheli is unthinkable. He considers it a disadvantage that “Stalin” is only the title of Davit Gachechiladze’s poem. He thinks that Alexandre Abasheli had a bad influence on Boris Serebryakov. He wants not to appear as the initiator of the printing of poems in the alphabet himself, but he should not be allowed to do so. He notes that the editorial office of “*Zarya Vostoka*” was used against him by Alexandre Abasheli. With the poem “Shalva Dadiani” he tries to put the writer forward, but he himself believes that Shalva Dadiani was not worthy of dedicating the poem and placing it in the centre of the book. Alexandre Abasheli copes with the alphabet and his accomplices are Konstantine Tchichinadze, Boris Serebryakov, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Viktor Gabeskiria, Geronti Kikodze, Pavle Ingorokva and Vano Tsulukidze. He notes that this very weak front gets away with cunning, however, these writers often go to *Zarya Vostoka* and have a firm foothold in the *Saliteruro Gazeti*.

Source: MGL, d-144, 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198-198.

Note: Konstantine Chichinadze, Boris Serebryakov, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Victor Gabeskiria, Geronti Kikodze, Pavle Ingorokva and Vano Tsulukidze are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1941

March 9

He does not get an answer from Ilia Tavadze about arranging the evening in the opera theatre and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1941

March 9

He makes a note in his diary that there is complete indifference to everything in the Union of Writers, they got rid of the events dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia and calmed down. Alio Mashashvili was nicknamed “Zenitka” because of his nose.

Source: MGL, d-144, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1941

March 11

The first and second books of the eighth volume of the sixteen-volume work of Alexander Pushkin, published in Russian by the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, are sent to his house.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

1941

Until March 12

He spends several tens of thousands of roubles of the royalties and pension received over two years on his second wife, Olga Darius, and her niece, Laine Bartelis.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1941

March 12 or earlier

He is asked to provide a poem for the magazine *Oktombreli* in 10 days.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201;

1941

March 12

He does not receive a response from Ilia Tavadze regarding the organization of the evening at the opera theatre and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

1941

March 12

He writes in his diary that *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* published the Chronology "Writers in the Artillery School", in which, among others, his participation is mentioned. He writes his impressions about the publications of this issue. He notes that in Levan Asatiani's article, which is printed under the pseudonym "Reader", Mykola Bazhani is highly praised. He likes Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's article "Georgian SSR Academy" and Aleksandre Baramidze's article "Academician Korneli Kekelidze". He notes that in Makvala Mrevlishvili's poem "Georgian Academy" his old rhyme from the poem "Gothier" - "აკადემიის - ნაკადემიის!" ("Academy - streams!") is used.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: Instead of *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* its old name – *Saliteraturo Gazeti* is written in the diary. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Mikola Bazhani and Aleksandre Baramidze are mentioned in the source by their last names, but the identity of the pseudonymous "reader" is not mentioned.

1941

March 12

In his diary, he makes excerpts from the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* about preparations for the anniversary days dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the death of Mikhail Lermontov and adds his comments. He notes that the publishing house "Federation" publishes Konstantine Chichinadze's translation "Demon" and Geronti Kikodze's translation "Heroes of our time". He is going to ask Geronti if they are "heroes" or "hero" so that nobody blames him. Tbilisi University is publishing a collection of Lermontov's selected poems and narratives, which, according to

Galaktion, are translated by weak translators – Mikheil Pataridze, Kolau Nadiradze, Davit Gachechiladze, and Babilina. Konstantine Chichinadze does not want to be involved in this project, as his own translation is being published separately. The biography is being written by Levan Asatiani, while the collection is being prepared by Davit Kipshidze, Giorgi Leonidze, and Simon Janashia. Irakli Abashidze and Giorgi Leonidze organize an exhibition in the literary museum, the university holds a scientific session, the film studio releases a short film “Lermontov in Georgia” scripted by Giorgi Leonidze, a bust of the poet is erected in Tbilisi and memorial plaques are made on houses.

Source: MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: Konstantine Chichinadze, Giorgi Leonidze, Irakli Abashidze, Simon Janashia are mentioned in the source by their last names, Mikel Pataridze, Kolau Nadiradze and Babilina Khositashvili - by their first names, Davit Gachechiladze and Davit Kipshidze - by their initials and surnames.

1941

March 12

He goes to the Philharmonic, where the issue of holding his evening is decided and the program is planned for March 14.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

1941

March 12

He goes to the Composers’ Union to select lyrics for music. He thinks that it would be good to sing the following poems: “Everyone has something to remember”, “Legions are coming”, “Here Tsinamdzghvriant-kari”, “I remember my youth”, “Hit the pickaxe”, “And reeds where whistling”, “Larix sibirica”, “From the tale of the moon”, “Ars longa vita brevis”, “Be the first among equals”, “The progress of the motherland is surprising”, “Rejoice, fireplace”, “The wind blows from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi”, “I am someone else”, “Above the hills”, “Lyre, many good times”, “Limitless, unaccountable”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

1941

March 12

Galaktion Tabidze’s second wife, Olgha Darius, tells artist Revaz Revazishvili over the phone that she is in a very poor situation and is looking for a job. She also informs that her daughter, Laine Bartelis, who is suffering from tuberculosis, will arrive soon and is going to move in with her. Revaz Revazishvili promises a job. Olga also tells Galaktion that she is leaving him and asks for money, because she thinks that all the royalties belong to her. Galaktion thinks that Olga has sensed a crisis approaching and flees, terrorizing him. According to the poet, she behaves dishonourably, and Galaktion has served her with dedication and is still ready to help.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200-201.

Note: Olga Darius is mentioned in the source by first name and patronymic, Revaz Revazishvili - by last name, Laine Bartelis by first name.

1941

March 12

He thinks that he will be financially helped by the royalties that he can take for the collection of the Union of Writers "Motherland", because he has published two poems in it: "Our army is strong, but with a different strength" and "All Red Army men stand like a lion". In connection with this collection, he also thinks about the arrangement of the material in it according to the principle of alphabetical order of the surnames of the authors, which he considers to be completely pointless.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1941

March 12

He calls the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* about the royalty and they promise to pay it on March 18.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1941

March 12

He has 400 roubles in the savings bank, 300 roubles in pension and 300 roubles in his hand. He thinks that he will not be able to start a business with this amount, he will not be able to hold an evening. Royalties from the collection "Motherland", magazines - *Mnatobi* and *Oktombreli* are also suitable. Even 2000 roubles is not enough, Laine Bartelis needs 3000 roubles. He has unpaid rent and electricity for the apartment and needs to support himself.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1941

March 12

He plans to compile a Book called "Art Poetique" in which he will include all the poems on the poetic art and will have as a leading line the lines from the first Book printed in 1914: "Who has seen the black book, the Book with red letters, performed with letters written in drops of blood, written with hope?" The publication will include the following poems: "In battle I am looking for self-forgetfulness", "Poetry", "Music is beauty", "That distant spring", "Parallel", "The moon of Mtatsminda", "And I will go in the wind like Mozart", "To Gaultier", "Flags quickly"; Fragments from the books "Pacifism", "Epoch", "Revolutionary Georgia", "Akaki Tsereteli", "Wind of the

Great Caucasus”, from the Book of 1927, from volumes I, II and III of works. Thinking of printing Book covers and short forewords. The main idea will not be art for art’s sake, but experienced and sincere art for people - “the poet is a fighter, a blacksmith of a new country, standing in the front in fierce battles, like a whitewashed wall”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201-202.

1941

March 12

Olga Darius declares that she will not leave him even for a second to save him, she argues that he follows her whenever she leaves the house and makes her waste her time. She tries to exasperate, cries and threatens to leave him because she is not appreciated, asks for money. Galaktion thinks that she has a connection with the poet’s opponents and therefore encourages provocations, spreads rumours that he has started drinking. Because of this gossip, the Central Committee might send the poet for treatment.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202.

1941

March 12

He meets Irakli Abashidze in the Union of Writers and explains to him that the answer about holding an evening in the opera theatre cannot be delayed so much, because he has no means of livelihood and his books have been excluded from the publishing plan. Irakli Abashidze is surprised with Polikarpe Kakabadze, who is nearby, as if he is not involved in anything. Polikarpe tells him that a writer should have at least 100 roubles a month, regardless of whether he writes something or not, and that this is how he had things done in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1941

March 12

He meets Alka Sulava, Lavrosi Dzidziguri, Vano Berikatsishvili, and Gobron Agareli in the Union of Writers. They talk about literary influences. Galaktion has an impression that the meeting was planned rather than coincidental.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: Alka Sulava, Lavrosi Dzidziguri, Vano Berikatsishvili are mentioned in the source by their surnames, Gobron Tsitskishvili - by a pseudonym.

1941

March 12

In the evening, he has a heated argument with Olgha Darius, unable to tolerate the situation any longer. This woman constantly tries to extort money from him, draining him of his last reserves of strength.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1941

March 13

His brother, Abesalom Tabidze, brings his son Vasil Tabidze, who has a damaged eye from a handgun, to Tbilisi. The patient is placed in the railway hospital. Abesalom returns to the village and his wife Tatiana Tsintsadze stays with her son in Tbilisi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: Abesalom and Vasil Tabidze and Tatiana Tsintsadze are mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 13 or later

Galaktion's nephew, Vasil Tabidze, is in the hospital due to an eye injury. The poet who came to see him is interested in the news of the village and asks his nephew if the mulberry tree planted on his mother's grave is still standing. And Vasiko replies that the tree grew too big, overshadowed everything around it, and was cut down.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-217.

1941

March 14

Shalva Radiani's article "Alexandre Abasheli" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. The author notes that Alexandre Abasheli is a poet of "opinion" and thus differs from Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili, whose works are dominated by immediacy, feelings and lyricism.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, March 14, 1941, №11, p. 3.

1941

After March 14

He receives a letter sent from exile by Olya Okujava. The sender writes that the extraordinary-coloured snow of that day reminded her of Galaktion's words about "violet snow". She longs for the Georgian spring and expresses concern over not receiving letters from Galaktion, wondering if her own letters ever reach the recipient. She shares that she is reading Maxim Gorky's novel "In the World" and Stefan Zweig's novels "Romain Rolland" and "Marceline Valmore". She asks him to take care of his health.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-401; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 242-243.

1941

March 15

A meeting of Galaktion Tabidze with students of the third school named after Ilia Chavchavadze is being held. He is named an honorary pioneer and is given flowers. Students read poems, sing, and do physical exercises. He notes that it was a rare evening and a student, Lia Kaishauri, has read his poem “Prologue of 100 Poems” with great skill.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: In the diary, the title of the poem is incorrectly written as “Prologue of Five Hundred Poems”.

1941

March 15

He still does not get an answer from the Secretary of the Central Committee, Ilia Tavadze, about the arrangement of the evening in the opera theatre. He comes to the conclusion that they are not allowed to hold the evening and should not pester them anymore.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1941

March 15

He makes a note in his diary that Shalva Radiani’s article on Alexandre Abasheli in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* is as he deserves, he is worth neither praise nor reproach. But it is unclear to him why the author of the article mentions Galaktion next to Ioseb Grishashvili. He thinks that the author wants them to fight, and Shalva Radiani gradually respects him less.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: The source mistakenly refers to the newspaper’s earlier name as *Saliteruro Gazeti*.

1941

March 16

He holds a meeting with the pioneers at Tbilisi’s Ilya Chavchavadze Third School. The students recite the poet’s verses, while Galaktion himself reads an excerpt from the poem “Revolutionary Georgia”. At the end of the event, the pioneers present the poet with a bouquet.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-611, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 65.

1941

March 17

He writes a poem “The Paris Commune”.

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №23356; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 57.

1941

March 17

He still does not get an answer from Ilia Tavadze about arranging an evening at the opera theatre and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1941

March 17

Olgha Darius poisons herself but survives.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1941

March 17

He writes in his diary that Shalva Radiani's article "Alexandre Abasheli", published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, is nonsense. He then lists, point by point, the recent actions directed against him: 1. The publication of the third volume of his works was delayed due to the intervention of Alio Mashashvili and Ilia Tavadze. 2. The publication of the fourth volume was not included in the plan thanks to Alio Mashashvili. 3. "The wind of the Great Caucasus" was not released. 4. Alexandre Abasheli, with the support of his allies, initiated the inclusion of authors in collections based on alphabetical order. 5. Government prizes were distributed to the opponents of Galaktion on the initiative of Ilia Tavadze. 6. Irakli Abashidze was not allowed to hold his evening at the opera. He considers this a big secret, because at home they always assured him that Irakli Abashidze is his enemy.

Source: MGL, d-144, 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

Note: First of all, government awards imply the Stalin award, which was established in 1941 and received by Giorgi Leonidze and Leo Kiacheli.

1941

After March 17

He brings the poem "The Paris Commune" to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* for publication, but they refuse to print the poem on the grounds that the entire issue of the newspaper is devoted to Giorgi Dimitrov's letter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-91, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18; Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204;

Note: Giorgi Dimitrov is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1941

After March 17

In notebook, he makes a note under the title “Defeats”, in which he lists the recent failures he has suffered. He notes that he was unable to secure approval for holding an evening event at the Opera and Ballet Theatre, that others received the prizes, that the editorial board of the newspaper *Komunisti* refused to publish his poem “The Paris Commune”, and that other authors’ evenings were being held at the Writers’ Union, among other setbacks.

Source: MGL, d-91, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18;

1941

March 18

He makes a note in his diary that since morning he has been thinking about the idea expressed in the poem “Full walnuts”. The wind blows around the hundred-year-old walnut tree, the past is replaced by the future, and the sound of the tree is like the sound of the Black Sea. The walnut tree has turned into a harp, and the giggling, sun-drenched child near it is not worried at all. He notes that the idea of the poem is to express perfection and fruitfulness, which follows the vigour of new life. Noise here equates to music, and in this respect the poem continues the “music and beauty” line he established in poetry. The music expands and moves into a poem, then develops into a novel, a play, a poem, and ends with the basic idea that modernity needs fullness. He writes that poetry should sound like the sound of the Black Sea, the Black Sea and the walnut tree are Georgian zest and should not be confused with other. He thinks that the titles of the poems of his Book published in 1927 are proof of this. “Blue horses”, “The moon of Mtatsminda”, “I remember my childhood” and other poems echo the line “As the noise of our Black Sea”. He recalls that the artist Davit Gvelesiani, who did not know Georgian well, was fascinated by the verse “Full walnuts” in which the noise of the walnut tree is compared to the noise of the Black Sea, because he heard a new sound. Varla Makharoblidze painted “Blue Horses” against the background of mountains and the picture was displayed in the teacher’s house. He reflects that the novelty and innovation in the path modern poetry is taking differ from the styles of Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Vazha-Pshavela, Rapiel Eristavi, Bachana, and Parmen Tsakheli, and that this divergence requires thorough explanation and evaluation. He observes that elements of his poem “Ripe Walnuts” have influenced the poetry of Makvala Mrevlishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Simon Chikovani, and Alio Mashashvili, the prose of Leo Kiacheli and Nikoloz Lortkipanidze, as well as the criticism of Geronti Kikodze and Pavle Ingorokva.

Source: MGL, d-144, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205-206.

Note: In the source, persons are mentioned by their last names.

1941

After March 18

The Book “Essays” by Simon Khundadze is published, which includes a work by the author on Galaktion’s creativity that was published in 1933.

Source: S. Khundadze, “Essays”, 1941, p. 352-369.

Dating: The Book was signed for publication on March 18, 1941.

1941

March 19

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the allocation of Stalinist prizes for remarkable works in the field of literature and learns that the prizes were awarded to Leo Kiacheli for his novel "Gvadi Bigva" and Giorgi Leonidze for his poem "Childhood of a Leader". He thinks that the opinion of the commission and the public was divided at the time when unworthy candidates were presented. According to the people, the members of the commission presented themselves for the award, but the attitude of the government turned out to be different, the government just thanked the commission; According to people, the commission referred to Alexei Tolstoy with irony, but in the end he appeared to be on the list of prize winners, according to people, the members of the commission said that they had not even read Leonidze's poem, but in the end he also received the prize. While making this note, the architect Vano Piolia enters the room, and the poet is forced to stop writing.

Source: MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206-207.

Note: Alexei Tolstoy and Giorgi Leonidze are mentioned in the source by their surnames.

1941

March 19

While traveling on a trolleybus, he hears the conversation of two women who say that the Stalinist prize of 10,000 roubles should not have been given to Leo Kiacheli, but to the one who read his "Gvadi Bigva" to the end. One of the women said, that Kiacheli was saying that the jury would not even read his novel, but the central committee would present it and give him a prize. According to Galaktion, if the country had not been covered with straw, such things would not have happened.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

1941

March 20 or earlier

He is negotiating with the magazine *Remedasi* regarding the publication of the poem.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

Note: Probably, it should have been about the poem "May 1".

1941

March 20

He talks to Irakli Abashidze on the phone and learns that the secretary of the Central Committee, Iliia Tavadze, is against celebrating the 50th anniversary of the birth of Galaktion Tabidze in the opera theatre, but he agrees to publish a collection for him in the Publishing House "Federation". When Galaktion asks Abashidze why Tavadze refuses his anniversary, he does not answer.

Source: MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

Note: Galaktion jubilee was not held until 1943.

1941

March 20

Passing by the trolleybus in front of the opera house, he again feels the resentment of not being allowed to hold an evening there. He thinks that the policy of appeasement is starting again, because they are afraid of a big public demonstration. He writes in his diary that he would have preferred to refuse to hold the evening from the beginning and not wait for so long in vain.

Source: MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 207.

1941

March 20

Alexandre Abasheli informs that he is waiting for the Central Committee to approve the plan of the Book of Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems "My Native Land" to be published in *Zarya Vostoka* in about 10 days and promises to sign a contract with him as soon as it is approved.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

Note: The Book was published in 1942.

1941

March 20

Razhden Gvetadze informs that in 10 days he is waiting for the Central Committee to approve the plan of the Book of Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems "My Native Land" to be published in "Federation" and promises to sign a contract with him as soon as it is approved.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

Note: The Book was published in 1942. Razhden Gvetadze is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1941

March 20

Konstantine Chanturishvili informs that in 10 days he is waiting for the approval of the plan of Galaktion Tabidze's Book "On the Art of Poetry" published by the Children's Literature Publishing House from the Central Committee and promises to sign the documents soon.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208

Note: The Book was not published, and Konstantine Chanturishvili is referred to by his surname in the source.

1941

March 20

His sister-in-law - Tatyana Tsintsadze and nephew - Vasil Tabidze, who has had health problems, are returning to Samtredia from Tbilisi. Laine Bartelis, foster daughter of Galaktion, feels also much better.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

Note: Tatiana Tsintsadze, Vasil Tabidze and Laine Bartelis are mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 12, 20

He receives a lifetime passport.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208; Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203;

1941

March 20

He writes in his diary that he is doing his job, but Stalin prizes are given to others - Giorgi Leonidze and Leo Kiacheli. He remarks that the country is metaphorically "covered with straw" and that this cannot continue. Therefore, he hopes that the situation will change.

Source: MGL, d-144, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

1941

March 21

He makes a note in his diary about the Ilya Selvinsky's evening to be held in the Palace of Writers today. He mentions that on the day of Sovietization of Georgia, he met him in the opera theatre and left an impression of a person full of conceit. Boris Brik wrote about Selvinsky that during the revolutionary speeches he was resting in the house of Crimean writers, and, as a result, his position is destabilized. He thinks that it is easy to understand according to one of his books and the evaluation of the newspaper *Pravda*. He quotes from a poem written by Selvinsky on the death of Vladimir Mayakovsky and concludes that this is the whole art of the author's poetry, and Galaktion suggests that the author will read his tragedy "Abdallah's Son, Babek" with this pathos.

Source: MGL, d-144, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208-210.

1941

March 21

He attends Ilia Selvinsky's evening in the Palace of Writers. The writer reads his new tragedy "Babek, son of Abdallah". According to Galaktion Tabidze, the work is weak, but the speakers: Besarion Zhghenti, Shalva Soslani, Simon Chikovani and Giorgi Tsagareli praise it very much. Only Kolau Cherniavsky speaks appropriately and honestly. In his final speech, Ilia Selvinsky himself mocks their eulogies and notes that Georgians know how to praise each other endlessly at the table. Selvinsky considers himself an innovator, whose productions require a new theatre

and actors. Galaktion is surprised to discover that Simon Chikovani barely speaks Russian. Ioseb Imedashvili tells Galaktion that it was a great honour for him to attend this evening, and the poet himself thinks that he did the right thing by not giving a speech at the evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210-211.

Note: Ilia Selvinskiy, Giorgi Tsagareli and Kolau Cherniavskiy are mentioned in the source by their surnames, while Besarion Zhghenti and Ioseb Imedashvili are mentioned by their initials and surnames.

1941

March 22

In the Palace of Writers, he meets the Ukrainian writers Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas who returned from Tskaltubo. Irakli Abashidze, Ilo Mosashvili and Razhden Gvetadze are with them. Yanka Kupala invites Galaktion to dinner. Galaktion first agrees but later cannot go. He learns that Irakli Abashidze and Karlo Kaladze had dinner with Ukrainian writers and had a good time. Galaktion wonders who else was there.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1941

March 22

For his stepdaughter, Laine Bartelis, who is suffering from tuberculosis, he secures another two-month treatment program following seven months of prior treatment.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

Note: Laine Bartelis is mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 22

He writes in his diary about the melodies written on his texts. In addition to the poem "Poetry First", Dimitri Arakishvili had musical works based on two more of his texts. Grigol Chkhikvadze praises the song written by Valerian Tsagareishvili for the choir "My native land". Galaktion wonders if it is so good why it is not published.

Source: MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

Note: Grigol Chkhikvadze and Valerian Tsagareishvili are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1941

March 22

He meets Polio Abramia and Gigla Mebuke, who inform him that they really want to host his evening on the radio, and they ask him to make a program.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

Note: Polio Abramia and Gigla Mebuke are mentioned in the source with their initials and surnames.

1941

March 22

When Savle Abuladze visits and doesn't find him at home, Galaktion, upon being informed of the visit, speculates that they probably want to organize an evening event at the Teachers' House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

Note: Savle Abuladze is mentioned in the source with his first name and last name.

1941

March 22

Brother - Abesalom Tabidze and sister-in-law - Tatiana Tsintsadze call him from Samtredia by phone, but he is not at home.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

Note: Abesalom Tabidze and Tatiana Tsintsadze are mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 22

He is told that Bondo Keshelava was looking for him, but no message has been left as to why.

Source: MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

1941

March 22

They tell him that Giorgi Kuchishvili warmly congratulated Leo Kiacheli on receiving the Stalin Prize, to which Apolon Tsuladze remarked, "He didn't take the whole prize, just half of it, so you should congratulate him on half". Kuchishvili became angry and said, "Who asked you? I doubt you". To this, Apolon Tsuladze replied, "It's nothing if you doubt me; the unfortunate thing is that you're losing your mind".

Source: MGL, d-144, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

1941

March 23

He learns from the governor of the teacher's house that there are two circles, artistic-pedagogical, which has lessons twice a month, and youth, which meets three times a month. Galaktion considers it possible to change the schedule and hold several events in a row, and thinks that if his evenings are held, both circles will merge. For this, he considers it necessary to agree on the

program and technical implementation, pre-planning and finding the main line with Savle Abuladze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211-212.

1941

March 23

He meets Aleksandre Tsimakuridze in the Artists' Club, who asks why he doesn't congratulate him. Galaktion does not know what to congratulate, but after Theodor Chudetsky explains to him that Tsimakuridze was awarded the title of honoured artist, he sincerely congratulates him. The artist tells how he heard this good news. At first, on February 25, Shakro told Kurdiani to broadcast it on the radio, but he thought he was joking. He called first Mose Toidze, then Davit Kakabadze, but both of them said they had not heard anything. He went home tired, and the next morning, the whole art academy congratulated him and he believed that this story was true. Tsimakuridze says that he is happy with the appreciation more than with the money. He also points to Galaktion Tabidze's Order of Lenin and tells him that this and the name are everything.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

Note: Theodor Chudetsky is mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 23

In the artists' club, Iakob Nikoladze tells him that he is making his marble bust on his own initiative. Then he scolds Galaktion: "I was calling you at the opera theatre on February 25, why didn't you sit next to me?" Then he tells Galaktion what Sergei Mikhalkov said about him that he was a great person, very smart and a great poet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1941

March 23

Lado Gudiashvili in the Artists' Club says that if all poets were like Galaktion, they would be much happier.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1941

March 23

He writes in his diary that Irakli Abashidze was apologizing in the artists' club for being in a hurry and going to the funeral of Alio Mashashvili's brother. He also mentions that someone wrote an epigram about the persecution of Giorgi Leonidze.

Source: MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213;

Note: Alio Mashashvili is mentioned by name in the source.

1941

After March 23

Iakob Nikoladze makes a bust of Galaktion from marble.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1941

March 24

He submits the poem "Paris Commune" for printing to the magazine *Mnatobi*, and in the evening they inform that the poem has been sent for compilation.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1941

March 24

He attends Bondo Keshelava's evening at the Writers' Palace. He likes society, young Megrelian women. Bondo is reading from a notebook, and not very well. Besarion Zhghenti notes that Bondo Keshelava has not published a book, nor is it printed in the press, but still so many people gathered. The next speaker, Alio Adamia, says that he is not an orator like Besarion Zhghenti, which is followed by a roar from the crowd. Bondo Keshelava reads a poem written in 1924 under the influence of Sergei Yesenin and says that he is not responsible for this poem, which is followed by people's laughter. Grigol Abashidze is afraid that Keshelava will get angry and hit Beso Zhghenti like he did with my brother. Karlo Kaladze notes that it is a very strange evening, and Simon Tsverava concludes that Keshelava lacks political insight.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213-214.

1941

March 24

At Bondo Keshelava's evening in the Palace of Writers, Khariton Vardoshvili notes that the 20th century is the age of decline and decadence, only Galaktion Tabidze ascended and gave poetry another image. Dimitri Benashvili and Aleksandre Gomiashvili invite Galaktion to organize an evening at the conservatory. The poet tells Shalva Demetradze that the Central Committee has already decided to publish his Book "My Native Land". He replies that he will return from Leningrad (current Petersburg) in May and the Book will be well published. He agrees to Galaktion's request to conclude a contract in advance. Bondo Keshelava thanks him for attending his evening. Galaktion thinks that Bondo Keshelava will not easily establish himself in poetry, but he can be useful if he follows the right way. Keshelava's poems - "Tbilisi", "Akaki", "Vazha" - have a Georgian flavour, according to Galaktion, he is greatly influenced by Galaktion, but they did not say anything about it at the evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1941

March 24

He meets with the People's Commissar of Agriculture, asking for reinstating his seminarian friend, veterinarian Giorgi Kakhaia, to his job.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

Note: Giorgi Kakhaia is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1941

March 24

In the evening, his sister-in-law Tatiana Tsintsadze arrives from Samtredia with chickens, eggs and pork.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

Note: Tatiana Tsintsadze is mentioned in the source by her last name.

1941

March 24

In the morning, he meets Nikoloz Iashvili, who, in the poet's opinion, is a genius young man who admires him and understands modern style very well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

Note: Nikoloz Iashvili is mentioned in the source by his surname and title – lecturer.

1941

March 24

He is curious about why permission to hold the evening event at the Opera Theatre was denied. He believes that Simon Chikovani should step down from the poets' section at the Writers' Palace, as he is deliberately stirring up trouble.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1941

March 24

The poem "Spring" written for the magazine *Oktombreli* is sent to the printing house.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008,

1941

March 24

He reads the bibliography compiled by Mikhail Zenkevich published in the Moscow magazine *Krasnaia Nov* about his Book "Selected Poems" published in Moscow in 1940 and writes his impressions in his diary. He notes that the article was reprinted from the newspaper *Pravda*, but the information is not indicated. From this publication, it is worth noting that Galaktion Tabidze is one of the strongest Soviet poets and that the collection reflects the difficult path of his work from 1908 to 1937. Regarding the idea that the poems are divided into three periods by the author's wish, he does not agree and notes that it was not his wish to divide them into three periods. The editors - Valerian Gaprindashvili and Viktor Goltsev wanted to justify their symbolism, and they declared him a symbolist. The remark regarding the fact that the poems of the last three years were not included in the Book is easily explained by Galaktion with the fact that the Book was prepared in 1937 and its publication was delayed by three years. Just like the publication of the third volume of works was delayed in Georgia. According to the poet, all this happened because he was not given the Stalin Prize.

Source: MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1941

March 24

Shalva Radiani praises his bibliography compiled by Mikhail Zdanevich, which Galaktion himself dislikes very much. The poet thinks that Shalva Dadiani either thinks that he is a fool or he himself is the one.

Source: MGL, d-144, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

1941

March 25

Sergo Jintchvelashvili's wife brings him her husband's memories of Akaki Tsereteli, from which it can be seen that her husband wanted to paint Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Varlam Rukhadze, and Galaktion Tabidze sitting at a table under a mulberry tree in a garden with fruit trees during a trip to the village of Mukhiani in 1913. Galaktion notes that he too remembers the day very well, especially the horses tied to the fence and the large arch of flowers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215.

1941

March 26

At home with him are his brother - Abesalom Tabidze and sister-in-law - Tatiana Tsintsadze. In the morning, Abesalom tells him that he is unorganized, he lives in one room with his wife and children. Galaktion mentions that at the age of 38, he could settle in Tbilisi because he had found a job for him. Abesalom blames everything on Galaktion, saying that he can see him dying and he cannot watch it. And Galaktion sees it differently, when he was dying, his brother did not stay by his side and left him. Now, when Abesalom sold the house and spent the money, he approached Galaktion again. Abesalom petitions the government to leave their old yard. Tatiana doesn't mind giving up the lime standing in the yard, because she can earn 500 roubles by cutting it. Galaktion

worries that the lime tree planted by his mother must be cut. He remembers the constant conflict with his brother regarding the trees. Mother chased Abesalom not to cut the trees, he pointed an ax at the tree, but mother did not give up. Abesalom was still cutting trees in silence. Immediately after his mother's death, Abesalom cut down all the trees and used them for firewood. Galaktion cannot understand why their village house needed to be turned from facing north to south, altering its appearance. The poet recalls that due to such perverseness and lack of coherence, their cousin Titsian nicknamed Abesalom after Joris-Karl Huysmans's character Des Esseintes.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-217.

Note: Abesalom Tabidze and Tatiana Tsintsadze are mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 26

He writes in his diary how contemporary writers achieve success. They even wrote a poem about Giorgi Leonidze's dexterity: "His surname was valued at a thousand, his novel at ten thousand / half of Leonidze's jostling through!" They say about Leo Kiacheli that he was not worthy of the Stalin Prize, but he won with his being Megrelian and points to other Megrelians: Kirile Patchkoria, Shalva Dadiani.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216-217.

Note: Giorgi Leonidze and Kirile Patchkoria are mentioned by their surnames.

1941

March 26

He goes to the Palace of Writers and sees Irakli Abashidze, who tells the story of Ilya Selvinskiy, what method Boris Pasternak used when his poems were no longer being printed. It turns out that at that time he started translating Georgian poets and slipped his best poems, which he could not print, into these translations. Of course, the translations came out great, Georgian poets were proud of themselves, how good we are, and Pasternak laughed quietly. According to Selvinskiy, a good translation is still one that is close to the original. He learns from Irakli Abashidze that the Central Committee will approve the new plans of publishing houses by March 30.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217-218.

1941

March 26

He meets Makvala Mrevlishvili in the Union of Writers, who tells him that she did not dare to offer him a book but promises to bring it. Galaktion thinks she is a talented woman.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217-218.

1941

March 26

Solomon Tavadze asks Leo Kiacheli if he needs a personal secretary, and Leo waves his hand pessimistically. Galaktion notices some internal change in Kiacheli. Previously, he did not attend poets' evenings at all, but on March 24, Bondo sat in the presidium at Keshelava's evening. Galaktion writes in his diary that Bondo Keshelava, proud of this, patted me as if he had received a Stalin's prize.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217-218.

1941

March 26

He has his tooth pulled out by the dentist Otto Heine. The dentist tells him a story about his son who introduced himself to a friend as Heine while studying in Moscow. In response, the interlocutor introduced himself as Pushkin. This reminds Galaktion of the story of Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

Note: Otto Heine is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1941

March 26

In the Union of Writers, they talk about Gotthold Lessing's comedy "Mina von Barnhelm or Soldier's Happiness", in which Erekle the Second is mentioned, then they discuss the war for a long time. Galaktion laments that the day is wasted.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217-218.

Note: The title of the play is not mentioned in the diary.

1941

Until March 27

He attends an art exhibition dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. He thinks that Joseph Charlemagne's "Atskuri" is a rare painting, the like of which cannot be found in an exhibition, and everyone pays attention, because it is the work of a true master - in every way interesting, noble, refined and delicate - but the critics did not appreciate it properly. The idea of the painting is the same as that of his poems - "On that Venetian bridge" and "Car and Cart", while "Auto and Dmanisi" by Irakli Abashidze is completely different.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 219.

Note: The initials of Joseph Charlemagne's name are indicated as "O", because at a certain period he used this initial from one of the versions of his name - "Osip".

1941

Until March 27

Boris Serebryakov informs that in the February 25 issue of the newspaper *Ukrainskiy Komsomolets* Mikola Nachibin's translation of his poem "My native land" was published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He goes to the public library to see the *Ukrainskiy Komsomolets* newspaper, whose February 25 issue has a translation of his poem "My native land", but the library has not received the newspaper yet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He calls the savings bank, where he has submitted the saving-bank books of the Lenin Order for exchange. The bank responds that they received the last batch of saving-bank books three days ago, but his documents were not among them. They informed him in writing from Moscow that Galaktion Tabidze's saving-bank Book and other documents will be sent additionally. They suggest calling back in a week. Olgha Darius thinks a surprise is expected. Galaktion also begins to have a bad feeling about it. If that weren't the case, why would his saving-bank Book be an exception? Yet he knows that he won't be able to do anything about it. If they don't return it, he will find himself no longer a holder of the Lenin Order. He consoles himself with the thought that they won't treat him that way.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He writes in his diary that the January issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is remembered with his poem "Memory of Lenin", as his poems were included in many magazines, collections and books for 30 years. He thinks that if these editions are collected and exhibited, it will be the first document to prove that he is a central figure in Georgian writing. He knows that no one denies this, but they want to take the first place by cunning: Sandro Abasheli by including the authors in the collections according to the alphabet, Alio Mashashvili - through the Communist Party, Ioseb Grishashvili - he does not know with what, but he knows that he also fought with dedication for the first place in the collection "Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia. He notes that only the alphabet wins here and there, once fate smiled at Alio Mashashvili and his poem "Chimchaira" was placed on the first place by Valia Bakhtadze fifteen years ago, but the main place is undoubtedly his and this is a great victory. Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili and Alio Mashashvili are defeated. He thinks that Giorgi Leonidze deliberately avoids speaking on this

front, but his speech is expected from some side. He remembers the 80th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's birth and thinks that it is necessary to start preparations immediately, just like for the 100th anniversary of Mikhail Lermontov's death.

Source: MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 219-220.

1941

March 27

In the evening, he goes to the exhibition of artists for the second time to see Charlemagne's work "Atskuri" again, but due to a fire in the gallery, all the paintings are taken down in order to save them. When he asked what caused the fire, they answered that the boys climbed on the roof at night, drank, smoked and started the fire carelessly. Firefighters soon put it out, but the exhibition was messed up.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

From the bibliography compiled by Mikhail Zenkevich, published in the magazine *Krasnaia Nov*, which states about the Book "Selected Poems" of Galaktion published in Moscow in 1940, he writes one passage about "The moon of Mtatsminda" and disagrees with the author. He writes that the meaning of "The moon of Mtatsminda" is related to the existence of poetry, its greatness and legacy. He mentions the cover of his first book, *Woman with a lyre and Nietzsche's letters on the subject of Wagnerism*, in which he talks about the lightness of the author of *Carmen - Bizet*, and thinks about the problem of harp and lyre, how harp merges with the lyre.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218-219.

Note: Zenkevich is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1941

March 27

The January issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is released late, opening its literary section with Galaktion's poem "Lenin's Memory".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, №1, p. 9-10;

1941

March 27

He thinks about the decade of evenings that should be arranged at the teacher's house. Regarding this issue, he is waiting for Savle Abuladze the next day. He thinks that the evenings should be quiet and efficient, because there is still an expectation of arranging the evening at the Opera House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He learns that the second issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* will be released soon and the third is also being prepared. His “anniversary” is published in one and in the other - “The Paris Commune”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He writes in the diary that according to the new decision, the recipients of the awards are called laureates.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He wonders who are the authors of Georgian literature textbooks and when they will be published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

1941

March 27

He writes in his diary that the reading of Shalva Soselia’s Russian novel “The Golden Fleece” in the Palace of Writers ended in a complete failure, and Leo Kiacheli was also dissatisfied with this. Niko Lortkipanidze said that the novel will be good if one works on it for another 10 years.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 220.

Note: Shalva Soselia is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym “Soslani”.

1941

March 28

He meets Alexandre Abasheli, who is dissatisfied with critics and disheartened by their reviews. Abasheli informs him that the editorship of his Russian Book “My Native Land” has been entrusted to Gary Bebutov. Consequently, when Alexander Stepanov recently sought permission to translate Galaktion’s poems for Abasheli, he directed him to Bebutov. Bebutov was frustrated that dishonest translators were being sent to him, asserting that as the editor, he should have the authority to choose the translators or decline the editorship altogether. Alexandre Abasheli agreed with this stance but urged Bebutov to proceed with the work, assuring him that no one would interfere.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 221.

Note: Alexander Stepanov is mentioned in the source with the pseudonym "Stepane" ("Степанэ").

1941

March 28

He writes three variants of the untitled poem "What a beautiful voice the sparrow has...".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 221.

1941

March 28

In his diary, he writes Dimitri Benashvili's remark about the phrase of Giorgi Leonidze's untitled poem "You are coming to the congress...": "We don't want Georgia to be a country of roses and nightingales anymore". According to Benashvili, in addition to the lack of taste and poetic sense, it is also unclear why the poet attacks the rose and the nightingale. He notes that this is caused by a frivolous attitude towards the responsible topic but adds that such a mistake with Leonidze is only of a private nature. Galaktion Tabidze believes that this is not the first case with Giorgi Leonidze. He recalls the exhibition of Akaki Tsereteli, where Leonidze tried to overshadow the great poet's achievements. His words are that Akaki is a simple piper. According to Galaktion, Leonidze himself stands in the position of a piper and destroys folklore. The poet mentions in his Book that it is necessary to fight against the falsification of folklore.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

Note: Dimitri Benashvili and Giorgi Leonidze are mentioned in the source by their surnames.

1941

March 28

He plans that his Russian Book should include only new poems, mainly from the period after 1937, and he notes down the phrase "Wind of Iveria" as the probable title of the book.

Source: MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

Note: The Book was published under the title "My native land" ("Страна моя родная" and not "Wind of Iveria" ("Ветер Иверии").

1941

March 28

He plans for his book, "Selected Poems", which will be published by "Federation", to contain 5,000 lines of material. If he divides each line into two, as he did in the poems "Underwater City" and "I and Night", the Book will contain 10,000 lines. He believes that a single preface is insufficient. Instead, he envisions one general review and separate forewords authored by Shalva Radiani, Giorgi Abzianidze, Dimitri Benashvili, and Akaki Gatsserelia.

Source: MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

Note: Shalva Radiani, Giorgi Abzianidze, Dimitri Benashvili and Akaki Gatsserelia are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1941

March 28

In his diary, he mentions that he has published the Book in the Children's Literature Publishing House, with which, he intends to confront the position of those poets who do not want Georgia to be a "rose-nightingale country".

Source: MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1941

March 28

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, a brief bibliographic article by Vasil Baiadze is published regarding the newly released third volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works. The author of the article assesses this Book as an important event on the front of Soviet poetic culture.

Source: V. Baiadze, Galaktion Tabidze – "Essays". Vol. 3, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №13 (March 28), p. 3.

1941

March 29

Savle Abuladze, the head of the Literary-Pedagogical Circle of the Teachers' House, is visiting him. They agree that one event will be held in the teacher's house in April, and other evenings - at the end of the year, for which it is necessary to specify the topics that the participants should work on.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1941

March 29

He receives a call from the editorial office of the magazine *Oktombreli* asking him for a poem for the May issue.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1941

March 29

In response to the phrase "We no longer want Georgia as a country of rose-nightingales" from Giorgi Leonidze's untitled poem "You are coming to the congress", he writes a poem "Roses", which should be combined with the poem about Kutaisi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1941

March 29

He considers it necessary to clarify the contents of his books to be published in the near future, but the publishing plans have not yet been approved by the Central Committee. He thinks that it is possible to remove his publications from the plan, but he hopes that they will leave at least one, if not two.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 222.

1941

March 30

After a week's delay, an updated record Book of the Order of Lenin, a travel ticket and money coupons are returned to him from Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

1941

March 30

Boris Serebryakov visits and asks for poems about Lenin and May Day for translation. In this regard, Galaktion writes in his diary Stalin's words that Lenin was born for revolution, he was truly a genius of revolutionary explosions and a great master of revolutionary leadership.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

1941

March 30

Rodion Korkia proposes to organize Galaktion's evening in the Consumer Societies Union in April.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

1941

March 30

He suggests to Sio Khidistaveli that his evening event be held at the Public Library in April. He considers making better use of his photographs and the 1927 newspaper *Galaktioni* during the event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

1941

March 30

Giorgi Abzianidze tells him that it required a great struggle to have his portrait displayed at the artists' exhibition dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. Galaktion is curious about who opposed it.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

Note: The source does not specify which exhibition is being referred to.

1941

March 31

He thinks that, since morning, it feels like the first truly sunny day of spring. The wind is blowing, occasionally growing stronger. The yard resembles an illustration by the French artist Gustave Doré; the wind scatters the spread sheets, and a woman struggles to take them down.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

Note: Gustave Doré is referred to by his last name in the source.

1941

March 31

Ilia Chavchavadze's third school informs him that the students are making an album in connection with the March 15 meeting.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223.

1941

March 31

Giorgi Kuchishvili returns the debt with an apology and Galaktion tells him that it was not necessary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223;

1941

March 31

He speaks with Gary Bebutov, the editor of his Russian-language Book "My Native Land". He emphasizes that the Book should primarily feature new poems, to be translated by accomplished poets such as Pavel Antokolskiy and Vladimir Derzhavin. They also consider involving poets who haven't previously tried translation but have the potential. They agree to reject unscrupulous translators like Boris Brik. The Book will start with poems from 1941 and proceed in reverse chronological order: 1940, 1939, and so on. They agree that Galaktion will arrange the poems himself. They plan to develop an appeal to translators and prepare accurate word-for-word translations, agreeing to start work once the plan is approved.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223-224.

Note: Gary Bebutov is referred to by his last name in the source.

1941

Until March 31

He takes Laine Bartelis, who was raised by his second wife, Olga Darius, to Abastumani for treatment.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-483-ð; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter from Laine Bartelis that Galaktion received on March 31.

1941

March 31

Shalva Radiani's student, Elene Rukhadze, visits him and presents written questions regarding his poetry. She is interested in the general form of his poems, specifically during the first and second periods, what he expressed in the poem "Akaki Tsereteli", and whether he wrote any other poems in 1940–1941. The poet notes in his diary that thus March – Women's Month – ended, fittingly concluding with a woman's questions.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224.

1941

March 31

In his diary, he summarizes the achievements of March: he notes that the most precious thing for him was the meeting with the students of the Ilia Chavchavadze third school. He is happy that his poem "Spring" will open the March issue of the children's magazine *Oktombrelis*; this month he received the issue of the newspaper *Pravda* about his selected poems published in Russian in Moscow; the song "My native land" written by Valerian Tzagareishvili for the choir, etude painted by Ivane Vepkhvadze, "Kakheti" sculpture on stone presented by Shalva Maradashvili, his poem "Work, closely related to science" printed in the issue of the university newspaper dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia, a photo taken with Ukrainian and Georgian writers at the grave of Akaki Tsereteli, printed in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*; Alexander Stepanov's "Caucasus Wind" translated into Russian, books by Irakli Abashidze and Sandro Euli with inscriptions, a collection of poems of Georgian poets translated into Russian by Boris Serebryakov "Poets of Soviet Georgia", a Chronology published in *Literaturuli Gazeti* "Writers at the Artillery School", Mikhail Zenkevich's bibliography about Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Selected Poems" published in the Moscow magazine *Krasnaya Nov*, the opening of the January issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* with the poem "To the memory of Lenin", translation of his poem "My native land" in the newspaper *Komsomolets Ukraini*, his portrait drawn by Boris Semyonov. He concludes that all this is very important.

Source: MGL, d-144, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224.

Note: Alexander Stepanov is mentioned by the pseudonym "Stepane" in the source.

1941

March 31

In his diary, he lists the failures he experienced in March. The list includes: losing the fight to organize an evening at the Opera Theatre, not receiving the Stalin Prize, only partially succeeding in establishing the alphabetical order of authors in collections, failing to publish the poem “The Paris Commune” in the newspaper *Komunisti*, and the Writers’ Union organizing evenings not for him, but for Ilia Selvinsky and Bondo Keshelava.

Source: MGL, d-144, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225.

1941

March 31

In his diary, under the list of unfinished tasks, he notes that he still has not managed to publish a poem in the magazine *Remedasi* or organize an evening on the radio. He also outlines his plan for the following month, which includes working on books for *Zarya Vostoka*, *Federatsia*, and *Children’s Literature Publishing House*; organizing evenings at the Trade Union, the Teachers’ House, the Public Library, the Radio, and the Philharmonic; deepening the idea of Georgian colourfulness; and writing poems for May. He expresses interest in Iakob Nikoladze’s marble bust.

Source: MGL, d-144, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225;

1941

March 31

He believes that opposition against him is growing within the Writers’ Union Presidium and *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*. This conflict began long ago but was previously conducted covertly. He is convinced that the Writers’ Union will never tolerate concessions to others at his expense. Therefore, he anticipates a major confrontation. He feels that his enemies are organizing and consolidating, but he is certain it will eventually be revealed that they aim to appropriate his achievements for others. He writes that he will not yield his successes to anyone.

Source: MGL, d-144, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224-225.

1941

After March 31

Akaki Gatsrelia’s Book “Books and Authors” is being published, which includes the critic’s article published in 1938 on the work of Galaktion.

Source: A. Gatsrelia, “Books and Authors”, 1941, p. 201-211.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing after March 31, 1941.

1941

After March 31

He receives a letter from his foster-daughter, Laine Bartels, from Abastumani, where she is being treated for tuberculosis. Laine expresses her deepest gratitude for the care and attention shown to her. She writes that she does not deserve it because she has many negative traits but plans to work on improving her character. She informs him that she will be transferred to an institute in the coming days and feels hopeful about her recovery. She shares that they were taken on a trip to

the Abastumani Observatory, the second largest in the Soviet Union, but since it was during daylight hours, they were not shown anything through the telescope. She sends her kisses and regards to her aunt, who raised her.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-483-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291. Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 224.

Note: Laine Bartels is mentioned by name in the source.

April

1941

March 31 - April 1

He reads the encyclopaedia and wonders who was Alexandre Razmadze, the son of Solomon, the composer and editor of the music section of newspapers, who died in 1896.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235;

1941

March 31 - April 1

He wonders what letter Giorgi Chumburidze, who lectures at the University, has written about him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235;

Note: Giorgi Chumburidze is mentioned in the source with his first name and last name.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He wonders who the university student Elene Rukhadze is, who is writing a paper about Galaktion under the guidance of Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He is interested in the last name of a young man working for the magazine *Mnatobi*, who is receiving a lot of attention.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He is interested in the last name of chief, a handsome young man who always tells him that, unlike other authors, his books sell well.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1941

March 31 - April 1

In the diary, he writes down the phone numbers of Korneli Kekelidze and Ilia Chavchavadze III school.

Source: MGL, d-145, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

Note: Kornele Kekelidze is mentioned by name in the source.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He can't remember when the head of the department store promised him to give paper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He is curious whether Savel Abuladze is capable of translating poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1941

March 31 - April 1

He writes an untitled poem, "Stands Sylene – ever mighty...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236.

Note: The poem is not published in volumes. He included it in the list of poems recorded on July 16, 1946 "Almost finished materials.

1941

April 1

He receives the insured letter sent on March 27 signed by Petre Chagin from the Moscow state publishing house "Mkhatvruli Literatura", which states that in order to celebrate the 5th anniversary of Maxim Gorky's death, the state publishing house will publish a large collection of writers' memories, conversations and letters with Maxim Gorky. He is very much requested to take part in the book. They ask him let the latter know if he agrees or not, and send the material in April or early May. He is going to send a reply that he will deliver recollections about Maxim Gorky in early May.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225.

1941

April 1

He sends a letter to the editorial office of the newspaper *Ukrainis Komkavshireli* in Kyiv. He asks them to send two copies of the newspaper, in which his poem "My native land" translated into Ukrainian by Mykola Nachibin was printed on February 25, as well as the royalty if he deserves it.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225; MGL, d-145, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235-236.

1941

April 1

Representatives of the Nadzaladevi club, who want to hold his evening on April 4, come to him and tell him that they have permission from the Union of Writers. Their offer is acceptable for Galaktion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225.

1941

April 1

In the morning, Olgha Darius tells him that something is wrong with the phone, and when he looks at it, he sees a sign that today is April 1st. Galaktion doesn't like such pranks.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225-226.

Note: Olgha Darius is mentioned in the source by her first name and patronymic.

1941

April 1

A steel bridge attached to his teeth breaks. He goes to the dentist, Otto Heine. The doctor tells him that the last tooth on which the bridge was attached is loose. If this wisdom tooth is not good, he won't be able to attach those four teeth to anything. He asks Galaktion to come in three days to find out the condition of the wisdom tooth.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

Note: Otto Heine is referred to by his surname in the source.

1941

April 1

Konstantine Chanturishvili asks him to come in three days to sign the contract to publish the Book "Art of Poetry".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

Note: Konstantine Chanturishvili is mentioned in the source with the initial of his first name and last name.

1941

April 1

A young woman he does not know tells him, "I am a student of Abesalom Tabidze. I arrived from Samtredia today, and Abesalom asked me to tell you that the child is doing well". Galaktion asks her, "Which child are you asking about? Vasiko Tabidze is here, isn't he?". Suddenly, he is interrupted and the girl asks him "What message shall I pass to Abesalom?" and he responds, "We

are all well”. The young woman laughs heartily, saying, “Today is April 1st, it’s easy to deceive”. Galaktion is once again irritated by the April Fool’s lie.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

Note: Vasiko Tabidze is referred to in the source as a child.

1941

April 2

They are asking him from the Gori Pedagogical Institute to participate in a grand evening of Georgian Soviet poetry, which will be held on April 12th at 8 PM in the institute’s building for the workers of Gori. They write that expenses will be reimbursed. He discusses the details of the evening with Vano Tsulukidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

1941

April 2

He fails to receive a response from the publishers “Federation” and “Zarya Vostoka” regarding the books to be published in 1942 – “My Native Land” and the children’s publishing house’s Book “The Art of Poetry”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

1941

April 2

He continues to write the poem “Conversation about roses”. He thinks it turns out great.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

Note: The discussion concerns a poem that was intended as a response to those poets who say, “We no longer want Georgia to be the land of roses and nightingales”.

1941

April 2

He likes Solomon Kubaneishvili’s Book “The Chronology of Vazha-Pshavela’s Life and Creative work” and is satisfied that the author wants to prepare a similar Chronology of his life and work.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226. 2

1941

April 2

In the evening, Shalva Radiani’s student, Elene Rukhadze, visits him. She reads to Galaktion a monograph written about him and mentions that many others, besides herself, have worked on

Galaktion. The poet dislikes that the young woman is repeating Shalva Radiani's opinions and thinks that Savle Abuladze's letter was better – short, witty, and polite. He finds it very tiresome that this woman is reviewing the past, heartbreak, and hopelessness. He appreciates Sergo Javshanidze's opinion that Galaktion is the only poet in Georgia who reached the peak without anyone's help. He recalls Polikarpe Kakabadze's opinion that if you take a traitor as a friend, you have already lost.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226-227.

1941

April 2

In his diary, he notes that the bickering continues in the Writers' Union. On March 31, during the discussion of Iakinte Lisashvili's novel "Ketskhoveli", Simon Chikovani stated that he was against biographical novels. Irakli Abashidze argued that this was a major political mistake. Galaktion is surprised that Simon Chikovani wrote the review for the novel's publication.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227.

1941

April 2

He reads Max Nordau's Book "*The Psycho-Physiology of Genius and Talent*" and thinks that much of it pertains to him. He writes a quote stating that a genius processes the impressions received into an artwork understandable to the public solely through their intellectual powers. Immediately, imitators and parasites emerge. To illustrate, Nordau cites the damp places in the Atlantic Ocean described by Charles Darwin, where the initial appearance of a bird is quickly followed by the emergence of parasites, flies, and microbes that feed on the bird's blood. An infertile island starts to teem with life. In literature, these are akin to artificial parasites and blemishes that mimic the genius's work, leading to the establishment of critical and aesthetic schools that benefit from digesting the genius's and his imitators' works. Eventually, literary historians emerge, struggling to explain how it all happened, resulting in a national literature filled with secondary writers, aesthetic systems, critical works, and monographs.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228.

1941

After April 2

He writes an untitled poem "You see, there is an open space in front of..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №163-d, p. 8-9; №4917; №5512; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 282;

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Union of Hearts" and "You see, there is an open space in front of".

1941

April 3

They put up posters with information announcing that on April 4th, at 6 PM, a literary and artistic evening featuring Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Plekhanov Club in Nadzaladevi.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229.

1941

April 3

At 8 o'clock in the evening, he goes to the Writers' Club for a meeting announced by the Translators' Section of the Writers' Union, where there was supposed to be a reading and discussion of the translation of Mikhail Lermontov's poem "The Novice" by Babilina Khositashvili. However, the evening is not held. According to Galaktion, the head of the Translators' Section, Simon Chikovani, shows no interest, and despite many people attending, the reading is postponed for a second time. He learns that Simon Chikovani was accepted as a party member that day and thinks that no one will be able to take away the leadership of the poets' and translators' sections from him now.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 20, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227.

1941

April 4

In Nadzaladevi, at the Plekhanov Club, Galaktion Tabidze's literary and artistic evening begins at 6 PM. As the curtain rises and the poet appears, everyone stands, and flowers are brought to the stage. The introductory speech is delivered by the teacher Matsaberidze, and Besarion Zhghenti delivers an extensive talk on Galaktion Tabidze's work. The evening features poets and writers including Giorgi Leonidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Rodion Korkia, Boris Serebriakov, Makvala Mrevlishvili, Giorgi Katchakhidze, Andro Tevzadze, and Vasili Gorgadze. In the artistic segment, Vaso Godziashvili, Tamar Chavchavadze, Sergo Zakariadze, and Ana Vardiashvili, accompanied by a trio, participate. Books are displayed in the foyer, and the theatre is packed with people. Giorgi Leonidze reads the poem "Poetry Above All", Giorgi Kuchishvili reads "Prologue to 100 Poems", Solomon Tavadze reads "To the Moon of Mtatsminda", and Tamar Chavchavadze reads "Mary", "Legions are Coming", and others. Giorgi Katchakhidze and Makvala Mrevlishvili read their own poems suited to the evening. Boris Serebriakov reads a translation of the poem "My Native Land", Alexander Stepanov gives an introduction to the translation of "The Wind of the Caucasus", and Grigol Tabatadze reads a poem previously read at the evening "Zarya Vostoka". Rodion Korkia presents a new report, "The Red Army in Galaktion Tabidze's Work", and Simon Tsverava delivers an emotional speech, calling Galaktion the pinnacle of 20th-century Georgian poetry. Andro Tevzadze and Shakro Navtlugheli deliver engaging speeches. At the conclusion, Galaktion Tabidze recites his poems: "Twenty Years", "I and the Night", "The Moon of Mtatsminda", and "To Revolutionary Georgia", which are met with great ovations from the audience. A concert follows, featuring performances by Tamar Chavchavadze, Vaso Godziashvili,

and an ensemble of pipers. Among the attendees is Giorgi Tchumburidze, who, overwhelmed with admiration, embraces the poet. A stenographic record is made, and photographs are taken during the event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229; "Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Evening at the Plekhanov Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №15, p. 1;

1941

April 4

In his notebook, he writes about the evening held at the Plekhanov Club in Nadzaladevi, noting that some of those announced on the poster did not attend: Shalva Dadiani, who claimed he was working on a libretto; Ioseb Grishashvili, who said he had a fever; Simon Chikovani, who stated he would come if he didn't leave for Moscow but neither went to Moscow nor attended the evening; and Irakli Abashidze, who had added his name to the program himself but did not show up. Galaktion believes these four schemers continue to conspire against him. Initially, he thought that Leonidze would also come up with an excuse, but this did not happen. Overall, he considers the evening to have been a great success.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228-229.

1941

April 4

In his diary, he analyzes the literary evening held in Nadzaladevi at the Plekhanov Club. The event was organized in great haste – posters were put up only the day before, the program was not prearranged, and decisions were made on stage as the event unfolded. He suspects that something is happening within the Writers' Union, as the event had been agreed upon, yet the secretary, Irakli Abashidze, did not attend. Galaktion had firmly instructed the organizer, the head of the library, not to include names in the poster unless those individuals had confirmed their attendance. However, they were listed anyway. He writes that there is a transparently orchestrated political strategy at play – to use his and others' literary evenings as a means to bolster the popularity of Giorgi Leonidze, who, according to him, is met with public antipathy. He speculates that if Leonidze gains the support of these 30 writers, he will prevail but achieving this will require significant effort.

Source: MGL, d-144, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229-230.

Note: Irakli Abashidze is mentioned in the source as the secretary of the Union of Writers; Giorgi Leonidze, Guguli Bukhnikashvili, Victor Gabeskiria, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Davit Gachechiladze, Razhden Gvetadze, Sezman Ertatsmindeli, Khariton Vardoshvili, Iona Vakeli, Pavle Ingorokva, Iakinte Lisashvili, Ioseb Mtchedlishvili, David Suliashvili, Alexandre Kutateli, Demna Shengelaia, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Alexandre Tcheishvili, Ana Khakhutashvili, Gigo Khechuashvili, Artem Akhnazarov, Vladimir Gegechkori, Anastasia Eristavi-Khoshtaria,

Konstantine Kapaneli, Platon Keshelava, Alexandre Kancheli - by surnames, Babilina Khositashvili and Natalia Aziani - with the pseudonyms “Babilina” and “Aziani”.

1941

April 4

In his diary, he writes that the “Gori Epic” is beginning – preparations are underway for the grand evening of Soviet poetry to be held at the Pedagogical Institute for the workers. He fears that these evenings might delay the publication of his books: “My Native Land” by the “Federation” publishing house, the Russian version of “My Native Land” by the “*Zarya Vostoka*” publishing house, and “The Art of Poetry” by the children’s publishing house. He hopes that the publishing plans will soon be approved and that the books will be ready on time. He must work in a way that one task does not hinder the other.

Source: MGL, d-144, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 230.

1941

April 4

In his diary, he lists alphabetically the members of the Writers’ Union who have expressed opinions about him at different times: Abasheli Alexandre, Asatiani Levan, Daria Akhvlediani, Dimitri Benashvili, Bobokhidze Kale, Gatsrelia Akaki, Gelovani Mirza, Gorgadze Vaso, Garikuli Mariam, Dadiani Shalva, Etim Gurji, Tavadze Soloman, Kasradze Davit, Lortkipanidze Konstantine, Megrelidze Lidia, Mikeladze Marika, Mosashvili Ilo, Natroshvili Giorgi, Zhuruli Varlam, Zhghenti Besarion, Radiani Shalva, Serebriakov Boris, Sulava Alka, Korkia Rodion, Kuchishvili Giorgi, Shanshiashvili Sandro, Shengelaia Demna, Tsverava Simon, Tsulukidze Ivane, Khidistaveli Sio. Then he finds out that some people have been left out and adds: Astvatsaturov Eremia, Mebuke Gigla, Lortkipanidze Niko, Metreveli Levan, Abashidze Irakli, Apkhaidze Shalva, Gam-sakhurdia Konstantine, Grishashvili Ioseb, Kldiashvili Simon, Mashashvili Alio, Mrevlishvili Makvala, Nadiradze Kolau, Shengelaia Demna, Kipiani Ivika, Shanidze Alexandre, Keshelava Platon, Shubladze Vera, Tevzadze Andro, Kashmadze Shalva.

Source: MGL, d-144, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1941

April 4

In his diary, he lists alphabetically the writers who deliberately avoid speaking about him or talk ambiguously: Abashidze Irakli, Abashidze Grigol, Avaliani Vladimir, Apkhaidze Shalva, Baliauri Lado, Bukhnikashvili Guguli, Gabeskiria Viktor, Gamsakhurdia Konstantine, Gachechiladze Davit, Gachechiladze Giorgi, Gvetadze Razhden, Gomiashvili Alexandre, Grishashvili Ioseb, Ertasmindeli Sezman, Euli Sandro, Vardoshvili Khariton, Vakeli Iona, Ingorokva Pavle, Kaladze Karlo, Kachakhidze Giorgi, Kintsurashvili Mikhail (Iasamani), Kldiashvili Sergo, Leonidze Giorgi, Lisashvili Iakinte, Marijani, Margiani Revaz, Mashashvili Alio, Mrevlishvili Makvala, Mtchedlishvili Ioseb, Nadiradze Kolau, Pataridze Mikel, Polumordvinov Elizbar, Suliashvili Davit, Tatishvili Ioseb, Pashalishvili Siko, Kvariani Simon, Khiacheli Leo, Kikodze Geronti, Kutateladze Alexandre, Shengelaia Demna, Chachibaia Ivane, Shengelia Aleko, Chikovani Simon,

Chikovani Mikheil, Tchkhaidze Boris, Tsetskhladze Grigol, Kipiani Ivika, Cheishvili Alexandre, Tchitchinadze Konstantine, Jabushanuri Gabriel, Khakhutashvili Ana, Khechuashvili Gigo, Khositashvili Babilina, and Khoshtaria Ilia. Later, he realizes that three people were missed and adds: Adamia Alio, Shanidze Alexandre, and Beliashvili Akaki.

Source: MGL, d-144, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1941

April 4

In his diary, he lists alphabetically the writers whose opinion about him would have been significant, but who are not in a position to speak: Agladze Ilia, Aziani Natalia, Akhnazarov Artem, Gegeshidze Lado, Danelia Sergi, Eristavi-Khishtaria Anastasia, Kakabadze Polikarpe, Kapaneli Konstantine, Keshelava Platon, Mikeladze Kato, Nakashidze Nino, Sakhokia Tedo, Alexandre Kancheli, and Alexandre Tcheishvili.

Source: MGL, d-144, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232.

1941

April 4

Irakli Abashidze presents a collection of his poems with the inscription: “To the National Poet of Georgia, beloved Galaktion, the dear and ever-unforgettable creator of books, I dedicate this small work of mine with deep respect”.

Source: MGL, t-12, Irakli Abashidze, “Georgian Journalism”, Tbilisi, 1941.

1941

April 4 or later

In the collection gifted by Irakli Abashidze, under the poem “Auto and Dmanisi”, he writes about a painting titled “Atskuri” by the honoured artist of art, Ioseb Charlemagne, exhibited at an art exhibition. He connects the painting’s concept to his own poems “The Automobile and the Cart” and “The Bridge of Venice”, as well as to Irakli Abashidze’s poem. He notes that everyone paid attention to the painting, as it is so noble, refined, and delicate. He thinks it would be a good idea to acquire it.

Source: MGL, t-12, Irakli Abashidze, “Georgian Journalism”, Tbilisi, 1941, p. 107.

1941

April 4 or later

In the poetry collection gifted by Irakli Abashidze, under the poem “Statue on Mtatsminda”, he underlines certain lines and notes which of his own or others’ poems may have influenced them. Next to the words, “I often hear the shrill calm, like the fall of grape clusters on the grass,” he writes: “I deeply love the scattering from the bridge, like violet snow maidens”. Next to the words, “Slowly settling behind Didube and then repeating again,” he notes: “Everything will repeat again, just the same”. Beside the words, “I hasten toward the mountain with a quick step,” he references: “A quick step as one leaves the cathedral (“Mary”)”. Finally, near the words, “In those storms clad against the wind,” he comments that this was his own idea.

Source: MGL, t-12, Irakli Abashidze, “Georgian Journalism”, Tbilisi, 1941, p. 7-8.

1941

April 5

Olgha Darius writes reproachfully in her diary, stating that no request or warning has any effect on him – he continues to drink. She says that life is becoming unbearable and meaningless as a result. She urges him to look at Benjamin Popov, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Fyodor Chudetsky, and the drunken vagrants on the streets, pointing out that drinking has brought happiness to none of them.

Source: MGL, d-144, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232.

Note: Olgha Darius is not mentioned, but there is her inscription; Benyamin Popov, Giorgi Kuchishvili and Theodor Chudetsky are mentioned in the source by their surnames.

1941

April 2-6

Together with his cousin, Sofio Tabidze, he examines a 17th-century manuscript Book belonging to his father, Vasil Tabidze, titled “Spiritual Teachings of Our Venerable and Blessed Father John the Confessor, Abbot of the Studion, to His Disciples”. Sofio is amazed at how finely the letters are written, notices a wax stain on the first page, and tells Galaktion that the Book was likely read diligently at night by candlelight.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-145, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237; MGL, d-146, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 242;

1941

April 6

In his diary, he describes the first page of his father Vasil Tabidze’s book, *The Teachings of the Blessed and Holy Father John the Confessor, Abbot of the Studite Monastery, to His Disciples*. He details the inscriptions on the cover, interesting notes on the flyleaf, the second flyleaf, and the numbering. He notes that all titles are written in cinnabar (a type of Georgian script), and recounts how Shalva Radiani, upon seeing the book, exclaimed that he understood where the lines in Galaktion’s poem came from: “Some have a rose, others cinnabar... everyone has something to remember”. He mentions that the Book is attributed to the XVII century because Georgian calligraphy reached its peak during this period.

Source: MGL, d-146, 1-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240-243.

Note: Shalva Radiani is mentioned in the source by name.

1941

April 2-7

He gives a Book and a picture to Dodo Todria.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-145, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237;

Note: It is not mentioned which Book and picture are being referred to.

1941

April 2-7

In his notebook, he notes that on April 7th at 2:30 p.m., he needs to go to the Marjanishvili Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 237;

1941

April 7

On the radio, he listens to Giorgi Leonidze reading his own poems. He imagines Leonidze as though kneeling, seeking recognition from the Party. He wonders if, having already received the Stalin Prize, Leonidze still desires more. In the poet's view, Leonidze's lyricism is an endless dithyramb to himself, and his melodious reading style imitates Titsian Tabidze. Leonidze venerates Sayat-Nova, Pirosmani, and Vazha-Pshavela, sometimes even equating himself to these idols. In the same program, Galaktion hears someone giving a lecture about Leonidze's work, and Tamar Chavchavadze passionately reciting his poems. This reminds Galaktion of a humorous incident: when the opera *Tosca* was staged, Giorgi Leonidze referred to it in a newspaper as *Sorrow*, mistakenly associating the name *Tosca* with the Russian word for sadness (*тоска*).

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232-233.

1941

Until April 7 and onwards

Giorgi Abzianidze writes a monograph about Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1941

After April 7

The poem "Spring" is published in the magazine *Oktombreli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Spring", magazine *Oktombreli*, №3, p. 1;

1941

Until April 8

He writes a poem "The Connection Between Hearts".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №232; №233; №3869; №4013; №2113; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, MGL, №2052. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 19.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (starting with: "The fortress of Aghmashenebeli – the nest of the griffon and the hawk...", "Go, go forth, go forth...", "The beauty of our field...", "Great army! There is your steadfast side...", "Great army...") and under the titles "Great Army!" and "Great Army".

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

April 8

From the publishing house “Federation”, he brings for review the poems selected by Akaki Gatsrelia and Shalva Demetradze for his Book “My Native Land”. He is generally satisfied but wants to add some new ones.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1941

April 9

Savle Abuladze visits him and informs him that the evening is scheduled for April 20 at the Teacher’s House. They determine the text of the announcement and the approximate scheme of topics, which the members of the circle will work on.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1941

April 9

The newspaper *Stalineli* publishes an announcement titled “Georgian Poetry Evening”, which notes that on April 12th at 7 PM, the Gori Pedagogical Institute will host a grand poetry evening featuring the participation of: Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Simon Chikovani, Irakli Abashidze, and Ilo Mosashvili.

Source: newspaper *Stalineli*, 1941, №43, p. 4.

1941

April 9

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Galaktion Tabidze reads a Chronology stating that on April 10, a meeting will be held in the Workers and Peasants Correspondents’ Office with the Stalin Prize laureates Leo Kiacheli and Giorgi Leonidze. This event, aimed at the core press workers and active worker correspondents, will include a report by the responsible secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Irakli Abashidze, discussing the laureates’ creative work. Following this, Leo Kiacheli and Giorgi Leonidze will share their creative working methods with the attendees.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1941

After April 9

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, the poem “Jubilee” (“Let it be in the storm of storms...”), dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Sovietization of Georgia, is published.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, №2, p. 63-67;

Note: The poet divided “Jubilee” into three separate works: “Star of Georgia”, “Great Lighting”, and “Anopheles Mosquito”. For more information, see: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes”, vol. IV, p. 350.

1941

After April 9

In the February 1941 issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, a letter by Besarion Zhghenti is published regarding the collection “Soviet Georgia”. It notes that the work expresses boundless gratitude towards Stalin and the people’s readiness to defend their blood-earned freedom through heroic struggles, a sentiment affirmed by Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “My Native Land”, which opens the book.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, February, №2, p. 167.

1941

After April 9

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Besarion Zhghenti publishes an extensive, review-style article titled “Georgian Literature of the Soviet Era”, a section of which is dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze’s work. According to the critic, the poet’s pre-revolutionary lyricism contained all the prerequisites for the renewal of his creative nature, and immediately following the victory of the Socialist Revolution, he became, without hesitation, a singer of the new life. Over time, his work grew richer with deeper themes and ideas. The author of the article also believes that the poem cycle “Memories of Europe” portrays vivid images reflecting the sharp contradictions of the capitalist world.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, February, №2, p. 108.

Dating: Magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on April 9, 1941.

1941

After April 9

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Ilia Tavadze, “The Art of the Georgian People”, is published. The author discusses poets who are particularly dear and beloved to Georgians, and he names Galaktion Tabidze first and foremost.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, February, №2, p. 57.

Dating: Magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on April 9, 1941.

1941

April 11

In the informational letter of “Literary Georgia”, titled “Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori”, it is stated that on April 12, the Faculty of Language and Literature of Gori Pedagogical Institute is organizing a grand evening of Georgian Soviet poetry at the institute’s club. The invited poets include Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Alio Mashashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Simon Chikovani, Ilo Mosashvili, and Irakli Abashidze.

Source: “Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №15, p. 4.

1941

April 11

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes information about the third issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, mentioning among its publications Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Paris Commune".

Source: "Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №15, p. 4.

1941

April 11

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article titled "Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Evening at the Plekhanov Club" is published, discussing the evening event held on April 4.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Evening at the Plekhanov Club", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №15, p. 1.

1941

April 14

In the morning, together with his wife, Olga Darius, he travels to Gori to participate in an evening event. They visit the Gori Fortress, where Olga Darius sketches the fortress wall and discovers a fragment with enamel.

Source: O. Darius's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-146, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244.

1941

April 12

Together with his second wife, Olga Darius, he explores the Gori Fortress and asks her to sketch the images on its walls. Olga Darius sketches as best as she can, adding a figure of a man, which Galaktion likens to himself. They discover a fragment with enamel. Later, they stroll through the Gori market, where they purchase a kilogram of apples at a high price, and then visit Stalin's House Museum.

Source: O. Darius's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502. G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-146, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244.

1941

April 12

At the Gori Pedagogical Institute, a grand evening dedicated to Georgian Soviet poetry for workers takes place in the institute's club. The speaker, Ipolite Vartagava, shares stories with the audience about his former students, Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Leonidze. Another speaker, Alexandre Ghlonti, refers to Galaktion as the "wizard of poetry" and describes his masterpieces as the "Svetitskhoveli of Georgian poetry". Vaso Baiadze calls the visiting poets the "general staff of

poetry” and refers to Galaktion as the “commander-in-chief of poetry”. Galaktion recites several poems, including “The Moon of Mtatsminda”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, and “My Native Land”.
Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entry, MGL, d-144, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233; MGL, d-146, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244. Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4; “Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №16, p. 4; Sh. Nutsubidze, Gori hosted Galaktion, newspaper *Gamarjveba*, November 1, 1973, №131, p. 3; Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, magazine *Drosha*, 1979, N 10, p. 7.

1941

April 12

After the Georgian poetry evening in Gori concludes, Galaktion pulls Alexandre Ghlonti aside and says, “As was said here, Galaktion is the wizard of poetry, the Svetitskhoveli, the commander-in-chief of poetry, but why is it that others are the ones receiving the awards?”.

Source: Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, *Mravalkari* (Philological Sketches), Tbilisi, 1991, p. 152-153.

1941

April 13

At the invitation of the People’s Artist of the Republic, Pavle Prangishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, along with other Georgian writers in Gori, attends the performance “You Can’t See What You’ve Seen Before” and meets with the theatre ensemble.

Source: “Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №16, p. 4.

1941

From the “Federation” publishing house, Galaktion Tabidze brings a printout of the Book “My Native Land”, counts the lines, and decides to add more – 3543 lines. He lists the poems to be added from the third volume: “Roses”, “My Native Land!”, “New Tiflis”, “Wind of the Caucasus”, an excerpt from the poem “Ancient Cities”, an excerpt from the poem “On Café Corso Street”, an excerpt from the poem “Compiègne Forest”, “Larix sibirica”, “Ars longa, vita brevis”, and an excerpt from the poem “Akaki Tsereteli”. He is interested in how many pages a large-format Book might be and how many poems it can contain. He notes that the Book should include comments, a monograph by Giorgi Abzianidze, and a facsimile.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-146, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 243.

Note: Giorgi Abzianidze is mentioned by the first name in the source.

1941

April 14

In his diary, he notes that preparations for May Day need to be made. He must take care of his costume and send a poem to the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: MGL, d-146, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244.

1941

April 14

He writes rhymes in his diary.

Source: MGL, d-146, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244.

1941

April 15

He makes a note about a photograph taken in the 1920s with homeless children. He recalls that one day, near the railway station, they encountered orphaned children who had come from Russia. Their parents had perished in the Civil War, and they had sought refuge in Georgia because of its better climate. According to Galaktion, that same day, he met Shio Mghvimeli, who, upon seeing the photograph of Galaktion with the children, was moved to tears and took the picture from him. Galaktion notes that, under the care of the government, the children were placed in orphanages where they were cared for and educated. The memory of meeting the children resurfaced for him after being shown the photograph, which had been found among Shio Mghvimeli's papers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106-107.

1941

April 15-16

In his diary, under the title "Idea for Evenings", he lists possible venues for holding events throughout May. The list includes: the Writers' Union, the University, the Trade Union, the Marjanishvili, Griboyedov, Rustaveli, Musical Comedy, and Youth Theatres, the Public Library, the Japaridze Park, the clubs named after Voroshilov, Beria, Dzerzhinsky, Orjonikidze, and Gorky, the Ilia Chavchavadze School, the Houses of Folk Art and the Red Army, the Red Army, Pioneer, Artists', Railway, Public Catering, and Georgian Alpine Clubs, the State Film Industry, Parents' University, Tbilisi City Council, the Funicular, Georgian Estrada, the Philharmonic, the editorial offices of "Communist" and "Young Communist". It is also mentioned that events can be organized with physical culture enthusiasts, on May 1st on the radio, and on May 10th at the Teachers' House.

Source: MGL, d-146, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244;

1941

April 15-16

In his diary, under the title "Idea for May Raid", he lists the number of poems to be provided to various journals and newspapers: 28 poems to *Komunisti*, 28 to *Akhali Komunisti*, 28 to *Zarya Vostoka*, 1 to *Mnatobi*, 4 to *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 4 to *Niangi*, 14 to *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, and 1 to *Chveni Taoba*.

Source: MGL, d-146, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244;

1941

April 15–16

In his diary, under the preparations for a meeting with the Literary-Pedagogical Circle of the Tbilisi Teachers' House on April 20, Galaktion Tabidze outlines tasks to be completed from April 17 to 20. He notes that it would be beneficial if Savle Abuladze's speech ends with a poem. He plans to speak about poetry. Other speakers will include Solomon Tsaishvili, Ioseb Imedashvili, Grigol Tskhvediani, Niko Gurgenidze, Grigol Japaridze, Ivane Khalipashvili, and Ipolite Vartagava. The concluding part will discuss the circle's activities. Preparations include making posters, announcements, and lighting arrangements. He records the phone number of the head of the Teachers' Club, Levan Prokopashvili. Stenographers are to arrive at 8 PM. He needs to find the magazine *Lomisi* and the newspaper *Poeziis Dghe*, and also an actor for recitations. If many people sign up to speak, the evening may extend to September 21 and 22. Information needs to be conveyed to Simon Tserava, Oboli *Musha*, and Nikoloz Iashvili. He notes the need for monographs by Giorgi Abzianidze, Solomon Kubaneishvili, Dimitri Beniashvili, and Davit Kasradze.

Source: MGL, d-146, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245;

Note: Simon Tsverava, Nikoloz Iashvili, Giorgi Abzianidze, Solomon Kubaneishvili, Dimitri Benashvili, Davit Kasradze are mentioned in the source by their last names, Solomon Tavadze - by the pseudonym "Oboli *Musha*".

1941

After April 16

In his diary, he records excerpts from poems: "Let Tomorrow Worry About Tomorrow", "Here! Behold!", "Clusters of Life", "Free and Strong Person", "Go Forward, Walk!", "From the May Songs", "Ring Follows Ring...", "From Daily Prose", "How Do You Not Know What Power Is", "Thunder, O Heart's Desire!", "Smile", "Science with Steadfast Labor", "And Yet You Moan", "Time Has Also Looked at That Heart", "We, Not Just One Life's Edge...", and "Where the Alps Are, in the Field".

Source: MGL, d-146, 10-12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245-248;

1941

After April 16

He writes the phone numbers of Grigol Venadze and Otar Egadze in his diary and notes that he should meet Korneli Sanadze the next day.

Source: MGL, d-146, 10-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248;

1941

After April 16

He writes a prose sketch about how, after a party, while walking home in the pitch-black night, he is accompanied by a woman who recognizes him by his voice and expresses her respect for him.

Source: MGL, d-146, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248-249;

1941

After April 16

In his diary, he notes the number of lines for the poems to be added to the Book “My Native Land” to be published by the “Federation” publishing house, listing them by titles.

Source: MGL, d-146, 16-18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 249-250.

1941

After April 16

In his diary, he notes that he needs to submit 2000 lines of poems to the “*Zarya Vostoka*” publishing house, 1364 lines of poems to the “Federation” publishing house, 5000 lines for the fourth volume to the State Publishing House, 2000 lines of the poem “The Shepherd” to the Children’s Literature Publishing House, and 2000 lines to “Remedas”. In total, this amounts to 37,092 lines.

Source: MGL, d-146, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 250.

1941

After April 16

He writes a letter to the Russian publishing house “*Zarya Vostoka*”, requesting them to include in their plan a small Book of his poems under the collective title “On Cafe Corso Street”. The Book will include the poems “On Cafe Corso Street”, “Compiegne Forest”, “The Paris Commune”, and “Refugees”, totalling 3000 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-146, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248-249.

1941

After April 16

He writes a poem “First of May Greeting to Shota Rustaveli”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-146, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 251-252.

Note: The poem was printed under the title “Again Meskhi’s gaze”.

1941

April 18

A translation of an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “My Native Land” is published in the Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets* performed by V. Vasilenko, a student of the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University.

Source: Земля родная, Отрывок из поэмы, Галактион Табидзе, В. Василенко, Молодой сталинец, 1941, 18 апреля, №48;

1941

April 18

The article “Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori”, published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, reviews the Georgian Soviet poetry evening organized on April 12 by the Faculty of Language and Literature of the Gori State Pedagogical Institute at the institute’s club. It mentions that the success of the evening was ensured by the participation of well-known poets: Galaktion

Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, and Ioseb Grishashvili. The evening was opened by the dean of the faculty, Alexandre Ghlonti. Vano Tzulukidze gave a brief overview of Georgian Soviet poetry. Among the reports read by the students were M. Khutsishvili's "The Peculiarity of Galaktion Tabidze's Lyricism" and E. Korotkova's "Galaktion Tabidze as a Poet of the Socialist Revolution". Then, Galaktion Tabidze and other poets read their poems, and the audience greeted them with thunderous applause.

Source: "Evening of Georgian Soviet Poetry in Gori", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №16, p. 4.

1941

Until April 19

He selects materials for the Russian Book "My Native Land!" and notes down 38 items in his diary that are needed. The list includes: Panteleimon Petrenko's translations of poems from a small handwritten notebook, his drawings, and 112 works with some pages torn out, the article "In Memory of Petrenko" published in the newspaper *Vecherniy Tbilisi*, and an article in the newspaper *Komunisti* signed by "A Group of Comrades"; Gary Bebutov's plan for Galaktion's selected works and Boris Brik's plan for his poetry collection, translations of individual poems by Konstantin Bogdanovsky, Valerian Gaprindashvili, Nikolai Tikhonov, Alexander Shcherbakov, Elena Scher, Ivane Cherkezishvili, Natalia Astafieva, Rurik Ivnev, Boris Serebryakov, and Vyacheslav Ivanov; interlinear translations by Olya Okujava and others, Boris Brik's poem about Galaktion, an invitation card to his evening event in Leningrad in 1934, photos and memories; six congratulatory telegrams received in 1933 on the 25th anniversary of his literary debut, a letter from the Transcaucasian State Publishing House; letters from Maxim Gorky and others for Alexander Pushkin's anniversary, three interesting extracts about travels to Azerbaijan and Armenia during the 1929 Congress of the Peoples' Friendship of Transcaucasia; an invitation card to an Anton Chekhov evening in Taganrog, a caricature of Lev Tolstoy, Alexander Pushkin, and Nikolai Gogol with aspiring writers; the literary Chronology "Far Chairmanship" published in the newspaper *Tsitelarmeli*; untranslatable Russian lines "On the Barricades of the World"; Popov's radio broadcast "The People's Poet of Georgia in Leningrad", Russian translations of letters by David Kldiashvili and Sandro Shanshiashvili, the 1936 issue of the newspaper *Pravda* with his portrait, and the Russian text "I Have Arrived".

Source: MGL, d-150, 5-8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 279-281.

1941

Until April 19

From the 38 items listed in the diary for the Book "My Native Land!", he separately notes exactly half that are ready and mentions that the remaining items still need to be worked on.

Source: MGL, d-150, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281;

1941

Until April 19

In his diary, he writes the plan for a radio broadcast, where the introductory and concluding remarks will be delivered by the announcer. The list of poems to be read includes: "The Diagonal

of Snow” (“The Long, Long Diagonal of Rain”), “The Frog Similar to Delaroché”, “It Will Not End”, “Its Nature”, “Two Forces”, “Escaping the Crisis”, “In Memory of Gastello”, “Ordained Georgia”, “Friendship of Nations”, “Stalin”, “Poetry Above All!”, “My lyre, Many Good Times”, and “What Saracens Once”. The list of musical numbers based on Galaktion’s poems includes: Ivane Gokieli’s “Marching Song”, Shalva Taktakashvili’s “My Native Land”, Andria Balanchivadze’s “The Union of Hearts”, Dimitri Arakishvili’s “Poetry Above All”, Tamar Shaverzashvili’s “Shoulder to Shoulder”, Valeri Jvaridze’s “I and the Night”, Massenet’s “Mary”, Valerian Tsagareishvili’s “My Native Land!”, the Ishkhneli Sisters’ “Remember, Mary”, a choral song by Giorgi Svanidze, Iona Tuskia’s “Manon Lescaut”, and Revaz Gabichvadze’s romance to be performed by singer Mikheil Kvarelashvili.

Source: MGL, d-150, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281-282.

Note: Ivane Gokieli, Shalva Taktakashvili, Andria Balanchivadze, Valerian Tsagareishvili, Iona Tuskia, Revaz Gabichvadze, Mikheil Kvarelashvili are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1941

Until April 19

He writes a poem “Hey, homeland”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-150, 8-9; Nd-124, 15; №130; №131; №587; №2829; №7793; №2815; 725; №2050; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 20;

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Hey, homeland...”).

1941

Until April 19

He selects poems from various publications and notes their titles in his diary, with page references. The list includes: “Manon Lescaut”, “We Don’t Want to Invade Others”, “There Are Many Armies in the World”, “Isn’t It Adorned for Him”, “Walk with Faith”, “My Song”, “To the Homeland”, “My lyre, Many Good Times”, and “Shoulder to Shoulder”.

Source: MGL, d-150, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284;

1941

Until April 19

He writes a version of the poem “Gradually, Gradually, a New Country is Being Built” from the 1930 cycle “Revolutionary Georgia”, untitled as “Life Took Away the Dream...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-150, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284-285;

1941

Until April 19

He writes a poem entitled “From all sides”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-150, p. 12; №135; №1103; №1277; №2113-2114; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 24;

Note: The poem is also found with titles: “Irakli, Victor of a Hundred Wars” and “Irakli’s Sword.

1941

Until April 19

For the newspaper *Komunisti*, he writes versions of the untitled poem “From the House in Varazis Khevi...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-150, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286-287;

Note: The original title of the poem was “Answer to Georgian Students”, and it was first published under the title “On that Venetian Bridge”.

1941

April 19

At 9:30 PM, a radio program titled “Galaktion Tabidze at the Microphone” is broadcast, lasting 28 minutes. Shalva Radiani speaks, and Davit Spirandi and Nazi Kereselidze read poems, including: “Flags Quickly!”, “Prologue to One Hundred Poems”, “I Want to Sing”, “From the Daily Prose”, “There are Days”, “Nineteen Eighteen”, “Turbid Wind”, “What Are Words For”, “Lenin”, “Circle Follows Circle”, “In the Evening on Mtatsminda”, “We Are the Poets of Georgia”, and “My Native Land”.

Source: Radio program today, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1941, April 19, p. 4; Galaktion Tabidze’s diary entries, MGL, d-142, 10; MGL, 144, 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153, 233.

1941

April 19

In the radio broadcast Chronology, the newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that on the current day at 21:30, a literary program titled “G. Tabidze at the Microphone” will take place, lasting 35 minutes.

Source: Radio Broadcast Today, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1941, 19 April, №92, p. 4.

1941

19 April

At 21:30 in the evening he participates in the literary radio program “G. Tabidze at the microphone”.

Source: Radio Broadcast Today, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1941, 19 April, №92, p. 4.

1941

After April 19

Boris Serebriakov informs him that the Russian translation of the poem “Eesti”, originally published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, has been reprinted in an Estonian newspaper in Tallinn.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-142, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155.

1941

After April 19

He writes an untitled poem "What a beautiful sky Georgia has...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-142, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155.

1941

After April 19

The third issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem "Paris Commune" ("Thus filled with the source of the day..."), which is preceded by an epigraph with the words of Eugène Pottier: "Ah, the people have taken to the streets and everyone sings, for the first time singing victory and poetry".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, March, №3, p. 7-9;

1941

April 20

At 8 PM, an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Teacher's House. Savle Abuladze gives a lecture, and speeches are delivered by Grigol Japaridze and Ilia Sikharulidze. Young poets read their poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-144, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 234.

1941

April 20

He holds a meeting with members of the Literary Circle at the Tbilisi Teacher's House. Speeches are delivered by Simon Tsverava, Savle Abuladze, and others.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's Meeting with Members of the Literary Circle at the Teachers' House", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №17, p. 1.

1941

After April 20

For his bibliography, he notes in his notebook unpublished materials, specifically the speeches and presentations given by the speakers at the meeting with the members of the Literary Circle at the Tbilisi Teacher's House.

Source: MGL, d-98, 148; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312-313.

Dating: The meeting was held on April 20, 1941.

1941

April 20 or later

In his diary, he lists one hundred poets who have written poems, essays or narrations about him: Sandro Shanshiashvili, Davit Kldiashvili, Vasil Barnov, Valerian Gunia, Gandegili, Shalva Dadiani, Ia Ekaladze, Trifon Ramishvili, Shio Mghvimeli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Niko Kurdghelashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Lidia Megrelishvili, Daria Akhvlediani, Lavrenti Dzidziguri, Lidiya Megrelishvili, Olimpieli, Alexandre Abasheli, Bobokhidze Kale, Gelovani Mirza, Gorgadze Vaso, Mariam Garikuli, Ietim Gurji, Solomon Tavadze, Marika Mikeladze, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Varlam Zhuruli, Rodion Korkia, Demna Shengelaia, Sio Khidistaveli, Soso Grishashvili, Marika Mrevlishvili, Kolau Nadiradze, Ivika Kipiani, Vera Shubladze, Andro Tevzadze, Shalva Kashmadze, Giorgi Gagua, Soso Amashukeli, Nikoloz Tchilashvili, Ekvtime Tchanishvili, Konstantine Ratishvili, Davit Gabruashvili, Irakli Topadze, Giorgi Sidoshvili, Giorgi Shinatekheli, Ketevan Kuchukashvili, Vakhtang Khutsishvili, Vasil Gujabidze, Vasil Kirvalidze, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Natela Veshapeli, Liuvena, Valiko Ciureli, Givi Orjonikidze, Grigol Tabatadze, Grigol Arosia, Giorgi Lomtadidze, Severian Isiani, Sapo Mgeladze, Ioseb Gvantseladze, Ilia Khinveli, Ioseb Gvantsaladze, Raud Gogokhia, Tushi, Ashug-Muradi, Savle Abuladze, Vera Kuprashvili, Nino Tkeshelashvili, Varden Kurtanidze, Banspicho Chichua, Andro Chavchanidze, Geronti Tughushi, Vano Beroshvili, Vladimir Sulaberidze, Shakro Navtlugheli, Mikheil Uznadze, Lado Matchavariani, Severian Museridze, Guguli Nasaridze, Vanion Daraseli, Giorgi Samkharadze, Shalva Shavgulidze, Ruben Akopov, Ryurik Ivnev, Boris Brik.

Source: MGL, d-144, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 234-235.

Note: Varlam Rukhadze, Lavrenti Dzidziguri, Ilo Mosashvili, Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Gagua, Nikoloz Tchilashvili, Konstantine Ratishvili, Davit Gabruashvili, Giorgi Sidoshvili, Ketevan Kuchukashvili, Vasil Gujabidze, Vasil Kirvalidze, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Valiko Tsiureli, Grigol Tabatadze, Grigol Arosia, Giorgi Lomtadidze, Severian Isiani, Ilia Khinveli, Ioseb Gvantseladze, Nino Tkeshelashvili, Banspicho Chichua, Andro Chavchanidze, Geronti Tughushi, Konstantine Beroshvili, Vladimir Sulaberidze, Mikheil Uznadze, Vanion Daraseli, Shalva Shavgulidze are mentioned in the source with the initials of the first names and the last names; Niko Kurdghelashvili with the pseudonym - “Narkani”, Lidia Megrelidze with the pseudonym - “Nazisi”, Olimpieli, Giorgi Mantashov with the pseudonym - “Shinatekheli”, Ioseb Gvantseladze - with the pseudonym - “Knari”, Ivane Bukurauli - with the pseudonym “Tushi”, Sarkis Kirakozov - with the pseudonym “Sh. Navtlugheli”, Samkharadze Giorgi - with the pseudonym “Giaseli”, Liuvena, Ashugh-Murad, with pseudonyms, Severian Museridze – as Seo Museridze.

1941

April 25

In the newspaper *Literaturuli* Sakartvelo, an informational article titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Meeting with Members of the Teachers’ House Literary Circle” was published, stating that the meeting took place on April 20. The speaker, Simon Tsverava, discussed Galaktion Tabidze’s role in the development of Georgian Soviet poetry, while Savle Abuladze talked about various stages of the poet’s creative work. Writer Ilia Sikharulidze and Associate Professor Grigol Japaridze emphasized the importance of Galaktion Tabidze’s work in the communist upbringing of the youth. It was noted that based on his poetry, young people will develop topics such as Lenin and

Stalin's portrayal in his works, themes like G. Tabidze as a singer of international solidarity, and Soviet patriotism in G. Tabidze's poetry, among others. Young poets Shalva Bakidze and Mikheil Zangurashvili read poems dedicated to Galaktion. In conclusion, the poet himself read his poems: "My Native Land", "Revolutionary Georgia", and "The Moon of Mtatsminda".

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's Meeting with Members of the Literary Circle at the Teachers' House", *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №17, p. 1.

1941

April 26

At the Abkhazian State Theatre, he attends a Soviet poetry evening dedicated to the Abkhazian edition of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and sits on the honorary presidium.

Source: "Evening of Soviet Poetry in Sokhumi", *Komunisti*, 1933, №99, p. 1.

1941

April 26

He delivers a speech at the festive event dedicated to the publication of the Abkhazian translation of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" at the Sokhumi State Theatre.

Source: На литературном вечере в Гостеатре Абхазии, "Советская Абхазия, 1941, №99, p. 1.

1941

April 26

The article titled "The Knight in the Panther's Skin in Abkhazian" published in the newspaper "Zarya Vostoka" notes that a major literary evening will be held in Sokhumi at the Abkhazian State Theatre on April 26 to celebrate the release of the Abkhazian translation of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin". Prominent Georgian poets, including Irakli Abashidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Ilo Mosashvili, Karlo Kaladze, Konstantine Chichinadze, Razhden Gvetadze, and Konstantine Lortkipanidze, will participate in the event.

Source: "Вепхис ткаосани на абхаском языке", "Заря Востока", 1941, №98, p. 4.

1941

April 27

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes an article titled "Literary Evening at the Abkhazian State Theatre", noting that on April 27, the Abkhazian State Theatre hosted an event dedicated to the significant occasion of the publication of Shota Rustaveli's "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" in the Abkhazian language. The event was attended by party officials and representatives of the intelligentsia of the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic. Georgian writers, including the People's Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, delivered speeches.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1941, №99, p. 1.

Note: The same article in Russian and Abkhaz languages is published in the Russian and Abkhazian versions of the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*: На литературном вечере в Гостеатре Абхазии, "Советская Абхазия, 1941, №99, p. 1.

1941

April 27

The newspaper *Kommunisti* publishes an informational article titled “Soviet Poetry Evening in Sokhumi”, reporting that on April 26 of the current year, the Abkhazian State Theatre hosted a Soviet poetry evening dedicated to the Abkhazian edition of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”, which turned into a true celebration. Among the poets seated in the presidium were Dimitri Gulia, the translator of Shota Rustaveli’s poem, Galaktion Tabidze, Irakli Abashidze, Ilo Mosashvili, and others. Galaktion Tabidze, Ilo Mosashvili, and Konstantine Chichinadze read their poems.

Source: “Evening of Soviet Poetry in Sokhumi”, *Komunisti*, 1933, №99, p. 1.

1941

After April 27

Galaktion Tabidze compiled a list of publications and oral presentations about himself, totalling 245 entries.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-98, p. 120-127; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283-293; Shalva Radiani, “The Poet of Revolution”, *Mnatobi*, 1930, №4, p. 148.

Note: Among these, there is one publication that does not pertain to him: Shalva Radiani’s article “Revolution’s Poet”, published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, which discusses the suicides of Vladimir Mayakovsky and Sergei Yesenin. It appears that the poet mistakenly included this publication instead of one of Shalva Radiani’s articles about him.

1941

April 29

In his notebook, Galaktion Tabidze notes that he needs to send a telegram to Samtredia and, the following day, he must visit the Writers’ Union and wait for a call from Polio Abramia.

Source: MGL, d-147, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252-253.

Note: Polio Abramia is referred to by the last name in the source.

1941

April 29 or later

In his notebook, Galaktion Tabidze notes that he plans to travel to Moscow, although he is unsure when. He is curious about the man who has arrived in Tbilisi from Moscow to organize an evening event and wonders if it will be possible to meet him. Tabidze thinks that Vasiliy Kachalov should not get involved in the matter. He doesn’t understand the need for separate events for poets who began their careers before the revolution and those who started afterward, as if the latter group is inherently superior and as if the former no longer continues to write. He is also curious whether Igor Severyanin is still at the editorial office of the newspaper *Krasnaya Nov*. He suspects that others have been preparing in secret for a long time, while he has to go completely unprepared.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-147, 1, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252-256.

Note: Vasiliy Kachalov and Tretyakovskaya are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1941

After April 29

He is curious whether Boris Serebryakov has already submitted the Russian translations of his poems to the radio or if they are not ready yet.

Source: MGL, d-147, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253.

1941

After April 29

He notes in his notebook the poem by A. Abalauri titled “Genius of Galaktion”.

Source: MGL, d-147, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254.

1941

After April 29

He notes in his notebook that he must meet with KOlya Kandelaki on May 17th at 12 o'clock.

Source: MGL, d-147, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254.

1941

After April 29

He spontaneously composes the poem “So, you believe the pianist has fallen...”

Source: MGL, d-147, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254.

1941

After April 29

In his notebook, Galaktion Tabidze writes that in the daily newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*, issue No. 284 from December 10, 1932, a notice was published about his appointment as the chairman of the Central Circle of Military Writers.

Source: MGL, d-147, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 254.

1941

After April 29

Eremia Astvatsaturov recounts that despite the long-standing opposition from Irakli Abashidze, Sandro Euli, and Simon Chikovani, his letter was published. He was summoned to the Central Committee, and the entire literary community was agitated, but he did not change his mind. An expanded session of the Writers' Presidium was convened on this issue. Leo Kiacheli was described as a great scoundrel, conducting some sort of politics. Galaktion notes that he was not invited to this meeting and that he already thought the same about Kiacheli. The second issue of the magazine *Chveni Taoba* did not go on sale. Issue №2-3 was released, but Eremia Astvatsaturov's letter was not published in it. Instead, it was replaced by a boastful letter from Gabriel Jabushanuri, which discusses him and Simon Chikovani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-147, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 255.

1941

After April 29

In his notebook, he notes down Russian-language materials: translations by Panteleimon Petrenko and Boris Brik, the evening held on June 17, 1934, at the Leningrad Academy of Arts building, verse fragments, unpublished translations, translations published in newspapers, information published in the Russian newspaper *Pravda* on September 4, 1936, about his being awarded the Order of Lenin, Maxim Gorky's letter to the Alexander Pushkin Jubilee Committee regarding his election on September 20, 1934, and the history of his three-volume works, "Epoch", and other publications.

Source: MGL, d-147, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 255-256.

Note: Panteleimon Petrenko is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1941

After April 29

In his notebook, he lists books containing articles about him. The list includes Simon Khundadze's published "Essays" from 1941, where the chapter "Galaktion Tabidze" occupies pages 352-370, and Galaktion is mentioned in the preface by Besarion Zhghenti. Also noted is Akaki Gatsserelia's collection of literary essays "Books and Authors", where the chapter "Galaktion Tabidze" occupies pages 201-212.

Source: MGL, d-147, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 256.

1941

After April 29

He starts writing an untitled poem "She fluttered, spread her wings...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-147, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 256.

1941

April 30

He is granted a pension and receives a pension card.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Pension Card, National Archives of Georgia, [HYPERLINK "https://archive.gov.ge/ge/kviris-dokumenti/galaktion-tabidzis-sapensio-wignaki"](https://archive.gov.ge/ge/kviris-dokumenti/galaktion-tabidzis-sapensio-wignaki)
<https://archive.gov.ge/ge/kviris-dokumenti/galaktion-tabidzis-sapensio-wignaki>

1941

April

The poem "May Day" is published in the magazine *Remedas*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "May Day", magazine *Remedasi*, №4, cover page, p. 2.

1941

April

At the evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze held at the Philharmonic Summer Hall, Simon Tsverava gives a speech.

Source: S. Tsverava, People's Love, newspaper *Tbilisi*, October 31, 1973, N 256, p. 3.

Dating: From the March 31, 1941 entry, it is evident that he has planned to hold an evening event at the Philharmonic in the following month.

May

1941

Until May

He writes a poem “May”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3874; №1867; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 55.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “May Day” and untitled (On the Streets and Squares).

1941

Until May 1

He writes a poem “Greetings to May”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2531; №5838; №7699; №7707; №7830-7835; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 49.

Note: The poem is also found with titles: “First May”, “First of May on the Embankment”, and untitled (beginning with: “How could I not praise my country...”, “The sun shines with full strength...”, and “The sky shines with complete clarity...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

May 1

The Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets* publishes the translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Greetings to May” (“How can I not praise my country...”) by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Сердце, пой! (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, перевод Бориса Серебрякова, Молодой сталинец, 1941, 1 мая, №54.

1941

May 1

The poem “Greetings to May” is printed in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1941, №2, 1 May, p. 1.

1941

After May 9

He receives a letter from Davit Tsotsonava, a seventh-grade student from the village of Akhali Kindgha in the Ochamchire district. The student is curious about how to understand the phrase he read in the 1938 issue of the magazine *Chveni Taoba*, which stated that Galaktion restored the romantic-symbolist poetic voice of Baratashvili. The student also asks whether there is a difference between the literature of 19th and 20th-century writers in terms of both form and content.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-468-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1941

After May 10

In Giorgi Kuchishvili's Book "Selected Poems", he makes underlining and comments.

Source: MGL, t-202, G. Kuchishvili, "Selected Poems", Tbilisi, 1941, p. 5-6, 9, 11, 19-20, 23, 24-29, 31-36, 51-52, 62-63, 66-67, 75-76,

1941

May 15

He writes a poem "Klara Tsetkina".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2586; №3837; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 9.

1941

After May 16

In a school orthographic dictionary, he underlines certain words and writes rhymes on the last page.

Source: MGL, t-93, School Orthographic Dictionary, compiled by V. Topuria and I. Giginishvili, Tbilisi, 1941, p. 3-6, 208.

1941

May 17 or later

He receives a letter from Ilia Khinveli, informing him about a typographical error in the typewritten copy of Galaktion's poem "Greetings to May" that was given to him. Instead of the phrase "resounding song" as published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, the copy read "three-stringed song". Since this disrupted the syllable count, the sender corrected it to "song of relief". Khinveli writes that he had the editorial secretary send Galaktion an honorarium and apologizes profusely for its extremely small amount.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-469; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333;

1941

After May 23

He receives a letter from Sergo Jinchvelashvili, who asks him to go somewhere to resolve a matter on his behalf, to lend him 51 roubles until he receives his pension, and to provide him with a few sheets of writing paper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-224; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 258.

1941

Until May 26

He writes a poem "Oh, the joy of creation".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2024; №1867; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 54.

Note: The poem is also found with titles: “Oh, the Joy” and untitled (Who with a sincere heart, honestly...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

After May 26

The magazine *Oktombreli* publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “May is Coming”.

Source: magazine *Oktombreli*, May, 1941, №5, p. 1;

1941

April-May

At the event dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze in Mtatsminda Park, Galaktion reads his poem “Mtatsminda Moon” at the end of the evening, following the words of thanks. As he recites the poem, the moon appears, greeted by a thunderous applause from the audience. When the hall quiets down and the poet resumes reading, another round of applause begins from a different group of listeners. It turns out that there are foreigners in the audience who, upon hearing about the extraordinary coincidence from their translator, also express their emotions with applause.

Source: S. Tsverava, People’s Love, newspaper *Tbilisi*, October 31, 1973, N 256, p. 3.

1941

May

In his notebook, Olga Darius writes that the Tunguska meteorite fell on June 30, 1908, at 7 AM. The meteorite’s descent was observed across the entire central Siberian region. It flew through the sky for about 10 seconds with such brightness that it was visible even against the backdrop of the sun. The meteorite hit the ground at great speed.

Source: MGL, d-147, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 256-257.

Note: Olga Darius is not mentioned in the source, but the handwriting is hers.

1941

May

In his notebook, he writes the title of Siko Pashalishvili’s poem dedicated to Stalin’s sixtieth anniversary, “Greetings from Georgia”, which was published in the magazine *Remedas* in 1939, and the title of Lidia Megrelidze’s article, “A Little Something for the History of the Poti Theatre”, which was published in the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba* in 1940.

Source: MGL, d-147, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257.

Note: Siko Pashalishvili and Lidia Megrelidze are mentioned in the source by their surnames.

1941

May

In his notebook, he notes that there are articles about Shalva Dadiani by Eremia Astvatsaturov and Shalva Radiani. The magazine *Pioneri* published an article titled “Renowned Anniversary Celebrant”, Alka Sulava published “The Beloved Writer of the People”, Simon Kvariani published “Shalva Dadiani”, and a poem was published in the magazine *Oktombreli*.

Source: MGL, d-147, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257.

1941

May

In his notebook, he compiles a bibliographical list of the past two years, which includes both his own works and publications dedicated to him or his creative output.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-147, 19-20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257-258.

1941

May

The poem “Klara Tsetkina” is published in magazine “Remedasi”.

Source: Magazine Remedasi, 1941, №5, p. 1.

1941

Summer or later

At Elbakidze Bridge, he meets Lavrosi Kalandadze and offers him to drink a bit of cognac. Lavrosi Kalandadze says that it would indeed be good to drink to the glory of poetry, as poetry is one of humanity’s main saviours. Galaktion responds that such exaggeration of the role of poetry would not even please the heavens. While poetry is both the ignition of passion and torment, a fountain of water is needed to extinguish a fire... but in poetry, there should not be a single drop of water.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 137-138.

Dating: According to the author, the event took place a few months after the start of World War II.

1941

Summer or later

He meets Shalva Kashmadze and Lavrosi Kalandadze. In response to Lavrosi Kalandadze’s words about his pessimism, he says that, in reality, he loves the sky, the earth, and life very much, and that, from time to time, not only he but all people feel sadness.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 138.

Dating: According to the author, the event took place a few months after the start of World War II.

1941

Summer or later

In a conversation with friends, he recalls how Giorgi Kuchishvili once sarcastically asked him if he had a scorpion in his pocket, since he was afraid to put his hand in and take out money. He notes regretfully that at that time, he truly didn't have any money.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 138.

Dating: According to the author, the event took place a few months after the start of World War II.

1941

Summer or later

In a conversation with friends, he says that his desire to be united with eternity, which overwhelms him, is often mistaken by some for self-aggrandizement and vanity.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 139.

Dating: According to the author, the event took place a few months after the start of World War II.

1941

Summer or later

He advises Shalva Kashmadze to stop writing poems and focus on criticism instead. He says that poetry is treacherous and can sometimes trip you up. Writing in general is a dark business, but writing poetry is even more so.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 139.

Dating: According to the author, the event took place a few months after the start of World War II.

June

1941

Until June

He knocks on Mariam Garikuli's door and leaves an invitation card in the door handle, inviting her to his event that evening. Mariam Garikuli attends the event, which is intended for workers, and gives a speech.

Source: M. Garikuli, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 42.

1941

After June 5

The poem "May Day" is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1941, №5, p. 1.

Dating: This issue of the magazine *Pioneri* was signed for printing on June 5.

1941

Until June 22

Carrying his bust crafted by Tite Sikharulidze, Galaktion walks along Plekhanov (current David Aghmashenebeli) Avenue and Marx (Zaarbrücken) Square toward Soviet (Arnold Chikobava)

Street. On the way, he stops to buy cigarettes, placing the bust on the counter and sitting nearby to chat with the Armenian vendor woman. Upon learning that she is a mother of seven children, he wishes happiness for each of them and bids her farewell. Journalist Abibo Tomadze notices Galaktion from a distance and approaches him specifically to offer assistance. The poet remarks that the bust is light. The journalist helps him place it on his shoulder, and Galaktion continues on his way toward Soviet Street.

Source: A. Tomadze, Galaktion and the cigarette vendor woman, December 9, 1982, N. p. 4.

Note: It is possible that he was carrying the bust to his creative evening event or to an exhibition.

1941

After June 22

Together with Georgian writers, he tours the Pioneers' Palace and its study rooms. Due to the onset of the war, a quietness prevails in the building. Ana Vardiashvili's concert brigade is preparing to leave for the hospital, but upon seeing Galaktion, they pause and sing "Suliko" and "Tsitsinatela" to him.

Source: A. Tomadze, Galaktion in the Pioneers' Palace, Young Leninst, November 2, 1973, N 44., p. 3.

1941

After June 22

He writes a poem "War-like".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №218; №1140; №2886; №6360; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 11; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (starting with: "To the eagles, a salute!.." and "No – weak and cowardly...").

1941

After June 22

He writes a poem "Homeland, do you hear how it calls you?".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3353; №3563; №3324; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 23; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, starting with: "Homeland, do you hear how it calls you?.." and "Don't rush. The wind will die down...").

1941

After June 22

He writes a poem "A Number".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №445; №1032; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 29; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (starting with: "There was a number of victims..." and "Who will erase the stain of war from the world without hindrance...").

1941

After June 22

He writes an untitled poem “In Hitler’s Heart, Undoubtedly...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4329; №6790-6791; №7261; №2417; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 30; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found with the title “Europe, What Do You Want?” and untitled (“Europe, tell me what you want...”).

1941

After June 22

He writes an untitled poem “Our Borders Have Been Crossed...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5738; №5825-5826; №5881; №2009-2010; №2055-2056. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 34; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: “The poem is also found untitled (starting with: “Thoughts will be scattered...”, and “A heavy old father enters...”).

1941

After June 22

He writes an untitled poem “For Some Reason, When the Surroundings...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5185; №3959; №7847-7849; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 32; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found with the title “What Splendour and Wealth” and untitled (starting with: “Is there not – for fascism...”, and “What splendour and wealth...”).

1941

After June 22

He writes an untitled poem “Friends! It Repeats...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3848-3851; №717-718; №4014-126; №6360; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 12; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 294.

Note: The poem is also found with the title “We Will Win” and untitled (starting with: “For an ancient time, an unjust power flows...”, and “The enemy only digs a grave...”).

1941

June 24

He writes a poem “Homeland, O Life”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3564; №3847; №4620; №6428; №3853; №724; №2048; №5928; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 12.

Note: The poem is also found with the titles: “We Will Win”, “Beautiful Homeland!” and untitled (“Oh, did I not feel...”).

1941

June 27

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, Besarion Zhghenti’s article “For the Homeland” is published, in which the author reviews the manifestations of patriotic sentiment in Georgian poetry and focuses on Galaktion’s poem “My Native Land”, considering it a masterpiece of contemporary civic lyricism.

Source: B. Zhghenti, For the Homeland, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1941, №26 (June 27), p. 3.

1941

June

He writes an untitled poem “For Me, Only This Sound, This Colour Is Longed For...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3565; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 174.

July

1941

July 9

In his diary, he writes that claiming there are fewer political accents in his poems than in Alio Mirtskhulava’s work and disregarding his anti-fascist poems is a diversion.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-591, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487.

1941

July 31

He writes a poem “A Man”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №190; №2524; №4968; №6263; №7764; №8206; №5513; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 256.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (with beginnings: “From that ancient time...”; “Language, mind, and advice...”).

August

1941

Until August 15

He translates one stanza from George Gordon Byron’s poem “The Deformed Transformed”: “Beyond the Po, beyond the mountains...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 259;

Note: The original title of the poem is “The Deformed Transformed”.

1941

Until August 15

He writes three versions of the poem “What Saracens Once”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 1-3, 26-27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 259-260, 273-274.

1941

Until August 15

In his notebook, he writes quotes from Molière’s play “The Pretentious Young Ladies” and William Shakespeare’s play “Cymbeline”.

Source: MGL, d-148, 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 260.

1941

Until August 15

In his notebook, he writes in Latin a quote from Publius Ovidius Naso’s poem “Fasti” along with its translation: “A strong man will have the whole earth as his homeland, just as the fish has the sea”.

Source: MGL, d-148, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261.

Note: The quote in the original reads: “Omne solum forti patria est ut piscibus aegror”

1941

Until August 15

He doubts his wife Olga Darius’s actions and is curious about who she met, where she was calling from, and how much she paid for the cigarettes.

Source: MGL, d-148, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261.

1941

Until August 15

He is irritated by the fact that his wife, Olga Darius’s, niece – Laine Bartelis, whom she raised – does not obey his aunt and gives orders in Galaktion’s household.

Source: MGL, d-148, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261.

Note: Layne Bartelis is mentioned by name in the source.

1941

Until August 15

He writes in Russian, refusing to apologize to some scoundrel.

Source: MGL, d-148, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 261.

Note: It is unclear from the entry who is being referred to.

1941

Until August 15

He writes several versions of a poem on the theme of Varazi Gorge.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 7-10, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262-264, 270.

Note: The titles "Poems of Varazi Gorge" and "Varazi Gorge" are crossed out in the autograph. Two stanzas of the poem, with significant changes, were incorporated into the poem "The Infantry Set Out", dated 1941–1945. In 1947, a revised version of the poem was published under the title "On That Venetian Bridge".

1941

Until August 15

He writes three versions of "Poems of Varazi Gorge".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 8-9, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262-264, 270

1941

Until August 15

In the notebook, it is noted that he needs to buy cigarettes and matches. He also needs to have a massage, take baths, and resolve the issue with the housekeeper.

Source: MGL, d-148, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1941

Until August 15

He attempts to recall how many women he knows. To do this, he first lists the organizations where the women he is acquainted with work. The list includes: *Federation*, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Kommunisti*, publishing houses for children's literature and the state press; the Writers' and Artists' Unions; the theatres of Marjanishvili, Rustaveli, Griboedov, and the Opera; the Social Welfare Institution (Sobes), a savings bank, radio, the People's Commissariat for Education, and the university's medical commission. Additionally, he remembers women from his yard and his relatives. He estimates the total to be around 1,000.

Source: MGL, d-148, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1941

August 15

He is in a medical clinic and notes the names of the doctors: Ivane Pranguliani, Gabriel Pondoev, and Ivane Demuria, as well as the procedures he was prescribed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265.

1941

August 15 or later

He is revising the second version of the "Varazi Gorge" poems with a different melody and changes the title from "Varazi Gorge" to "Venetian Bridge".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 8-9, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262-264, 270 .

1941

August 16

He is staying in the medical clinic and notes the names of the doctors: Ivane Demuria, Kharadze, and Sabashvili. He writes that they will check his temperature at 6 PM and that the lights in the vestibule are turned off in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265.

1941

August 17

He is in the treatment complex and Dr. Gobronidze gives him sleeping pill powder.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265.

1941

After August 17

He writes three variants of the untitled poem "Let such a wind blow...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 12-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 265-268;

Note: The poem was first published under the title "Flying" in the collection "My Native Land" in 1942.

1941

After August 17

In his notebook, he notes the kiosks and stores of the Soviet Printing Complex where tickets for the exhibition dedicated to his 50th birthday will be sold.

Source: MGL, d-148, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 268.

1941

After August 17

He starts writing an untitled poem "If they preach that life is nothing...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-148, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

1941

After August 17

In his diary, he lists the authors of articles and poems written about him: Davit Kldiashvili, Gandegili, Vasil Barnov, Shalva Dadiani, Valerian Gunia, Sandro Shanshishvili, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Ia Ekaladze, Zakaria Chichinadze, Shio Mghvimeli, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Etim Gurji, Daria Akhvlediani, Niko Marr, Alexandre Abashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Mirza Gelovani, Marika Mikheladze, Kale Bobokhidze.

Source: MGL, d-148, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

1941

After August 17

He writes an untitled poem “The most precious of all...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

1941

After August 17

He writes an untitled poem: “Poetry is eternal / the arena of wisdom”. / Greetings from me to everyone, / who is on my side!”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1941

After August 17

He writes fragments for a poem entitled “To Glass”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 22, 24, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270-273.

1941

After August 17

In his notebook, under the title “Women in Tbilisi”, he writes that the city was left to women – mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters – because fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers were drafted to the front. This situation significantly changed the face of Tbilisi, and at night, a rare order was established. From dusk until dawn, housewives take turns on duty. The “dictatorship of women” is felt in hospitals – most doctors in the medical commission are women. The same applies to institutions, schools, offices, and trade organizations.

Source: MGL, d-148, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

Note: In the same notebook, preceding this text, he has written about how many women he knows and their affiliations.

1941

After August 17

He writes an untitled poem “If here...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 271.

1941

After August 17

He is preparing material for publication in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: MGL, d-148, 22, 23, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270-272.

1941

After August 17

He writes an acrostic titled “Parsadan”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-148, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1941

After August 17

In his notebook titled “How They Fight Me”, he writes that his poems about the Great Patriotic War are not being published in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*. His old adversary, Ioseb Grishashvili, is placed in the first position, which he believes is an attempt to overshadow him. He thinks this is a result of his defamation, and there is a decree and instruction regarding this. Although the group is powerful, they won't be able to defeat him. Previously, his evenings had an element of surprise; he managed to arrange everything at the last minute, and they wanted his evenings to be both present and absent at the same time.

Source: MGL, d-148, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274.

1941

After August 17

In his notebook, he writes that the first priority is to keep the apartment. Additionally, he needs oil and 5 kilos of beans.

Source: MGL, d-148, 28-29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274-275.

1941

After August 17

In his notebook, he notes Vasiliy Slovachenskiy's statement that every writer is now an engineer.

Source: MGL, d-148, 28-29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274-275.

1941

After August 30

He receives a letter sent by Olya Okujava from exile. The sender expresses concern that she still has not heard anything of him. She writes that she has gathered handfuls of rays and sends him millions of suns. She asks him to take care of his health, which will also bring happiness to Olya. She misses him very much and longs to be home; from afar, she embraces and kisses Galaktion, his books, and each manuscript.

Source: O. Okujava's letter to Galaktion, MGL, 24551-402; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 243-244.

September

1941

September 2

He writes a poem “September 2, 1941”.

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №1333; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 91.

1941

After September 2

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, the poem “Homeland” (“We were very poor...”) is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Homeland”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941 №8, p. 3.

Note: This issue of the magazine was signed for printing on September 2, 1941.

1941

September 4

He goes to the medical complex in Vake for treatment.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170;

1941

September 4

Shalva Kashmadze learns that Galaktion has been admitted to the Vake hospital for treatment and sends a short note to his ward. He inquires about what is hurting him, whether he needs anything, and when he will be discharged. He had considered bringing him his book, but reconsidered, thinking that Galaktion would probably not be able to look at it in the hospital.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-483-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1941

September 6

From the window of the third floor of the medical complex, Galaktion sees a burial taking place. There are only a couple of wreaths by the coffin, and a procession of 10-15 people is heading towards the Vake cemetery. Galaktion and the two women standing next to him think it must be a child’s funeral, which is why there are so few people. However, Galaktion recognizes among the mourners Giorgi Kuchishvili, Arno Oniani, and Shalva Kashmzadze, and realizes that the funeral is not for a child but for the elderly writer, Daria Akhvlediani. Galaktion is so disappointed by the lack of attention given to the deceased that he does not inform the women beside him whose funeral it was.

Source: Galaktion’s Diary, MGL, d-621-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151-152.

Note: Daria Akhvlediani’s death date is known to be September 9, but Galaktion’s diary is dated September 6.

1941

Until September 9

He receives a letter from Daria Akhvlediani. She writes that she will be discharged from the hospital on Monday. She is in such financial difficulty that she doesn’t even have enough money to buy bread or to rent a cart to go home. Therefore, she kindly asks for a loan of 500 roubles and promises to repay it in monthly instalments of 50 roubles each.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-457; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

Dating: We date it based on the time of Daria Akhvlediani’s death.

1941

Until September 9

He is informed that Giorgi Leonidze asked Daria Akhvlediani to remove Galaktion Tabidze's name from the text while writing memories about Akaki Tsereteli for the Literature Museum, or else he wouldn't receive his honorarium. They assert that the materially struggling Akhvlediani fulfilled this request and did not include Galaktion's name in the materials submitted to the museum, but she gave the complete version of the memories to Galaktion himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 238.

Dating: We date it according to the time of Daria Akhvlediani's death.

1941

September 11

Based on the decree signed by Joseph Stalin on September 8, Galaktion Tabidze's wife, Olya Okujava, is executed in the Medvedev Forest near the city, along with 156 other prisoners from the city prison.

Source: Марат Гизатулин, Булат Окуджава: «...От бабушки Елизаветы к прабабушке Элисабет», 2020, [HYPERLINK](http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read) "http://maxima-library.org/component/maxlib/b/516722?format=read" <https://maxima-library.com/new-books-2/b/516722>

Note: Galaktion Tabidze is not informed about this.

1941

Until September 29

The poem "We will Win" is published in the collection "We will Win!".

Source: Collection "We Will Win", 1941, p. 3-5.

Dating: According to the bibliographic periodical "Book Chronology" (1941, No. 8), the collection "We Will Win" was already printed on September 29.

1941

After September 29

He receives a letter from Abesalom Tabidze, in which his brother expresses dissatisfaction that he can neither find Galaktion at home nor reach him by phone. The sender notes that this was the case a month ago as well. He informs him that he has eczema on his leg, that he has come to Tbilisi for treatment, and that he will return on September 30.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-334; Abesalom Tabidze's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

October

1941

October 9 or later

He receives a letter from Datiko Tsotsonava, an eighth-grade student from the New Kindgha Secondary School in Ochamchire District. The student asks if there is a difference in both form and content in the works of 20th-century Georgian writers. Galaktion responds that there is indeed a difference, and it could not have been otherwise, but he does not know whether his answer will be accepted. He adds that, of course, there is a difference, but neither life nor criticism is arranged as it should be. The poet sends the response but remains uncertain whether the recipient will receive it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-149, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275.

1941

After October 9

He learns that in the December 1938 issue of the magazine *Chveni Taoba*, in Eremia Astvatsaturian's article "Galaktion Tabidze", it was mentioned that Galaktion had restored a romantic-symbolist poetic voice akin to that of Nikoloz Baratashvili. He notes this phrase emphatically in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-149, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275.

1941

October 11

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice that Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Lyric" has been released, which includes poems written by the poet at various times.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, 1941, №9 (January 11), p. 4.

1941

October 12

He has a brother visiting him in Tbilisi for treatment. Galaktion leaves the house at 2 PM, returns drunk at 1 AM, and argues with his wife, Olga Darius.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-355; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174;

Note: The wife's name is not specified in the source.

1941

October 13

The brother leaves a letter at home, describing how intolerably Galaktion behaved during the night. He writes that wine is stripping him of his human dignity. He asks him to pull himself together, as his drunkenness is causing suffering to everyone who loves him.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-355; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174;

Note: The wife's name is not specified in the source.

November

1941

November 5

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article by Beso Zhghenti titled “The Main Theme of Socialist Lyricism” is published. The article quotes a stanza from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Press” and states that a number of the poet’s works express the impact of socialist industry on the daily life of our people.

Source: Beso Zhghenti, “The Main Theme of Socialist Lyricism”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №25-26 (48), p. 6.

1941

November 5

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an announcement is published stating that an official evening dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution will be held at the Writers’ House at 8 p.m. on the current day. The event will feature speeches by Shalva Radiani, Sandro Euli, Iakinte Lisashvili, Nino Nakashidze, Beso Zhghenti, Leo Khiacheli, Simon Chikovani, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Rodion Korkia, and Simon Tsereteli. The following authors will read their works: Alexandre Abasheli, Irakli Abashidze, Kale Bobokhidze, Valerian Gaprindashvili, David Gachechiladze, Razhden Gvetadze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Iona Vakeli, Sandro Euli, Giorgi Kachakhidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Alio Mashashvili, Ilo Mosashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Demna Shengelaia, and Simon Chikovani.

Source: “Celebratory evening dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №25-26 (48), p. 8.

1941

November 5

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, Giorgi Natroshvili’s article “Our Homeland” is published, in which various works by Soviet poets are discussed, including Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Let Every Red Army Soldier Stand Like a Lion”.

Source: Giorgi Natroshvili, “Our Homeland”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №25-26 (48), p. 3.

1941

November 5

The newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* publishes Dimitri Benashvili’s article “The Socialist Village in Georgian Soviet Literature”, in which he states that Galaktion Tabidze has dedicated several works to the renewed Soviet village and provides a quote from the poem “Labour Roars – Poetry Roars!”

Source: Dimitri Benashvili, “The Socialist Village in Georgian Soviet Literature”, *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, №25-26 (48), p. 3.

1941

November 7

The poem “Mass - Stalin is powerful and Stalin - is a mass” is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Sopeli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Mass - Stalin is powerful and Stalin - is a mass”, *Sabtchota Sopeli*, 1941, №42.

1941

Until November 20

He writes a poem “Leningrad”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6696; №6698; №6699; №7995-7997; №2017-2018; №2098-2103; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 65.

Note: The poem is also found with titles: ““To Leningrad”, “For Leningrad”, and untitled (beginning with “This story happened before...”, ‘Now the treacherous fascists...’, “The city stands, the renowned one stands...”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1941

November 22

The newspaper *Avangardi* publishes the poem “Fighting with Him, Fighting with Him”.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1941, №79, p. 1.

1941

After November 20

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem “Leningrad”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Leningrad”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941 №11, p. 23-26.

Dating: This issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on November 20, 1941.

December

1941

December 9

The writer and teacher Bartholomew Pertaia shows Vazha-Pshavela’s notebook and tells him that his son, Vakhtang, gave it to him as a gift. Galaktion cannot believe that Vazha’s son would have given away his father’s notes and thinks that Pertaia could have bought the notebook somewhere else.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №423; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 277.

1941

December 9

Inspired by the notes in Vazha-Pshavela’s notebook, he writes an untitled poem: “In the bosom, your pocket notebook...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19.

1941

Until December 16

The editor of the newspaper *Kobuletebi Kolmeurne* asks him to send a poem for publication in the newspaper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-143; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Galaktion's reply letter dated December 16.

1941

December 16

He sends a short poem to the newspaper *Kobuletebi Kolmeurne*. He apologizes for its brevity and promises that if they need further collaboration, they should contact him. He writes that he does not want any honorarium, but if they publish his poem, they should provide two copies of the newspaper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-143; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

1941

December 9

He writes an untitled poem 'In One Bay, Your Notebook Lies...'.
Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №423; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 17.

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №423; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 17.

1941

Until December 21

He writes a poem "Millions of the Sacrificed".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6423-6425; №1254-1255, №1256, №1258; №2070-2072; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 86.

Note: "The poem is also found with the titles: "The Sacrificed Millions" and "The Times of Sacrifice for the Homeland Reign".

1941

December 21

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the poem "Millions of the Sacrificed".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, December 21, 1941, №302, p. 3.

1941

After December 26

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem "The Sacrificed Millions" ("The Times of Sacrifice for the Homeland Reign...").

Source: G. Tabidze, "The Sacrificed Millions", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1941, №12, p. 3.

Note: The magazine is signed for printing on December 16, 1941.

1941

He continues working on the untitled poem "The Enemy Longed for...".

Source: MGL, d-91, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 16.

1941

In a letter, he addresses Levan Gabriadze, the secretary of the Kutaisi district committee, requesting the assistance of his seminary friend Giorgi Kakhaia, who was serving as a veterinary doctor at the №2 market on Ninotsminda Street in Kutaisi. Kakhaia faced charges for allegedly selling the control station of the meat inspection facility to another person. He was dismissed from his job due to these accusations. Kakhaia maintains that he did not sell the control station but rather temporarily transferred it to another person with the market director's consent. Therefore, Galaktion asks Levan Gabriadze to help restore Kakhaia to his position.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's diary entry, MGL, d-202, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1941

In the diary, he writes about an incident from 1914 when, during his visit to Isidore Kvitsaridze's publishing office with Akaki Tsereteli, the gendarmes wanted to conduct a search, but they were hesitant to do so in the presence of the elderly poet.

Source: MGL, d-150, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 275-277.

1941

He writes an untitled poem "The Path is Widely Open...".

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №8458; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 42.

1941

He writes an untitled poem "Why do I need the moon, the swan of the evening...".

Source: *Autographs: MGL*, №84-d., p. 5; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 87.

1941

He expresses in writing his conclusion that he liked Savle Abuladze's latest poem and that, after a few minor technical corrections, it should definitely be published.

Source: *Autograph*, MGL, 24551-141; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107.

1941

In the morning, he finds Olga Darius's letter in the room, in which she describes how drunk Galaktion behaved the previous night. She writes that this is not the first time. It seems that there are two personalities living within Galaktion – one kind and attentive, the other cruel and merciless. She writes that Galaktion's words, claiming that Olga is trying to drive the poet out of his own house, are nonsense. She writes that she will leave on her own because she can no longer bear the tension and insults.

Source: *Autograph*, MGL, 108; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 246-247;

1941

He writes a literary text titled “Prose Fragments,” which reflects the period of the Russian Civil War and revolutions. The main character of the work is a young Georgian named Rati, who becomes involved in the revolutionary struggles.

Source: MGL, d-658, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402-409.

1941

He makes a note titled “Kale Bobokhidze,” in which he describes how Kale Bobokhidze read his poem in a small circle of writers and how the attending writers tried to get him to finish reading quickly.

Source: MGL, d-658, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 409-410;

1941

He reads Pavle Ingorokva’s Book “Historical Monuments of Svaneti”, making underlines and annotations.

Source: GTSM, 192, P. Ingorokva, “Historical Monuments of Svaneti”, vol. two, texts, Tbilisi, 1941.

1941 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Rustaveli’s lines...”.

Source: MGL, d-98, 69; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229;

Note: The poet titled the poem “Due to the Translation of *The Knight in the Panther’s Skin* into Abkhazian”.

After 1941

During the ongoing renovation work at the Writers’ House, Galaktion speaks with the young poet Otar Tchelidze in his garden. Observing a strange sound emanating from the garden, Galaktion realizes that someone is attempting to carve a window into the wall of the Writers’ Garden, which would disrupt the writers’ tranquillity and crack the wall. Galaktion tells his companion that, in his youth, he admired the poems of an older poet who never touched wine but squandered his muse praising kintos and wine. Among the poets in whom he had the greatest hope, one perished, and the other took their own life.

Source: O. Tchelidze, Galaktion’s prophecy, *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1996, №6, May, p. 2.

Note: The three poets mentioned should be: Ioseb Grishashvili, Titsian Tabidze and Paolo Iashvili.

Dating: According to Otar Tchelidze’s recollections, the fact took place when he had already published several poems in the press, and his publications began in 1941.

After 1941

He makes a note about the Russian conductor Alexander Gauk. Galaktion describes him as a petty, unpleasant person with despicable habits, behaving more like a bureaucrat than an artist.

Source: MGL, d-640, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51;

1942

Until 1942

In his notebook, he drafts a statement to be submitted to the state publishing house. He notes that the Central Committee had decided back in 1933 to prepare an academic edition of his works, but the project has yet to commence. He requests that the state publishing house include the publication of his Book in next year's plan. He mentions that 1942 marks the 50th anniversary of his birth, thus it is appropriate to publish a single-volume collection of his selected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-469, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 257-258.

Dating: The statement talks about 1942 in the future tense.

January

1942

Until January

He writes three versions of the poem "This New Year".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nd-150, 13-16; №136-137; N 696; №722; №2068; №1257;. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 128;

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("This New Year...").

1942

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Boris Serebryakov of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year" is published.

Source: Новый год (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, 1942, 1 января, №1.

1942

After January 27

The poem "This New Year" is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1942, №1, p. 5.

Dating: The issue of the magazine was signed for publication on January 27, 1942.

1942

January or later

He translates George Noel Gordon Byron's poem "I Dreamed a Bitter Dream..." based on the translation by Ivan Turgenev.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-150, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

February

1942

February 11

In his diary, he writes that he needs to acquire the Book depicting episodes from the Patriotic War, “For the Motherland! For Stalin!” and the poetry collection “We Will Win!” and find pictures of the authors featured in these books. He likes Irakli Toidze’s poster “The Motherland Calls You”, which depicts a woman holding the text of the military oath. He thinks this image could be used for the poem “What Barbarian Before...”. He notes that the cover of a Russian Book titled “Moscow” would also be useful for the exhibition.

Source: MGL, d-145, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238.

1942

February 11-22

He writes the first two versions of the untitled poem “In Front of the Front...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-145, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238;

1942

February 11-22

In the diary, he writes down the materials he will need for a creative evening. Among them are: Ivane Gokieli’s music for the poem “Campaign”, Grigol Mirzoev’s poster “Orderly Georgia”, the poem “A New Person”, translations of the poems “The Writer in Grimm”, “New Year”, and “Eesti” by Boris Serebriakov, and the poem “Red Army” by Georgy Kreytan, the poetic collection “We Will Win”, the collection of the Red Army, the January 1941 issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which his poem “Memory of Lenin” was printed, and the February issue, in which the poem “Jubilee” was printed.

Source: MGL, d-145, 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239.

Note: Ivan Gokieli, Boris Serebryakov and Grigol Mirzoev are mentioned in the source by their last names.

1942

February 11-22

In the diary, he writes down three French encyclopaedias he needs.

Source: MGL, d-145, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239;

1942

February 22

He writes the final version of the untitled poem “In front of the Front...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-145, 17-18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239;

1942

After February 22

In his magazine, he notes pages from Mikheil Zandukeli’s 1935 Book “*New Georgian Literature*”, published for higher pedagogical institutions in Batumi. The Book mentions that contemporary poetry draws attention to the meter of the poem. The author cites Galaktion Tabidze’s poem *John*

Reed as an example, noting how its rhythm conveys revolutionary life with extraordinary excitement and passion, depicting destruction, love of life, and the horrific reality of the time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 19-21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240.

1942

After February 22

In his diary, Galaktion Tabidze writes a list of themes in Russian: Red Army, Navy, Partisans and the Army, Homeland, its Freedom and Independence, Party, Great Lenin's Banner, Forward to Victory, Order-bearing Georgia, and the Liberated German People.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-145, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239;

1942

February 23

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Red Army" by Georgy Kreytan is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Красная Армия (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, перевод с Грузинского Г. Крейтана, Заря Востока, 1942, 23 февраля, №46.

1942

After February 27

The poem "For two decades and more" is published in magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1942, №2, p. 7.

Dating: Magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on February 27, 1942.

March

1942

Until March

During a heavy snowfall, Galaktion, slightly tipsy, is cautiously walking on the opposite side of the Marjanishvili Theatre. He slips and falls, but Akaki Getsadze and his two friends quickly help him up. The poet inquires about their nationality and, upon finding out they are Georgians, kisses and embraces them. He starts discussing the horrors of the war, its prolongation, and expresses his concern about the influx of evacuated Russian refugees into Georgia. He fears that many will not return, which poses a threat to Georgian morals, saying, "Our spirit will be corrupted, we will be debased".

Source: A. Getsadze, Galaktion's proximity, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 112-115.

Dating: The author notes that at that time "there were life-and-death battles raging near Moscow". The Battle of Moscow took place from September 30, 1941, to April 20, 1942. However, since there is mention of heavy snowfall, this likely occurred before spring.

1942

Until March 28

He writes an untitled poem “I couldn’t find the words...”, dedicated to Artem Akhnazarov.
Source: MGL, 1715, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 318;

April

1942

After April 17

The publishing house “Zarya Vostoka” is publishing a collection of Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems titled “My Native Land”.

Source: Табидзе Г., Страна моя родная: Стихи, Пер. с груз., Заря Востока, Тб., 1942;

1942

Until April 20

He writes an untitled poem “He Would Unfold the Newspaper”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1345; №6413-6415; №5924-5927; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 120.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (beginning with: “We were very poor...” and “He would unfold the newspaper...”).

Dating: The collection “My Native Land”, where this poem is first published, was submitted for production on April 20, 1942.

1942

Until April 20

He writes an untitled poem “Brothers, the enemy is strong...”.

Source: *Autograph:* MGL, №593; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 129.

Note: The poem is also found with the title “Brothers”.

1942

April 20

The Writers’ Union Publishing House “Federation” sends Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry collection “My Native Land” to the press for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze, “My Native Land”, Tbilisi, 1942, p. 56.

1942

April 28

Elizbar Ananiashvili’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Leningrad” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Ленинград (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Д. Стрельцов, Заря Востока, 1942, 28 апреля, №100;

May

1942

May 1

Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "First of May" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Первое мая (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1942, 1 мая, №103.

1942

May 4

At the market in Shaitan, on the present-day Vakhtang Gorgasali Street, he meets Geronti Kikodze. When he tells him that he plans to organize a creative evening to mark his 50th anniversary, Kikodze promises to give a brief introductory speech.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-448; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289-290.

Dating: This is mentioned in Geronti Kikodze's letter dated May 6, 1942.

1942

After May 6

For two days, Geronti Kikodze reads Galaktion's poems to write an introductory speech for his evening. However, he gradually becomes more convinced that Galaktion has some kind of sixth sense, an extrasensory perception, with which he perceives the world. His approach to events is so unexpected that it cannot be explained. In Kikodze's opinion, any attempt to interpret Galaktion's poetry would give the impression of simplifying it, of vulgarizing it. The writer believes that the interpretation of Galaktion's lyrical works should be done through musical pieces, but only in the case where the composer of the music would be sensitive to Galaktion's "monastic soul" and would look into it with the depth of his soul. Therefore, the recipient of the letter apologizes for not fulfilling the promise and suggests that if an introductory speech is necessary, someone else should write it. Personally, he believes it would be better for such an evening to be conducted only by reading the poems and performing musical pieces.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-448; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289-290.

1942

May 19

The Writers' Union publishing house "Federation" grants permission to print Galaktion Tabidze's collection of poems "My Native Land" with a circulation of 2,500 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze, "My Native Land", Tbilisi, 1942, p. 56.

1942

May 19

The publishing house "Federation" grants permission to print the edition of Galaktion Tabidze's Book "My Native Land".

Source: G. Tabidze, "My Native Land", Tbilisi, 1942.

1942

After May 19

The poetry collection “My Native Land” by Galaktion Tabidze includes 20 poems: “My Native Land”, “Dedicated Millions”, ***(“We Were Very Poor...”), “What the Saracen Formerly”, ***(“Here, For This City...”), “Homeland, My Life”, “Struggle with It”, ***(“Neither azure...”), “New Year”, “The Flier”, “The lyre”, “Brothers”, ***(“There Are Many Armies in the World...”), “To the Motherland”, “The Great Army”, “Frog Like Delaroché”, “Two Forces”, “Escaping the Crisis”, “I Departed from the Sick Side”, and “Irakli’s Sword”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “My Native Land”, Tbilisi, Federation, 1942.

Note: The book’s editor is Razhden Gvetadze. The collection consists of 56 pages, with a print run of 2,500 copies. The Book was submitted for production on April 20, 1942, and signed for printing on May 19. The collection includes the first publication of the poems: “The Great Army”, “The Pilot”, “What the Saracen Formerly”, ***(“We Were Very Poor...”), and “Brothers”. Other works had already been published in periodicals or the poet’s previous collections.

1942

After May 19

The publishing house *Federatsia* publishes a collection of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems titled “My Native Land, My Earth”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “My Native Land”, Tbilisi, Federation, 1942;

1942

May 25

He addresses a statement to the publishing house *Federatsia* and requests that, since his poetry collection “My Native Land, My Earth” can be considered for publication, the honorarium be deposited into the Molotov district savings account.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-144; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107.

1942

May 29

He writes a poem “But the Homeland is Immortal”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3280; №3339; №2069; №3323; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 96.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (beginning with: “The dark-brown horror!..”; “It’s all the same...”; “The horror of the atomic age!”..).

1942

May 30

He writes an untitled poem “It is made from the one tree...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2494; №3285; №3338; №5497; №293-d., p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 610-611;

Note: The poem is also found with the title “Made from One Tree”.

June

1942

Until June

Mikhail Kvividze, a tenth-grade student at Tbilisi Railway Workers' Fourth School, sends a short note along with his poem "To Galaktion Tabidze". He writes that he loves his poems very much, that he is just beginning to write himself, and that he strives to become a worthy servant of poetry.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-493-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334;

1942

After June 29

He writes a poem titled "In Honor of the Soviet Union Hero M. Gakhokidze".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-124, 5-7; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 589-593;

1942

After June 29

He writes an untitled poem "The war has changed the clear sky..."

Source: MGL, d-124, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 594-595;

Note: The poem was originally titled "Down with the Evil of Wars".

1942

After June 29

He writes an untitled poem "Hey, homeland..." in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-124, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 596-597;

July

1942

July 15

He sends 200 roubles to Olya Okujava in Yaroslavl.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-123, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 553.

Note: At this time, Olya Okujava has already been executed, but Galaktion does not know this.

1942

July 19

Boris Serebriakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To the hero Mikheil Ghakhokidze" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Герою Михаилу Гахокидзе, (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1942, №169.

1942

After July 19

In the Russian-language collection “The Heroic Son of the Georgian People - Mikheil Levanovich Gakhokidze”, Galaktion’s poem “To the Hero Mikheil Gakhokidze” is published.

Source: Галактион Табидзе, Герою Михаилу Гахокидзе, Героический сын грузинского народа Михаил Леванович Гахокидзе: Сборник. Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1942.

Dating: One letter from the newspaper of July 19, 1942 is included in the publication.

1939

July 27

At the Writers’ Union, Galaktion meets an elderly railroad worker who has brought a letter regarding a recent flood in Imereti. The elderly man says he saw such a flood in 1896. Galaktion remembers a similar disaster from his childhood and tries to determine if the flood the man is referring to is the same one from 1896. To do this, he checks the 1896 November issues of the magazine *Kvali*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-123, 30; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 578-579.

August

1942

August 3

The letter and money sent to Olya Okujava in Yaroslavl are returned to him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-123, 1; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 553.

Note: At this time, Olya Okujava has already been executed, but Galaktion does not know this.

1942

August 11

He addresses a statement to the State Publishing House. He writes that for the poems included in the manual prepared by Shalva Radiani and Korneli Kekelidze, he is entitled to an honorarium of up to three hundred roubles, but it has not been paid because he has not provided materials for *Mnatobi*. He requests that the honorarium be paid and promises to provide the materials to *Mnatobi* without fail.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-146; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1942

August 11 or later

He begins writing a poem in Russian about Dariali and the battles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1942

After August 23

He receives a letter from his foster-daughter, Laine Bartelis, from Abastumani. She thanks him for enabling her to receive treatment there and considers staying permanently. She hopes that if she tries, she might be able to find some work. She writes that the weather in Abastumani is nice

and cool, but there is a lack of food. As a result, instead of gaining weight, she lost some and has been prescribed bed rest. She writes that the poet Lado Asatiani is also resting there, who, due to illness, looks terribly weak, but no one likes him because he believes himself to be a god.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-483-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290-291.

1942

31 August

They are broadcasting Galaktion's new poems on the radio: "To the Caucasian Army", "Elguja's Return", and "As Before".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551.

September

1942

Until September

He writes a poem "Lyre, As Before, I Await You Now Too".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №584; №4374; №2009; №2054; №2077-2078; №3878-3880; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 94.

Note: The poem is also found with the titles: "Lyre!", "Two Decades, and Even More", and untitled ("Greetings, Sea!").

1942

Until September 1

Translator Ivan Novikov leaves the translations of Galaktion's two poems - "I and Night" and "Moon of Mtatsminda" - to Alexandre Abasheli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

Dating: In a journal entry dated September 1st, he describes the event as something that happened in the past.

1942

September 1

In his diary, he records plans for events to celebrate his 50th anniversary. He hopes the jubilee will be unexpectedly grand, unforgettable, and also profitable. He plans to hold events at the Writers' Union, clubs, various cities in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, the State Publishing House, and other publishing houses. He also intends to publish his books in Armenian, Azerbaijani, and French.

Source: MGL, d-98, 147; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

1942

September 1

After returning from Shulaveri, he takes Olgha Darius, who is suffering from malaria, to a dispensary for treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 1

The editorial team of the magazine *Mnatobi* requests the new poem "Elguja's Return" for publication, intending to replace Alio Mashashvili's poem, which has been published multiple times before.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551.

1942

September 1

He begins preparations for his 50th anniversary celebrations. He plans to involve Shalva Dadiani in the arrangements. Although he fears that the ongoing war might hinder the proper execution of the event, he remains hopeful that it will still be possible to hold evenings at the Writers' Union, clubs, in Armenia, and Azerbaijan. Additionally, he considers it feasible for his books to be published by the State Publishing House, publishers such as "Federation", "Zarya Vostoka", "Technique and Labor", and the publishing house of Tbilisi State University, including translations in Armenian, Azerbaijani, and French. He aims to carry out at least part of his plans sequentially, so that the event will be "unforgettable, sincere, and at the same time profitable".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 13; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 551.

1942

September 4 or later

He writes a poem "In Memory of the Machine Gunner".

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №349; №949-950; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 133.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("Of Two Machine Gunners..."); For dating: G. Tabidze, "Twelve Volumes", Vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 402.

1942

September 7

Galaktion's new poems, "Mountain's Heartbeat", "Heroic Ruins", and "Larix Sibirica", are broadcast on the radio.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 7

He receives an advance honorarium of 250 roubles from the magazine *Mnatobi* for his poem "Elguja's Return".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-122, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 7

The editorial board of the magazine “*Mnatobi*” promises to allocate 16 pages for him in the 9th issue of the magazine.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 7

He receives an offer from Georgian Radio to participate in a children’s program.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 9

He prepares three poems for the radio: “The Castle by the Aragvi”, “Dusk in the countryside” and “Barbarian”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 14; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552.

1942

September 9

He writes an untitled poem “My poems, may you have...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-122, 15; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552-553.

Note: He drafts a version of the poem “The Great Glory of the Present”.

1942

Until September 10

He writes a celebratory poem dedicated to Shalva Dadiani titled “In the Album! Dessert” and dates it to 1939.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-151, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1942

September 10

On September 7, in relation to a radio broadcast, he writes in his diary that some people are obstructing him. He suspects that Giorgi Tsagareli is not on his side because out of the three poems submitted, only one, “The Heartbeat of the Mountain”, was passed on, while the other two, “Heroic Ruins” and “Larix Siberica”, were not. He learns that they are avoiding lyrical works and want to release real, everyday poems. He reflects that either they do not understand, or they understand and are obstructing him. He concludes that the poems for the radio are taken by Giorgi Tsagareli, who reads them, and directives are given by the hooligan and futurist Leo Esakia, while the fraud Karlo Kaladze interferes, along with the Central Committee. He is curious whether his collaboration with the radio has been disrupted and why Karlo Kaladze interferes into the relations between the radio and literature.

Source: MGL, d-151, 4-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302.

1942

September 10

Between 1 and 2 in the afternoon, he loses his documents. Among them are: a permanent passport, military ID, order book, pension book for the order, pension book issued by the Georgian Social Security Commissariat, bread card, grocery card, and savings bank book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1942

September 11

He writes a statement about the documents lost the previous day, indicating his address and telephone number.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1942

Until September 17

He writes a poem “Elguja’s Return”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №633; №2695-2698; №4629; №8441; №1274-1276; №4019-4026; №2109-2112; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 101.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (beginning with: “And the boy goes to...”; “But you, girl, explain to me...”; “This was relief and novelty...”; “It brings the scent of the evening...”; “The garden gate is open...”).

Dating: The magazine *Mnatobi* No. 7-8, where this poem was first published, is signed for printing on September 17, 1942.

1942

After September 17

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the poem “Elguja’s Return”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1942 №7-8, p. 34-35.

Dating: The magazine *Mnatobi* is signed for printing on September 17, 1942.

1942

20 September

He writes a statement addressed to the Fifth District Police Department, stating that while traveling by tram, his permanent passport issued by this department, his military exemption certificate, and his membership card of the Union of Soviet Writers were stolen.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-147; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

October

1942

After October 11

He compiles a bibliography of critical literature on his work.

Source: MGL, d-98, 120-127; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283-293;

1942

After October 11

He transcribes Zakaria Chichinadze's letter of May 20, 1927 in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-98, 128; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

November

1942

After November 3

Three poems of Galaktion Tabidze are published in magazine *Mnatobi*: "Heart of the Mountain", "Heroic Ruins", "To the Army of the Caucasus".

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1942, №9, p. 3-5.

Dating: The magazine issue was signed for printing on November 3, 1942.

1942

November 17

He writes in his diary that he has turned fifty years old.

Source: MGL, d-150, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1942

After November 17

In his diary, he remembers the story of his first meeting with the poet Beglar Akhospireli and the governor's order to arrest them.

Source: MGL, d-150, 21-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292-294;

1942

After November 17

He writes an untitled poem "Not in vain, in the Soviet hero there is order full of strength...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-150, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294-295;

1942

After November 17

In his diary, he writes that a person becomes fearless after experiencing unexpected dangers. He lists his own experiences: being left alone at night by his mother, passing through a cemetery in the dark, challenging God, being attacked by drunken guards, entering a swollen river for his mother, facing revolvers and daggers multiple times, being attacked by robbers on Mamadaviti Street, getting caught in gunfire on University Street in October 1917, having a bullet pass very close in 1915, a train attack in 1918, exhaustion while swimming in the sea, a conflict with

someone named Tskitishvili and enduring insults, seeking refuge in an attic during a flood, the fear of not being sent from a religious school to a seminary, the hunger of 1917, and the dangers associated with choosing a literary career.

Source: MGL, d-150, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295;

1942

After November 17

In his diary, he writes that the February Revolution marked the beginning of destruction. For many, it was unexpected, but not for him, as the foundation was already being laid in the form of a great war and crises. He was not mistaken in predicting the timing, because while other events unfold slowly, revolutionary movements, despite many obstacles, progress with unprecedented speed.

Source: MGL, d-150, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295-296;

1942

After November 17

He collects material on the themes of Amirani and the Caucasus Mountains, noting quotes from both his own poems and those of other poets. He writes that it's worth looking at folk poems and legends, and records the names of various authors, including: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Grigol Orbeliani, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Ilia Chavchavadze, Alexandre Kazbegi, Vazha-Pshavela, Mamia Gurieli, Sulikhan-Saba Orbeliani, Sandro Shanshiashvili, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Source: MGL, d-150, 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296;

1942

After November 17

In his diary, he describes the yard in Chkvishi: a maple tree standing by the river, quinces, and a thorn tree that agronomist Pkhakadze referred to as an acacia, prompting Galaktion's mother to compose a humorous verse about it. He recalls the densely intertwined scrubs in the forest, whose branches could be used like a hammock for resting, the intoxicating summer heat like alcohol, the grove planted by his grandfather across the road, six cherry plum trees from which they distilled brandy; a meadow embroidered like a carpet, and the pasture where they took their family's breadwinning cow, "Chestnut", to graze. He remembers that, as a child, he too had chestnut-coloured hair, which later turned black.

Source: MGL, d-150, 27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-297;

1942

After November 17

He lists 18 lines for the poem "The Union of Hearts" and at the end, he attempts to form a stanza from them.

Source: MGL, d-150, 28-29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297-298;

1942

After November 20

The Russian collection “The Caucasus is Indivisible”, which features Azerbaijani, Armenian, and Georgian poems, includes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The Great Army” (“Великая армия”) by Semyon Olender.

Source: “Кавказ несокрушим”, М., Гослитиздат, 1942, p. 141.

December

1942

December 27

He receives a letter from the staff of the public library, who wished to hold an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze and to present a report about him either at the end of the current year or during the first week of the new year. They include a phone number and ask him to inform them which day would be convenient for him so that the event can be scheduled accordingly.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-145; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291-292.

1942

December

In Kutaisi, he visits the photographer David Mkheidze and leaves the following inscription in the photo salon’s album: “Great naturalness, sincerity, rare artistry, a sense of reality, culture, and passionate talent—this is what is valuable in our craftsman’s photography. My portraits are true masterpieces. A big thank you to David Mkheidze”.

Source: G. Tcheishvili, David Mandaria was telling me, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1993, № 5-6, p. 181-182.

1942

He visits the principal of Dighomi School, Vladimir Jibuti, twice. During his last visit, he spends three days with Jibuti’s family and writes several poems. He reads one of these poems, which is about the sea and speaks of Adjara, to his host.

Source: M. Jibuti, One Summer, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 314.

1942

Ilia Arosia writes in his notebook his untitled poem “I am the ghost of that holy dream...”, with the epigraph “As you are further away, the more I delight” taken from Galaktion Tabidze’s words.

Source: MGL, d-152, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1942

He writes a poem “The Army Comes with a Song”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №20-22; №5571; №5575; №1253; №2062-2063; №5362; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 110.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Nana” and without a title (beginning with: “The wind sways the flags...”; “The army begins the attack...”; “March”); For dating: G. Tabidze, Twelve Volumes, Vol. V, p. 373.

1942

He writes an untitled poem “Like a King, I Passed...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5803; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 175.

1942

He writes the first version of the poem “Unveiling of the Monument” (“Inscription in Pencil on the Monument of Shota Rustaveli”).

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №329; №919; №3469; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 132.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “To a Poet Friend”, “Because of Unveiling of Rustaveli’s Monument”, and “Shota Rustaveli’s Monument in Tbilisi”.

Dating: The original version of the poem is dated based on the unveiling of the Shota Rustaveli monument created by sculptor Konstantine Merabishvili, which took place in 1942.

1942 or later

In one of playwright Geno Kelbakiani’s plays, a character recites a poem by Galaktion in the fourth act. This greatly pleases Galaktion. However, the play is rejected. A little while later, Galaktion meets the playwright and asks about the performance date. Kelbakiani, feeling down, tells him that the play has been cancelled. Galaktion jokingly replies, “What if we just stage the fourth act?”

Source: N. Agiashvili, Around Galaktion, magazine *Niangi*, 1982, N 16, p. 4.

Dating: We date based on the beginning of Geno Kelbakiani’s career in dramaturgy.

1942 or later

He drinks in a wine cellar with Aleksandre Kutateladze. When they came out to head home, they encountered a street sweeper named Hasan. Galaktion introduced Aleksandre Kutateladze as a famous novelist. The street sweeper misunderstood and thought the newcomer’s name was “Romana”, addressing him as such. Kutateladze became irritated, but Galaktion chuckled at the situation.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Around Galaktion, magazine *Niangi*, 1982, N 16, p. 4.

1943

January

1943

January 11

He writes an untitled poem “Above, there is one blue sky...”.

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №23; №549; №2520; №4817; №5169; №3313-3314; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 134.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “In the Azure of Ajara” and without a title (beginning with: “Like a panorama...”; “Above, the heartless, azure sky...”; “Above, the conceited, azure sky...”; “And behold, before my eyes unfolded the bright expanse...”).

1943

20 January

He receives a letter from the staff of the public library. They inform him that the evening dedicated to him will be held on Sunday, January 24th, at 8 PM. They had initially planned for Geronti Kikodze to deliver the main speech, but due to family circumstances, he was unable to do so and personally recommended Akaki Gatsereila instead. In addition, actors and young people will read poems by Galaktion and poems dedicated to him. They write that over 100 invitations – stating that Galaktion himself will be attending the event – have already been printed and distributed to the library’s readers. They kindly ask him to stop by the library before the event, if possible, or let them know where and when they could meet him. They would also like to get his autograph.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-145-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1943

Until January 20

He writes a poem “To the Defender of Sevastopol”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2930-2936; №1261; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 125.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Receive First of All” and without a title (“Receive First of All...”).

Dating: The magazine *Mnatobi*, where this poem was first published, is signed for printing on January 20, 1943.

1943

After January 20

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the rubric “A New Page in History” and signed by “Galaktion”, the following poems are published: “A New Page in History”, “Hey, Homeland”, “The Path of Victory”, “Memory of Sevastopol”, “The Hero’s Victory”, and “But the Homeland is Immortal...” Among them, the poem “The Forests” is not included due to its inappropriateness.

Source: Galaktion, A New page of History, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1942, №11-12, p. 19-23; G. Mebuke, one unknown poem by Galaktion “Forests”, magazine *Literaturuli Adjara*, 1960, №1, p. 36.

Note: This issue of the magazine is signed for printing on January 20, 1943.

1943

January 29

He writes a poem “To the Warriors!”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №134; №2585; №3523-3527; №8145; №1266; №6745; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 93.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Stalingrad”, “1943. January 29”, “May of Stalingrad”, “To the Warriors” and untitled (“We, friends, remember...”).

1943

January 29

He writes a poem “Without Mercy!”

Source: Autographs: MGL, №134; 2585; 6745; 1260; 8145; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 111.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “1943. January 29”, “Stalingrad”, and “May of Stalingrad”.

1943

January

The poem “Lenin” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, №1, p. 9-10.

February

1943

Until February 11

He writes an untitled poem “War wishes to replace the clear sky...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 80-81; №1258-1259; №2073-2074; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 166.

Note: The poem also appears under the titles: “War Has Replaced the Clear Sky” and “For Us, Life Is Everything”.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s collection “Homeland, Life”, in which this poem was first published, was signed for print on February 11, 1943.

1943

Until February 11

He writes a poem “The Wind of Aragvi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2044; №2064-2065; №1276; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 97.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Sun Rises Again” and without a title (“The Sun Rises Again...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1943

February 11

The State Printing Word Combine issues permission to print the circulation of Galaktion Tabidze’s Book “Native land, life”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Homeland, Life”, Tbilisi, 1943.

1943

After February 11

He gifts his poetry collection *“Homeland, Life”* to Lado Bzvaneli with the inscription: “To the author of two thousand letters – a distinguished educator, a cherished Georgian, a most beloved person, as a token of deepest respect”.

Source: Archil Marshania’s private collection, “Homeland, Life”, Tbilisi, 1943.

1943

After February 11

Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry collection “Native Land, Life” is published, which includes 28 poems. These works are: “Everyone has something to remember”, “My native land”, “The heartbeat of the mountain”, “Long live the hero”, “We will win”, “The return of Elguja”, “By a native call”, “Devoted millions”, “We were poor”, “What Saracens have done before”, “Native Land, Life”, “Fight with him”, “Gastelo”, “Lyre!”, “Brothers”, “Great army”, “Irakli’s Sword”, “Fighting poet”, “The first May”, “The war wants to change the sky”, “To the country’s road, multi-coloured”, “The country’s progress”, “We, the poets of Georgia”, “Walk by faith”, “The city under water”, “Hey, native land! The feeling of your care”, “My old dream”, “Restored by work”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Homeland, Life”, Tbilisi, 1943.

Note: The editor is Irakli Abashidze. The volume of the collection is 56 pages, and the print run is 3,000 copies; the Book was signed for printing on February 11, 1943. The collection includes 28 works, with 3 poems being published for the first time: “The War Wants to Change the Clear Sky”, “The heartbeat of the Mountain”, and “By Native Call”. Other works had already been published in periodicals or in the poet’s previous collections.

1943

February 15

He writes a statement addressed to the Georgian Literary Fund, informing them that he is leaving for the countryside to finish working on a book and is requesting financial assistance in the amount of 500 roubles.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-148; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1943

Until February 22

He writes an untitled poem “Eternally lit by falling snow...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2909, 5509; №6345-6346; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №5472-5473; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 168.

Note: The poem can also be found under the titles “Lenin” and “Lenin in Switzerland”.

Dating: The magazine *Mnatobi* №1, in which this poem was first published, was signed for print on February 22, 1943.

1943

After February 22

The poem “Lenin” is printed in the magazine *Mnatobi* under the signature “Galaktion”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, January, №1, p. 9-10;

1943

February 23

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To the Red Army” by Ryurik Ivnev is published.

Source: Красной армии (Стихотворение) Г. Табидзе, Перевод с грузинского Рюрик Ивнев, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1943, 23 февраля, №44.

1943

February

At the evening held at the Academy of Sciences to mark the 35th anniversary of poetic activity, the director of the Institute of Georgian Literary History named after Shota Rustaveli, Korneli Kekelidze, opens the event on behalf of the institute. He notes his approval of awarding Galaktion Tabidze the title of People’s Poet and the fact that in printed publications, his name is already referred to without a surname, just like Shota, Akaki, Iliia, and Vazha.

Source: K. Kekelidze, a poet of truth and authenticity, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 71-72.

March

1943

Until September 23

He notes in his diary that he has to meet with Ucha Japaridze and Eremia Astvatsaturov.

Source: MGL, d-156, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331;

1943

Until September 23

In the diary, he writes that political betrayal should remain classified as betrayal, but it is not appropriate to recognize such individuals as traitors to culture.

Source: MGL, d-156, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331;

1943

Until September 23

In the diary, he reviews two aspects of poetry: the creative and the technical. He notes that the talent for artistic creation is innate, akin to physical beauty or a strong voice, and cannot be acquired through effort alone. Poets are born with this talent, but it is still possible to learn the craft of verse and write relatively beautiful poetry through extensive hard work. He mentions that even in the seemingly formless verses of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Grigol Orbeliani, genius is perceptible, but mastering the technique of verse is essential for expressing talent. He believes

that the poets' section of the Writers' Union should facilitate the work of aspiring poets by providing them with a Book that highlights the achievements of Georgian poetry, teaches them how to engage with editorial boards, prose writers, and critics, as well as poets from sister republics and other art forms such as music, painting, architecture, theatre, and cinema. He discusses the profitability of poetry, using examples from books, the press, radio, evenings, and posters, explaining the obstacles to the normal development of poetry and the peculiarities of wartime poetry.

Source: MGL, d-156, 7-10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332-333.

1943

September 23

In the diary, he writes that six pioneer children living in his and the adjacent yards, who are probably children of communists, are behaving audaciously, and that their leader is Konstantine Lortkipanidze's son.

Source: MGL, d-156, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

1943

March

In the diary, he lists the income and expenses for February and March: he received 3,156 roubles from the State Publishing House, 400 roubles from the magazine *Mnatobi*, and 525 roubles as a pension. From this total of 4,191 roubles, he spent 1,130 roubles, including 430 roubles on a coat and 500 roubles on shoes. He plans to take out loans from the Literary Repository and Social Security.

Source: MGL, d-146, 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252.

1943

March

In the diary, he notes that he plans to enter into contracts with the publishing houses "Zarya Vostoka", the Children's Literary Publishing House, and "Federation". He considers it feasible to conduct a radio program and a regular evening event, as well as prepare translations for the publishing house "Zarya Vostoka".

Source: MGL, d-146, 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 252.

April

1943

April 20

In the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, an article by Sergi Tchilaia titled "Poems about the Homeland" is published, dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's Book *"My Homeland, My Life"*. The critic speaks with admiration about the poet's poems, including "My Native Land", "Everyone Has a Keepsake", "Elguja's Return", and others. Sergi Tchilaia believes that Galaktion has given new inspiration to the theme of patriotism in Georgian poetry and has created original examples of civic lyricism. The critic also points out that not all the poems are of the same level, which disrupts

the artistic unity of the book. Sergi Tchilaia attributes this issue to Galaktion's recent excessive output, which affects the quality of the poems and poses a risk of creating poetic clichés. The author of the article also does not approve of some of the poet's linguistic experiments.

Source: S. Tchilaia, "Poems about the Homeland", Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1943, №10 (April 20), p. 1.

1943

April

He writes a plan for a play, in which the main characters are representatives of feuding families, a beloved woman, and a young man. He works on individual episodes of the play in the form of poetry.

Source: MGL, d-654, 1; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283-296.

May

1943

After May 17

He reads the collection "Heroic Sons of the Georgian People". After reading Konstantine Lortkipanidze's article "The Heroism of Akaki Robakidze", He writes a poem "War on the Peaks".

Source: GTSM, 1625, "Геройческие сыны грузинского народа", Tbilisi, 1943.

1943

Spring

On Plekhanov Avenue, he meets the wife of the photographer Vasil Totochia and her fellow classmates, taking a photo with them. Later, he retrieves the photo from the studio and brings it home to the Totochias.

Source: N. Pilpani, Two photographs of Galaktion, newspaper *Kutaisi*, January 8, 1983, N 6, p. 4.

June

1943

June 22

In his notebook, he writes the words of the Apostle Paul from a sermon delivered by Bishop Gabriel on September 8, 1860, at the Gelati Monastery: "Each man shall bear his own burden".

Source: MGL, d-158, 2; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

After June 22

In his notebook under the title "Caucasus", he lists the following poems: "Army of the Caucasus", "Heroic Ruins", "Aragvi", "Deer on the Mountain", "Lile", "Evil vulture", "The Same Old Iron", "Morning in the Mountains", "We are one - but different", "Look, the ship is going to set off", "The Red Army near the Caucasus", "Two eagles", "Where is Eva?".

Source: MGL, d-158, 4, 6; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351.

1943

After June 22

He writes an untitled poem "Listen to native tunes..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-158, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351-352.

1943

After June 22

He begins to write an untitled poem "With a passionate hand engaged, turned over..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-158, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

Note: The stanza was later included in the poem "As if I do not love my homeland".

1943

After June 22

He writes a letter to his second wife, Olgha Darius, informing her that he did not find her at home, will not be able to come for dinner, and she should not expect him at home on Zhores Street until after 9 PM.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-158, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

Note: Olgha Darius is referred to in the source with her first name and patronymic.

1943

After June 22

In his notebook, he lists 60 artists, including: Alexandre Tsimakuridze, Shalva Mamaladze, Soso Gabashvili, Apolon Kutateladze, Mose Toidze, Irina Shtenberg, Davit Gvelesiani, Ketevan Maghalashvili, Ucha Japaridze, Ioseb Vepkhvadze, Shalva Dzneladze, Kiril Zdanevich, Nikoloz Kandelaki, Nino Brailovskaia, Iakob Nikoladze, Petr Bliotkin, Alexander Bazhbeuk-Melikov, Nina Tamamsheva, Lado Gudiashvili, Gigo Zaziashvili, Irakli Toidze, Korneli Sanadze, Shalva Makashvili, Tamar Abakelia, Elene Akhvlediani, Davit Kutateladze, Grigol Meskhi, Theodor Chudetsky, and Mikhail Vadbolski.

Source: MGL, d-158, 25-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

Note: The artists are mentioned in the source either by surname alone or by initials and surname.

1943

After June 22

In the notebook, he notes Yuri Karsky's translations.

Source: MGL, d-158, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

1943

June 26

He writes a poem “Stanzas” (“Here the poet’s monument will be erected”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2517; №2038; №5519; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 136.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Poet’s Monument Will Be Erected at the Seaside” and untitled (with the beginning: “The poet’s monument will be erected at the seaside”).

1943

June 29

He is at home, in the apartment on Zhores (now Marjanishvili) Street, and in the morning writes the poem “A Toad from the Iranian Consulate Garden”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №3353; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 137.

July

1943

Until July

He writes a poem “Georgian Ornament”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №45; №1000; №28897-50, p. 5; №1298. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 21.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Gothic” and “Sharp, Bright, and Distant”, as well as without a title (“Sharp, Bright, and Distant...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1943

Until July

He writes a poem “The Cup”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7683; №4013; №8370; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 22.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Oath” and without a title (“I take the May cup in my hand...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1943

July 28

He writes a poem “Clouds near Dzaugi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №54; №1339; №1279; N. Kvirikadze’s Autograph №2122; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 143.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Ridges of the Caucasus Ask Me” and untitled (“A monument should be erected to those days...”).

1943

July 29

While traveling on the tram, he loses his bread and sugar ration cards and asks three passengers to confirm the fact.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-283; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

August

1943

Until August 2

He writes a poem “The Shoulders of Kazbegi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7; №986; №5337; №28897-50, p. 53; №1279; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №2121; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 148.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Shoulders of Kazbegi”, “Stems of Chalk”, “The Tea Rose”, and untitled (“How precious it is not to me...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

Until August 2

He writes a poem “Piama Natroshvili”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №28897-50, p. 68; №1262; №2082; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №2125; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 152.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “To the Georgian Woman in the War”, “Where You Stood, Piama!”, Pia Natroshvili, and untitled (“Where the piama meets the leaves...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

Until August 2

He writes a poem “War on the Peaks”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1262; №2083; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 151.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Time of the Miraculous Battle” and untitled (“The time of the miraculous battle...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

Until August 2

He writes a poem “For the Truth”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №520; №1277; №2061; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №2115; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 153.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Horseman leaves the Steed”, “The Song of Flag-bearer”, “The Capture of Poltava”, and “The Flag of Truth”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

Until August 2

He writes a poem “Lullaby”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №24-25; №908-909; №8098; №8099; №334-d., p. 1; №2010; №5489; №2057; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 107.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Nana” and without a title (beginning with: “He told you before leaving...”; “Nana, sleep, my child...”; “You sleep for a little while...”).

Dating: The issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* №7, where this poem was first published, is signed for printing on August 2, 1943.

1943

After August 2

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the general title “From the Circle of Poems – A New Page in History”, the following poems are published: “The Shoulders of Kazbegi”, “Clouds by Dzauga”, “Lullaby”, “Georgian Ornament”, “For the Truth”, “I Write Some Poet from Meskheti”, “Piama Natroshvili”, “****The Time of the Miraculous Battle...”, and “Cup”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, №7, p. 3-9.

Dating: The issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* №7, where these poems were first published, is signed for printing on August 2, 1943.

1943

August 3

In the diary, he writes about a conversation between a water vendor and a citizen regarding why water cannot be sold cold in Tbilisi during the summer. It turns out that while ice is very cheap, transporting it to the location costs one hundred times more. Therefore, solving the problem requires addressing the transportation issue.

Source: MGL, d-153, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1943

August 3

He writes a short vignette about how nine Yazidis dropped a piano while transporting it because they were bumped by someone. A local man from Racha, standing nearby, boasted that he used to carry a piano up the hill single-handedly as easily as if it were a feather.

Source: MGL, d-153, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1943

August 3

He writes a short vignette about a man walking barefoot on the cobblestones in both winter and summer—poet Terenti Graneli.

Source: MGL, d-153, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1943

August 3 or later

In the miniature written on August 3rd, where the story was about the Yazidis carrying a piano, the piano is replaced by a palm tree.

Source: MGL, d-152, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308.

1943

August 5

He writes a statement addressed to the Director of the City of Tbilisi Trade Department. He mentions that on July 29, he lost his bread and sugar ration cards in the tram and requests that new ones be issued to him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-283; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1943

August 5

In his notebook, he writes that at 24:00 on the current day, the capital city Moscow will mark the liberation of the cities of Oryol and Belgorod with a salute, and he begins writing a poem on this theme.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-283, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1943

August 6

He reads the information published in the newspaper *Komunisti* about how the Soviet army liberated the cities of Oryol and Kharkov from the Germans on the 5th of August, in a 24-hour period. He writes a poem titled “August 5, 24 Hours” inspired by this successful offensive action of the Soviet army.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №434-445; №1278; Na-58, 173-176; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 162; Newspaper *Komunisti*, August 6, 1943, №165, p. 2.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The First Salute of Victory”, “To Oryol and Belgorod”, “Unforgettable and Precious”, and “Great Turning Point. 1943, August 5. 24 Hours”.

1943

August 8

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the poem “5 August, 24 Hours”, which is dedicated to the liberation of the cities of Oryol and Kharkov from the Germans by the Soviet Army.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, August 8, №167, p. 2.

1943

August 12

In his diary, he notes that Shalva Radiani will collaborate with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-154, 4, 16-17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

Note: Likely, it refers to the editing of Galaktion's "Selected Works".

1943

August 13

At a meeting in the Composers' Union, he meets Shalva Mshvelidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-154, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

Note: Shalva Mshvelidze is mentioned by surname in the source.

1943

After August 13

In his diary, he writes down a list of desired participants for the upcoming anniversary evening at the opera house. Among them are: Petre Sharia, Irakli Abashidze, Leo Kiacheli, Besarion Zhghenti, Ilo Mosashvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Sandro Euli, Shalva Radiani, Shalva Dadiani, and Simon Chikovani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-154, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315;

1943

After August 13

He is writing an untitled poem, "Give me hope! This Eden...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-154, 26-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315-316;

1943

After August 17

He writes a poem "The Forests of Bryansk", which is dedicated to the offensive operation carried out by the Soviet Union's forces to liberate Bryansk Oblast.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №45-a, p. 1207; №7804; №181-d., p. 15; №3957-3958; №1283; №28897-50, p. 69; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 239.

Note: The text is the original version of the poem "Listen to the Native Harps".

Dating: We date it based on the starting date of the Bryansk offensive operation.

1943

Until August 24

He writes a poem "Lucidity", dedicated to the liberation of Kharkov from the fascists.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №641-642; №28897-50, p. 54; №2914; №888; №8776, p. 44 G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 174.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Kharkov" and untitled (with the beginnings: "Shevchenko, who undressed..." and "Today, like a dream..."). In the manuscripts (№641-642;

№28897-50, p. 54) and the first printed version, the poem includes an epigraph: “And I again found my Kharkov as a dream... Natalia Zabela”.

Dating: On August 24, 1943, he reads this poem on the radio. On the same day, the poem is already printed in the form of a poster.

1943

August 24

Galaktion's poem “Clarity”, which is dedicated to the liberation of Kharkov from the fascists, is printed as a separate poster.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-426, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1943

August 24

Georgian Radio broadcasts Galaktion's poem “Clarity”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-426, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1943

August 24

He reads the poem “Clarity” at the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-426, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1943

After August 24

He makes a note about his own poem “Clarity”. He mentions that it was printed as a separate poster on August 24, 1943, and that its Russian translation was done by Boris Serebryakov. He points out that the poem received great acclaim from the public as an original and innovative work.

Source: MGL, d-426, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1943

August 31

He notes an action plan in his notebook. He plans to Book the Opera Theatre by October 2, select photographs, check whether the typesetter has printed the poems, and sort out the issues related to bread coupons.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-479, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1943

After August

He writes a poem “The Capture of the New City”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3934; №8790; №28897-50, p. 74; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 137.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (with the beginnings: “We do not want what belongs to others...” and “Salute to the face of dawn...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 405.

September

1943

Until September 8

He writes a poem “The Don Basin”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1985-1986; №2915; №4735; №4737; №6426; №888; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 138.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “What Donbass Means!”, “To the Don Basin”, and untitled (with the beginnings: “Once, it was so peaceful...”; “Don Basin – our true apple...”; “Don Basin – once, it was so peaceful...”; “Let there be no doubt, Don Basin...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

September 8

On the socio-political poster “With a Bayonet and a Pen”, depicting scenes from World War II, Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The Don Basin” is printed.

Source: The poster “With a Bayonet and a Pen”, №27.

1943

September 14

To prepare for the Book “The Sea Roars”, he flies from Tbilisi to Sokhumi at 11:15. He arrives at his destination at 12:10. In his diary, he notes that instead of a 14-hour train journey, the flight took only 1 hour.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-155, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1943

September 14

He and his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, settle into a cozy room at the “Abkhazia” hotel in Sokhumi and browse through the materials for the Book “Memories of Abkhazia” that was brought from Tbilisi. He is sick with the flu but thinks he should endure it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-155, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

Note: The Book “The Sea Has Roared” was printed in 1948.

1943

September 14

In Sokhumi, he meets the lecturer from the Pedagogical Institute, Ioseb Botsvadze, who tells him that he has found an unknown poem by Alexandre Chavchavadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1943

September 14

In Sokhumi, an employee of the Abkhazian State Publishing House complains about the lack of paper. However, since Galaktion has already signed the contract for the publication of his book, he is forced to find a solution.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1943

After September 26

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Dnepropetrovsk" is printed on the public-political poster "With a Bayonet and a Pen", depicting the Second World War.

Source: Poster "With a Bayonet and a Pen", №38; For

October

1943

Until October

"He writes a poem "Look".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №594-595; №6394; №167-d., p. 14-16; №7584; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 147.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "It Was Before the Morning", "Machine-gunner, A. B. Narsia", and "A. Narsia"; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 412.

1943

Until October 1

He is writing a prose text that serves as the foundation for the poem "Invention".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 2-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336-340.

1943

Until October 1

He writes an untitled poem, "To that thief, as is customary...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1943

Until October 1

He writes an untitled poem, “The Guard Regiment Breaks Through the Encirclement...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1943

Until October 1

He writes an untitled poem that begins with the lines “The scatterbrain did not say - that thief, I think, is a Lezghin...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341-342;

1943

Until October 1

He edits his previously written poem “Catastrophe” (“Though I am alive...”) for publication in his collection “Selected Works” and titles the new version “Letter to a Friend Doctor”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343-344.

Note: This refers to the “Selected Works” published in 1944.

1943

Until October 1

He writes a poem “The Banner of the Guard”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 342-343.

1943

Until October 1

He writes three versions of the untitled poem, “Look, how it gazes at the ridges...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 15-17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345-346.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Look!”.

1943

Until October 1

He begins writing a poem on the theme of war titled “Dnepropetrovsk”, but during the process, he shifts the setting of the action to the Caucasus, where battles are also taking place, and titles it “Dzaugi”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 19-22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347-349.

Note: “Dzaugi” was the name given to the city of Vladikavkaz.

1943

Until October 1

In his diary, he notes his anniversary years: 1943 – 35, 1948 – 40, 1953 – 45, and 1958 – 50. Due to a misunderstanding regarding his birth year, he starts counting from 1892.

Source: MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1943

October 1

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Evening”, which states that the Writers’ Union is organizing an artistic-literary evening in October to commemorate the 35th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s literary career and supports the academic publication of his works.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, October 01, 1943, №1, p. 4.

1943

October 1

In his diary, he writes about the announcement “Galaktion Tabidze’s Evening” published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, noting that it is placed in an inconspicuous location on the last page and will have no resonance. Neither the “Jubilee” nor “National Poet” is mentioned, and the time and place of the event are not specified. He points out that the government’s 1933 resolution, which states that a complete academic edition of his works should be published, is distorted. He concludes that there are six major misunderstandings in the newspaper’s six-line announcement. He believes that the reporter from *Komunisti*, Apolon Nutsbidze, extracted this information from the minutes of the Writers’ Union, and that the source of the misunderstanding lies there.

Source: MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

Note: Apolon Nutsbidze is referenced by his last name in the source.

1943

Until October 5

Pavle Kandelaki, the deputy head of the Main Directorate of Arts, promises to allocate the Opera Theater and assist with organizing the evening based on his experience, but the Writers’ Union must mediate.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

Until October 5

He informs Besarion Zhghenti about Pavle Kandelaki’s agreement to hold his creative evening at the Opera Theatre, to which Zhghenti replies that the location for the event will be decided by

the Writers' Union commission. Galaktion begins to suspect that Irakli Abashidze is once again opposed to holding his evening at the Opera Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

October 5

Four days have passed since the announcement "Galaktion Tabidze's Evening" was published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, but the Writers' Union has still not chosen an organizational committee. Three candidates have been named: Levan Asatiani, Simon Tsereteli, and Andro Tevzadze. Galaktion thinks they want to hold the evening hastily and insignificantly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

October 5

He writes his autobiography and submits it for printing. He believes that he must always stay ahead so that his enemies do not get the chance to outpace him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

Until October 7

He writes a poem "Chanchibadze", dedicated to the Soviet military figure Porfily Chanchibadze.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8139; №2086; №3325; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 170.

Note: He writes a poem "Chanchibadze", dedicated to the Soviet military figure Porfily Chanchibadze.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

October 7

In the newspaper *Komunisti*. *Frontline Page*, a poem titled "Chanchibadze" dedicated to the Soviet military figure Porphile Chanchibadze is published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, "Frontline Page", 1943, №1, p. 2.

1943

From September 23 to October 6

In his diary, he writes a list of twenty-two prose writers, thirteen critics (of whom nine are his supporters), five playwrights, and four representatives of mixed genres in connection with the jubilee evening to be held at the Opera in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his birth and the 35th anniversary of his literary debut.

Source: MGL, d-156, 14-17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333-334.

1943

October 6

The secretary of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, goes to Sokhumi without electing the commission for organizing Galaktion Tabidze's evening at the presidium meeting, despite his promises. Irodion Kavzharadze, the manager of affairs, informs the poet that Irakli Abashidze will return on October 8, and in the meantime, if necessary, he will personally approve the protocol for the commission's formation. Galaktion is unsure how to proceed since the organizational committee's work plan needs to be determined in two days, so he plans to meet with Petre Sharia the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-157, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1943

October 6

Shalva Radiani hands over the compiled "Selected Works" of poems for review and asks him to return it with corrections.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-156, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1943

October 6

In his diary, he writes that it is necessary to finalize the review of his "Selected Works", fill it with new material, and remove weak parts. He notes the poems "Supportive (The Sky of Kharkov)" and "The Sun Rises Again and Sets Again".

Source: MGL, d-156, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

Note: The poem "Supportive" was later published under the title "Clarity", while the poem "The Sun Rises Again and Sets Again" was published under the title "The Aragvi Wind".

1943

October 6

Eremia Astvatsaturov requests an autobiography and the writing of a genuine poem, not the kind that Giorgi Leonidze writes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-156, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

Note: Eremia Astvatsaturov and Giorgi Leonidze are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1943

October 6

Shota Beritashvili requests a photo to draw his portrait, and Galaktion notes in his notebook that it takes him 2-3 days to draw each picture.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-156, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

Note: Shota Beritashvili is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1943

October 6

To mark the 50th anniversary of his birth and the 35th anniversary of his literary debut, Beno Gordeziani announces that even printing a simple poster will take two months due to a shortage of personnel in lithography, and Galaktion wishes to print several coloured posters. It is necessary to create zincography clichés and have them worked on by artists, as well as obtain many permits and paper. The poet writes in his diary that the paper may be available from a children's literature publisher, a state publishing house, or a federation. He also considers it necessary to have photo paper for taking pictures. He is advised to publish a small Book by November that will explode like a bomb, spark everyone's conversation, and provoke correspondence.

Source: MGL, d-156, 18-20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334-335.

1943

After October 6

He writes in his diary that there is a recollection that a person will never forget and that life is only here. He asks God not to betray him and notes that an attempt is half of fate.

Source: MGL, d-156, 26-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336;

1943

October 10

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Oh, Rustaveli..." is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Тебе, Руставели! (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1943, 10 октября, №212.

1943

Until October 12

He writes a poem titled "General-Colonel Leselidze".

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №182; №7709; №1277; №2085; №3325; №8142; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 109.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "On the Cliffs of the Caucasus", "May Morning", "Leselidze", "General Leselidze", and untitled (beginning with: "On the Cliffs of the Caucasus..." and "The lion of the horde...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1943

October 12

The poem "General Leselidze" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, №213, October 12, p. 3.

1943

After October 15

He writes a poem “The Pilot from Adjara”, dedicated to the pilot Israphil Jintcharadze, who died in World War II.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2196, 2191-2194; 2529. 5660-5662; 1272-1274; works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 196.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Who Was He?”, “What Kind of Pilot Is Our Pilot?”, and untitled (with the beginnings: “Who was it, that thirty...”; “Jintcharadze – became the soldier...”).

Dating: It is dated based on the time of Israphil Jintcharadze’s death.

1943

After October 15

While in the office of the Chairman of the Ajara Regional Executive Committee, he learns about the death of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Israpil Jincharadze. The Chairman hands the death notice, a letter from Mikhail Kalinin, and documents to the hero’s grieving mother, which has a profound effect on Galaktion, causing him to tear up.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion’s Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 61-63.

Dating: Dated according to the time of Israpil Jincharadze’s death.

1943

After October 20

He compiles a list of poems on the theme of the Great Patriotic War, written by Georgian poets and published in the newspaper *Komunisti* between 1941-1943.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-568, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350;

1943

October 28

The director of the state publishing house, Nikoloz Kiknadze, calls Galaktion on the phone and invites him to his office. When Galaktion arrives at the publishing house, he is offered the publication of a Book of selected works. The poet is surprised by the offer. He tells Niko Kiknadze that it is necessary to publish not a selection, but a complete academic collection of his works. The director promises to give him an answer within a week.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 597

1943

October 28

When the poet Gobron Agareli, an employee of the state publishing house, learns that Galaktion wants a complete academic edition of his works, he tells him that he is well aware of the type of

publication being discussed and that it should fully represent his entire body of work. Upon leaving the publishing house, he relays the words of Petre Sharia to Galaktion, which Sharia had said about him: “Help this man publish his book; he is a poet through and through.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-124, 16; AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 597

1943

October 31

He writes an untitled poem “I Will Visit....”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №8171; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 139.

1943

October 31

He writes a poem “To the 31st Girls’ School” (“Your Passionate Feeling Brings Me Joy...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8171; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 175.

November

1943

Until November

He writes a poem “To Her, Illuminated by the Sun of Imereti”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7592; №1263; №2088; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 171.

Note: The poem can also be found under the title “Jakhua” and without a title “To him, enlightened by Iberia’s most fervent sun...”; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 428.

1943

November 6

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Galaktion Tabidze’s poems – “Kazbegi’s Shoulders” and “The Ridges of the Caucasus Ask Me” – are published under the title “Greetings XXVI”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, Propaganda Leaflet, November 6, 1943, №28, p. 1.

1943

November 6

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Ryurik Ivnev of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To the Great October” is published.

Source: Великому Октябрю (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Пер. с грузин. Р. Ивнев, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1943, 6 ноября, №231.

1943

November 20

He writes a poem “Dnepropetrovsk”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6426; №167-d., p. 18-21; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №1264; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 140.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “From Dnepropetrovsk”, “Forward, to the West!”.

1943

November 21

At 9 AM, Lado Bzvaneli visits the house. Galaktion is not at home, so he speaks with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. He asks her to leave his notebook “Three Pictures” for her husband, so he can read it the next day and take it with him. He expresses his wish to attend the poet’s anniversary on November 29 at the Opera Theatre and congratulate him with a short speech and a poem, as his village teacher. He asks to be added to the list of well-wishers and to send three invitations. He requests that the response to this request be given to his wife.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-459; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1943

November 26

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Shalva Radiani’s article “The Poet’s Path” is published, which reviews Galaktion’s creative journey. The critic reiterates views expressed in his earlier writings about Galaktion’s poetry both before and after the revolution. He notes that the poet understands all the secrets of artistic creation, and his poems are cast in the most delicate forms. Shalva Radiani also touches on Galaktion’s recent lyrical works and speaks of his militant patriotism.

Source: Sh. Radiani, “The Poet’s Path”, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №6 (November 26), p. 3.

1943

November 26

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Alexandre Sajaia’s poem “Jubilee Dedication to Galaktion” is published.

Source: A. Sajaia, “Jubilee Dedication to Galaktion”, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №6 (November 26), p. 3.

1943

November 26

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, an article titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Evening” is published, noting that on November 29, a special evening will be held at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s birth and the 35th anniversary of his poetic career. The presentation “Galaktion Tabidze and New Georgian Poetry” will be delivered by Besarion Zhghenti. Poets Alexandre Abasheli, Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, Karlo Kaladze, Sandro Euli, Viktor Gabeskiria, and others will participate in the jubilee event. The evening will conclude with a concert program..

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Evening, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №6 (November 26), p. 3.

1943

November 26

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Giorgi Natroshvili's article "Singer of the Soviet Era" is published. The author of the article attempts to paint a creative portrait of Galaktion. According to the critic, although Galaktion Tabidze followed the mystical traditions of symbolism in his early phase, he still remained a national poet, as he was deeply connected to the healthy stream of national literature. Giorgi Natroshvili states that the influence of European poetry did not detach Galaktion from literary tradition, and the spiritual scope of Georgian romanticism remains the leitmotif of his poetry.

Source: G. Natroshvili, Singer of the Soviet Era, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №6 (November 26), p. 3.

1943

November 26

In connection with the 35th anniversary of Galaktion's literary career, a collective address titled "The People's Beloved Poet" is published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, signed by Alexandre Abasheli, Ioseb Grishashvili, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Simon Chikovani, and Grigol Abashidze. The jubilee address notes that the strengthening of Georgian modernism is linked to the name of Galaktion Tabidze, and his contribution to the reform of modern Georgian verse is of great significance. Inspired by the work of Paul Verlaine, the Georgian poet attempted to introduce refined melodies into Georgian poetry, partially transforming the musical quality of the Georgian verse of that time.

Source: A. Abasheli, I. Abashidze, Gr. Abashidze, I. Grishashvili, G. Leonidze, S. Chikovani, "The People's Beloved Poet", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №6 (November 26), p. 3.

1943

After November 27

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Vano Shaduri's article "Leningrad and Georgian Culture" is published. The author cites Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Leningrad" and notes that the order-bearer National Poet created a unique portrayal of the epic battles of Lenin's city, conveying the Georgian people's love and dedication to Leningrad.

Source: V. Shaduri, "Leningrad and Georgian Culture", "Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, August, №8, p. 123-154;

1943

Until November 28

The portrait "Galaktion Tabidze", created by the Stalin Prize laureate Ucha Japaridze, is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Ucha Japaridze, "Galaktion Tabidze", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, №246, p. 3.

1943

November 28

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Ryurik Ivnev of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The March of the Great Army" is published.

Source: Поступь Армии Великой (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел Рюрик Ивнев, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1943, 28 ноября, №247, с.2.

1943

November 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a poem titled "For Truth" ("The Horseman Will Leave Pegasus...") is published, signed by *Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "For Truth", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, №246, p. 3.

1943

November 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informational piece titled "*Galaktion Tabidze's Evening*" is published. It states that on November 29 at 8 PM, a jubilee evening will be held at the Tbilisi Zakharia Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, celebrating the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's birth and the 35th anniversary of his creative career. Besarion Zhghenti will deliver a presentation titled "Galaktion Tabidze and New Georgian Poetry", and writers, representatives from Tbilisi State University, and the Red Army will speak. Poems will be recited by Alexandre Abasheli, Grigol Abashidze, Razhden Gvetadze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, Karlo Kaladze, Sandro Euli, Viktor Gabeskiria, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Kale Bobokhidze, Alexandre Sajaia, Andro Tevzadze, and Ioseb Nonashvili. The evening will conclude with a concert featuring artists from the Soviet Union and the Republic, as well as other performers.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, №246, p. 3.

Note: The list of actors includes: A. Vasadze, D. Andghuladze, E. Sokhadze, D. Gamrekeli, P. Amiranashvili, N. Tsomaia, T. Chavchavadze, G. Davitashvili, V. Anjaparidze, D. Badridze, N. Kharadze, M. Nakashidze, M. Kvarelishvili, T. Bakradze, P. Kobakhidze, S. Zakariadze, G. Gogichadze, B. Kraveishvili, T. Dunenko, Gordon, Nodar Chkheidze, and S. Kancheli.

1943

November 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Besarion Zhghenti's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which the critic discusses the pessimism of Galaktion's first book, which was a result of the defeat of the 1905 revolution. He writes about its symbolism and the changes that Galaktion's poetry underwent during the socialist era.

Source: B. Zhghenti, "Galaktion Tabidze", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1943, №246, p. 3.

1943

Until November 29

He writes the text of the announcement that on December 6, a major literary evening dedicated to the works of Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Zakaria Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theatre but later changes the date to November 29.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-233; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

1943

Until November 29

He writes an announcement addressed to the director of the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre, requesting that the hall be reserved on Monday, December 6, for holding a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-233; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

Dating: The evening was moved to November 29, and after it was held, he would not have written this announcement.

1943

Until November 29

He receives a letter from Polio Abramyan, who wholeheartedly congratulates him on the 50th anniversary of his birth. He writes that due to illness, he will not be able to attend the anniversary event, and with the invitation sent to him by the Writers' Union, he sends his wife in his place. However, he expresses deep sorrow for the addressee's daughter and asks to send tickets to two young people who are in love with his poetry.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-485; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292-293;

1943

November 29

At the Zakaria Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theatre, a jubilee evening is held in honour of Galaktion Tabidze's 50th birthday and the 35th anniversary of his poetic career. A report on the poet's work is delivered by Besarion Zhghenti. Academician Korneli Kekelidze addresses the jubilarian, referring to Galaktion as a continuer of the finest traditions of Georgian literature. Kekelidze notes that the poems published in the latest issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* are signed not as "Galaktion Tabidze" but simply as "Galaktion". He views this as the ultimate evidence of the poet's popular recognition, pointing out that in the history of Georgian literature, only a select few have been honoured to be recognized by their first names alone – Shota, Besiki, Akaki, Ilia, and Vazha. Kekelidze declares that from now on, Galaktion joins these illustrious names. During the event, Galaktion recites his poem "The Moon of Mtatsminda". However, midway through the reading, he loses track of the poem, becomes flustered, and, despite the audience's thunderous applause, stops his reading and returns to his seat. The poet is visibly distressed by his perceived failure, and Marika Baratashvili attempts to calm him.

Source: B. Zhghenti, Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, №9-10, p. 161; K. Kekelidze, A speech delivered on the 50th anniversary of the birth and the 35th anniversary of the literary activity of Georgia's People's Poet, Galaktion Tabidze, 1943. 29. XI. At the Zakaria Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theatre, awarded the Order of Lenin; magazine *Matsnei*, (The series of

Language and Literature), 1973, №3, p. 8. M. Baratashvili, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 98;

1943

November 29

The actress Nutsa Chkheidze writes a letter congratulating on the 50th anniversary of his birth and the 35th anniversary of his literary career. She wishes him a long life, hoping that in his poems he will “still carve the thoughts and feelings of the people with pearls”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-484; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293-294.

1943

November 29

At the anniversary evening dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s birth and the 35th anniversary of his poetic career, held at the Zakaria Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theatre, Shalva Dadiani reads Galaktion’s poem “For the Truth” (“The horseman left his Steed”).

Source: MGL, t-132. G. Tabidze, works, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1947, p. 33.

1943

After November 29

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Besarion Zhghenti’s essay “Galaktion Tabidze” is published, in which the critic aims to characterize the poet’s 35-year creative journey. The extensive article revolves around several key issues: 1. Galaktion’s early poetry; 2. The poet’s second book; 3. Galaktion’s relationship with literary tradition; 4. Galaktion and the revolution; 5. Galaktion’s poetry during the Soviet period. Like other Soviet critics, Besarion Zhghenti attributes the melancholic mood prevailing in the poet’s first Book to social causes. However, he also points out that alongside these sentiments, Galaktion’s early work reveals a fighting, optimistic spirit. According to Zhghenti, Galaktion’s poetry was characterized from the outset by a tendency towards complex poetic forms, distinguishing his poetic style from the rhetorical poetics of the so-called “democratic school”. Zhghenti considers “Artistic Flowers” to be the pinnacle of Georgian decadence, where Galaktion Tabidze emerges as a fully realized decadent. Despite the critic’s disapproval of the overall spirit of the book, he believes that in terms of mastering poetic technique, melody, and genre originality, Galaktion elevated Georgian verse to the highest level of perfection, and the collection’s significance extends far beyond the borders of national literature. The critic argues that the impressionistic manner of perceiving the world reached its highest level of development in Galaktion’s poetry. He believes that this is linked to the poet’s ability to liberate the word from its objective, communicative function, emphasizing its sound qualities. Zhghenti highlights the factor that, in his opinion, contributed to Galaktion’s rapid transformation: the poet’s unbroken connection to the traditions of national literature. In this regard, Zhghenti contrasts Galaktion with the “Tsisperkantselis”. The essay also explores Galaktion’s attitude towards the revolution. The author suggests that initially, there was a degree of ambiguity in Galaktion’s position; however, the poet quickly overcame his inner conflict and enthusiastically embraced the revolution. The emergence of new themes and motifs in Galaktion’s poetry, as well as the

evolution of his worldview, led Zhghenti to assert that the author was inevitably faced with the necessity of renewing the poetic form developed for the expression of personal, intimate themes, ephemerality, and fantastical images. In Zhghenti's view, in the intense creative struggle to overcome these challenges, the poet was not always able to maintain his poetic level, with the poem "John Reed" serving as evidence of this. The critic then shifts to an ideological and thematic characterization of Galaktion's Soviet-era poetry. He highlights themes of patriotism, defence of the homeland, revenge against enemies, and industrial advancement in the poet's post-revolutionary works, discussing these topics in detail.

Source: B. Zhghenti, Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, №9-10, p. 161-180.

Dating: The article's annotation indicates that it was read as a presentation on November 29, 1943.

1943

Autumn

He enters a café located on Rustaveli Avenue. He sees a shy girl sitting in the corner and approaches her, asking for permission to sit at her table. After receiving her consent, he starts a conversation. When he learns that the girl's last name is Bagrationi, he cannot hide his delight and tells her how wonderful it is that such a beautiful girl is dressed so modestly. After a short while, the girl expresses her intention to leave in order to bring bread to her elderly relatives. Upon hearing this, Galaktion himself buys a large white loaf from the buffet and hands it to the girl. He then suddenly steps out onto the street and returns with a torn poster in hand. He shows the poster to the young girl and tells her that his words are printed on it. He then accompanies the girl to the street and bids her farewell.

Source: E. Bagrationi, Galaktion's bread, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1996, №23, June 7, p. 3.

December

1943

December 3

In the newspaper *Literatura da Kheovneba*, an article titled "Galaktion Tabidze's Evening" is published, noting that on November 29, a special evening was held at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's birth and the 35th anniversary of his poetic career. Besarion Zhghenti delivered a presentation titled "*Galaktion Tabidze and New Georgian Poetry*". Academician Korneli Kekelidze also spoke at the event. On behalf of the poets of Georgia, Giorgi Leonidze congratulated Galaktion on this jubilee date. The jubilarian read his poems during the evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's evening, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1943, №7 (December 3), p. 3.

1943

Until December 12

He writes an untitled poem "Spring's Violet Gaze".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8143; №8188; №1259-1260; №65; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 165.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “It Is for the Homeland That He Sings,” “Kuparadze,” “The Far-Sighted Gaze of the Commander-in-Chief,” and “Moscow”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1943

December 12

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a poem titled “Moscow” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, December 12, 1943, №256, p. 3.

1943

He runs into his old acquaintance, Nino Kvirikadze, on the street. After Nino’s husband, Davit Ebanoidze, fell victim to the repressions of 1937, and she was forced to leave her home, she has been living in a single room with her sixth-grade daughter, Nunu, while her eleventh-grade son, Davit, is raised by his grandmother, Ekaterine Gvinjilia-Kvirikadze. Galaktion and Nino get married, and she moves in with Galaktion along with her children.

Source: N. Tskhvediani, To immortalize my dearest aunt Nino, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 379-380.

1943

He writes a poem “Batumi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №639; №659; №2187; №2188; №2319; №7431; №1269-1271; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 143.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Signs on the Water,” “Sailors in Batumi,” “The Sailor,” and untitled (with the beginnings: “A sailor stands by the Black Sea...” and “By the Black Sea...”).

1943

He writes an untitled poem “Not in Vain...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3976; №4155-4156; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 149.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, with a different beginning: “How vainly he directed the bullet...”.

1943

He writes a poem “The Oda Has Changed the Stage”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4006; №8097; №4126; №4151; №4152. №4154; №5493; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 150.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Stage Appears High on the Mountain,” “The Stage,” “From the New Stage,” and untitled (“The Stage Appears High on the Mountain...”).

1943

He has his photo taken with his wife Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: N. Tskhvediani, To immortalize my dearest aunt Nino, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 380.

1943

At the request of Ucha Japaridze, he goes to the artist's studio, where the painter creates a portrait of Galaktion. The poet makes a great effort to conceal the fatigue caused by his stillness.

Source: U. Japaridze, I gladly recall, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 312.

1943

He writes an untitled poem "Listen to the Native Melodies..." with the refrain "This is the genius of Galaktion".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1943

The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia sends a letter to Beno Gogua, head of the Arts Affairs Department under the Council of People's Commissars, requesting that the State Opera Theatre be allocated on November 15 of the current year (Monday) to celebrate Galaktion Tabidze's 50th birthday and the 35th anniversary of his poetic career.

Source: MGL, WUF №10.

1943

He writes an untitled poem "My Star Will Shine Again...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8835; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 176.

1943 or later

He dedicates a poem titled "March 8" to Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: N. Tskhvediani, To immortalize my dearest aunt Nino, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 380.

1943 or later

On his own initiative, he organizes a literary evening. The Writers' Union advises him to postpone it for another time, but he goes ahead with it and finds himself in front of an almost empty hall. After the evening, he tells his family that a bullet is not necessary to kill a poet. Later, he confides to his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, that Mayakovsky committed suicide after holding an exhibition showcasing his creative journey, which had no visitors. In his opinion, all of this was orchestrated by his enemies.

Source: I. Kukava, from the archive of memory, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 406.

Dating: This must have occurred in 1943, after the meeting between Nino Kvirikadze and Galaktion.

1943 or later

Once, when entering a church outside the city, Galaktion joins the choir, captivating the congregation with his beautiful baritone voice. After the service, the priest searches for him, wondering who this man with such a remarkable voice is.

Source: I. Kukava, from the archive of memory, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 405.

Dating: Since the story is narrated by Nino Kvirikadze, we can date it to the period following their reunion in 1943.

1943 or later

During one of their meetings, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia tells him that despite being an aesthete of the Georgian word, he somehow pays no attention to his clothing. Galaktion bursts into laughter, spreads out his five fingers, and replies that he has dedicated those five fingers to poetry, and 50 years from now, it will matter little to his admirers what he is wearing today; poetry is eternal, and clothing has nothing to do with it.

Source: N. Ebanoidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tskhvediani, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 417.

Dating: Since Nunu Ebanoidze witnessed this conversation, it must have taken place after the marriage of her mother, Nino Kvirikadze, and Galaktion.

1943 or later

He dedicates the humorous poem “I Can’t Write a Poem About Barbusse” to Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

Dating: We date it based on the time of starting the relationship with Nino Kvirikadze.

1943 or later

He writes a satirical poem “Petruza was saying something twisted about me...”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

Dating: Since the poem was written by Nino Kvirikadze, we date it based on the time of starting the relationship with her.

1943 or later

Georgian Radio broadcasts a report “Soviet Literature’s Founding Writers on Galaktion Tabidze”. The text is read by actor Giorgi Saginashvili. The report includes epithets such as “The Sorcerer of Poetry,” “The Era Itself in Poetic Verses,” and others. Afterward, actors read the poet’s poems. Tamar Chavchavadze reads the following texts: “The Old and the New Bridge,” “Greetings to Georgia,” “Idea,” and “Do Not Abandon a Poem Without a Soul,” while Giorgi Davitashvili reads the poems: “The Homeland’s Progress is Astonishing,” “The City Underwater,” “The 70-Year-Old Poet Walks Down the Street,” “Lumianite,” “Workers’ Speech from Europe,” and others.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514-515.

Dating: We date it based on the time of starting the relationship with Nino Kvirikadze.

1943 or later

He writes an untitled poem "You are from Baghdati, let's bid farewell to the goblet, Nino...".

Source: MGL, a-1717, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 319;

1943 or later

He writes a poem titled "Victor Hugo" ("So that he may respond to the enemy...").

Source: MGL, a-1696, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 306;

1944

January

1944

Until January 1

He begins working on a poem about the Caucasus. He intends to base the work on native themes, which, in his view, should determine the poem's significance and success in the future.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

Dating: The information is provided in a questionnaire published on January 1, 1944.

1944

Until January 1

He goes daily to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*, where he reviews poignant poems and abundant materials sent from the front by soldiers. On Saturdays, during meetings at the Writers' House, he reads these works to his colleagues and the gathered audience.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

Dating: The information is provided in a questionnaire published on January 1, 1944.

1944

Until January 1

He is working on an autobiography for one of the publishers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

Dating: The information is provided in a questionnaire published on January 1, 1944.

1943

Until October 1

In his diary, he notes the themes for posters: "Georgian Writers", "Biography", and "For Poetry".

Source: MGL, d-157, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

1944

January 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the common title “Many Happy New Years!”, three poems are published: “Look”, “For Those Who Know”, and “Many Happy New Years!..”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

1944

January 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the section “New Year’s Questionnaires”, texts by Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, and Grigol Abashidze are published. The writers discuss the work they accomplished in previous years and also reflect on their future plans. Galaktion notes that in the new year, 1944, he intends to submit all the works he has created over the past 35 years to the state publishing house. According to his estimate, this material amounts to 35,000 lines. Under the agreement with the publishing house, a complete collection of the poet’s works, which will unite all previously published pieces, should soon be released. The questionnaire also reveals that since the very first days of the war in Europe, the poet has been keeping a diary, based on which he created the poems: “On Café Corso Street”, “The Forest of Compiègne”, and “Europe”. Galaktion also discusses his ongoing projects, mentioning that he is currently working on a poem about the Caucasus, which he believes will be a significant work. Additionally, the poet is preparing an autobiography for one of the publishers. Alongside all this, he daily reviews moving poems sent from the frontlines in the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

1944

After January 1

He submits approximately 35,000 lines of his published verses and poems to the publisher for the release of his collection titled “Selected”, which includes works from his 35-year career.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1944, №1, p. 3.

Dating: The information is provided in an article published on January 1, 1944.

1944

January 1 or later

On the public-political poster depicting World War II titled “With a Bayonet and a Pen”, a poem by Galaktion Tabidze titled “Many New Years” is published, edited by Otari Egadze and artistically designed by Shota Beritashvili.

Source: Poster “With a Bayonet and a Pen”, №3.

1944

January 1 or later

On the public-political poster depicting World War II titled “*With a Bayonet and a Pen*”, the Russian translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Many New Years”, titled “*Грядущим годам*”, is published, edited by Otari Egadze and artistically designed by Shota Beritashvili.

Source: Poster “Штыком и пером”, №3.

1944

After January 3

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the speech “Galaktion Tabidze”, read by Besarion Zhghenti at the evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre. The author notes that the poet has enriched native literature with brilliant works; he is a reformer and innovator, just like the preceding classics – Shota Rustaveli, Davit Guramishvili, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, and Vazha-Pshavela. His poetry is universally recognized and has a significant influence on the work of contemporary poets. The poems “Desert”, “I and the Night”, and “A Grave-digger” paved the way for the author towards European and Russian poetry, but he has never severed his ties with native tradition, as evidenced by his masterpieces “Mtatsminda’s Night” and “Blue Horses”. He reviews the poems from before and after the revolution and concludes that Galaktion Tabidze splendidly fulfilled his complex creative intentions.

Source: B. Zhghenti, “Galaktion Tabidze”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1943, №9-10, p. 162-181;

1944

After January 4

In his notebook, he writes a list of poems published by Georgian poets on the theme of the patriotic war in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Mebrdzoli*.

Source: MGL, d-427, 3-19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 100-103;

1944

After January 5

On the cover of Nikolai Dzerzhavin’s booklet “Attack on the East”, he writes the Russian translation of the German title “Наступление на восток” and makes underlining marks on the lines.

Source: MGL, t-306, “Дранг нах Остен”, Tbilisi, 1944.

1944

January 25

The writer and educator Nino Tkeshelashvili goes to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* to see him, but she is unable to find him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-459-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

Dating: This is mentioned in Nino Tkeshelashvili’s letter dated January 26, 1944.

1944

January 26

The writer and educator Nino Tkeshelashvili leaves her manuscript “Georgian Woman Warrior” along with the letter. She writes that the literati and historians have praised it, and if Galaktion likes it too, she asks him to intervene with the editorial office of *Komunisti* to have it published. She believes it should be printed soon as agitational material. She requests his help, as she has spent a lot of time and energy writing it, and its publication will support her both morally and

materially during this time of hunger. She also asks him to let her know if anything needs to be corrected, preferably through the main literary department employee, the Bolshevik agitator Eka Mghebrishvili.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-459-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1944

January 26

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a list of candidates for the real membership of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia. Among them, Galaktion Tabidze is named in the field of artistic literature.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 26, 1944, №18, p. 2.

1944

After January 27

He writes a poem titled “Violet Pages” dedicated to the end of the Leningrad blockade.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2018-2019; №2104-2105; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 176.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Leningrad Factory During the Blockade Days,” “Factory in the Days of the Leningrad Blockade,” and untitled (“Here is a small pile of violet pages...”).

Dating: It is dated based on the date of the end of the Leningrad blockade.

1944

January

He writes a poem “New Year” (“Pull the Curtains Apart...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6667; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 186.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Pull the Curtains Apart”.

February

1944

February 7

His evening is held at the Giorgi Eristavi Gori Theatre. A report on Galaktion’s work is read by Solomon Khutsishvili. David Lashkaradze, Elene Virsaladze, Simon Skhirtladze, and Vasil Baiadze give speeches. Galaktion reads poems, including “My Native Land”. After the evening, wounded soldiers meet the poet in the foyer, expressing their admiration for the poem “My Native Land”. They embrace the poet and tell him that they are heading back to the front to defend their homeland. Galaktion blesses their journey.

Source: Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4.

1944

After February 22

He writes an untitled poem “Our Heart Enlivening...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 494;

1944

February 23

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To the Red Army” is published.

Source: Красной Армии (Стихотворение), Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1944, 23 февраля, №38.

1944

Until February 22

During the discussion of Galaktion Tabidze’s election as an academician of the Academy at the Writers’ Union, one writer comments that Galaktion loves wine, walks around drunk all the time, and embarrasses them. Galaktion calmly asks, “So, my friend, do you not love wine?” The writer replies that he does not. “Have you never been drunk?” Galaktion inquires, to which he responds that he has never been. After this, Galaktion smiles and addresses the presidium, suggesting they elect his opponent as an academician.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Around Galaktion, magazine *Niangi*, 1982, N 16, p. 4.

Dating: Dated according to the time of his election as a member of the Academy.

1944

Until February 22

The issue of electing writers as academicians at the Georgian Academy of Sciences arises, and the Central Committee of the Party bypasses Galaktion, nominating another poet instead. Concerned, Akaki Gachechiladze approaches Konstantine Gamsakhurdia to complain about this situation. Together, they visit the Vice President of the Academy, Simon Janashia, who also believes that not electing Galaktion would be a disgrace for the Academy. He instructs Akaki Gachechiladze to write a suitable characterization and attestation to present Galaktion as a candidate for academia.

Source: N. Tabidze, “Life is the colour of my unfiltered wine...”, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, March 8, 1991, № 10, p. 10.

Dating: Dated according to the time of his election as a member of the Academy.

1944

February 22

He is elected as a full member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Source: g-t-b-m-656; Membership certificate of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

1944

After February 22

He is filmed on video along with the members of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1944

Until February 23

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem “O Greatness, Homeland! Of Friendship Among Nations...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-159, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356;

1944

Until February 23

In his notebook, he writes in Russian the Soviet Union anthem written by Sergey Mikhalkov and El-Registan.

Source: MGL, d-159, 6, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 357.

1944

February 23

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To the Red Army” is published without indicating the translator.

Source: “Красной Армии”. newspaper “Заря Востока”, February 23, 1944, №38, p. 3.

1944

February 23 or later

In his notebook, he writes that a translation of his poem was published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. He is curious about who the translator is and what the translation is like, as the translator does not sign their name.

Source: MGL, d-159, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1944

February 24

He receives a brief letter from the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili. The letter informs him that the Academy has taken into account his contributions to the native literature and has elected him as a full member of the Academy.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-459-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1944

February 27

He writes an untitled poem “Roar, Georgian Fireplace...”.

Source: MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №501; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 177.

1944

February

In the emigrant magazine *Kartveli Eri*, published in Berlin, an article titled “Symbolism in Georgia” is printed under the pseudonym “Legioner Tamazi” by the Georgian poet Ilia Shengelia, who lives abroad. The author aims to describe Georgian symbolism as a literary and cultural phenomenon, drawing on the works of Galaktion Tabidze and the Tsisperkantselis. Ilia Shengelia notes that Galaktion is one of the greatest representatives of contemporary poetry, having introduced unprecedented poetic lightness and musicality to Georgian literature. When discussing the peculiarities of Galaktion Tabidze’s lyricism, the critic points out that he is not an analytical poet by nature, and his poems are not characterized by intellectualism. Instead, they predominantly captivate readers with their poetic finesse and astonishing melodic quality. The critic openly opposes the established cliché in Soviet literary studies regarding the so-called two periods of the poet’s work. However, he also displays another extreme by completely dismissing Galaktion’s Soviet-era poems as expressions of the author’s “creative death”. Ilia Shengelia discusses the unbearable ideological pressure, censorship, and self-censorship under which Galaktion and Georgian writers had to operate. According to the critic, he had the opportunity to review the poet’s poems “The Great Glory of the Present” and “Above the Mountains”, some of which the author had to modify due to censorship before publication.

Source: Legionnaire Tamazi [Ilia Shengelia], Symbolism in Georgia, magazine *Kartveli Eri*, №10-11, 1943, p. 6-8.

March

1944

March 7-9

For three days, Galaktion’s poems are read on the radio: “Devoted Millions,” “Homeland,” “Irakli’s Sword,” “The Progress of the Homeland,” “Great Army,” and “Four-Stringed Lute”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1944

After March 9

He reads the Book about Ivan Turgenev, published in the series “Great Patriotic Writers”, and making underlines.

Source: GTSM, 913, Писатели-патриоты Великой Родины И. С. Тургенев, Moscow, 1944.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on March 9, 1944.

1944

After March 9

He writes a poem “Symphony of Roots”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, GTSM, 913, Писатели-патриоты Великой Родины И. С. Тургенев, Moscow, 1944.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on March 9, 1944.

1944

February 23 - March 13

In his notebook, he writes the Russian translation of his poem “So, Glory to the Sun!” under the title “Грядущим годам” (To the Coming Years).

Source: MGL, d-159, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1944

23 February - 13 March

He begins writing a poem with the lines: “Wings of memories are taking me...” and later titles it “The Parting of the Sun and the Ridge”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-159, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 358-359.

Note: The poem was never published during Galaktion Tabidze’s lifetime; it was first printed in the seventh volume of the academic edition of his works, titled “The Waves of Memories Are Fleeting...” without a title.

1944

February 23 - March 13

In his notebook, he writes the list of writers participating in the upcoming Georgian literature evenings to be held in Moscow: Irakli Abashidze, Shalva Dadiani, Alio Mashashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Simon Chikovani, Demna Shengelaia, Iliia Mosashvili, Shalva Apkhaidze, Karlo Kaladze, Konstantine Lortqipanidze, Grigol Abashidze, Besarion Zhghenti, Alexandre Kutateladze, and Razhden Gvetadze. He is curious about when they are leaving, for how long, and by what means of transport, and he thinks about what clothes and shoes he should take with him.

Source: MGL, d-159, 17-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359-360.

1944

February 23 - March 13

In his notebook, he writes the list of full members of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding members, and the directors of scientific institutions that are part of the Division of Social Sciences.

Source: MGL, d-159, 20-24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1944

March 14

At the beer stand near the Mushtaidi Park, a crowd has gathered, and Galaktion witnesses a heated exchange between an agitated railway worker and a Russian sailor. The railway worker curses at the sailor, saying that a Georgian man’s mother pays five thousand roubles for her son’s pants, while Russians walk around without pants. At this remark, some people burst out laughing, and the young folks stare at Galaktion; as soon as he smiles, they smile back at him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-159, 29-31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1944

After March 14

In his notebook, he writes down a poem preserved on the wall of the Metekhi Church: “King Erekle took this fortress from the enemy by his might...”.

Source: MGL, d-159, 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1944

After March 14

The State Publishing House, under the editorship of Shalva Radiani, publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s selected works.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, Selected, Tbilisi, 1948;

1944

March 21

He sends a brief letter to Comrade Golashvili, reminding him that 4 tickets for the international carriage of the Batumi train should be booked by March 25 for those traveling to organize Galaktion’s evening in Batumi.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-72; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

1944

March 27

A poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Batumi State Theatre, where Giorgi Salukvadze reads his Russian translation of the poem “I and the Night” and a poem dedicated to the poet.

Source: G. Salukvadze, Unforgettable Evenings, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 267.]

May

1944

May 6

In the Russian newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Besarion Zhghenti’s article “Georgian Literature during the Great Patriotic War” is published. The author writes that in the first half of May, Georgian writers will visit Moscow to present works created during the war period. The critic reviews various poets’ verses and notes that Galaktion Tabidze published two books after the war began: “Homeland, Life!” and “My Native Land”, the latter of which begins with a poem dedicated to Stalin. He includes the final stanza of Vladimir Derzhavin’s Russian translation of the poem “My Native Land”.

Source: Б. Жгенти, “Грузинская литература в дни Великой Отечественной Войны”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 6, 1944, №19, p. 2.

1944

Until May 9

In his notebook, Galaktion writes down the names of participants in the events of Georgian writers and artists to be held in Moscow: Marijani, Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Chichinadze, Demna Shengelaia, Aleko Shengelia, Razhden Gvetadze, Akaki Beliashvili, Levan Asatiani, Simon Chikovani, Ilia Mosashvili, Karlos Kaladze, Irakli Abashidze, Viktor Gabeskiria, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Sergo Kldiashvili, Alexandre Kutateladze, and Shalva Apkhaidze.

Source: MGL, d-163, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 369.

Note: The writers are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1944

Until May 9

In his notebook, he writes a list of clothing and items needed for the trip to Moscow: underwear, a blue and white silk shirt, a towel, a drinking cup (horn), a bread knife, and a spoon.

Source: MGL, d-163, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 370.

1944

Until May 9

He writes a poem titled “Basketball” dedicated to his step-child, Nunu Ebanoidze.

Source: MGL, d-163, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 370.

Note: G. Tabidze’s note mentions Nunu Ebanoidze by the first name in the source.

1944

May 13

He participates in a grand evening of Georgian writers and artists held in the columned hall of the Moscow House of Unions.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 13

In the Russian newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, an article titled “Greetings to the Masters of the Art of Sunny Georgia!” by Nikolai Tikhonov is published, noting that Georgian and Russian poets have a long-standing friendship, but they are meeting for the first time in Moscow during World War II. The Russian readership became acquainted with Georgian poets ten years earlier; however, it was difficult to fully reflect the richness of Georgian poetry through translations, as showcasing the peculiarities of the language proved to be extremely challenging. At this meeting, Georgian poets are widely represented, starting with the national poet Galaktion Tabidze and ending with the young poet Grigol Abashidze. Following the article, Tikhonov’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Everyone Has Something to Remember” is published.

Source: Н. Тихонов, “Встреча друзей”, “Каждый имеет любовь свою”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 13, 1944, №20, p. 2.

1944

May 16

He participates in an evening of Georgian writers held at the club of the Higher Military Political Courses in Moscow.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 18

In connection with the evenings of Georgian literature and art held in Moscow, the Soviet Radio Committee broadcasts the poems of Galaktion Tabidze. Vasily Kachalov reads the translations of the poems “Hey, Homeland!” (“О, родина, тебя любя”) and “Kazbeg” (“Как-же мне не дорожить тобою, о, Казбек?”), while Nikolai Pershin reads the translation of the poem “Everyone Has Something to Remember” (“Каждый имеет любовь свою”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-163, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 369.

Note: The actors are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1944

May 19

He reads poems in Moscow at the Central House of the Red Army during an evening of Georgian literature and music.

Source: “Вечера Грузинской литературы и музыки”, газ. “Заря Востока”, 1944, 23 мая, №102, ст. 1.

1944

May 20

He participates in a grand evening of Georgian writers and artists held at the House of Actors in Moscow.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 21

He participates in an evening of Georgian writers held at the Officers’ Club in Moscow.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 21

The Russian newspaper *Trud* publishes a notice about the planned publication of translations of the best poetic and prose works by Georgian writers for 1944, organized by the Department of Artistic Literature of the State Publishing House. Among them, the collected works of the

National Poet Galaktion Tabidze are mentioned in first place, followed by works by Simon Chikovani, Ioseb Grishashvili, Irakli Abashidze, and Leo Kiacheli. The poems have been translated by Nikolai Tikhonov, Boris Pasternak, Vladimir Derzhavin, Vladimir Zvyagintsev, and others.

Source: “Издание книг грузинских писателей”, газ. “Труд”, 1944, 21 мая, №120, ст. 2.

1944

May 21

The Russian newspaper *Komsomolskaia Pravda* publishes a translation by Sergei Spassky of the poem “Greetings XXVI”, originally published in the newspaper *Komunisti* in 1943, titled “Kazbek” – “Казбек”. The poem combines two works written in 1943: “The Shoulders of Kazbek” and “The Caucasus Ridges Ask Me”.

Source: Г. Табидзе, “Казбек”, газ. “Комсомольская Правда”, пер. С. Спаского, 1944, 21 мая, №120, ст. 3.

1944

After May 21

He writes an untitled poem, “How Precious is the War-Cry of the Hero...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-163, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 368-369;

1944

After May 21

He counts the lines and quantity of his poems: Volume I – 2,664 lines and 141 poems, Volume II – 5,720 lines and 130 poems, Volume III – 2,872 lines and 266 poems, the collection “Homeland, Life” – 1,496 lines and 28 poems. In total: 12,752 lines and 665 poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-163, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 368;

1944

May 22

In connection with the Georgian literature and art evening held in Moscow, the Soviet Radio Committee broadcasts Galaktion Tabidze’s poems. The poet reads Nikolai Tikhonov’s translated poem “Everyone Has Something to Remember”, actor Nikolai Pershin reads Semyon Olender’s translation “Great Army” and Sergei Spassky’s translation “Kazbek”, while Marina Goldina reads Sergei Shervinsky’s translation “Oath” and Adelina Adalis’s translation “To the Defender of Sevastopol”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-163, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 369; “Выступления Грузинских писателей и работников искусств в Москве”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, May 26, 1944, №104, p. 1.

Note: The translators and actors are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and their last names. The Russian titles of the referenced poems are: “Каждый имеет любовь свою”, “Великая армия”, “Как-же мне не дорожить тобою, о, Казбек?”, “Присяга” and “Привет герою”.

1944

May 23

He receives a letter from an unknown admirer of his poetry, Captain Ambrosi Shengelia.

Source: P. Shamatava, *The day begins with victory, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 297.

1944

May 24

He participates in the Georgian literature evening held at Moscow State University.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 25

He signs a contract with the Moscow State Publishing House for the publication of translations of his selected poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-206, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1944

May 25

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Everyone Has Their Own Keepsake” is published, translated by Nikolai Tikhonov.

Source: Каждый имеет любовь свою (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Н. Тихонов, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1944, 25 мая, №103.

1944

May 9-26

He is attending the Decade of Georgian Literature and Art in Moscow.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1;

1944

May 26

He participates in an evening of Georgian classical poetry held at the Writers’ Club in Moscow.

Source: “Вечера грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Литература и Искусство”, May 20, 1944, №21, p. 1.

1944

May 28

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Sergei Spassky of two poems by Galaktion Tabidze written in 1943, “Kazbek’s Shoulders” and “The Ridges of the Caucasus Ask Me”, is published as a single poem titled “Kazbek”.

Source: Г. Табидзе, “Казбек”, газ. “Заря Востока”, пер. С. Спасского, 1944, 28 мая, №106, ст. 2.

1944

After May 29

In the Transcaucasian poetry collection “Wrath and Love,” he counts the number of lines.

Source: MGL, t-298, “Гнев и Любовь”, Поэзия Закавказья, Moscow, 1944.

1944

May

He signs a contract with the Moscow State Literary Publishing House regarding the publication of a Book of translated poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 46-47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480.

Note: The Book was published in 1950.

1944

After May

He writes an untitled poem “The Arrival, the Meeting of Brother and Friend...”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №1335; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 179; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 433.

June

1944

Until Summer

He writes an untitled poem “From the Vegetable Garden, Where Dill and Coriander...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7789; №170-d., p. 19; №6674; A. Tabidze’s autograph, №1291; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 179.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “From the Garden, Where” and “The Stomach of Paris”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He revises the poem “New Year” (“Pull the Curtains Apart”) and includes its new version in the collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” under the title “Pull the Curtains Apart”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6667; G. Tabidze, “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”, 1944, p. 75.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “With a Golden Boat”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8381; A. Tabidze's autograph, №1290; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 189.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("The Golden Boat...").

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes an untitled poem, "Do Not Forget the Golden Evening...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №19, p. 11; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 182.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem "Tamari by the Sea".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2381; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 186.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes an untitled poem "He Watches the Turbulent Waves...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2317; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №19, p. 21; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 187.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes an untitled poem "The Places Where My Childhood Passed".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1289; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 188.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "It Is Delightful in the Time of Youth...".

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem "The Woman in the Lemons".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №43; №44; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 188.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Woman with Lemons”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Sanatorium”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1289; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 190.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, “The Dream Became Reality...”; in the manuscript and the first printed text, the poem includes an epigraph: “Following the Edge of the Forest, the Thicket... Shota Rustaveli”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Antiquities”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2326; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 202.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Carved on Vernes’ Stone”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “To Create Something Great”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2313-2314; №2324-2325; №5340; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 194.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Sea and Poetry” and untitled “You Must Be Compared To...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “I Spare Your Flowers”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2385; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 203.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Do Not Leave the Door Open” and untitled “I Spare Your Flowers...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Shota Rustaveli by the Black Sea”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5; 2309; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 205.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Sunrise Over the Sea”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2321; №1268-1269; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 207.

Note: The poem is also found untitled “The Sun Overturned a Basket Full of Roses...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Other Flowers”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 209.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “In Every Storm”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2528; №3988; №5797-5799; №2400; №4114-4116; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 210.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Preface,” “Comrades,” and untitled, with the beginnings “In Every Storm...” and “Gold Flashes from the East...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “The Horse”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2384; №5544; №5760; №5761; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 212.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “The Martyr’s Horse,” “From Folk Motifs,” “The Story of the Horse,” and untitled “But a Year Later, This Horse...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Forty Years Ago”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1517-1518; №1546-1547; №4334; №4340; №5664; №5665; №325-d., p. 57; №325-d., p. 62; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 219.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “The Surplus Number,” “In the Abysses,” “You Observe the Arcs of the Malady,” and untitled, with the openings “I Beg You...,” “Georgia Entrusted Me...,” “Europe, What Enmity It Is...,” and “What Has Been Butchered in Europe...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “You Have Such a Sky”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2359; №1290; №5498; №8381; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 204.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “My Friend, Please” and untitled, with the beginnings “Khasan, Please...,” “It Seems Like Water: Here It Darkens...,” and “My Friend, Please...”.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when G. Tabidze’s collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” was submitted to the publishing house.

1944

Until Summer

He writes a poem “Symphony of Roots”.

Source: Autograph: MGL, №5-28, p. 183; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 141.

Dating: It is dated based on the time when the collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”, where this poem was first published, was submitted for publication.

1944

Until June

He writes an untitled poem “When the enemy is thwarted...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5-59, 1-3; №732; №1268; №2346; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 43.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Our Homeland Stands like the Cliff”, “On the Forehead of the Caucasus”, and untitled (with beginnings: “When the enemy is thwarted...”, “Singing with Melodies on the Shore...”, “There, among the Predators...”).

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1944

June 23

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Homeland” by Mikhail Svetlov is published.

Source: Родина (Стихи) Галактион Табидзе, Перевод с грузинского М. Светлова, Заря Востока, агитлистовка, Тбилиси, 1944, 23 июня, №13.

July

1944

Until July

Mirza Gelovani, stationed at the front, dedicates a poem.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 272, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 236.

Dating: We date it based on the time of the author’s death.

1944

July 3

He is in the garden with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and writes an untitled poem “The Joyful Running of Children by the Sea...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №322; №5490; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №7766; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 171.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Joyful Running of Children by the Sea”.

1944

July 25

The President of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili, issues a certificate stating that Galaktion Tabidze has been elected as a full member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences since February 22, 1944.

Source: g-t-b-m-656. Membership Certificate of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

August

1944

August 2

He makes a note that his poem “What Does Today Mean” has achieved great success in literary circles. He read it to the poet Alio Adamia at the Palace of Arts, and the audience liked it very much. Gaioz Imedashvili mentioned that he had encountered a rare poem in the form of this work

about a military pilot. Galaktion received congratulations on his success from Platon Keshelava, Sandro Euli, Giorgi Kachakhidze, Simon Tsereteli, and employees of the Literary Fund.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-633, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 393.

1944

After August 17

In Moscow, in the Russian anthology of Georgian poets titled "Victory", six poems on the theme of war by Galaktion Tabidze are published: "Hey, Homeland!" translated by Mikhail Svetlov, "Everyone Has Something to Remember" translated by Nikolai Tikhonov, "My Native Land" translated by Vladimir Derzhavin, "Kazbek" translated by Sergei Spassky, "To the Defenders of Sevastopol" translated by Adelina Adalis, and "Oath" translated by Sergei Shervinsky.

Source: "Гамарджвеба", Стихи грузинских поэтов, Советский Писатель, М., 1944, p. 106-119.

Note: The mentioned poems' Russian titles are: "О, родина, тебя любя", "Каждый имеет любовь свою", "Земля родная моя!", "Как-же мне не дорожить тобою, о, Казбек?", "Привет участнику героической обороны Севастополя в июньские дни 1942 года" and "Присяга".

1944

Summer

He rests in the "May 1st" hotel in Batumi and is writing a cycle of poems about the sea themes.

Source: N. Malazonia, by the seaside in Batumi, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 229.

1944

Summer

Every morning, he goes to the beach from the hotel and stays there until noon. Then he has lunch at the hotel and prepares for work after about ten minutes: he rolls up his sleeves, puts on his slippers, and sits down at the writing desk placed near the bed. He writes, erases, reads aloud, and works like this until midnight. After that, he has dinner, goes out for a little while, and upon returning, reviews what he has written before going to sleep.

Source: N. Malazonia, by the seaside in Batumi, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 229.

1944

Summer

One morning, he stands lost in thought in the seaside park of Batumi, not noticing how Nestor Malazonia approaches him, nor hearing his call until he stands right in front of him. They walk together to the middle of the park. Galaktion confides his sorrow that Georgian poets write nothing about the sea and promises that from now on, the sea will be the constant theme of his poetry.

Source: N. Malazonia, by the seaside in Batumi, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 230.

1944

Summer

At 8 PM, Nestor Malazonia visits the hotel. Galaktion is thrilled and hands over the manuscript of his newly written poem, "The Beginning". Malazonia starts reading the poem aloud, but he struggles to deliver it well. The poet takes back the manuscript and continues reading himself, with great enthusiasm and fervour. After finishing, he excitedly asks Nestor to ensure that this poem is printed in the upcoming Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" as the first piece.

Source: N. Malazonia, by the seaside in Batumi, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, 230-231.

September

1944

Summer

He visits the wounded in the hospital in Tsikhisdziri and reads them poems. Afterwards, he goes to the nearby pioneer camp, where he treats the younger students to sweets.

Source: Ts. Maminashvili, Natanebi Pharm, October 26, 1973, N 30, p. 4.

October

1944

After October 3

He makes a record titled "Bagrati Cathedral", in which the characteristics of the historical monument are briefly outlined.

Source: MGL, d-627, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267;

1944

Until October 7

He writes a poem "Imihtvina" ("How happy we all are...").

Source: MGL, a-1730, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 327;

1944

October 7

In his notebook, he writes about the impressions he received from traveling by train from the Black Sea coast to Tbilisi. He notes that the new train environment is very clean and tidy, and the journey is pleasant and not tiring.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-519, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

1944

October 7

The Ajara State Publishing House issues a printing permit for the circulation of Galaktion Tabidze's Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara".

Source: Galaktion, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", Batumi, 1944.

Note: The author's name is indicated on the cover of the Book without the surname.

1944

After October 7

He reads his Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" and revises the lines. He notes that the poems consist of 1,532 lines.

Source: MGL, t-642, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", Batumi, 1944.

1944

After October 7

He reads his poetry collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", editing and adding new verses. Next to the untitled poem "Every Snowflake...", he notes that the poem he has read is recorded on a tape.

Source: GTSM, 365, G. Tabidze, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", Book One, Batumi, 1944.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 7, 1944.

1944

After October 7

In Batumi, Galaktion Tabidze's maritime collection "The Gold in the Azure of Adjara" is published, which includes 73 verses and 3 poems. The works are as follows: "Who Was He?", "Profile of the Caucasus", "Sunrise over the Sea", "Batumi", "What Does Today Mean?", "Labour – with Science", "Old Grandpa", "Evening in the Mountains", "Look!", "Journey along the Silver Path", "My Soul Today is This Black Sea", "Unbeatable", "Dream by the Adjaristskali", "Sun Colours", "Sanatorium", "Those Places", "With the Radiance of the Bright Sun", "Symphony of Plants", "Symphony of Roots", "Fusion of Dream and Reality", "Nature, the Sculptor", "Do Not Let the Door Remain Open", "With the Passion of Plants", "Come, I Pray, You Have the Sky", "Golden Ship Anchored", "From the Garden, Where Cumin and Coriander Grow", "Horse", "Gazing at the Raging Waves", "Autumn is Approaching", "In the Southern Lowlands", "Woman in Lemons", "Other Flowers", "Draw the Curtains", "Our Old Flags", "Antiquities", "Tamara by the Sea", "Shota Rustaveli by the Sea", "Akaki Tsereteli by the Black Sea", "In the Azure of Adjara", "Ship 'Daland'", "May has Brought Again", "Historical Ship", "My Sailor", "Straight into the Wind", "Sail that is Unquenchable", "Argonauts of the New Age", "Children by the Sea", "Do Not Forget!", "I Write These Lines", "I Will Cast My Fate into the Sea", "Symphony of the Sea", "I Observe this Bottomless Sea", "After the Storm", "Rage the Sea of Life", "Candles", and "On the Ship", "It Swims Like a Piece of Driftwood on the Sea", "I Love the Storm", "A Thousand Boats Approached the Shore", "Calm Sea", "Dreamer at Rest", "Where Once I Dreamt of Sailing", "You by the Sea", "Two Seas Met Each Other", "Evening Was Settling on the Sea", "City on Water", "Surface of the Sea", "Relief and Courage Flared", "Colours of the Waves", "As the Sailor of Old", "With Lillian's Wings", "Forty Years Ago", "The End", and the poems: "The Defeated Disease" and "The People – Amirani".

Source: Galaktion, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", Batumi, 1944.

Note: The author's name is indicated only by their first name on the book's cover. The collection is edited by Nodar Malazonia, and the print run consists of 4,000 copies. The collection was submitted for printing on October 7, 1944. Out of the 75 works included, 28 poems are published for the first time: "The Beginning", "Who Was He?", "Sunrise Over the Sea", "Batumi", "What Does Today Mean", "Dream by the Adjaristskali", "Sun Colours", "Those Places", "With the Radiance of the Bright Sun", "Symphony of Plants", "Symphony of Roots", "Nature, the Sculptor", "Come, I Pray, You Have the Sky", "Golden Ship Anchored", "From the Garden Where the Cumin and Coriander Grow", "Horse", "Gazing at the Raging Waves", "Autumn Is Approaching", "Woman in Lemons", "Other Flowers", "Draw the Curtains", "Our Old Flags", "Antiquities", "Tamara by the Sea", "Shota Rustaveli by the Sea", "In the Azure of Adjara", "Forty Years Ago", "The End", and 2 poems: "The Defeated Disease" and "The People – Amirani".

1944

After October 7

He prepares a draft report for presentation at the Division of Social Sciences of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. He notes that the Acharian State Publishing House has published his Book *Gold in the Azure of Adjara*. Alongside other poems in the collection, "The Profile of the Caucasus" is printed, which is preceded by lines from Rustaveli as an epigraph.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-480, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334

1944

After October 7

The Adjara State Publishing House, with a print run of 4,000 copies and under the editorship of Nestor Malazonia, publishes a collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems titled "Gold in the Azure of Adjara".

Source: G. Tabidze, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", Book One, Batumi, 1944;

1944

After October 7

He titles the notebook: "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" (Book Two), Medicine in Georgian Poetry.

Source: MGL, d-162, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 365.

1944

After October 7

In the notebook, he writes down a recollection titled "Diasami". In Mtskheta, even a child knows the identity of Diasami. From the XI century to the early XIX century, all of Georgia was filled with Diasami-like noble physicians, whose knowledge and experience were astonishing and who were beloved by the people. Diasami's ancestors were also physicians. He names Georgian women associated with medicine—King Tamar, Queen Rusudan, Queen Mariam, and the enlightening St. Nino. He mentions the statue of St. Nino in front of the Catholic Church in Batumi, which is

magnificent, and he can never forget her face, as well as the fresco of King Tamar in Bethany, which inspired the most brilliant Georgian poets.

Source: MGL, d-162, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 364.

1944

After October 29

In his notebook, he makes a note titled “He Won’t Go Off the Radar So Easily” about Ioseb Grishashvili. He notes that he should examine Grishashvili’s books chronologically, as he suspects that Grishashvili is hiding the fact that many of his rhymes are reminiscent of Galaktion’s work. He recalls how Giorgi Kuchishvili was astonished by Grishashvili’s audacity. He believes that Grishashvili’s style is rude and is reminded of Zakaria Chichinadze’s words, who referred to Grishashvili as “the boy from Abano (Bathroom)”. He ironically mentions Grishashvili’s pseudonyms and feels somewhat offended if anyone considers Grishashvili his disciple. He thinks that Ioseb Grishashvili cannot achieve the poetic simplicity and reach the heights of freedom attained by Pushkin, Akaki, and Galaktion. According to him, Grishashvili tends to ruin his poems more when making corrections. Thematically, his poetry is monotonous and poor. Although he realizes that the pseudonym “Grishashvili” is not suitable, he stubbornly refuses to change it. Galaktion believes that Grishashvili hinders critics from understanding his work and that he presents himself with his own library. He thinks that Grishashvili’s creativity has no connection to Alexandre Chavchavadze and Sayat Nova, a claim he strives to prove. According to Galaktion, Grishashvili deceives Sergi Tchilaia, pretending that Akaki once said Grishashvili “is thundering”. He plans to read Giorgi Jibladze’s letter about Ioseb Grishashvili, expecting to encounter a lot of nonsense.

Source: MGL, d-434, 2-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112-113;

1944

October

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, a review of the Russian-language collection “Гамарджвеба” is published under the pseudonym “N. I”. This collection includes poems written by Georgian poets between 1941 and 1944. The list of authors is arranged in alphabetical order and includes Galaktion Tabidze. It is noted separately that Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, Irakli Abashidze, Ilo Mosashvili, Simon Chikovani, and Grigol Abashidze are well-represented in the collection with selected poems. However, unfortunately, some of their notable poems are presented with weak translations.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1944, September-October, №9-10, p. 167.

November

1944

November 6

He writes a poem “Remember, Remember,” inspired by Zurab Antonov’s play “The Eclipse of the Sun in Georgia”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №37-38; №1279, №2019; №5500; №6242-6243; №6350; №6396-6397; №6418; N. Kvirikadze's autograph, №8787-8789; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-161, 2-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363-364; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 172.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Sunrise in Georgia," "Remember Forever," "A Free Ray," and untitled, with the beginnings "Remember Forever, Always..." and "Remember Forever the Flowers..."

1944

November 7

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a poem titled "Remember. Remember!" Remember forever. Remember..." is published, signed by "Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia".

Source: G. Tabidze, "Remember. Remember!", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1944, №221, p. 4.

1944

November 11

He writes an untitled poem "The Polished Courtyard..."

Source: MGL, N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 177.

December

1944

December 2

The responsible secretary of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Giorgi Jibladze, signs a characterization of Galaktion Tabidze for submission to the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, stating that he is an active member of the union and conscientiously fulfils his duties.

Source: MGL, WUF №14.

1944

December 3

He writes a poem "Manassehism".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №938; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 174.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "To Manasseh".

1944

December 5

In the Russian newspaper *Batumskii Rabochii*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To the Red Army" is published.

Source: Красной Армии (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Батумский рабочий, Батуми, 1944, 5 декабря, №238.

1944

December

He writes a poem “New Year”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №448; №751-752. №723; №1281; №6221-6222; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 184.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Thunder,” “The New Year Arrives,” and untitled, with the beginnings “In the Valley or on the Mountains They Sing...” and “The New Year Arrives...”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1944

The state publishing house has decided to print Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected Works” with a volume of fifteen thousand lines, but the poet wishes for it to be forty thousand lines. He brings a massive collection of material for inclusion in the Book to the publishing house with the help of a worker, and the author of the book’s preface, Shalva Radiani, has to put in considerable effort to ensure that the publishing house fulfils Galaktion’s wish.

Source: Sh. Radiani, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 254-255.

Note: The Book indeed turned out to be of substantial volume. It consists of 504 pages.

1944

Due to the publication of his “Selected Works” by the State Publishing House, he is nominated for the Stalin Prize. However, someone whispers to the chairman of the prize-awarding commission who arrived from Moscow that Galaktion has written only one poem about Stalin, while Beria is not mentioned at all. As a result, the decision is changed, and the reviewers are urgently asked to sign new reviews, leading to the awarding of the Stalin Prize to Simon Chikovani for his poem “David Guramishvili”.

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 311.

1944

In Kutaisi, he has his photo taken with Valerian Laliashvili, Evgeny Purtskhvanidze, Giorgi Samkharadze, Vladimir Gugushvili, Shota Kuridze, Ruta Berodze, and Enver Sadikov.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

1944

After the Soviet Union’s anthem was first fully performed on January 1, 1944, the time had come for the creation of anthems for the republics. Irakli Abashidze gathered other Georgian poets without even letting Galaktion Tabidze know, urging them to collaboratively compose the text for the State Anthem of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, but their efforts yielded nothing. Subsequently, Galaktion learned that the honour ultimately fell to Alexandre Abasheli and Grigol Abashidze. This news distressed not only Galaktion but also his admirers. Dimitri Tomashvili bluntly told him, “You should have written the Georgian anthem”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 261, p. 76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 121.

1944

In his diary, he records the narrated stories of Levan Metreveli, Anton Chumburidze, Theodor Chudetsky, Viktor Mirzashvili, Davit Kakabadze, and Kolau Cherniavski regarding life and living conditions in Svaneti.

Source: MGL, d-164, 1-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 370-376.

Note: Anton Chumburidze is mentioned in the source as tenor Chumburidze.

1944

He writes an untitled poem, “In This Election...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-164, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 376-377.

1944

He writes six versions of the poem “Many Happy New Years!” (“My Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Aspindza, Mtskheta...”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-130, p. 85-86; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52-57.

1944

He writes two versions of an untitled humorous poem “For stealing the goat, this Kiachieli...”.

Source: MGL, a-2139, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 641;

1944 or later

He submits a typed autobiography in Russian to the Writers’ Union.

Source: MGL, WUF №37-41.

Dating: The source does not specify a date, but the content includes events from 1944.

1945

January

1945

January 1

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Davit Shamatava’s review is published on the poetry collection “Georgian Warriors”, released in Moscow, which features poems by Georgian poets on the theme of war. The reviewer discusses Galaktion’s poem “Glory to the Hero!” and gives it high praise.

Source: S. Shamatava, “Georgian Warriors”, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, (January 1, №1) p. 4.

1945

January 1

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "A New Year Rises" is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, January 1, 1945, №1, p. 1.

1945

January 1

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Many Happy New Years" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1945, №1, p. 3.

Note: The poem was later published under the title "So, Glory to the Sun!".

1945

January 2

In his diary, he writes that the State Publishing House will soon release a collection titled "Selected Works", while he has a Book in preparation for the Children's Literature Publishing House. He is uncertain when *Zarya Vostoka* will print his Book "Lyric" and whether the Moscow publishing house will publish the same book.

Source: MGL, d-165, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 379.

1945

January 2

He writes an untitled humorous poem, "By the Walls of the Academy...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 379.

1945

January 3

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an article by Giorgi Jibladze titled "The Great Image of Stalin in Georgian Poetry During the War Period" is published, noting that Stalin is the greatest man of all time, and his name is associated with the breaking of the chains of violence and the celebration of freedom-loving nations – a sentiment that Galaktion Tabidze expressed well in his poem "What Today Means".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 3, 1945, №2, p. 3.

1945

January 7

In his diary, he writes that Davit Turdospireli is 57 years old, while his brother Giorgi Kuchishvili is 59.

Source: MGL, d-165, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 380.

Note: Davit Turdospireli is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and his last name, while Giorgi Kuchishvili is mentioned by his first name.

1945

January 7

In his diary, he writes that he is scheduled to meet Dr. Mikheil Tsinamdzghvrishvili in the morning on Klara Tsetkin Street near Vorontsov Square.

Source: MGL, d-165, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 380.

Note: Mikheil Tsinamdzghvrishvili is mentioned in the source by profession and surname.

1945

January 8

In his diary, he writes that there was a Pantheon of Georgian Artists at the Kukia Cemetery. He mentions the burial of Avksenti Tsagareli there and sorrowfully notes that he fell victim to excessive drinking and a lack of food.

Source: MGL, d-165, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 380.

Note: Avksenti Tsagareli is mentioned in the source by his nickname, Asiko.

1945

January 8

He reads poems at an evening event held at the Writers' Palace for front-line soldiers who participated in the Second World War.

Source: An evening's printed poster and Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-523-9, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124-125.

1945

After January 8

In his diary, he writes about the evening event held at the Writers' Palace for front-line soldiers who participated in the Second World War, noting that Besarion Zhghenti gave the opening speech. Poems were read by Varvara Meskhishvili, Vladimir Bragin, Ivan Bodrov, Rurik Ivnev, Boris Serebryakov, among whom Varvara Meskhishvili stood out as the best.

Source: MGL, d-167, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419-420.

Note: Varvara Meskhishvili, Vladimir Bragin, and Ivan Bodrov are mentioned in the source by their last names, while Besarion Zhghenti, Rurik Ivnev, and Boris Serebryakov are referred to by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1945

After January 8

He writes an untitled poem, "There is a Trace of Plow Next to the Pen...".

Source: MGL, d-167, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

Note: The poem was later published in various collections also untitled and dated in the 1940s.

1945

January 10

In his diary, he writes that during the 1870s and 1880s, a desire for the establishment of a permanent theater troupe ripened among the people. They responded late to the call from the newspaper *Droeba* for fundraising. Major Iason Ioseliani donated 300 ten roubles to the Georgian theater, which facilitated its rapid development. To invite a public assembly, Ilia Chavchavadze sent letters, leading to the establishment of a committee and a permanent troupe. The theatrical season opened on September 5, 1879, with Barbare Jorjadze's comedy "What I Sought and What I Found". After this, anyone involved in the stage was referred to as an actor. He also notes that Ivane Ioseliani was a similar benefactor, having contributed a significant sum for the publication of Romanoz Pantskhava's magazine *Gantiadi*.

Source: MGL, d-165, 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 381.

Note: Iason Ioseliani is mentioned in the source by his last name and pseudonym – Kara-Major; Barbare Jorjadze is referenced by her last name, while Romanoz Pantskhava is noted under the pseudonym—Khomleli.

1945

January 13

He writes an untitled poem "The Colour of Lilies Is Spread...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5191; №3319; №5491; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 252.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "The Colour of Lilies Is Spread" and untitled "The Colour of Lilies Is Spread...".

1945

January 15

He translates Vladimir Mayakovsky's lines from the poem " Не юбилейте ".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427.

1945

January 18

In his diary, he notes first name and the last name of the author of his portrait – Gigo Zaziashvili.

Source: MGL, d-165, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 381.

1945

January 19

He submits his autobiography and photo to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 381.

1945

January 19

In his diary, he writes that there was a consecration of water in Sioni.

Source: MGL, d-165, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 381.

1945

January 19

In his diary, he notes a meeting with Theodor Chudetsky at the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* and meetings at the Academy of Sciences.

Source: MGL, d-165, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 381.

Note: Theodor Chudetsky is mentioned in the source by his first name.

1945

January 20

He receives a telegram from Azerbaijan confirming their agreement to the proposal.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

Note: It is likely regarding the translation of Galaktion's poems into Azerbaijani.

1945

January 21

On the radio, Galaktion's poem "Lenin" is recited.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1945

January 23

In his diary, he notes Alexei Tolstoy's article "A Quarter Century of Soviet Literature" and Vano Shaduri's article "Saint Petersburg and Georgian Culture".

Source: MGL, d-165, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 382.

1945

January 25

He writes an untitled poem, "How Do I Cover the Sky...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 382;

1945

January 26

In the Chronology section of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, it is reported that Abkhaz writers are working on translations of the poems of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Galaktion Tabidze into Abkhaz.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, 26 **January**, №4, p. 4.

1945

January 26

At 8 p.m., following the announcer's introduction, Galaktion's poems are recited on the radio.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1945

January 28

In his diary, he writes about the illustrations he will need for the prints. The list includes: all the books together, the first Book published in 1914, the second book, “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” separately, illustrations about the war, and those of Akaki and Galaktion.

Source: MGL, d-165, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 382;

1945

After January 28

The newspaper *Pravda* requests the poem again, which, according to Vano Shaduri, had been distorted when transmitted via telegraph during its first submission, preventing it from being printed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 383.

1945

January 29

Nino Kvirikadze reads in the *Literatura da Khelovneba* newspaper Chronology that Abkhazian poets are currently working on a Book about Galaktion. She is surprised because Galaktion has not yet received a response from them.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

January 30

Newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* and the magazine *Pioneri* request materials from him and he promises to provide them to both.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

February

1945

February 2

He goes to the Central Committee of the Party to meet the district committee secretary, Donadze, but does not see him.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 2

He goes with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, to the light industry plant in search of shoes, and they are promised a response soon.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 2

He feels unwell and goes outside for some fresh air.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 3

For the documents required to nominate Galaktion Tabidze for the Stalin Prize, the Writers' Union prepares a list of his publications in Russian.

Source: MGL, WUF №12.

Note: The list is quite incomplete.

1945

After February 5

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, making highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-546, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1944, December, №12.

1945

February 7

He is sick with the flu and has a fever.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 7

The magazine *Pioneri* requests a poem from him, but he declines.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 8

The Writers' Union informs him that photographs and additional materials are needed regarding his nomination for the Stalin Prize.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 11

Boris Serebryakov asks him for a collection of his poems to send to the Russian magazine *Novy Mir* in Moscow.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1945

February 12

He participates in an event commemorating the 30th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's death, held at the Rustaveli Theatre.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

February 12

The magazine *Pioneri* again requests a poem from him, and he deeply regrets that he cannot provide one.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

February 15

He receives a pension.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

After February 18

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom informs him that his eldest son, Vasil, is graduating from school with a gold medal, and that Nodari, who is in the seventh grade, is also studying very well. He instructs him to go to the Land Management Commissariat to formalize the documents regarding land ownership. If he can't manage to do it on Abesalom's behalf, he should handle it for himself. He asks to resolve this matter within two or three days. He sends his regards to Galaktion's wife, Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1945

February 23

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes information that on the current day at 1 p.m., Giorgi Tsagareli will read Russian translations of Galaktion's poems at the Writers' Union.

Source: "Writers' Union", Newspaper *Komunisti*, February 23, 1945, №38, p. 4.

1945

February 23

At the Writers' Union, Giorgi Tsagareli reads Russian translations of Galaktion's poems.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

After February 25

On the title page of the poetry collection "Daphion", under the title, he writes: "Or 'The Ennobled Commoners'". In the table of contents, he notes that the poems by Giorgi Salukvadze and Nana Gvarishvili are good, Parmen Rurua's work is "idiocy and nonsense", and Shota Rokva's is "mockery".

Source: MGL, 605, “Daphion”, Batumi, 1945.

1945

February 26

He is asked to attend the Academy’s general meeting the following day.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

February 26

He receives two tickets to an amateur choir concert scheduled at the Rustaveli Theatre, but neither he nor Nino Kvirikadze can attend.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

February 27

In the morning, he feels unwell and cannot attend the general meeting at the Academy. He stays in bed and writes the poem “The Roaring Georgian Hearth”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

Note: The record also mentions the title or opening words “Before the Fire,” but no such poem has been found in Galaktion’s archive.

March

1945

March 4

He writes an untitled poem, “The Linden’s Shade Shelters the Traveler from the Sun’s Arrows...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №233-a, p. 6316; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 230.

1945

March 4

He tries to quit drinking wine and smoking cigarettes. He paces back and forth in the room. While shaving, he notices that his skin is irritated. Nino Kvirikadze bathes his face with hot water and applies cologne to the irritated areas. He leaves the house but returns slightly intoxicated. He tells his wife that he is still unwell and cannot follow through on his decision to quit wine and cigarettes.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

March 4

Galaktion’s Book “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” is published for the second time.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

Until March 7

He needs to pay for the apartment but does not have the money. Very little remains from the funds he received at the Academy the previous day. He has also collected his pension, but they are giving him an advance for the next month. He refuses to be admitted to the medical facility.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1945

March 7

Nino Kvirikadze is upset that Galaktion is not taking care of himself and leaves the house.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

Until March 8

The poetry section of the Writers' Union reviews the Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems by Giorgi Tsagareli for the Book *Lyric*, which is set to be published in the first half of the year by the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, under the editorship of Vladimir Elsner. The translation leaves a strong impression on the audience, as it is musical and closely resembles the original. Discussion about the translation is led by Simon Chikovani, Konstantine Chichinadze, Besarion Zhghenti, Viktor Gabeskiria, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Giorgi Jibladze, Akaki Gatsereia, and others. They express a desire for the publication to include several additional poems characteristic of Galaktion Tabidze's poetry. The State Literature Publishing House of Moscow, *Goslitizdat*, also intends to print this book.

Source: "Galaktion Tabidze's Selected Poems in Russian", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, March 8, 1945, №9, p. 1;

1945

March 8

The newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* publishes an article titled "A Collection of Selected Poems by Galaktion Tabidze in Russian".

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, March 8, 1945, №9, p. 1.

1945

March 8

At midnight, he visits Nino Kvirikadze and promises that he will be admitted to the medical facility.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

March 8 or later

In his diary, he writes that the publication of his selected works has been expedited.

Source: MGL, d-165, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 383.

1945

March 8 or later

At the Writers' Union, they praise the Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems by Giorgi Tsigareli and hand them over to the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* for printing the Book "Lyric".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 383.

1945

March 8 or later

The Russian magazine *Novy Mir* requests his to provide them with his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 383;

1945

March 9

In the morning, he returns home with Nino Kvirikadze and plans once again to be admitted to the hospital.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

March 10

Nino Kvirikadze writes in the notebook that Galaktion has changed significantly.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

March 11

He has been unwell for two days and has not left the house.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

March 12

He still does not get up. He summons Dr. Ivane Pranguliani and promises to visit him the following day.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

March 13

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the special correspondent's article "Spring in Kutaisi" includes Galaktion's phrase "The breeze traveling from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi".

Source: “Spring in Kutaisi”, newspaper *Komunisti*, March 13, 1945, №51, p. 3.

1945

March 13

He neither goes himself nor allows Nino Kvirikadze to visit Dr. Ivane Pranguliani.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “Whose Is This Roar”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4633; №28897-50, p. 55; №8776, p. 42; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 176.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Near Taganrog”.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “Strength Is a Weapon”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 183.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “The Founding of New Tbilisi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №76; №28897-50, p. 56; №8776, p. 40; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 191.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Founding of New Tbilisi”.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “The Window”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №26; №335-ᄁ, p. 18-19; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 192.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “By Airplane Over the Caucasus” and untitled “How Beautiful Is July...”.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “Then Glory to the Sun”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №238; №749; №8434; №4996; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 193.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “To Many New Years” and untitled, with the beginnings “Then Glory to the Sun...” and “Again Glory to the Sun...”.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

Until March 14

He writes a poem “Seek the Melody of Joy”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 207.

Dating: G. Tabidze’s “Selected Works”, where this poem was first published, was signed for printing on March 14, 1945.

1945

March 14

He goes with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, to see Dr. Ivane Pranguliani.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1945

After March 15

He reads his selected poems, edits lines, and writes a new version of the poem “My Native Land!”.

Source: MGL, 619, Galaktion Tabidze, “Selected Works”, editor Sh. Radiani, Tbilisi, 1944, p. 18-57.

1945

March 17

He submits a completed personal file in Russian to the Writers’ Union.

Source: MGL, WUF №17-19, №21.

1945

March 18

He meets with Doctor Gabriel Pondeev and informs him that he hears a noise – sometimes it is a mix of the music of Schumann, Beethoven, and four-string viol, and other times it sounds as if a mosquito is buzzing near his ear. He notices the doctor’s eyes widen in surprise and fear on his face, realizing that poor Galaktion might be losing his mind.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 385-386.

1945

Until March 19

In his diary, he writes a list of necessary items and products for the hospital: an electric heater, socks, safety pins, a pencil, a bucket, paper, two large paper bags, tobacco, cigarette paper, soap, a toothbrush, powder, a towel, a handkerchief, cologne, cotton, eggs, yogurt, milk, butter, apples, pepper, garlic, onions, canned goods, cheese, sugar, cake, and vinegar.

Source: MGL, d-165, 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 384;

1945

Until March 19

In his diary, he notes the address and phone number of the Republican Polyclinic and Hospital of the Medical Administration.

Source: MGL, d-165, 35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 384;

1945

Until March 19

In his diary, he writes about the mandatory internal regulations for hospitalized patients.

Source: MGL, d-165, 35-37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 384-385;

1945

March 19

He is being treated in the seventh ward of the Medical Centre. The doctors treating him are Gabriel Pondoev and Elizabeth Vozdvizhenskaya-Kharadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 386.

Note: Gabriel Pondoev is mentioned in the source by his last name, while Kharadze is referred to as Kharadze's wife.

1945

March 19 or later

He is hospitalized and writes a power of attorney in his wife Nino Kvirikadze's name, authorizing her to retrieve items he had pawned at the city pawnshop.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-282; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137;

1945

March 19 or later

At the Writers' Union, a discussion is held about Giorgi Natroshvili's report titled "Georgian Poetry During the Patriotic War". Sandro Shanshiashvili expresses critical views on Galaktion Tabidze's new collection, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara". He believes this Book does not reach the heights of Galaktion's poetic oeuvre, as the themes of many poems are vague, and the parallels, comparisons, epithets, and metaphors are inappropriate and illogical. In some poems, there is neither meaning nor feeling, and the form is unclear and chaotic. Besarion Zhghenti disagrees with this opinion, stating that Galaktion's new Book contains brilliant poems. He argues that the

measure Sandro uses to assess Galaktion's poetry is incorrect, as Galaktion is not merely a painter of images; his main goal is to evoke a variety of moods in the reader, which he achieves remarkably well.

Source: Georgian Poetry During the Patriotic War (Debate Around Comrade G. Natroshvili's Report), newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №14 (20 April), p. 2; №15 (1 May), p. 3.

Dating: In the 13th issue of the newspaper, it is noted that the discussion took place between March 19 and March 28.

1945

March 20

In the hospital, they meet Dr. Ivane Pranguliani, Ivane Gachechiladze, and the translator Sherman, who Galaktion gives bread and sugar ration cards to.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 386.

1945

Until March 21

In the diary, it is noted that the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* published a Chronology about the Book of Abkhazia, and the Russian newspaper *Literatura i Iskusstvo* covered the evening dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: MGL, d-165, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 383;

1945

March 21

In the hospital, he reads Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani's "The Wisdom of Lies" once again. The doctor shares his unfortunate story, expressing his heavy emotional state. He feels downhearted due to the relentless snowfall and the cold, unheated rooms, leading to his cold. There's no bath, and the meals are bad – just tea in the morning and evening, and for lunch, a lean soup and other meagre offerings. He reflects that this is a misfortune.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 26, 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 386.

1945

March 22

In the hospital, his third wife, Nina Kvirikadze, brings him beans, cornbread, fresh onions, and "The Knight in the Panther's Skin". She tells him that an evening event titled "Georgian Poetry During the Patriotic War" was held at the Writers' Union, where Dimitri Benashvili spoke and presented Galaktion Tabidze's poetry collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", published in 1944.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 386.

1945

March 23

He is in the hospital and writes the poem “Do You Remember?”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5196; №3316; №5480; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №8217-8218; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 230.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Do You Remember How They Met, Mary,” “Do You Remember When,” “Your and My Boat,” and untitled “Do You Remember How They Met, Mary...”. In the manuscript (№5196), the poem includes an epigraph: “...The Brightest Sparkling on Her Lips”. – Shota Rustaveli”.

1945

March 23

He is attended by Doctor Gabriel Pondoev. His wife and brother-in-law, Nina and Kalistrate Kvirikadze, bring him a piece of meat and a few cigarettes. He had expected more since he had given 600 roubles. Someone named Marusia interrupts him while he is working on a poem. In the evening, the light are turned off, and he is left in darkness. He reflects that it is a day of nightmares.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 386-387.

Note: Nina and Kalistrate Kvirikadze are mentioned by their first names in the source.

1941

March 23

The newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* publishes Sh. Simonishvili’s response to the third volume of Galaktion’s works. The reviewer briefly examines the new Book from a thematic perspective and considers it a significant achievement of Soviet poetry. The critic points out that to showcase the successes of socialism, the poet employs contrast. He juxtaposes the socialist and capitalist societies, revealing their true nature and further emphasizing the grandeur of the Soviet homeland. The author of the article also highly praises the poem “A Conversation about Lyricism”. In his view, this work represents a philosophical treatise on the origins and development of lyric poetry, in which the poet successfully conveys the essence of lyricism and accurately evaluates the lyricists of different eras.

Source: Sh. Simonishvili, A Patriotic Lyricist (G. Tabidze, “Works”, vol. III), newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1941, №69 (March 23), p. 3.

1945

March 24

Doctor Elizabeth Vozdvizhenskaya-Kharadze prescribes treatment in the electrotherapy cabinet, darsonval procedures, and a regimen of bed rest. He has high blood pressure but no longer coughs, and his hands no longer tremble.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 387.

1945

March 25

In the hospital, Nunu Ebanoidze brings cheese and vinegar, while Nadia Mikeladze brings a huge cake. They sort out the electricity, and the radio turns on. He does not like the hostess of the medical institution, as she is biased and pays more attention to the Russians and Jews. He is reading 25 stories by Guy de Maupassant.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 387.

Note: Nunu Ebanoidze is mentioned by first name in the source.

1945

March 26

Gabriel Pondoev examines him and concludes that Galaktion needs arteriotomy, but he is not afraid. Nina Kvirikadze brings an electric heater, which warms the room well. She dislikes that they plan to accommodate another patient in his room.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 387.

1945

March 27

He records the daily temperatures in his diary from March 19 to March 26: 19/III. 36,8. 20/III. 36,7-37,3. 21/III. 36,8-37,4. 22/III. 37,1-36,8. 23/III. 36,8-36,6. 24/III. 36,8-37,0. 25/III. 36,7-37,0. 26/III. 37,2-37,3.

Source: MGL, d-165, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 387.

1945

March 27

Elizabeth Vozdvizhenskaya-Kharadze disagrees with Gabriel Pondoev that he has high blood pressure. He receives the darsonval treatment and suffers from toothaches and pimples.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 387-388.

1945

March 27

He begins to write a poem "The Fishermen".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

Note: This poem is included in the anthology titled "The Book of Peace", dated between 1945 and 1956.

1945

March 27

In the hospital, Nina Kvirikadze brings irises, tobacco, groceries, and a silk handkerchief. Galaktion receives the darsonval treatment. Nina and the doctor have an unpleasant argument, and the doctor notes that Nina herself needs treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

1945

March 27

In his diary, he writes that the Soviet Army has captured the Polish city of Gdynia.

Source: MGL, d-165, 51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

1945

March 28

In the hospital, he undergoes his sixth procedure, is examined via X-ray, and is diagnosed with myocarditis and other related conditions. Nina Kvirikadze brings him tobacco, bread, meat, and beans. She speaks nervously about the female doctor and blames Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 52. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

1945

March 29

He is visited by doctors Gabriel Pondoev, Elisabeth Vozdvizhenskaya-Kharadze, and the hospital director, Kereselidze, whose children wish to meet him. Seeing the first butterfly of spring in the garden makes him think that winter is over and that spring will bring relief.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

1945

March 30

He writes a poem titled "The Swallow", inspired by the first swallow that chirped in the hospital garden on March 24, heralding a sunny day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

Note: The poem is likely the first version of "The Morning of Victory".

1945

March 30

He is in the hospital and writes the poem "On the Agitated Sea".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №416; №3314; №5478; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №2509; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 153.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Two Ships" and untitled, "On the Agitated Sea...".

1945

March 30

He is in the hospital and writes the poem “Sing, Little Black Swallow”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №416; №32; N 777; №3417; №1282; №5507-5508; №6233-6234; №6408; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 231.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Morning of Victory,” “Victory,” “Do You Remember, Earlier...,” “May 9, 1945,” and untitled, with the beginnings “Do you remember, earlier, the year before last...,” “In spring, the spark of life was lit...,” and “Do you remember? Earlier, the year before last...”.

Note: “Sing, Little Black Swallow” is the initial version of the poem “Victory,” which the poet revised to fit the theme of the Soviet Union’s victory in World War II and published on May 9, 1945, in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1945

March 31

He notes in his diary an incident at the medical facility. Ivane Tsitsishvili, a university librarian and lecturer at one of the institutes who was suffering from cancer, attempted suicide by jumping from the third floor. However, he first fell on a tree, then fell into the gynaecology department, breaking only his arm. A pregnant woman in the gynaecology ward went into labour from the shock.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 388.

1945

March 31

In the hospital, a Hero of the Soviet Union passes away. He had a bullet fragment lodged in his lung.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

March 31

They apply medicine to his skin, and he feels relief. He undergoes the seventh procedure.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

March 31

His stepson, Dutu Ebanoidze, visits him in the hospital and brings notebook s. Galaktion gives him 100 roubles to pass on to his sister, Nunu Ebanoidze, who is leaving for Kaunas that day. Davit Turdospireli and the hospital director, along with three children, also visit him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389;

Note: Dutu Ebanoidze is referred to by his first name, Nunu Ebanoidze as "From Kaunas" and Davit Turdospireli by the initial of his first name and the last name – D. Chkheidze.

1945

March 31

In the diary, it is noted that the Soviet army has taken the Polish city of Danzig.

Source: MGL, d-165, 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

March 31

He outlines his plans for April: by April 22, he intends to write no less than 800 lines for the poem "The Book of Peace". He emphasizes the need to focus on his health and nutrition, and to abstain from tobacco and wine.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

April

1945

April 1

He has a visiting day at the hospital, but his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, does not come.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

April 1

He anoints his body with cold water in the hospital and feels more invigorated.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

April 1

He writes an untitled poem "No other autumn is visible...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 380.

1945

April 2

At 7 a.m., the radio announces the release of the selected works of the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze. He contemplates that, in light of this joyful news, he should stop smoking tobacco.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 57; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

April 2

He anoints his body with cold water in the hospital, undergoes a physiotherapeutic procedure, and has an examination with Dr. Elizabeth Kharadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

Note: The discussion is about the darsonval procedure, which involves the use of high-frequency electric currents.

1945

April 2

His wife, Nina Kvirikadze, does not go to visit him in the hospital again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

After April 2

From his selected poems, he cuts Shalva Radiani's preface "Galaktion Tabidze's Work", edits the lines, takes out paragraphs, removes "Gal. Tabidze" from the title and throughout the entire text, and writes "Galaktion".

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Galaktion Tabidze's Work", MGL, d-685, G. Tabidze, Selected Works, Tbilisi, 1944, p. 3-16.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on April 2, 1945.

1945

After April 2

The State Publishing House is printing a selected collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems, with a circulation of 4,000 copies, edited and prefaced by Shalva Radiani. It includes a portrait by Davit Kutateladze.

Source: G. Tabidze, Selected Works, Tbilisi, 1944; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 57; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389.

1945

After April 2

He submits a statement to the Printing House of the State Publishing House, stating that his "Selected Works" amounts to 15,492 lines, according to their calculations. Galaktion requests a

fee of 15 roubles per line, the same amount other poets receive from them. Of this, he has already received 80,000 roubles and asks that the remaining balance be settled in full in connection with the publication of the book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-151; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

1945

April 3

Nina Kvirikadze still does not visit him in hospital. Galaktion thinks that she is using his academic ration and saving on him. He does not have enough bread provided by the hospital and asks someone else to buy bread for him. An elderly woman tells him that they forbade her to receive letters at the sanatorium in Geneva, as getting rid of family troubles helps a person the most. He notes that it is true.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 58; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 3

The doctor examines him, he anoints his body, and undergoes a physical therapy procedure.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 58; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 3

He continues writing the poem "The Book of Peace" according to the established plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 58; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 3

In the journal, he notes that the Germans are suspiciously surrendering cities to the English in World War II. Ukraine and Belarus are invited to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26.

Source: MGL, d-165, 58; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

In the hospital, he weighs and is 73.8 kilograms.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

From the hospital, escorted by a military unit and music, they are laying to rest the Ukrainian Soviet hero. As stated in his will, he will be buried in Simferopol, the city for whose defence he was awarded the title of hero.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

In the hospital, his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, brings one kilogram of bread, one jar of yogurt, three packets of tobacco, and a branch of peach blossoms. She behaves strangely, as if upset, avoids entering his room, and shies away from receiving assignments from him. Galaktion still thinks that she is taking too much advantage of his academic allowance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

He undergoes a physiotherapeutic procedure, and Dr. Gabriel Pondojev examines him, determining that he has eczema.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

He completes the daily plan for writing the poem "The Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 4

Regarding the publication of the selected poems, he speaks on the phone with the staff of the publishing house – Giorgi Iamanidze and Lavrosi Kalandadze. He thinks it is necessary to call again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 59; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

Note: Giorgi Iamanidze and Lavrosi Kalandadze are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1945

April 7

He revises the plan for writing the poem “The Book of Peace”, aiming to complete 1,760 lines by April 27, with a daily target of 200 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 55, 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 389-390.

1945

April 7

He is pleased that after undergoing 11 physical therapy sessions, his blood pressure has decreased from a top reading of 200 to 150, while the bottom reading has lowered to 90.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390.

1945

April 7

In his diary, he notes that it marks the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Lenin Order, dating back to April 6, 1930. Before the Second World War, 7,250 individuals were awarded the order; during the war, 35,636 received it, bringing the total to 42,886 over the span of 15 years.

Source: MGL, d-165, 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 390-391.

1945

7 April

His wife, Nina Kvirikadze, still does not visit him in the hospital, despite her promises.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 8

He continues to wait for his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, to visit him in the hospital, but she still does not come.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 61; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 8

He completes the planned diary entries for the poem “The Book of Peace”. He thinks that if he continues to work like this every day, in a year and a half, or in 984 days, he will have 196,800 lines ready. For twice that amount, 393,600 lines, he expects to receive a fee of 5,904,000 roubles. He notes that there are 1,669 stanzas in “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”, which amounts to 6,676 lines. He wishes to surpass 78,000 lines but believes that no one can sustain such productivity.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 61; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 9

Instead of planned one hundred lines he writes four hundred lines for the poem "The Book of Peace", which he did not anticipate and considers a record.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 62; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 9

Nina Kvirikadze still does not come to visit. Galaktion thinks she is shameless and betraying him. The poet is troubled by skin pain and has no medication with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 62; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 9

The doctors, Gabriel Pondoev and Elizabeth Kharadze, visit him. He cannot undergo the physiotherapy procedure because there is no electricity.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 62; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 9

In the desk calendar, which indicates the birth and death dates of Charles Baudelaire, he notes that he passed away at the age of 46.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 62; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

Until April 10

Nina Kvirikadze writes "foolish" poems in which she refers to Galaktion as an enemy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

Dating: This is mentioned in Galaktion Tabidze's entry dated April 10, 1945.

1945

April 10

Davit Gvritishvili gifts his Book "Georgian Stalingraders" with the inscription: "To the highly esteemed poet-academician G. Tabidze, with deepest respect, the author".

Source: GTSM, 361, D. Gvritishvili, “Georgian Stalingraders”, Tbilisi, 1944.

1945

April 10

In the hospital, Nina Kvirikadze brings beans, cornbread, and a skin remedy. She does not reveal the reason for her long absence and behaves strangely. The poet is dissatisfied that since March 19, he has only been able to spend 250 out of his 1000 roubles. His wife reproaches him that it does not befit an academician to keep track of money. She also advises him that if working tires him, he should write less.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 10

He writes 200 lines for the poem “Book of Peace”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 10

Doctors Gabriel Pondoev and Elizabeth Kharadze conduct a physical therapy procedure.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 391.

1945

April 11

Davit Gvritishvili is taking his book, published by the Georgian Academy of Sciences, to the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 64; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

Note: In the source, Davit Gvritishvili is mentioned by his last name.

1945

April 11

Davit Sherman is taking his translation to the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 64; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 11

He receives a salary from the Academy of Sciences and gives 200 roubles to his wife, who takes books to the hospital, and she spills medicine once again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 64; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 12

Nina Kvirikadze brings eggs, cheese, dried fish, and a large supply of sugar to the hospital and washes his body.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 65; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 12

The previous day, in the books brought to him by Nina Kvirikadze, he finds his wife's poems, in which there are hints of a thirst for revenge, and she refers to herself as a "murderer".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 65; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 13

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Giorgi Natroshvili's report "Georgian Poetry During the Great Patriotic War" is published, in which Galaktion is mentioned among the poets whose works generate great interest among Georgian soldiers.

Source: Georgian Poetry During the Great Patriotic War, Comrade G. Natroshvili's Report, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №13 (April 13), p. 2.

1945

April 13

In his diary, he writes that the President of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt, has died and that the Soviet Army has taken Vienna.

Source: MGL, d-165, 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 13

In his diary, he notes that Ekvtime Takaishvili was brought back from France.

Source: MGL, d-165, 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 13

He thinks about organizing a literary evening.

Source: MGL, d-165, 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 13

In his diary, he writes about Davit Gvritishvili's account of Ivane Javakhishvili's death in 1940 while giving a lecture at the House of Arts Workers. Javakhishvili couldn't finish his last word, "nec..." He collapsed and died on the spot. Galaktion thinks that the unfinished word might have been "necessary".

Source: MGL, d-165, 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

Note: Ivane Javakhishvili and Davit Gvritishvili are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1945

April 14

He is weighed in the hospital and weighs 73.2 kilograms.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 14

He is troubled by a rash on his body. He undergoes a physical therapy procedure. Doctors Ivané Pranguliani and Elizabeth Kharadze arrive. Pranguliani informs him that guests are scheduled to visit that day. The poet thinks it will be a good day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 14

Ushangi Chkheidze visits him in the hospital, bringing khachapuri, and they talk for a long time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 14

In the hospital, he reads works by Akaki Tsereteli in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 14

In his diary, he writes that Theodore Roosevelt died while a painter was working on his portrait. The next day, he was supposed to deliver a speech on the radio about how the current war is the most barbaric war in history.

Source: MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 14

In the desk calendar, which indicates the birth and death dates of Vladimir Mayakovsky, he notes that Mayakovsky's days are celebrated colourlessly.

Source: MGL, d-165, 67; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

1945

April 15

Giorgi Kuchishvili visits the hospital and delivers the sad news that Ivane Ioseliani passed away three days ago.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 68; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 392.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili is mentioned by his first name in the source.

1945

April 15

In the hospital, Nina Kvirikadze brings violets, bread, crushed walnuts, and fried fish. He thinks she is deceiving him, behaving strangely, and glaring at him as if he owes her something. He is not surprised that her father called Nina "Kvakhvretia" (stone piercer) because of such a look. When Galaktion asks her if she has money, Nina ironically replies that she herself is the money.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 68; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 15

He has 1,400 lines ready for the poem "The Book of Peace", and 360 lines remain to complete the plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 68; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 16

He spends the entire day thinking about the recently deceased Ivane Ioseliani. In Galaktion's opinion, it would be good to write a Book about him, as he was the brightest embodiment of contemporary Georgian youth.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 16

He is still troubled by a rash on his skin and is undergoing a physical therapy procedure.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 16

He adds 100 lines to the poem "The Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 16

He rereads the comedies by Avksenti Tzagareli published in 1936. He wonders why the editor and author of the preface, Ioseb Grishashvili, rambles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 17

In his diary, he writes that a real nightingale is singing in the hospital garden and that it is an amazing day overall.

Source: MGL, d-165, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

April 17

The doctors – Ivane Pranguliani, Elizabeth Kharadze, and the assistant to the hospital director – visit him. He is troubled by a rash on his skin and the inside of his lip but thinks that there is nothing alarming.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 17

He adds 100 lines to the poem "The Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 17

In his diary, he writes that Ivane Ioseliani is being buried at six o'clock, and the weather is cloudy with heavy snowfall.

Source: MGL, d-165, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 18

The doctors examine him. He is only troubled by the rash; otherwise, everything seems to be in order.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

1945

April 18

In the hospital, he listens to a lecture on contemporary politics and thinks that it is weak.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393.

Note: The lecturer is referred to as someone named Petrosyan, but his identity cannot be determined.

1945

April 18

He writes 100 lines for the poem "The Book of Peace". He wishes to exceed the set plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 393-394.

1945

April 18

Alexandre Kancheli is admitted to the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 18

He strolls in the hospital garden by the fish pond.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 18

He reads an article by Giorgi Aleksandrov against Ilya Ehrenburg in the newspaper *Pravda*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

Note: Giorgi Aleksandrov and Ilya Ehrenburg are mentioned by their last names in the source.

1945

April 20

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, an obituary for Vano Ioseliani is published, signed by Galaktion Tabidze and about twenty other Georgian writers.

Source: Vano Ioseliani (Obituary), newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №14 (67), p. 4.

1945

April 20

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, a notice is published that from March 19 to 28, a discussion took place at the Writers' Union centred around Giorgi Natroshvili's report titled "Georgian Poetry of the Period of the Patriotic War". It is noted that Sandro Shanshiashvili spoke at the event, expressing critical views on Galaktion Tabidze's new collection, "Gold in the Azure of Adjara".

Source: Georgian Poetry During the Great Patriotic War (Debate Around Comrade G. Natroshvili's Report), newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №14 (April 20), p. 2.

1945

April 22

In the newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, an article titled "Georgian Poetry of the War Period" by Vladimir Tatishvili is published. The article discusses a meeting at the Georgian Writers' Union dedicated to this theme, during which Giorgi Jibladze reviewed Galaktion's new Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara". The Book includes all the poems the poet has written about Adjara since 1912. The speaker highlighted the poet's exceptional talent and mastery but noted that the collection also contains some unsuccessful artistic expressions. Regarding the theme of war, Jibladze emphasized that during the Great Patriotic War, Galaktion Tabidze wrote many outstanding poems glorifying Soviet heroes.

Source: V. Tatishvili, Грузинская поэзия в дни войны, Литературная газета, April 22, 1945, №17, p. 4.

1945

April 23

In Moscow, Galaktion Tabidze's poems are being appreciated in Giorgi Tsagareli's translations for the Russian Book "Lyric" to be published by *Zarya Vostoka*. The translator believes that if Galaktion receives a Stalin Prize, the book's royalties will increase.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

Note: Giorgi Tsagareli is mentioned by his first name in the source. Galaktion did not receive the Stalin Prize.

1945

April 23

In the hospital, Nina Kvirikadze brings khachapuri, beans, and greens. Galaktion likes the beans and greens, but the khachapuri, in which he discovers splinters, upsets his stomach.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 23

He keeps an eye on the events happening in Berlin.

Source: MGL, d-165, 72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

Note: From April 21 to May 2, decisive battles of World War II were taking place in Berlin.

1945

April 23

On the page for April 23 in the desk calendar, where it states that Ioseb Grishashvili was born on this day in 1889, he ironically notes that if this is not celebrated, how could it be possible?

Source: MGL, d-165, 72; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

March 27 - April 24

He writes the daily temperature of his body in his diary: 27/III. 36,4-36,9. 28/III. 36,3-37,2. 29/III. 36,7-36,8. 30/III. 36,8-36,8. 31/III. 36,7-37,4. 1/IV. 36,6-36,8. 2/IV. 36,3-36,8. 3/IV. 36,6-37,0. 4/IV. 36,2-36,8. 5/IV. 36,7-37,2. 6/IV. 37,2-37,0. 7/IV. 37,0-36,8. 8/IV. 36,6-36,8. 9/IV. 36,5-36,6. 10/IV. 36,6-37,0. 11/IV. 36,8 -37,0. 12/IV. 36,8-37,0. 13/IV. 36,5-36,9. 14/IV. 36,8-36,9. 15/IV. 36,3-37,1. 16/IV. 36,6 -37,3. 17/IV. 36,6-36,1. 18/IV. 36,4-36,7. 19/IV. 36,4-36,7. 20/IV. 36,6-36,6. 21/IV. 36,6-36,6. 22/IV. 36,6-36,8. 23/IV. 36,4-39,2. 24/IV. 36,6.

Source: MGL, d-165, 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 385.

1945

April 24

He exceeds the set plan for the poem "The Book of Peace". He writes an additional hundred lines, bringing the total to 2,500 instead of 1,760. In his diary, he writes that his only remaining friend is "The Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 73; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 24

Nina Kvirikadze brings bread and other products to the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 73; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 24

In his diary, he writes that the Soviet Army has entered Berlin and that a conference of the United Nations (UN) is to be held in San Francisco on April 25.

Source: MGL, d-165, 73; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

Until April 28

He reads poems and proverbs from the first part of the Book “Folk Eloquence” by Petre Umikashvili, published by “Federation” in 1937.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-166, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 397;

1945

Until April 28

In his diary, he writes that the translation of Archangelo Lambert’s Book “Description of Samegrelo” by Alexandre Tchkonია, published by “Federation” in 1938, is greatly needed.

Source: MGL, d-166, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 398;

1945

April 28

Doctor Gabriel Pondoev talks to him about his physical condition and treatment. He explains that his illness is not caused by organic diseases but by living conditions such as poor housing, air quality, and food, as well as heavy mental work. He advises him to fundamentally change his lifestyle, to establish a calm and untroubled routine and diet, to avoid pessimistic and gloomy people, and to take care of himself. He promises that if he wishes to rest at the seaside, the medical commission will grant him leave.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-166, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 398.

Note: Gabriel Pondoev is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1945

April 29

He is discharged from the hospital. When he arrives home, he finds chaos and has to reorganize everything again.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-165, 74; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 29

In his diary, he writes in Russian the name, surname, and patronymic of the man who jumped from the third floor of the medical complex and survived. His name is Ivane Giorgievich Tsitsishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 29

In his diary, he notes an article published by Vano Shaduri in the magazine *Mnatobi* regarding World War II, titled "Leningrad and Georgian Culture", which discusses him and includes the poem "Leningrad".

Source: MGL, d-165, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 29

He learns that there was a discussion about him in a radio program and is curious about what was said.

Source: MGL, d-165, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

April 29

Regarding the publication of the Book "Lyric", which contains translations of his poems, he writes down the phone number of Mikheil Davitashvili, an employee of the Literature and Arts Department at the publishing house "Zarya Vostoka", in his diary.

Source: MGL, d-165, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

Note: Mikhail Davitashvili is mistakenly mentioned in the source by the initial "Sh". and his last name.

May

1945

May 1

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, materials from the discussion surrounding Giorgi Natroshvili's report "Georgian Poetry During the Great Patriotic War" are published, including Besarion Zhghenti's speech "The Main Trends in Georgian Poetry". In his remarks, Zhghenti notes that Galaktion Tabidze was among the foremost Georgian poets who affirmed the vitality of their work from the very first days of the Great Patriotic War.

Source: The Main Trends in Georgian Poetry, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №15 (May 1), p. 3.

1945

May 1

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Giorgi Jibladze's article "For Creative Mastery" is published, in which he responds to Galaktion's collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara". Jibladze points out that this Book has sparked diverse opinions. In his view, while it contains some weak lines and artistic images, overall, the Book is a testament to Galaktion's great poetic talent. The critic also gives high praise to the poet's lyric poetry from the period of the Great Patriotic War.

Source: The Main Trends in Georgian Poetry, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №15 (May 1), p. 3.

1945

May 9

In 1943, he makes certain revisions to two of his poems "The Forests of Bryansk" and "Listen to the Native Melodies...", resulting in the creation of a new work dedicated to the Soviet Union's victory in World War II, titled "Listen to the Native Harps".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №45-a, p. 1207; №7804; №181-d., p. 15; №3957-3958; №1283; №28897-50, p. 69; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 239.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Forests," "Bryansk Forests," and untitled (with the beginnings: "To the native melodies..." and "To the native tunes...").

1945

May 9

He writes a poem "Glory".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3418-3419; №1282-1285; №5508; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 241.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (with the opening lines: "Glory once more...", "Look at the city, look at the village...", "Glory to the city and the village...").

1945

May 9

He writes a poem "Victory Celebration".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2362; №734; №1284; №6238-6241; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 243.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "May the Voice Resound Forever," "Song of May 9th," "Let the Voice Resound," "Song for Georgia's Heroes," and untitled (with the beginnings: "May the voice resound forever...", "Listen to the native melodies...").

1945

May 9

Early in the morning, he revises the poem "Tell Me, Black Swallow," written on March 30, 1945, while in the hospital. By making significant changes to the text, he creates a new version of the work dedicated to the Soviet Union's victory in World War II. This poem, titled "Victory," is submitted to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* on the same day.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №32; №416; N 777; №3417; №1282; №5507-5508; №6233-6234; №6408; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 231.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Morning of Victory,” “Tell Me, Black Swallow,” “Do You Remember, Before...,” “May 9, 1945,” and untitled (with the beginnings: “Do you remember, before, the year before last...,” “In spring, a spark of life ignited...,” “Do you remember? Before, the year before last...”).

1945

May 9

He writes a poem “Today I Took Down the Coloured Map”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3135; №3476; №4075; №4917; №5512; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 228.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Today We Took Down the Coloured Map,” “1945, May 9,” and untitled (with the beginnings: “The coloured map, I took it down today...,” “Today I took down the coloured map...,” and “The shining coloured map...”).

1945

May 9

The poem “Victory,” dedicated to the Soviet Union’s victory in World War II, is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1945, №91, p. 3.

Note: In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the poem includes a note: “1945. May 9. Morning”.

1945

May 9

The poem “Celebration of Victory” is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №16, p. 1

1945

After May 9

He writes a poem “During That War, We All...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, N 233-a, p. 6316; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 252.

Dating: It is dated based on the end date of World War II.

1945

After May 9

He writes a poem “The Return of the Svan”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5166-5168; №5188; №4032; №791¹; №1869-1872; №3898-3901; №4028-4031; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 253.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Morning in the Mountains,” “Two Eagles,” “The Sixth Poem,” “The War Survivor,” “Return to Svaneti,” “He Saw the Cities of Europe,” and untitled

(with the beginnings: “On the brightening horizon, a solitary sky...,” “When the soul merges with nature...,” “A people with an extraordinary fighting spirit...,” “He saw the cities of Europe...”).

1945

After May 9

Nodar Kakabadze visits him with friends, but the poet is not at home. Upon exiting the building, they see Galaktion in front of the house, drunk. When the young people tell him that they were at his place and didn't find him, the poet mistakes them for thieves and says, “I'm just a poor poet; I have nothing, what do you want to find?” To prove that they are not robbers, one of the startled young men starts reciting a poem by Verlaine in French. Galaktion finishes the phrase in French as well. At the end of their brief conversation, the poet tells the young people that being a writer is the most impoverished and thankless occupation.

Source: N. Kakabadze, *One Meeting with Galaktion, Artistic and Literary Collages*, Tbilisi, 1991, p. 143-145.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, the incident occurred when the war had just ended. World War II concluded on May 9, 1945.

1945

After May 9

He is at the “Olympia” dining hall with Varlam Zhuruli. Suddenly, he hears nearby young people starting to recite his poems. Galaktion approaches them and asks if they know whose poems they are reading. When he receives an affirmative answer, he tells them that he is Galaktion. One of the young men responds that this is impossible, as the king of poets should not be in such a basement. Galaktion returns to his table and soon leaves the dining hall with Varlam Zhuruli.

Source: K. Khoperia, *First Meeting with Galaktion, Saliteraturo Gazeti*, 1997, №10, May, p. 8.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, the incident took place after the end of World War II.

1945

Until May 15

He writes an untitled poem “I pity this street...”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 61; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XVI*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

1945

May 15

He is in Kutaisi and writes the poem “We Have Not Lost a Single War”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2513; №3400; №8837; №2039; №5520-5521; G. Tabidze, *works in twelve volumes, vol. V*, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 245.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “To Mamia Gurieli,” “Mamia,” and untitled (with the beginning: “For me, this moment is a harsh one...”).

1945

May 15

In his diary, he outlines the plans for the following day: to meet with Shalva Apkhaidze, to deliver a poem to Grigol Tsetskhladze, and to pass a letter to Eremia Astvatsaturian.

Source: MGL, d-167, 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 422.

1945

May 15

At 8 a.m., while he is still asleep, Ilia Agladze and Kirile Lortkipanidze visit his home. Before Nino Kvirikadze can grasp what is happening, they enter his room and congratulate him on becoming a laureate. Galaktion finds it difficult to believe at first.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

1945

May 17

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Morning of Victory" ("Do you remember, before, the year before last...").

Source: G. Tabidze, Победа, newspaper Заря Востока, May 17, N 21, p. 3.

1945

May 17

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Victory" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* in a translation by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Победа (стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перев. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1945, 17 мая, N 97.

1945

May 20

He receives a letter from Sosiko Pantskhava. In the letter, Sosiko writes that he searched for him extensively in the city's streets and various institutions but could not find him. Finally, he decided to send a letter. He provides the address of his aunt and asks him to write a recollection about Romanoz Pantskhava and deliver it there.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-471; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

1945

May 21

Nino Kvirikadze notes in the notebook that Galaktion's "Selected Works" is delayed.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

Note: In the source, "the book" is mentioned, but it likely refers to "Selected Works," which was published before June 26, 1945.

1945

May 23

He has his photo taken by the reporters from the Soviet Telegraph Agency.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 23

In his personal library, he comes across the poetry collection "Letters" (Poems), gifted by the writer and translator Kolau Cherniavsky in 1927. He browses through the Book and writes an untitled poem dedicated to Cherniavsky "I came across your Book by chance..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8491; NFh-1423; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 246.

1945

May 24

Veriko Anjaparidze reads Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Morning of Victory" at her anniversary evening, and the audience is left in awe.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 76; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 394.

1945

May 26

In his notebook, without a title, he writes the first stanza of the poem "Victory", dedicated to the Soviet Union's triumph in World War II.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 77; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 395.

1945

May 26

The newspaper *Komunisti* requests him to submit the poem.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 27

While walking with Nino Kvirikadze, he is asked to present identification, which he does not have with him. As a result, he leaves Nino as "collateral" and goes himself to retrieve the documents.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 29

Postcards featuring works by nine Georgian classic writers - Shota Rustaveli, Davit Guramishvili, Rapiel Eristavi, Grigol Orbeliani, Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Vazha-Pshavela, Nikoloz Baratashvili, and Galaktion - are published.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 30

He is asked to submit a poem for publication in the newspaper *Boets*.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 30

In connection with the opening of the Philharmonic, Galaktion's literary and creative evening is included in the summer program.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1945

May 31

In his diary, he notes that the next morning he needs to see Dimitri Arakishvili and that he should go to the public library at 6 PM.

Source: MGL, d-165, 79; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 395.

1945

After May

In his notebook, he writes a list of images and photographs printed in issues 1-21 of the magazine *Ogonyok* from 1945.

Source: MGL, d-123, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558;

June

1945

June 1

He meets the tall composer Kote Potskhverashvili near the opera theatre. As they approach the bust of Akaki Tsereteli, Galaktion thinks that Akaki was an even greater figure, drawing colossal attention. He feels awkward next to Kote, who is limping, unwell, and holding a small bottle of medicine. The composer mentions that he is not working because he is going to die anyway and doesn't want to write an opera. Zakaria Paliashvili also wrote an opera but could not save himself and passed away. Galaktion recalls a cartoon from an old humorous magazine depicting Kote Potskhverashvili's spot no longer being in the pantheon, with his feet left beyond the grave. He reflects on the composer's heartache: "I should not have written what I had written" and contemplates the general apathy of people. At that moment, six tiny female singers approach the trolleybus stop, and Kote stands among them, prompting someone to exclaim, "Gulliver in Lilliput".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 4-6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

Note: Kote Potskhverashvili is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and the last name, while Zakaria Paliashvili is mentioned by his last name only.

1945

June 2

He writes a poem "Today is the Precious Day of Victory Celebration".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3464-3465; №3479-3483; №755-761; №6223-6232; №6350-6351; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 232.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Victory Day," "Children's Song," "To Defend the Caucasus," "Victory Day Dawned," and untitled (with the opening line: "I felt the fresh light of this May...").

1945

June 10

Amiran Gabeskiria writes on the page of the desk calendar for this day that Galaktion Tabidze's literary-musical broadcast has been rescheduled for June 17. He also makes a note about the same event on the calendar page for June 17.

Source: MGL, d-165, 81, 85; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 396;

1945

June 12

He buys a permanent pen.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 82; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 396.

1945

June 14

A notice is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* announcing that on June 18, a commemorative evening dedicated to Niko Lortkipanidze will be held at the Writers' House. Georgian writers will participate in the event, and Galaktion Tabidze will recite a poem dedicated to Niko Lortkipanidze.

Source: The commemorative evening dedicated to Niko Lortkipanidze was announced in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №20 (June 14), p. 1.

1945

June 22

Giorgi Jibladze says that the evening planned for the publication of his "Selected Works" at the Writers' Union should be held on a large scale.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

Note: Giorgi Jibladze is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1945

June 22

In the diary, he writes about an acrostic dedicated by Simon Tabidze to Mamuka Orbeliani, which was submitted to the editorial office by Nino Orbeliani, from an 1886 issue of the magazine *Teatri*. He also notes that the magazine features a poem by Alexandre Kazbegi.

Source: MGL, d-167, 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

1945

June 22

In the diary, he notes the authors of the materials to be used for the evening event planned regarding the publication of his “Selected Works” at the Academy of Arts: Academician Korneli Kekelidze, Vasili Barnov, Ia Ekaladze, Valerian Gunia, the hermit, David Kldiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Zakaria Chichinadze, and Sandro Shanshiashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400.

1945

After June 22

In Igor Belza’s Book “V. I. Shebalin”, published as part of the Stalin Prize Laureates series, he makes annotations and highlights.

Source: MGL, t-270, И. Бэлза, “В. Я. Шебалин”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1945.

1945

June 23

In the diary, he writes down the address of a stenographer who will be available to record the evening event at the Academy of Arts.

Source: MGL, d-167, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400-401.

1945

June 24

In relation to the evening event at the Academy of Arts, he notes in his diary the names of the enthusiasts – Tariel Vardadze and Eter Andronikashvili – who will keep the posters and invitation cards.

Source: MGL, d-165, 87; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 396.

1945

June 25

A meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Academy of Arts with the academy’s collective. The event goes much better than the poet expected. Galaktion enjoys the presentations by Besarion Zhghenti and the students. He thinks it would be worthwhile

to publish the stenography of this material as a separate edition, with well-done alphabet and clichés, and he should take care of this task as well.

Source: G. Tabidze's records, MGL, d-165, 88, MGL, d-167, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 396, 402.

1945

June 25

At the Writers' Union, in the editorial office of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, he finds a card under the glass of one of the tables regarding the funeral committee for Ivane Ioseliani, in which he is also mentioned alongside Ivane Tsulukidze, Polikarp Kakabadze, Akaki Gatsrelia, and Nikoloz Kandelaki.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401.

Note: Polikarp Kakabadze, Akaki Gatsrelia, and Nikoloz Kandelaki are mentioned in the source by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1945

June 25

At the Art Academy, a meeting is held with Galaktion regarding the release of his "Selected Works". The event unexpectedly goes very well for the poet, with Besarion Zhghenti and the students performing excellently. Galaktion believes that a grand evening has taken place and thinks it would be great to have a separately published stenogram with clichés and an alphabet index, which should be prepared soon, alongside his other tasks.

Source: MGL, d-167, 11, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 400, 403.

1945

June 25

During the meeting with the staff of the Art Academy, Ilia Khoshtaria delivers a speech. The poet hopes that he will also speak at the planned evening event organized by the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1945

June 25

At the pavilion of Laghidze waters, he accidentally bumps his foot against a woman, who calls him "brutish" because of it. This is the first time Galaktion perceives discomfort caused by impaired vision.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 401-402.

1945

After June 25

He writes an undated and untitled poem “Though I recall many acquaintances, the Avalianis...,” dedicated to the memory of the prose writer Ivane Ioseliani.

Source: MGL, d-660, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 624;

1945

Until June 26

He receives ten author copies of his “Selected Works” from the State Publishing House. He doesn’t know what to do, as he can’t give them all away as gifts, and many are asking for a copy. Everyone says it is a magnificent book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

June 26

On Saakadze Street, now known as Rustaveli Avenue, a man heading towards the trolleybus is reading Galaktion’s “Selected Works” and nearly gets hit by a car. The poet writes in his notebook that he will never forget this incident.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

June 26

Venera Urushadze mentions that he promised to gift her a copy of the “Selected Works.”

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403;

Note: Venera Urushadze is mentioned by her first name in the source.

1945

June 26

A saleswoman scolds Galaktion for not greeting her at the cinema. The poet responds that it’s impossible that he saw her and didn’t greet her. It turns out that the woman is joking. She saw Galaktion in a film shot on May 9, in which he beautifully recited a poem dedicated to victory.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

June 26

The second bookstore informs that his “Selected Works” is selling very well, and mainly young people are purchasing it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

June 26

The artist Davit Gvelesiani is a nuisance and drains his energy, as he believes he is rightly called a “living corpse”. He cannot understand why he has taken it upon himself to paint a portrait of Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404;

Note: Davit Gvelesiani is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1945

June 26

In the diary, he notes the address of his Armenian translator, Oganés Karapetian, who is an employee of the newspaper *Sovetikan Vrastan*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404;

Note: Oganés Karapetian is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1945

June 26

Lena Sturua says during a phone conversation that Galaktion is a great poet and that only the future will be able to appreciate him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1945

June 26

While walking down the street with his “Selected Works” in hand, an unknown person stops him, takes the book, admires it with love, and tells him that all of Georgia appreciates Galaktion, but he himself does not appreciate his own worth.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1945

June 26

The Presidium of the Union of Writers of Georgia, chaired by Giorgi Jibladze, passes a resolution to hold an evening event on July 2nd in honour of the publication of Galaktion Tabidze’s selected works. The program will include: an opening speech by Giorgi Jibladze; a presentation on the poet’s work by Shalva Radiani; speeches by Akaki Gatsserelia, Besarion Zhghenti, and Shalva Radiani; and readings of poems by Galaktion Tabidze, Veriko Anjaparidze, Sergo Zakariadze, Pierre Kobakhidze, and Tamar Chavchavadze.

Source: National Archives of Georgia, Repository 8, Description 1, Case 997, Sheet 1; Sh. Baramidze, “In the Constellation of Genius Poets”, collection “Georgia’s Herald”, №65-66, Tbilisi, 2008, 1994, p. 197-198.

1945

June 26

At the store located on Beria Square, he meets Davit Dondua, who tells him that an elderly man requested his “Selected Works” but found the price – one hundred roubles – too expensive. However, the man opened the book, read the first poem, “Everyone Has Their Own Keepsake”, became emotional, sighed, and declared that he would gladly pay several thousand roubles for this Book just for that poem. He purchased the Book and left satisfied.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1945

June 26

At the store located in Beria Square, now known as Freedom Square, a buyer of Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected Works” asks the seller if they are not ashamed to value Galaktion at only one hundred roubles. The seller responds that they are not valuing Galaktion himself, but rather the book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1945

June 26

Iosif Imedashvili goes to the State Publishing House’s warehouse. He is irritated that Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected Works” was given a plain cover, and he insists on changing it with a better one.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1945

June 26

Young people are collectively acquiring Galaktion Tabidze’s ‘Selected Works’.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1945

June 26

The manager of the state publishing house, Meliton Tevdoradze, informs the poet that his “Selected Works”, despite the high price, are selling very quickly. More than 2,000 copies were sold in two weeks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402;

Note: Meliton Tevdoradze is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1945

June 26

The bookseller at the Armenian market, located on today's Leselidze Street, tells the poet that he has never sold as many books as the number of copies of his "Selected Works" that have sold.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

June 26

On the very first day of the release of the "Selected Works", the bookstore next to the newspaper *Komunisti* sells 40 copies and requests another 60 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1945

30 June

He writes an untitled poem "And It Began in the Magazine *Mnatobi*."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-165, 90; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 397.

1935

After June

He writes a poem "The Profitability of Poetry".

Source: MGL, d-98, 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 209-210;

July

1945

June 29 – July 2

A poet, who went to the state bank to withdraw money, discovers that the cashier hasn't had him sign his documents. Irritated that he now has to run around to the accountant due to someone else's negligence, he calls the cashier a 'fool,' and then regrets that by uttering this word, he has created a new enemy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

He is delighted by the success of his new “Selected Works”. He recalls an untitled poem written in 1943, “Listen to the Native Melodies...”, which features the refrain “This is the genius of Galaktion”. He writes the text of the poem in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

In connection with Solomon Tsaishvili receiving an award in a competition announced on the theme of Tbilisi, he spontaneously writes an epigram: ‘Let my Solomon revive / Your voice, Solomon!’ Then he thinks that if Solomon were to find out, he might change his friendly attitude towards him to one of hostility.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405;

Note: Solomon Tsaishvili is mentioned by his first name in the source.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Levan Asatiani intends to publish the words spoken in Russian by Akaki Tsereteli, while Galaktion suggests that it would be better to print the Georgian translation. He then recalls that in Fyodor Tyutchev’s book, alongside the Russian text, there are French texts, and nothing would be harmed in Akaki Tsereteli’s case if the text were published in the original language. He fears that with this thoughtlessness, he might offend Levan Asatiani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405-406.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

In his diary, he writes that the usual carelessness of artists has become an inseparable part of his character, yet he thinks that he should also be able to hold himself together like everyone else.

Source: MGL, d-167, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

He writes an untitled poem “I Have Given You the Sun in a Pink Robe...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

1945

From June 29 to July 3

In his diary, he writes excerpts about his work from Sandro Shanshiashvili's speech. The speaker notes that the waves of life are crashing Galaktion back and forth, and even a great genius can slip at this time. He mentions that he holds him in high esteem and even led the first praise when it was warranted, but he criticizes his latest Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara". Everyone knows the poet's virtues and faults, but critics deliberately remain silent because he is a recipient of the Order of Lenin, a National Poet, and an academician, yet the truth must be told to elevate Soviet literature. He wonders why Giorgi Natroshvili can see his flaws but cannot see Galaktion's. He points out that no matter how many variations and emotions the poems may have, they must all connect to a single theme; comparisons, epithets, metaphors, and conclusions must all stem from this theme. Otherwise, regardless of how adorned the poetry is with beautiful gems and rhymes, it remains formalistic.

Source: MGL, d-167, 21-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 408-409.

1945

July 3

Elene Bakradze-Kartvelishvili tells that Peter Sharia summoned her, spoke at length about Galaktion's personal qualities and his 'Selected Works,' and mentioned that there is no poet like him in Russia, but the Book contains a lot of unnecessary content. Galaktion explains to his interlocutor that since he handed the Book over to Shalva Radiani, no one has asked him anything, and they edited it without consulting him or even giving him the opportunity to review it. The poet believes that an evening at the Writers' Union is necessary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410;

Note: Peter Sharia and Shalva Radiani are mentioned by their last names in the source, while Elene Bakradze-Kartvelishvili is mentioned by her first name.

1945

July 3

He is shaving his beard at the 'Hygiene' salon. A young female barber talks to him about religion and ironically adds that she has debt to Kashveti Church because she lit a one-rouble candle without paying for it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1945

July 5

A notice is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* announcing that on June 25, a meeting between Galaktion Tabidze and artists was held at the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Besarion Zhghenti delivered a lecture on the poet's work. Poems dedicated to Galaktion were recited by poets: Giorgi Kuchishvili, Andro Tevzadze, and Marika Baratashvili, as well as by

students of the Academy of Arts, Gigla Pirtskhalava and Mikheil Kvividze. At the end of the evening, Galaktion himself recited his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's Evening at the Academy of Arts, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №22 (July 5), p. 4.

1945

July 5

An unknown person rings the bell at the entrance, asking for alms. He says he is 'on a mission,' has made a vow before God, and will dedicate everything he collects to the Lord.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 5. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 338;

1945

July 8

A literary-musical program about Galaktion Tabidze is being held on the radio.

Source: MGL, d-165, 94; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, p. 397.

1945

July 3-9

He writes an untitled poem "Maybe I Will Be Able in the Cold Tomb...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410-411.

1945

July 3-9

The lawyer D. Lortkipanidze tells about the strange events that happened to Ivane Ioseliani and his own sayings. He mentioned that he said about Ioseb Grishashvili, "What a talentless person he is", and about Paolo Iashvili, "He is a great fool", but he likes his poem "Letter to Mother".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 30-32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1945

July 3-9

He writes an untitled poem "You paint me, the Painter...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411-412.

1945

July 3-9

In the morning, as he walks up Daniel Chonkadze Street, his briefcase becomes heavy, and he finds a simple trick to lighten the load. Later, he writes in his diary that he wants to expand on this idea.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412.

1945

July 3-9

He meets Domenti Okroshidze, who has acquired Galaktion's "Selected Works", but he only gives it to his daughter and no one else, as the Book published in 1927 was torn while lending and returning it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412.

1945

July 9

He arrives in Mtskheta and watches the sunset, which begins there and ends in Avchala.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413.

1945

July 10

Nino Nakashidze tells that Vasil Tsereteli had fallen in love with her acquaintance, but was turned down. He said "There are plenty more women in Georgia" and soon afterward married. They were well-matched, but once he declared that he would live with her, but he fell in love with someone else. The wife kicked him out of the house with beatings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 36-37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413-414.

1945

July 10

In his diary, he writes that there is a lot of discussion about Chito Takaishvili.

Source: MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

1945

July 10

He learns that Irakli Abashidze is being appointed as the assistant director of the children's literature publishing house.

Source: Galaktion's record, MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

Note: Irakli Abashidze is mentioned by his first name in the source.

1945

July 10

He learns that Simon Chikovani has returned to Tbilisi.

Source: Galaktion's record, MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

Note: Simon Chikovani is referred to as 'Simonik' in the source.

1945

July 10

A literary evening for Galaktion Tabidze at the Writers' Union is scheduled for July 16, and the poet is surprised why it was postponed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

1945

July 10

In his diary, he writes the list of members of the presidium and the board for the meeting to be held at the Writers' Union on July 11, among whom he is included.

Source: MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

1945

July 11

He sends a short letter to the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house, stating that, in his opinion, it would be better to publish the poems without dates. He explains that it is difficult to determine even the approximate dates of many poems, and the chronology does not work out anyway.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-149; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109-110.

1945

July 11

He meets Varlam Makharoblidze, the director of the Tsageri Regional Museum, who shares his thoughts on traveling in Racha-Lechkhumi with Galaktion. He brings a plan and promises to inform him of the details soon. Otar Egadze mentions that the Tsageri Regional Committee or some organization should mediate with the Writers' Union about organizing the evening. Then, the Writers' Union should coordinate with the Central Committee, and two people should be assigned to handle the organization. He suggests Alexandre Sigua, who will go there and arrange everything. During their conversation, Sharukh Charkviani joins them, and Galaktion writes in his diary that he was missing one firebrand.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

Note: Alexandre Sigua is mentioned by his last name in the source, while Sharukh Charkviani is mentioned by his first name.

1945

July 11

In connection with the publication of “The Selected”, he writes in his diary a list of participating writers and reciting actors for the evening to be held at the Writers’ Union, which was postponed to July 16: Alio Mashashvili, Konstantine Chichinadze, Grigol Abashidze, Ilya Mosashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Davit Sulikashvili, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Akaki Beliashvili, Leo Kiacheli, Yakinthe Lisashvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Giorgi Natroshvili, Sergo Zakariadze, and Pierre Kobakhidze. He notes that it is essential to have stenograms and that he should coordinate this with his wife, Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: MGL, d-167, 38-39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415.

Note: Alio Mashashvili, Konstantine Chichinadze, Grigol Abashidze, Ilya Mosashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Davit Sulikashvili, and Akaki Beliashvili are mentioned in the source by their abbreviated last names; Leo Kiacheli is referred to by the initial of his first name and his last name; Yakinthe Lisashvili, Razhden Gvetadze, and Giorgi Natroshvili are mentioned by their last names; and Nina Kvirikadze is mentioned by her first name.

1945

July 11

In his diary, he notes that he has some matters to coordinate with the publishing house ‘*Zarya Vostoka*’ and with the Stalin Culture and Recreation Park located near the funicular, which has a special edition.

Source: MGL, d-167, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1945

July 11

He drafts the text of an application to the Main Directorate of Georgian Literature and Publishing (Main Literary Board) for permission to print materials dedicated to him with a circulation of 300-500 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1945

July 13

The poem “A Song for the Heroes of Georgia” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1945, №137, p. 3.

1945

July 15

Along with an appeal to the Adjara State Publishing House, he sends a letter to someone named Andro. He asks him to include the project in the plan and take an active role in publishing his book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-73; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

1945

July 16

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Writers' Club. The opening speech is delivered by Giorgi Jibladze, the Executive Secretary of the Georgian Writers' Union, who briefly characterizes Galaktion's work and his role in the development of modern Georgian poetry. The next speaker notes that Galaktion introduced new motifs into Georgian lyric poetry, aided by his knowledge of the best traditions of Georgian and world poetry. The speaker also highlights his contributions during the war years, when he emerged as a fervent "poet-tribune", inspiring the Soviet people to fight. Akaki Gatsserelia spoke about Galaktion's first two books, one of which is romantic while the other is symbolist, filled with new forms and lyrical masterpieces. Regarding his activities during the Soviet era, the speaker states that the October Revolution infused his poetry with a completely new vitality, powerful pathos, and a sense of joyous celebration, gradually transforming Galaktion from an individualist creator into a troubadour of the Soviet state. Vano Tsulukidze noted that Galaktion Tabidze integrated the formal achievements of Russian and European poetry into the national context and spoke about the musicality of his verse. In the second part of the evening, the Republic's Honoured Artist, Sergo Zakariadze, recited Galaktion's "Mary". Following this, Galaktion himself took the stage and read his recent poems dedicated to the great victory of the Soviet people.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's evening, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №24 (77), August 2, p. 1.

1945

July 11-19

In his diary, he notes that he must deliver Russian translations of 15 of his poems, written at various times, to Simon Chikovani, who is editing an anthology of Georgian poetry to be published in Moscow. He calculates that the total number of lines in the translations will amount to 500. The poet lists several poems to be included in the anthology: "The Mountains of Guria", "I and the Night", "Blue Horses", "My Heart Today is Black Sea", "You Sleep!" ("Lullaby"), "In the Mountains", and "Oath to the Motherland".

Source: MGL, d-167, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415.

1945

Until July 20

He writes an untitled satirical poem "Though you were left without a car, Ilo...".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 634;

1945

July 20

In the dining room, an unknown intellectual tells that in the morning, Evgeny Lebedev was reading Galaktion's poems translated by Nikolai Tikhonov and others on the Moscow radio.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

Note: Evgeny Lebedev is referred by his last name in the source.

1945

July 22

An evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the funicular.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-167, 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1945

Until July 22

He addresses a request to the first secretary of the party's Kutaisi City Committee, Grigol Narsia, asking for a plot of land to build a house in the city where he spent his childhood and youth and published his first book. Narsia receives his proposal with great enthusiasm and promises assistance. Galaktion chooses a plot near the Rioni River, in an area called Tchoma, and begins organizing the construction. However, when he goes back to the city committee, Grigol Narsia greets him with a completely different attitude and sends him away with a refusal.

Source: Hurt by the people of Kutaisi, Galaktion Tabidze, Artinfo, April 28, 2020. [HYPERLINK "https://artinfo.ge/2020/04/quthaiselebisgan-gulnatkeni-galaktion-tabidze/"](https://artinfo.ge/2020/04/quthaiselebisgan-gulnatkeni-galaktion-tabidze/)
[https://artinfo.ge/2020/04/quthaiselebisgan-gulnatkeni-galaktion-tabidze/;](https://artinfo.ge/2020/04/quthaiselebisgan-gulnatkeni-galaktion-tabidze/)

1945

July 23

At the plenum of the Soviet Writers of Georgia, the chairman of the presidium, Simon Chikovani, 'regrets to note' that when the poet describes the landscapes of Adjara with a romantic tone, he is at his height, but when he shifts to describing contemporary reality, 'a vagueness settles in his inspiration,' and we receive an inadequate work from him. He then mentions Galaktion in a positive context while discussing poems written on the theme of war.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's evening, newspaper Literatura da Khelovneba, 1945, №25 (78), August 2, p. 2.

1945

After July 23

After the Galaktion Tabidze evening held on July 22 in the Stalin Cultural and Recreation Park, on the funicular, a special newspaper *Galaktion* is published in Russian, which includes Vasili Barnov's "To Galaktion Tabidze", Shalva Dadiani's "A Great Creator", Ia Ekaladze's "A Bell – Once in a Century", Davit Kldiashvili's "Beauty and Pride of Georgian Lyric Poetry", Sandro Shanshiashvili's "A Great Lyricist", and Giorgi Kuchishvili's "To Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: MGL, t-669, The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 1-2.

Note: The articles and poem are translated from the 1927 published literary bulletin "Galaktion".

Dating: According to the resolution on the newspaper print, the printing permission was granted by the editor, Vakhtang Sologhashvili, on July 23, 1945.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion* Korneli Kekelidze's speech, delivered at the jubilee evening dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the poet's birth and the 35th anniversary of his literary activity at the State Opera and Ballet Theater, is published under the title "Our Beloved and Great Galaktion".

Source: MGL, t-669, К. Кекелидзе, "Наш любимый и славный Галактион", The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 1.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, a translated article by Irakli Andronikashvili, titled "The National Poet of Georgia", is published, which was originally printed in the 1943 Russian newspaper *Boets RKKA* ("The Fighter of the Red Army of Working Peasants"). The author writes that the people expressed great love for the poet and his unusually musical and deeply sensitive poems during the jubilee evening dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the poet's birth and the 35th anniversary of his literary activity, held at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre. On that day, not only the theater but the entire Rustaveli Avenue was filled with admirers of the creator. He notes that, just like Shota Rustaveli, Iliа Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, and Vazha-Pshavela, Galaktion Tabidze is referred to by his first name alone. He briefly summarizes the biographical details and the motivations behind the poet's work.

Source: MGL, t-669, Ираклий Андроников, Народный Поэт Грузии, newspaper "Боец РККА", 1943, №286; The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 1.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, Shalva Radian's article "The Founder of a New Poetic Culture" is published. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze created a new poetic direction, uniting the best cultural traditions of Europe and Georgia; his work played a significant role in the development of Georgian poetry, enriching it with musical harmony and diversity, giving it a unique resonance, and it is no coincidence that he is considered the founder of the musicality of 20th-century poetry.

Source: MGL, t-669, Шалва Радиани, "Основположник новой поэтической культуры", the newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 1.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, Akaki Gatsereia's article "The Central Figure of New Georgian Poetry" is published. The author notes that Galaktion Tabidze, through his poetry, is a worthy continuator of the great ancestors' traditions - Shota Rustaveli, David Guramishvili, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Akaki Tsereteli, Iliа Chavchavadze, and Vazha-Pshavela. His emotional inspiration, the refinement of poetic culture, and innovative qualities have no equal in contemporary times. His influence on 20th-century Georgian poetry is immense. Although

several generations have tried to emulate him, none have succeeded in enriching poetry in such a way with poetic technique, artistic language, and rhythm. Therefore, Galaktion Tabidze's work is infinitely loved by both ordinary readers and those with refined taste and high expectations.

Source: MGL, t-669, Акакий Гацерелия, "Центральная фигура в новой грузинской поэзии", the newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 1.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, a fragment from Daria Akhvlediani's memoirs about Akaki Tsereteli is published. In response to the author's question about his opinion on young poets, Akaki answers that Galaktion Tabidze has a great future ahead of him, as he brings many new elements to the treasure of Georgian poetry.

Source: MGL, t-669, Дарья Ахвледяни, "Акакий Церетели о Галактионе", the newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 2.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, a stenogram of the speech delivered at the meeting with the staff of the Academy of Arts, titled "The Great Book", is published in connection with the release of Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Works".

Source: MGL, t-669, "Великая книга", The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 2.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, a jubilee address sent by the literary circles and readers of Leningrad in 1934, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his literary activity, is published, with the signature of Alexander Prokofiev.

Source: MGL, t-669, "Великая книга", А. Прокофьев, Адрес Ленинградцев, The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 2.

1945

After July 23

In the special Russian newspaper *Galaktion*, a Chronology of Galaktion Tabidze's life and work is published.

Source: MGL, t-669, "Жизнь и творчество Галактиона Табидзе", The newspaper "Галактион" printing press, July 22, 1945, p. 2.

1945

July 25

An article by Giorgi Natroshvili titled "The Source of Creative Inspiration" is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*. The article is dedicated to the impact of Lavrenti Beria's

well-known Book “On the History of Bolshevik Organizations in Transcaucasia” on Georgian literature. The article notes that the mentioned Book provided a creative impetus for the birth of numerous artistic works. Among these works, the author of the article highlights Galaktion’s poems: “Gori”, “Forty Years Ago”, and “The Serious Disease”.

Source: G. Natroshvili, The Source of Creative Inspiration, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №24 (July 25), p. 2.

1945

July 25

A lengthy article about the evening dedicated to the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, covering the event that took place on July 16 of this year at the Writers’ Club.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s evening, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №24 (77), July 25, p. 4.

1945

July

He writes an untitled poem “The artist paints me...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №181-d., p. 30; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 247; For dating: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 482.

August

1945

August 2

The newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* publishes a speech delivered by Simon Chikovani on July 23 at the plenum of the Soviet Writers of Georgia, in which he critically evaluates Galaktion Tabidze’s new Book “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”. This section of the plenum review is titled “Irrelevant Lyricism and Issues of Artistic Mastery”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s evening, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №25 (78), August 2, p. 2.

1945

August 2

In his diary, he notes that he has a collection of his selected works to give to Varlam Dondua.

Source: MGL, d-168, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

1945

After August 2

He writes an untitled poem “The Voice of Your Childhood, Dedication...” dedicated to Lado Gudiashvili, but then crosses out the dedication.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-168, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

Note: The poem was neither published during the author's lifetime nor in subsequent collections.

1945

After August 4

Korneli Kekelidze gifts his Book "Essays from the History of Old Georgian Literature" to him with the inscription: "To the pride of Georgian poetry, the National Poet, Academician Galaktion, with love".

Source: MGL, t-60, K. Kekelidze, "Essays from the History of Old Georgian Literature", II, Tbilisi, 1945.

1945

After August 6

He writes a poem "May and Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 538;

1945

August 9

He writes three versions of the poem "Sails".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-169, 2-3, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432-434.

Note: The poem was neither published during the author's lifetime nor in subsequent collections. It is included in the list of poems titled 'Almost Ready Materials' from the diary dated July 16, 1946.

1945

August 9

He participates in the event held at the Rustaveli Theatre commemorating the 30th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's passing and recites a poem dedicated to Vazha.

Source: The 30th Anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's Death, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №27 (August 17), p. 1.

1945

August 2-12

In his diary, he writes lines from folk poems on the theme of the sea. He notes that the sea is not loved in Georgia because it does not suit our nature, and he thinks about organizing a reading of new poems 'inspired by the sea motifs.'

Source: MGL, d-168, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425-426;

1945

August 2-12

In his diary, he writes about the poem "The Sailor" by Yan Sashin from the July 24, 1945 issue of the Russian newspaper *Pionerskaya Pravda*.

Source: MGL, d-168, 11-13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426-427.

1945

August 2-12

He writes an untitled poem “The Birds Are Crying Over the Sea...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-168, 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428-429;

Note: The poem, previously published under the title “The Birds Are Crying Over the Sea”, is likely dated to the 1940s.

1945

August 2-12

He writes a poem “Don’t Hesitate to Raise Your Voice”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-168, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429-430;

1945

August 12

In his diary, he writes the text of an appeal to the Main Directorate of Literature and Publishing (“Main Literary Board”). He requests that his photograph be printed in a run of 2,000 copies for upcoming events.

Source: MGL, d-168, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1945

August 12

In his diary, Galaktion Tabidze writes an appeal to the Main Directorate of Literature and Publishing (“Main Literary Board”), requesting that, for a literary evening, the publishing house “Technique and Labour” prints two photographs of the National Poet of Georgia and full member of the Academy of Sciences, Galaktion Tabidze, in a run of 4,000 copies.

Source: MGL, h-24551-150, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

1945

After August 12

In his diary, Galaktion Tabidze notes the quantity of food and cigarettes he is entitled to receive through ration cards.

Source: MGL, d-168, 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

1945

August 13

On Elbakidze Hill, he meets Vasil Kavzharadze, who was on his way to ask him for money. However, out of hesitation, he says nothing during their meeting and later sends him a letter. In the letter, he explains that he is relying on the corn harvest but cannot wait until October and

urgently needs to borrow 1,300 roubles. He writes that, regardless of Galaktion's response, the chance to shake his hand and greet him is worth more than any amount of money.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-484-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1945

August 23

Galaktion Tabidze, along with Simon Chikovani, Shalva Dadiani, Leo Kiacheli, and other writers, signs Ketevan Iremadze's obituary, which is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: Ketevan Iremadze, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №28, p. 4.

1945

Until August 25

Galaktion Tabidze writes in his diary about the submission of his Book "Lyrics" to the publishing house "Zarya Vostoka". He notes that the translator of the Book is Giorgi Tsagareli, and the editor is Vladimir Elsner. He tries to clarify whether Elsner or Ryurik Ivnev could be suitable speakers about his poetry. He intends to organize the book's presentation at either the Rustaveli Theatre or the Conservatory and to involve the press and radio in the process. He also plans to pick up 50 copies from the publisher and distribute them at the Academy of Sciences. However, he expresses concern that, as often happens, these plans might not materialize despite being written down.

Source: MGL, d-440; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133-134.

1945

After August 25

The publishing house "Zarya Vostoka" is printing a collection of Galaktion Tabidze's poems titled "Lyrics", with a circulation of 5,000 copies. The Book is edited by Vladimir Elsner, with the cover designed by Severian Ketskhoveli, and it includes a portrait of the poet created by David Kutateladze. The poems have been translated into Russian by Giorgi Tsagareli.

Source: G. Tabidze, *Lyrics*, Tbilisi, 1945.

1945

After August 25

He writes an untitled poem beginning with "Above, the sky shines pure...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1400; №6803; №8090; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 279. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 695.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: "The Eagle", "Above, the Sky Shines Pure", and "Eternal Remembrance of Heroes".

1945

August 28

Nino Kvirikadze leaves him a short note saying that she has gone out for dinner.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

September

1945

September 6

A report is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba* about the discussion held around Simon Chikovani's lecture titled "Soviet Literature in 1944-45". It is noted that Ilia Khostaria, a participant in the discussion, did not agree with the assessment given by Simon Chikovani regarding the poems written by Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mashashvili, and Viktor Gabeskiria during the war period.

Source: "Soviet Literature in 1944-45". Debate Over Comrade S. Chikovani's Lecture", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №29 (September 6), p. 3.

1945

September 12

He reads Alexei Zhemchuzhnikov's poetry collection, makes underlines and comments.

Source: GTSM, 1335, А. М. Жемчужников, Стихотворения, Moscow, 1901.

Dating: The date is written next to Nino Kvirikadze's record.

1945

September 12

Nino Kvirikadze attributes Galaktion's poem to Alexei Zhemchuzhnikov's poetry collection: "To our beloved ancestors by hand / We have built the castle and the hall, / Not a single war, not a single war, / Not a single war have we lost".

Source: GTSM, 1335, А. М. Жемчужников, Стихотворения, Moscow, 1901, p. 188.

1945

After September 12

In the anthology of Russian translations of Georgian patriotic poetry, four poems by Galaktion Tabidze are published: "My Native Land" translated by Vladimir Derzhavin, "Everyone Has a Keepsake" by Nikolai Tikhonov, "The Oath" by Sergei Shervinsky, and "Oh, Homeland" by Mikhail Svetlov.

Source: MGL, t-249, Антология грузинской Патриотической поэзии, "Заря Востока", 1945, p. 143-150.

Note: The Russian titles of the mentioned poems are: "Земля родная моя!", "Каждый имеет любовь свою", "Присяга", "Родина"

1945

After September 12

In the anthology of Russian translations of Georgian patriotic poetry, he makes annotations and comments. On Levan Asatiani's preface, he notes that the omission of contemporary poets is

audacious. He replaces the last two stanzas of Vera Zvyagintseva's translation of Rapiel Eristavi's poem "The Homeland of the Khevsur" with his own translation, remarking that it would be better this way.

Source: MGL, t-249, Антология грузинской Патриотической поэзии, "Заря Востока", 1945, p. VII, 63.

1945

September 14

An article by the Czechoslovak poet Ondra Lysogorsky titled "One Month in Georgia" is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, in which the author discusses his experiences during a one-month stay in Georgia. He notes that he met several Georgian poets, though he was not yet able to meet some of them. Among them, Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned, about whom, according to the author of the article, he has heard many interesting things.

Source: O. Lysogorsky, "One Month in Georgia", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1945, №30 (September 14), p. 2.

1945

After September 25

He comes across the Russian magazine *Akhali Samkaro*. In the end, he begins writing an untitled poem "My Nurturing Mother...".

Source: MGL, t-629, magazine "Новый Мир", 1946, September, №9, Moscow.

October

1945

October 6 or later

Galaktion Tabidze reads the October 6 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, which features an article titled "In the Homeland Village of Nikoloz Baratashvili". He is particularly interested in this publication because it discusses the village of Marabda, the legacy of nine brothers Kherkheulidze, and the ancestors of Nikoloz Baratashvili. Additionally, the article provides information about the event held in Marabda to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Nikoloz Baratashvili's death.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1945

After October 12

He reads the collection dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Nikoloz Baratashvili's death. At the end of the book, under the title "Baratashvili's Rhyme", he writes that the rhymes of Baratashvili and Grigol Orbeliani do not follow Shota Rustaveli's tradition - the true, incomparable musical rhymes marked by Georgian accents. He thinks that this might have been influenced by the poetics of Catholicos Anton, the excessive lightening of rhyme by Besiki and Alexandre Chavchavadze, or the loss of the sharpness in Rustaveli's rhymes, which came to be considered tedious. He notes that Baratashvili relies solely on internal rhythm and completely departs from

Rustaveli's tradition. He writes that there are two different Meranis - Avtandil's and Baratashvili's. It was necessary to merge them, and he succeeded in doing so because "Blue Horses" preserves Rustaveli's rhyme while using Baratashvili's rhythm. However, he notes that this scheme needs further development and deepening.

Source: MGL, 641, Nikoloz Baratashvili, 1845-1945, Tbilisi, 1945.

1945

After October 12

At the end of Nikoloz Baratashvili's poetry collection, he writes an untitled poem "In my hand, I hold an unfolded letter...".

Source: MGL, 641, Nikoloz Baratashvili, 1845-1945, Tbilisi, 1945.

1945

Until October 21

He writes a poem dedicated to Nikoloz Baratashvili titled "I Stand Holding a Lyre Close to My Heart".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №590; №625; №704; №4975; №6344; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №1295; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 258.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Baratashvili" and untitled (with the opening line: "I stand holding a lyre close to my heart...").

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1945

October 21

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, a poem dedicated to Nikoloz Baratashvili titled "I Stand, and My Heart Holds the Lyre" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Mastsavlebeli*, 1945, №14, p. 1.

1945

October 21

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Nikortsminda" is published.

Source: Стою и у сердца держу свою лиру (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1945, 21 октября, №209.

November

1945

November 5

Ilia Khoshtaria gifts his Book of poems with the inscription: "To the great poet of the Georgian people, G. Tabidze, as a keepsake from the author".

Source: MGL, t-234., Ilia Khoshtaria, poems, Tbilisi, 1945.

1945

November 29

The Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, Dmitry Polikarpov, sends a letter to the Chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union, Simon Chikovani, regarding the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze, prepared for publication by *Zarya Vostoka* (translated by Giorgi Tsagareli). He notes that the translation is not very successful and that the selected material is not well chosen. One of the poems, "A Few Days in Petrograd", is clearly dedicated to the October Revolution, but its political meaning is ambiguous. The author of the letter believes that such a Book would give Russian readers a misleading impression of the Georgian poet's work. Therefore, the addressee is asked to review the Book carefully before its publication.

Source: MGL, WUF №15.

Note: In the source, only the initial of Dmitry Polikarpov's name is mentioned, while for Simon Chikovani, only his first name and patronymic are provided. The discussion concerns the poem: "Кружилась вьюга птицей смелой..."

December

1945

December 2

The newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* publishes an article by G. Gugushvili titled "Galaktion Tabidze", which reviews Galaktion's poetry from the Soviet period.

Source: G. Gugushvili, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1945, №238 (December 2), p. 4.

1945

December 2

The newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* publishes an article by Mikheil Alavidze titled "Galaktion Tabidze and Kutaisi", which discusses the poet's attitude towards Kutaisi.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion Tabidze and Kutaisi, newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1945, №238 (December 2), p. 4.

1945

December 2

In the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, a poem titled "Inscription on G. Tabidze's Book of Poems" is published under the pseudonym "Giorgi Giaseli", written by Giorgi Samkharadze.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1945, №238 (December 2), p. 4.

1945

December 2

In the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, a poem titled "To Galaktion Tabidze" by Ruta Berodze is published.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1945, №238 (December 2), p. 2.

1945

December 5

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, a translation by Vladimir Derzhavin of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Flags" is published.

Source: Знамена (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. В. Державин, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1945, 5 декабря, №14.

1945

December 6

He is in Kutaisi and writes an untitled poem: "I have seen many ruins...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №703; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 259.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "To Youth".

1945

December 6

At the Lado Meskhishvili Theater in Kutaisi, a youth meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is held. When the poet reads his poem "I and the Night", Dodo Antadze shouts from the stage, "Indeed, you are two in this world". After the evening concludes, admirers of poetry carry Galaktion in their arms to the hotel.

Source: L. Nutsunidze, Unforgettable, newspaper *Kutaisi*, December 4, 1982, N 232, p. 2.

1945

December 9

The poem "To Youth" ("I have seen many ruins...") is published in the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1945, №243, p. 1.

1945

Until December 14

He writes a list of the birds and animals found in the Caucasus in his diary.

Source: MGL, d-170, 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434;

1945

Until December 14

He writes in his diary about his brother's stories regarding skilled individuals from various professions.

Source: MGL, d-170, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435.

1945

Until December 14

In his diary, he writes a list of Georgian writers translated into Armenian: Ilia Chavchavadze, Lavrenti Ardaziani, Lalioni, and Egnate Ninoshvili. He thinks that for some reason, the Armenians are avoiding him. He believes this issue can be resolved and suspects that the Armenian translator

and critic Suren Avchyan is not generous towards him because he is gathering materials for the Armenians.

Source: MGL, d-170, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435.

Note: Suren Avchyan is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1945

December 14

He writes a poem “Dynamo”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-170, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436.

1945

After December 14

He writes an untitled poem “At noon - when on the road...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2495; №244-d., p. 9-10; №5496; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 24.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “At Noon, When by the Sea” and untitled (with the beginning: “At noon, when by the sea...”).

1945

After December 14

He writes an untitled poem “Gradually, the southern night will descend from the sky...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-170, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

Note: The poem was later published under the title “The West Trembles, Colouring the Sea Red”.

1945

After December 14

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, what an era we have to live in...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-170, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438.

1945

After December 14

He writes an untitled poem “The sunbeam addressed the sea...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-170, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438.

Note: The untitled poem “A Breeze Blows from the High Mountain...” exists in a three-stanza version.

1945

After December 14

Under the title “Paris”, he writes in his diary a poem by Ilia Chavchavadze, which is dedicated to the anniversary of the fall of the Paris Commune.

Source: MGL, d-170, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438-439.

1945

December

He is in Kutaisi, where the “Galaktion’s Days” are being held. The poet is hosted on the stage of the Kutaisi Theatre. The event is held with great attendance. Galaktion reads poems, including “I and the Night”, “The Moon of Mtatsminda”, and “The Blue Horses”.

Source: L. Nutsubidze, Seen and Heard, magazine Gantiadi, 1993, № 3-4, p. 110.

1945

December

In the Kutaisi Theatre, he holds a meeting with the youth. Emerging poets read poems dedicated to him. Galaktion praises Lili Nutsubidze’s poem. He thanks the young woman and kisses her on the forehead. The meeting is concluded by Galaktion himself with a recitation of “I and the Night”. As he utters the last lines of the poem – “We are two on this earth, I and the night, I and the night” – the electricity suddenly goes out, plunging the hall into darkness. The actor Dodo Antadze calls out to Galaktion, who is standing in the middle of the stage, “Ah, sir, it seems you’ve succeeded; indeed, it is just the two of you left!”.

Source: L. Nutsubidze, Seen and Heard, magazine Gantiadi, 1993, № 3-4, p. 111.

1941-1945

On the street, he meets the writer Vano Ioseliani and the poet Akaki Gachechiladze, and they sit down somewhere for dinner. Galaktion and Vano reminisce about the days of the Petrograd Revolution. While discussing Flaubert and Dostoevsky, Galaktion reveals such a depth of knowledge about world prose that his conversation partners are left astonished. Suddenly, he catches sight of a bouquet of flowers in a window across the street and loudly recites a stanza from Russian poetry about roses and Carmen.

Source: A. Gatsrelia, Reeds and Gobelin, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 49-50.

Note: This could have been a phrase from Alexander Blok, who had an entire cycle on the theme of Carmen.

1941-1945

He writes a poem “In Europe”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 204.

Dating: The first half of this poem is included with minor changes in the poem “From Zugdidi to Berlin”, which the poet wrote between 1941 and 1945.

1941-1945

He often visits the family of photographer Vasil Totochia. His overcoat pockets are usually filled with hard-to-find delicacies of the time, such as sausage and vodka. When the Totochias set the

table, he unexpectedly pulls out his stash from his pockets to contribute. Once, the head of the family decides to play a prank - he secretly removes the sausage from Galaktion's coat pocket while it hangs on the rack. When Galaktion attempts to surprise everyone by taking out the sausage, he finds the pocket empty. Until the host reveals the hidden sausage, the poet believes he must have eaten it and forgotten.

Source: N. Pilpani, Two Photographs of Galaktion, newspaper *Kutaisi*, January 8, 1983, N 6, p. 4.

1945

Galaktion Tabidze's "Lyrics" is published in Tbilisi in Russian, which includes poems translated by Giorgi Tsagareli, and the artistic design is made by Severian Ketskhoveli.

Source: Табидзе Г.В. Лирика, Пер. с груз. Г. Цагарели, Ил. С.Н. Кецховели, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1945.

1945

He is visited by the collective of the newspaper *Leninis Drosha* from the Transcaucasian Military District. He examines a bundle of the newspaper's latest issues, and his attention is drawn to the notes of new marching and tactical songs. He praises the editorial initiative to attract talented non-professional soldier authors.

Source: P. Shamatava, The Day Begins With Victory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 291-292;

1945

The day after Galaktion Tabidze's visit to the editorial office of the newspaper *Leninis Drosha*, Petre Shamatava sends Captain Boris Shetsiruli to Galaktion's home to ask him for a few poems for the newspaper. Galaktion warmly welcomes the journalist and offers him some poems.

Source: P. Shamatava, The Day Begins With Victory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 296;

1945

Galaktion's poems and Shalva Radiani's article about his life and work are published on the third page of the newspaper *Leninis Drosha*. The editorial office delivers several copies of the newspaper to the poet's home, and he expresses his gratitude.

Source: P. Shamatava, The Day Begins With Victory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 296;

1945

Soviet soldiers are very fond of his poems published in the newspaper *Leninis Drosha*, and they send Galaktion letters filled with love and gratitude. Among them is a letter from the commander Vakhtang Kordzaia from the active army.

Source: P. Shamatava, The Day Begins With Victory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 296.

1945

While at the sanitary agitation theater, they are filmed on video.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1945

Shalva Radiani's Book "Georgian Literature of the Twentieth Century" is published, in which one chapter is dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The critic reiterates his views on the poet expressed in his earlier works.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Georgian Literature of the Twentieth Century", 1945, p. 236-251.

1945

He translates two stanzas of his poem "The Idea of Genius Harmony" into Russian.

Source: MGL, d-656, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1945 or later

He writes an autobiography.

Source: MGL, d-659, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 456;

After 1945

He writes an untitled poem "Though I recall many acquaintances, the Avalianis...".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 624;

1945 or later

In the edition of the Georgian folktale "The King and the Peasant Woman", he underlines words and notes rhymes such as: "ხელმწიფე – მწიფე-მწიფე, ხე მწიფე", "დაბერდა – გადაფერდა", "მომეწონება – ხსოვნება, გონება", "მოუცადა – უწადა", "თელვა – ელვა", "ყიდავას – იღვას", "ქება მოთელა – იმოტელა".

Source: MGL, t-235, "The King and the Peasant Woman", Tbilisi, 1945.

1945 or later

He reads the Russian translation collection of his poems titled "Lyrics" and adds the dates of composition to the poems.

Source: GTSM, 1629, Табидзе Г. В., Лирика, Пер. с груз. Г. Цагарели, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1945.

1945

He writes an untitled poem "There Was a Small Oak...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5077; №533, G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 178.

Note: The poem is also found titled "A Small Oak Stood on the Summit".

1945

He reads Egnate Ninoshvili's collection of short stories, making highlights and notes.

Source: MGL, t-677, Eg. Ninoshvili, "Gogia Uishvili, Decree, Paliastomi Lake, Mose the Writer", Tbilisi, 1934.

1945

On the cover of Egnate Ninoshvili's collection of short stories, he writes that he should have a separate notebook for notes about the Academy of Sciences. He notes that Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's affairs put the Academy in great embarrassment and that an even bigger scandal is expected if Ioseb Grishashvili is elected as an academician. He plans to recall the details of the election of poets as kings, Maxim Gorky's words, and how Galaktion sounds proud. He is interested in who determines the program for his poems and considers having good readers to be of great importance.

Source: MGL, t-677, Eg. Ninoshvili, "Gogia Uishvili, Decree, Paliastomi Lake, Mose the Writer", Tbilisi, 1934.

1945

He familiarizes himself with the aviation terminology dictionary compiled by Vukol Beridze, making underlines and annotations.

Source: GTSM, 195, Aviation Terminology Dictionary, compiler V. Beridze, Tbilisi, 1940.

1946

Until 1946

He goes to the Gelati Monastery with Davit Kasradze. They find the church door open. They are greeted by Father Mate Kereselidze, a former publisher and ally of Philimon Khoridze. He is delighted to meet Galaktion and tells him that he knows his work well, particularly liking the poem "Creation", and refers to him as the "new god" of poetry. Galaktion blushes at this. Then the monk shows them around Gelati and speaks about the history of the church. The poet gazes in awe at the monastery and its surroundings, and suddenly feels the urge to sing. He asks Davit Kasradze to sing "You Are the Vineyard". Kasradze takes the lead, with Mate Kereselidze joining in the second voice, but Galaktion tries to add a bass part, which Kasradze shyly stops, suggesting they sing another time. Galaktion feels hurt and tells him that Ilya also didn't sing but was the first toastmaster at the table. Kasradze adds that during Ilya's toasts, his singing flaws were covered by the songs of Ilya Tsinamdzghvrishvili's disciples. Galaktion responds that at that time, symphonies were echoing in Ilya's heart because he was thinking of the 'recluse'.

Source: D. Kasradze, First Meeting, A Toast to Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 227-228.

January

1946

January 23-24

From 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., he reads William Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet", translated by Boris Pasternak, together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription on the book's title page, MGL, t-461, Вильям Шекспир, "Ромео и Джульетта", Перевод с английского Бориса Пастернака, Moscow-Leningrad, 1944.

1946

January 23-24

In the 1946-1950 plan of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, he makes highlights and notes. He marks the publications: “History of Georgia” and Arnold Chikobava’s “Georgian Language”.

Source: MGL, t-384, План научно-исследовательских работ Академии Наук Грузинской ССР на 1946-50 гг., Tbilisi, 1944.

1946

January 25

In his diary, he writes that Sergo Eristavi has passed away and was buried the day before at the Vake cemetery, noting that he had not been ill and died completely unexpectedly. He hears that many people attended the funeral, and Shalva Dadiani spoke there. In his diary, he writes about how those present at the procession joked about the speaker, pretending that the deceased had wiggled his moustache at the speaker’s words and shouted from the coffin, “I’ll come to you soon, and we’ll go drink wine together!”.

Source: MGL, d-168, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

1946

January 25

He writes a poem “Elegy” (“I spend sleepless nights: once again with joy...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №175; №66-a, p. 1538; №3782; №242-d, p. 12; №242-d, p. 13; №242-d, p. 14; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 254.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Sleepless Nights” and untitled (“I avoided wine...”, “I have begun my reckoning...”, and “I did not drink wine, but now I have started...”).

February

1946

After February 7

In the 53rd volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, an article and portrait about Galaktion Tabidze are published. The article notes that the early period of the prominent Georgian poet’s work is associated with the ideas of the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1905. His first Book was published in 1914. During the period of reaction, influenced by the symbolists, his poems are characterized by motifs of sadness, hopelessness, and individualism, but he soon writes that he is ready to spread his wings in anticipation of the coming storm. After the Great October Revolution, he unconditionally aligns himself with the proletariat and the revolution. He writes a cycle of poems titled “Epoch”, “Pacifism”, and “Revolutionary Georgia”. During the Great Patriotic War, he publishes two collections of poems – “My Native Land” and “Homeland, My Life”, which are infused with patriotism. Galaktion Tabidze is a master of words; his poems are distinguished by expressiveness, a variety of images, musicality, originality of rhythm, and composition. In 1933, he was awarded the title of National Poet of the Republic, in 1936 he was awarded the Order of Lenin, and in 1944 he was elected a full member of the Georgian Academy.

Source: Табидзе Галактион, Большая Советская Энциклопедия, т. 53, Москва, 1946;

1946

February 8

He writes an untitled poem “When one passes along the Black Sea shore...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5241; №3318; №5490; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 308. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 688-689.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “By the Black Sea Shore” and untitled “When one passes along the Black Sea shore...”.

1946

Until February 9

He writes a poem “The Voice of the Creators” (“You are happy! You have the right to speak...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №447; №4924; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 317.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “February 9” and “Today I am Proud!”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

After February 15

In the Russian-language collection “Homeland” published by the ‘*Zarya Vostoka*’ publishing house, translations of eight poems by Galaktion Tabidze are featured. Among them are translations of the poems “Everyone Has Something to Remember” and “And The Straws Were Rustling, Rustling...” translated by Nikolai Tikhonov; “My Native Land” translated by Vladimir Derzhavin; and the poems “On Every Line”, “Let It Be a Toast for Him”, “When the Enemy Is Amused...” (three stanzas), “Our Shining Golden Age”, and “Flags Quickly!” translated by Giorgi Tsagareli.

Source: Collection “Родина”. Поэты Советской Грузии (1921-1946), Tbilisi, 1946, p. 160-168.

1946

February 24

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba* publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Homeland”.

Source: G. Tabidze, Homeland, newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, February 26, 1946, №8, p. 3.

1946

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “A Toast to the Homeland” by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Гост на Родину (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перев. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1946, 24 февраля, №42.

1946

Until February 25

Under the title “My Native Land”, he summarizes events related to this poem in 21 points in his diary: the poem opened the collection “Georgian Writers of Soviet Georgia, dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Georgia’s annexation, published in 1941; along with other poems, it was published as a separate Book under this title in 1941; it was included in the Book “Homeland, Life” in 1943; in the 1942 Russian edition titled “My Native Land”, and in the 1946 Russian collection “Homeland”; it appeared in the selected poems of 1944 in the “Anthology of Georgian Poets” published in Moscow; a translation of the poem by Vladimir Derzhavin was published in the Russian newspaper *Pravda* on February 25, 1941, while Mykola Nachibin’s Ukrainian translation appeared in the same date’s issue of the Kyiv newspaper *Komsomolets Ukrainy*, and it was also translated into Armenian; the poem was broadcast several times on the radio in Tbilisi, Moscow, and other cities; the radio choir performed a song written by Valerian Tsagareishvili, read by Pierre Kobakhidze and Tamar Chavchavadze; on November 29, 1943, during an anniversary evening at the opera, the poet himself recited it, and during the same evening, Besarion Zhghenti noted in his presentation that this poem played a leading role in Georgian poetry; it was read at the Tbilisi Sanitary Theater and at the Japaridze Club, as well as in Gori and Kutaisi; it was published in regional newspapers.

Source: MGL, d-171, 1-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 440-441.

1946

Until February 25

He writes an untitled poem “Somewhere Lazista Is Moaning...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-171, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445.

1946

Until February 25

He writes an untitled poem “Thank you, city, for naming me, I am the genius of Georgia...”.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze’s record in G. Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-171, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445.

1946

February 25

Together with his wife, he attends Geno Kelbakiani’s comedy “The Appropriate Reward” at the Marjanishvili Theater, in which Galaktion Tabidze’s books are mentioned twice. They return home excited. Nino Kvirikadze notes that the Georgian intelligentsia deeply understands Galaktion’s greatness and that they plan to stage performances in Armenian, for young audiences, and other theatres.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze’s record in G. Tabidze’s notebook, MGL, d-171, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

Note: Geno Kelbakiani is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1946

February 25

He has 400 roubles, of which he spends 20 roubles on cigarettes, 7 on the theater, and 7 on the cinema.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record in G. Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-171, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1946

February 25

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Victory" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Победа (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с груз. Борис Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1946, 25 февраль, №42.

1946

February 26

He spends 20 roubles on cigarettes, 25 on shaving, 5 on the trolleybus, 80 on 200 grams of cocoa, 15 on milk, and 10 on bread, and he calculates that he spent 202 roubles in two days.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record in G. Tabidze's notebook, MGL, d-171, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1946

February 28

He is on an excursion in Upper Dimi with Nino Kvirikadze, and his wife is writing a poem titled "To Gatunia" in a notebook.

Source: MGL, d-171, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445.

March

1959

March 4

In the newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, the poem "Abkhazia, Abkhazia!" is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Abkhazia, Abkhazia!", *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1940, №140.

1946

March 9

The chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, Alexandre Parulava, promises to arrange a meeting with him by April 5. In the meantime, he advises organizing a meeting with the Young Leninist Communist League (YLCL) and calls there himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446-447.

Note: Alexandre Parulava is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1946

March 9

The secretary of the Tbilisi Committee of the Young Leninist Communist League (YLCL), Mamia Megrelishvili, promises to arrange a meeting with him by April 5, either at the Palace of Pioneers or at the Young Audience Theater, where the evening will be ticketed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447.

Note: Mamia Megrelishvili is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1946

March 9

The Alexandre Japaridze Scientific Library plans to hold a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze at the San-Agit Theater on March 25, for which the entire library staff will be working. They believe they are avoiding publicity, which they dislike, and think they should find some way to prepare an effective idea and confront the cowardly organizers who are reluctant to print the poster. They agree that the participants should be announced on the poster, as an original poster will unexpectedly create a buzz and get everyone talking. They think that "Akaki and Galaktion" will be the poster for the major exhibition next year.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447-448.

1946

March 13

Despite their commitments, the Alexandre Japaridze Scientific Library does nothing for four days to prepare for the evening with Galaktion Tabidze. Galaktion is taken to the Tbilisi Executive Committee to meet Ivane Buchashvili, who oversees the city's libraries. He asks why a loud poster 'Akaki and Galaktion' is necessary since the whole country knows him, and that is enough. He explains that it is important to note the literary heritage and parallels. Buchashvili promises to discuss this matter with the chairman of the Political Education Committee, Valerian Khatiashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

Note: Ivane Buchashvili is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1946

March 13

Due to the evening event to be held at the Alexandre Japaridze Scientific Library, he goes to meet with the chairman of the Political Education Committee, Valerian Khatiashvili, and hands over the program, which assigns Simon Mchedlidze to clarify the matter, and coordinate with Simon Tsverava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1946

March 14

He calls Simon Mchedlidze regarding the evening event to be held at the Alexandre Japaridze Scientific Library, but he is in a meeting and cannot be reached. Later, he meets him on Rustaveli Avenue and learns that Akaki Tsereteli's name will not be on the poster. He is dissatisfied and thinks that the matter should be approached differently.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-172, 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 449.

1946

Until March 18

In his notebook, he writes a draft of a speech in which he states that, on behalf of the Georgian intelligentsia, he supports Lavrenti Beria's candidacy for membership in the highest state body.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-480, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335;

1946

After March 18

In the Book "Bouquet" published by the Children's Literature Publishing House, Galaktion Tabidze's poem "My Native Land" is included.

Source: Collection "Bouquet", Tbilisi, 1946, p. 240-241;

1946

March 25

The Alexandre Japaridze Scientific Library is organizing a meeting between readers and Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-611, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 65.

April

1946

Until April 1

In his notebook, he drafts a poster for an event indicating that on April 1, 1946, a meeting with the National Poet of Georgia, Academician Galaktion Tabidze, will take place at the Marjanishvili Theater. The speaker will be Simon Tsverava. The event will feature participation from writers and actors, including Alexandre Abasheli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Pierre Kobakhidze, Veriko Anjaparidze, and others. The last part of the evening will showcase the final act of Geno Kelbakiani's four-act comedy "The Appropriate Reward".

Source: MGL, d-467, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229.

Dating: The date for the upcoming event is set for April 1, 1946, so the text was created prior to that.

1946

April 3

He writes a congratulatory letter to the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

1946

April 3

He sends a letter to Shota Kuridze, the former editor of the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*. In the letter, he writes that the newspaper plays an important role in strengthening Georgian poetry and congratulates it on its 25th anniversary.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-154; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 68; For dating: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123.

1946

April 20

He receives a letter from Z. Natroshvili, a resident of the village of Zemo Machkhaani, who introduces himself under the pseudonym "Alexandre Machkhaneli". Natroshvili writes that since 1945, he has been working on an epic poem titled "Galaktion Tabidze" and has completed 30 chapters but needs more biographical information to continue. He mentions that he has read everything Galaktion has published and everything written about him but is dissatisfied with the lack of biographical details and the absence of any substantial poetic work about Galaktion. He offers to send several chapters of the poem if the recipient wishes and notes that if Galaktion provides him with notes about his life, he could complete the poem by 1950.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-484-b; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

Note: In Galaktion's archive, numerous poems dedicated to him are preserved, but nothing by this author has been found.

1946

April 22

He writes an untitled poem: "Ruined temple, standing by the Black Sea shore...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №901; №6807; №1286; №5485; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 276.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Sonnet," "Ruins Standing on the Heights," "By the Black Sea," "Ruins by the Sea," and untitled ("Ruined temple, standing on the heights...").

1946

April 27

A letter arrives at the address of the Georgian Writers' Union from Khukhuti Bghazhba, the responsible secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union of Abkhazia. He informs that on May 16 of the current year, the Abkhazian Writers' Union plans to hold a literary evening dedicated to Galaktion's work at the Sokhumi State Theatre. Since the evening is intended to take place with the poet's participation and will require his travel to Sokhumi, he asks for confirmation of the event's date.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-452-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 298.

1946

April

He writes a poem “The Eucalyptus Sapling”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №736; 3321; 5494; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5243; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 16.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Trunk of the Eucalyptus is a Sapling to Me” and untitled “Your remembrance...”.

May

1946

After May 4

The Book “Essays on Artistic Creativity” by Giorgi Jibladze is published, which includes an essay dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The author discusses Galaktion’s poetry according to the approaches developed in Soviet criticism. The critic distinguishes two periods in the poet’s work and thematically characterizes each of them.

Source: G. Jibladze, “Essays on Artistic Creativity”, 1946, p. 55-62.

Dating: The Book is signed for publication on May 4, 1946.

1946

Until May 5

He sends a letter to Sergo Jinchvelashvili, in which he promises to publish the material sent by him and to work on the publication of Akaki Tsereteli’s memoirs.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-221; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 259.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Sergo Jinchvelashvili’s letter dated May 5, 1946.

1946

After May 5

He receives a letter from Irakli Topadze, who notes that Tbilisi has grown weary without Galaktion and wonders where he has been for so long. He writes that he has reread Galaktion’s latest Book several times and finds it flawless in every way. He is amazed by the variety of poetic forms, which he believes have elevated Georgian poetry to new heights, and calls the author a high priest of poetry. He mentions being deeply moved by the poems “On Irmigal” and “The Man Who Dared”, in which the author seems to directly address him. He writes that he wanted to inform Galaktion about the conferences but knows he would not be interested in an environment where people do not speak sincerely. He inquires about Galaktion’s grown beard, asks him to send a photograph, and promises to paint him again upon his return.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-221; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 259-260.

1946

May 7

He writes an untitled poem “I saw you – shoulders bent...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №645; №4004; №6794; №4129; №8358; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, 1968, p. 17.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In the Vineyards”, “Khelkhvavi” (name of choral harvesting song), “Memory”, and an untitled poem beginning with “I saw you: shoulders bent...”.

1954

December 28-31

He writes a poem titled “The New Truth” (“Our lyre has found...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №292-d, p. 11-12; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 224; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 655.

1946

May 7

He writes an untitled poem: “Unforgiven! In your heart, one...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №646; №8358; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 16.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Romance” and untitled “When I look at you – in my heart, one...”.

1946

May 15

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems “Caucasus”, “Everyone Has Something to Remember”, “Kazbek”, “Victory”, and “Toast to the Motherland” are published.

Source: Newspaper “Советская Абхазия”, 1946, №96, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes Galaktion’s poem “Homeland”.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia* publishes an article by Khukhuti Bghazhba, titled “The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze”, which reviews the path of the poet’s creative evolution.

Source: Newspaper “Советская Абхазия”, 1946, №96, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes Khuta Berulava's poem dedicated to Galaktion, titled "The Dear Guest".

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes Shalva Tabidze's poem dedicated to Galaktion, titled "To the National Poet".

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes a notice that Galaktion's "Selected Works" was recently released. It consists of five sections and includes an essay by Shalva Radiani titled "The Works of Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes an announcement from the board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Abkhazia, stating that on May 16, a grand literary evening dedicated to Georgia's National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze, will be held at the Summer Theater of the Abkhazian State Philharmonic. Simon Tsverava will deliver a presentation on Galaktion's works, and the poet himself will also speak. The event will conclude with a concert segment.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 15

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes an article by Khukhuti Bghazhba titled "The Pride of Contemporary Georgian Poetry". The author reviews the stages of Galaktion's poetic career, noting that he played a pivotal role in the development of modern Georgian poetry.

Source: Kh. Bghazhba, "The Pride of Contemporary Georgian Poetry", Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №95, p. 3.

1946

May 17

He travels to Sokhumi.

Source: N. Venadze, The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in Sokhumi, Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2.

1946

May 17

The Russian newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazia* publishes a notice that on May 17, an evening dedicated to the works of Georgia's National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze, will be held at the Summer Theater of the Sokhumi State Philharmonic.

Source: Newspaper "Советская Абхазия", 1946, №97, p. 4.

1946

May 17

A literary evening dedicated to Galaktion's works is being held at the Sokhumi State Theater.

Source: N. Venadze, The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in Sokhumi, Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2.

1946

After May 18

In the directory of the South Ossetian Scientific Research Institute, he makes highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-315, Известия Юго-Осетинского научно-исследовательского института академии наук Грузинской ССР, Выпуск I (V), Stalinir, 1946.

1946

After May 18

He examines the cover of the South Ossetian Scientific Research Institute's directory and sees a subtle reference to his own work in the otherwise standard graphic design. The Book features an illustration of seven volumes, four stacked vertically and three horizontally. In his mind, he draws a parallel to the publication of his collected works - of the planned seven volumes, four have already been published, and three are still pending. On the Book cover itself, he writes this observation, noting that the lower section also depicts an inkwell with two pens resting on it, symbolizing that the writing continues.

Source: MGL, t-315, Известия Юго-Осетинского научно-исследовательского института академии наук Грузинской ССР, Выпуск I (V), Stalinir, 1946.

1946

After May 18

In response to the statement in the introductory letter of the South Ossetian Scientific Research Institute's directory that the history of the Georgian people includes a notable chapter of the struggle for the country's liberation, he writes that every page of Georgia's history is magnificent.

Source: MGL, t-315, Известия Юго-Осетинского научно-исследовательского института академии наук Грузинской ССР, Выпуск I (V), Stalinir, 1946, p. 3.

1946

After May 18

In the introduction of the South Ossetian Scientific Research Institute's directory, under the phrase about extensive work being conducted in the field of archaeology, he writes a note emphasizing that great caution is needed during excavations, as much can be lost.

Source: MGL, t-315, Известия Юго-Осетинского научно-исследовательского института академии наук Грузинской ССР, Выпуск I (V), Stalinir, 1946, p. 3.

1946

After May 18

At the end of the introductory letter of the South Ossetian Scientific Research Institute's directory, he adds Giorgi Kuchishvili's words: "To Galaktion, glorified by the people".

Source: MGL, t-315, Известия Юго-Осетинского научно-исследовательского института академии наук Грузинской ССР, Выпуск I (V), Stalinir, 1946, p. 3.

1946

May 19

He writes an untitled poem: "Thank you, Abkhazia...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4635; №6550-6551; №108-a, p. 2955; №1645-∞; №5524; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 17.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Thank You, Abkhazia" and untitled ("A song of gratitude...").

1946

May 20

His evening is taking place in the Grand Hall of the Abkhazian State Philharmonic. At the end of the event, he reads poems from the Abkhaz cycle. Afterwards, he explores the Sokhumi Botanical Garden, the Bagrati Fortress, and the Besleti Bridge with Dimitri Guliashvili and other poets, taking photos along the way.

Source: N. Venadze, The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in Sokhumi, newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2; Kh. Bghazhba, Unforgettable meetings, newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, November 2, 1973, N 215, p. 3.

1946

May 20

He speaks with a correspondent from *Sabtchota Abkhazia*, expressing gratitude for the literary evening held in his honour and announcing that the Abkhazian State Publishing House plans to publish a collection of his poems in the near future.

Source: N. Venadze, The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in Sokhumi, Newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti*, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2.

1946

May 20

He returns to Tbilisi from Sokhumi.

Source: Newspaper “Советская Абхазия”, 1946, №100, p. 1.

1946

May 21

The newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia* publishes a translation of the poem “Thank You, Abkhazia...”.

Source: Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1946, №99.

1946

May 21

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes an article titled “Georgia’s National Poet Galaktion Tabidze in Sokhumi”, signed by N. Venadze. It discusses the poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion held in Sokhumi on May 17 and notes that the poet spent several days in Abkhazia, meeting with representatives of the local intelligentsia and touring the sights.

Source: N. Venadze, The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in Sokhumi, Newspaper Sabtchota Abkhazeti, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2.

1946

May 21

The newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia* publishes an article titled “Georgia’s National Poet Galaktion Tabidze in Sokhumi”, which recounts the poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion held in Sokhumi on May 20. It mentions that during his stay in Sokhumi, the poet wrote several poems; the Abkhazian State Publishing House is preparing a new collection of his works, and work is also underway in Moscow to publish a one-volume collection of Galaktion’s writings.

Source: Newspaper “Советская Абхазия”, 1946, №100, p. 1.

1946

May 26

The newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazeti* publishes Galaktion’s untitled poem “Thank You, Abkhazia...”.

Source: Newspaper Sabtchota Abkhazeti, 1946, №99 (May 26), p. 2.

June

1946

April 1 – June 9

He writes an untitled poem “I Conclude with These Words...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1946

April 1 – June 9

He writes an untitled poem “It Rotates Equally...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He writes a poem “Giorgi”, dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451-452.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He begins writing a poem titled “Mother by the Breast”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He writes an untitled poem “I Didn’t Want to Confess to You...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He is working on the fourth volume of his works, citing and explaining lines from the following poems: “The Path of Victory” (“Victory will bring us together again...”), “Hey, Homeland!”, “Oath”, “Connection Between Hearts”, “A New Page of History”, “As a Lyre In Front Of Me”, “Lullaby”, and “Light in the East”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 16-21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453-454.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He writes an untitled poem “O Heart of My Poems!”...

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

1946

April 1 – June 8

He writes an untitled poem “Oh! Wounded by Those Hopes!”...

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-173, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

1946

Until June 10

He writes a poem “The Book”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №515; №768; №713; №2036; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №4636; №5250; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 18.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “With the Book!” and untitled (with the beginnings “In the arena of these choices...” and “There is turmoil outside...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 532.

1946

Until June 11

He writes a poem “The Sea Breeze”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5490; №5471; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5252. G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 10.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Great Oak” and untitled “The sea breeze rushes swiftly...”. For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 532.

1946

Until June 11

He writes an untitled poem “My girl!...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5252. №5254; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 9; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 533.

1946

Until June 11

He writes an untitled poem “Some were ringing, some were ploughing...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №1387; №5251; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 10.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Some things were heard...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 533.

1946

June 16

His brother, Abesalom Tabidze, has him sign a humorous document stating that Galaktion will arrive in Chkvishi on June 30 and will bring with him the manuscripts, which he will present to the Abkhazian State Publishing House after processing them.

Source: MGL, d-572, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368-369.

1946

Until June 17

He writes an untitled poem “Here is an old man with a strong waist...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3318; №5490; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №2506; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5470; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 11.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “An Old Man Came on the Ship” and untitled (“An old man came slowly...”; “An old man came on the ship...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 533.

1946

Until June 17

He writes an untitled poem “There is a string on the land...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2027; №5482; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №1876; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5258; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 11.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Decorated in Abkhazian”; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 534.

1946

Until June 17

He writes a poem “That Joy”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5183; №5494-5495; №2028; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5245; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №1882; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 12.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“From the beginning, what beauty...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 534.

1946

Until June 18

He writes a poem “The Ancient Tskhumi is Silent”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3319; №5491; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №2488; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5468; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 26.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“The night is calm and quiet...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 535.

1946

Until June 20

He writes an untitled poem “There have been bitter days...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2027; №5482; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №1877; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №5246; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 13.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “There Have Been Days of the Sea” and untitled (beginning with: “There have been days of the Black Sea...”; “There have been days of the sea...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 535.

1946

Until June 20

He writes an untitled poem “That space is airy...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3314; №5478; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №2508; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 14.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Golden Trireme”; “The Gazelle Looked for a Long Time” and untitled (“That space is airy...”); For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 535.

1946

June 24

He writes a poem titled “The Noise of the Lion” (“In the forest, whether it’s day or dark...”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30;

1946

June 26

He writes a poem “Look, What a Sky!”

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30;

1946

After June 26

In the anthology of contemporary Russian literature, he makes emphases and sketches, while he writes rhymes on the margin.

Source: MGL, t-416, Современная Литература, Хрестоматия для 10-го класса средней школы, Moscow, 1946.

1946

Until June 29

He writes a poem “Beethoven is Different...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5516N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №1875; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 14; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 53.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Many are the bearers of voices...”).

1946

Until June 29

He writes an untitled poem “Once... 20 years ago”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №4688-4689; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 12; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 537.

1946

June 31

He writes a draft of a request for the subscription to French-language literary-artistic journals for the following year.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-596, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

July

1946

After July 4

He receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom informs him that Petre Charaia had a work titled "Abkhazia and the Abkhazians", which Mose Janashvili included in its entirety in a Book of the same title published in Russian. He advises Galaktion, since he is writing on the topic of Abkhazia, to obtain and familiarize himself with this book. He reminds him that Akaki Tsereteli's "Fosterer" is also written about the Abkhazians. He suggests that Galaktion visit him in Samtredia with his wife and work there. He sends his regards to Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-333; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1946

July 16

He writes a poem "Juga and Asinda".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 45.

Dating: The text is first mentioned in the list compiled for the fourth volume.

1946

After July 16

In his diary, he outlines the plan for the fourth volume of his works in twelve points: I. Addition of a preface ("Golden Harp"). II. Sea Lyrics. III. Abkhazia with Historical Monuments. IV. The Present of Abkhazia. V. Motifs of Friendship Among Nations. VI. Folklore. VII. Motifs in Art. VIII. On Art – "Art is long, life is short" (Ars longa, vita brevis). IX. Poems: "Juga and Asinda", "Bambura Mura". X. Merkheula. XI. Conclusion – "My Native Land". XII. Conclusion – "Thank You, Abkhazia". He notes that the numbering of the poems should be done in Roman numerals from beginning to end, while dates and locations should be in petit font.

Source: MGL, d-174, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459;

1946

After July 16

He writes an untitled poem "There Are Other Countries...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №766; 108-a, p. №2954; №3316; №4779; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 65.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "They Don't Have the Sea"; "The Sea and the Mountains" and untitled ("And there are other countries...").

1946

After July 16

He writes an untitled poem “From the Sea, the Abkhaz Speech Resonates...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1946

After July 16

He writes the first six stanzas of the untitled poem “Grandma’s Glasses”: “The whole hour has passed - at the edges of the box...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460-461.

1946

After July 16

He edits the last stanza of the poem “Thank You, Abkhazia”, dated May 19, 1946, titled “The Song of Gratitude...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460-461.

1946

After July 16

In his diary, he writes about issues to clarify regarding the sea: the territory that the sea occupies in Georgia; republics that do not have access to the sea; the sea in the folklore and literature of Abkhazia and Adjara; the theme of the sea in “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”; the sea and atomic energy; and “New Athos” from the 1910 “Caucasian Calendar”.

Source: MGL, d-174, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460-461.

1946

After July 16

In his diary, he notes the themes for poems to be written: Somewhere, Tkvarcheli, Enguri, Bzipi, New Athos, “The Whinnying of the Horse”, Rapid Kodori, Erlakhi, Ketvani, Abriskili, Makhajiroba, Lute, “Apkhiartsa” (a musical instrument similar to Lute), agricultural gardens, the nature of Abkhazia, the giant sea, heroism, and love.

Source: MGL, d-174, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461-462.

1946

After July 16

In his diary, he notes the toponyms for which he already has poems or intends to create them: Paris, Versailles, Tuileries, the Elysian Fields, the Bois de Boulogne, Père Lachaise, Notre-Dame, Trianon, Moscow, Petrograd, Kyiv, Nezhin, Ukraine, Donbas, Sokhumi, Bedia, Ritsa, Gali, Mtsara, Gudauta, Esheri, Drandi, Ilori, Mokvi, New Athos, Tamishi, Tkvarcheli, Gulripshi, Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi, Gori, Tianeti, Kazbegi, Dzaugi, the Georgian Military Road, Gelati, Mtskheta, the railway from Sokhumi to Moscow, Khaerize, Psyrtskha, Gagra, Kilasuri, Reims, Warsaw, Berlin, and the

station Negoreloe. He also lists the names of the ships he has travelled on: “Georgia”, “Abkhazia”, “Ukraine”, and “Daland”.

Source: MGL, d-174, 19-20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

1946

After July 16

He writes a poem “The Whinny of the Horse”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

1946

After July 16

He writes an untitled poem “I Love the Glint of Dew in the Morning Sun...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 24-25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464-465.

1946

After July 16

While writing poems, he notes the time and counts how many lines he writes in a minute. He then calculates the average and determines that he writes 2,400 lines in one hour.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465.

1946

After July 16

He writes a poem titled “Apkhyartsa”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 24-25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470-471.

Note: The poem was later published, with an estimated date of 1941-1945. However, it is believed that it should be dated to 1946.

1946

After July 16

In his diary, he outlines a 12-point plan for the Book to be published by the Abkhaz State Publishing House: the inclusion of a preface (“Golden Lyre”), sea lyricism, Abkhazia with historical monuments, contemporary Abkhazia, themes of friendship among nations, folklore, the saying “Art is long, life is short” (Ars longa vita brevis), poems such as “Juga and Asinda” and “Bambura Mura”, miscellaneous works, a conclusion titled “My Native Land” and a final section titled “Thank You, Abkhazia”. He expresses the desire for the numbering of the poems to be done in Roman numerals from beginning to end, while dates and places should be noted in a petit font.

Source: MGL, d-174, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459;

1946

July 19

He writes an untitled poem “The memory saw in your shadow...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №569; №4634; №6557; №3321; №5494; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 16.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Eucalyptus”, “To the Eucalyptus”, “Under the Shadow of the Eucalyptus”.

1946

July 25

He writes a poem “Bold and Strong Hand”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2515; №3535; №2040-2041; №5521-5522; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 20.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Inscription on the Abkhazian Translation of The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” and untitled (“Bold and Strong Hand...”).

1946

July 25

He writes a poem “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3354; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №1294; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 22.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Sea Has Roared” and untitled (“The sea has roared with a dull roar...”).

1946

July 31

He writes an autobiography in Russian.

Source: MGL, d-659, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453-455.

1946

July 31

He drafts a request in Russian, asking for a subscription to French-language magazines for the year 1947.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-596, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

August

1946

August 6

He learns that the Academy of Sciences plans to acquire cars for its members in the month of August. Because he is ill and cannot oversee the distribution, he sends a letter to Mirdat, an

employee of the Academy of Sciences, asking him to ensure that no one is left off the already compiled list during the distribution of the cars.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 68-69.

1946

After August 10

In Ivane Ioseliani's collection of short stories, he makes highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-59, Iv. Ioseliani, stories, Tbilisi, 1946, p. 5, 9, 25, 157, 159.

1946

After August 14

Above the preface of Polio Ireteli's collection of stories, it is written: "Polio loves Mu...raba". After reading the story "Isako Sings," he recalls Isako, whom he knew well. Isako worked at the city's administration, danced excellently, and helped everyone, including Shio Mghvimele. He mentions that they also used to drink together on the historical balcony mentioned in the story in 1921-1922. He also knew Isako's son, who was a very brave man, but would end every party with a scandal, and then he would get away with it, while Galaktion would end up tangled in the trouble.

Source: MGL, t-58, P. Ireteli, stories, Tbilisi, 1946, p. I, 162.

1946

August 23

He buys folders.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489.

1946

August 23

He makes a note that the previous night, Alpez Kheladze's wife got crazy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489.

1946

August 24

In his diary, he writes that in the August heat, people, especially women, often talk to themselves while walking in the street.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489.

1946

August 24

He makes a note that at midnight, his brother Abesalom got up and was about to go shopping at the market until Nino Kvirikadze convinced him otherwise.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489-490.

1946

August 24

He makes a note that the state publishing house is supposed to release his Book in the last quarter of the current year, but he has nothing ready yet. He thinks that something has severely hindered his progress. He also mentions that he has a Book about Abkhazia partially prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 490.

1946

August 25

He makes a note about his current work, indicating that he is preparing the fifth and sixth volumes of his writings, as well as a Book titled "The Art of Poetry".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-615, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 101-102.

1946

August 26

He receives a letter from Giorgi Kuchishvili from Kvishkheti. The letter informs him that their mutual acquaintance, Kote Vepkhvadze, performed surgery on him, and now he is resting in Kvishkheti. He writes that he has many visitors, but the letter from Galaktion made him the happiest. It reminded him of their travels together in the regions of Georgia. He hopes that Galaktion's work on the Book about Abkhazia will be successfully completed. He expresses satisfaction that Galaktion's brother, Abesalom, has moved to Tbilisi to live. He inquires about him and Galaktion's wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-464; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

1946

August 29

He sends a reply letter to Giorgi Kuchishvili. He writes that their fate is very similar. He notes that it is rare to find a poet as humble and honest as Giorgi Kuchishvili. Galaktion recalls the times they spent together. He sends his greetings to his wife and brother.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 550.

1946

August 30

He writes an autobiography.

Source: MGL, d-659, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463-466.

1946

August 31

He writes an autobiography in Russian.

Source: MGL, d-659, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503-505.

September

1946

July 17– September 2

He writes a plan for the poem “Symphony for Giorgoba” dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili. He intends to showcase the nature of his native village and how it reflects in Kuchishvili’s work. Under the title “Street Symphony”, he plans to combine three periods: the old, the revolutionary, and the industrial-collective.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

Note: Giorgi Kuchishvili is mentioned by his first name in the source.

1946

July 17– September 2

He writes one stanza of the untitled poem dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili “Symphony for Giorgi”, “And the storm broke in...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1946

July 17– September 2

He writes an untitled poem “From the sea echoes the speech of Abkhaz...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474.

Note: The title “Enguri” is crossed out.

1946

July 17– September 2

He writes the first five stanzas of the poem titled “From the Ark” “Greened Crook” for the poem “Jackal-Fox”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 32, 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474-475.

Note: The title “Conversation in the Zoo” is crossed out.

1946

July 17– September 2

In the diary, he draws portraits of Titsian Tabidze.

Source: MGL, d-174, 32, 50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474.

1946

July 17– September 2

He thinks he should revive the poem “Yellow Leaf”, which was printed in the magazine *Ganatleba*. He read it at an evening event in Kutaisi, boldly like a rebel. The audience listened with rapt attention and rewarded him with thunderous applause. Akaki Tsereteli, who attended the evening, praised him and asked if he was from Racha, as the people from Racha speak so expressively. He thought that Galaktion Tabidze was not just reading the poem but singing it, and that it was a true Georgian recitation.

Source: MGL, d-174, 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475-476.

1946

September 3

From 1908 to 1946, he outlines the contents of 46 folders to organize materials reflecting his life and creativity. Among them are: magazines and newspapers, iconographic materials, correspondence, handwritten works of others, handwritten and printed poems about him; letters and messages from the front, evenings of front-line soldiers at the Writers’ Palace; the 1918 jubilee at the Conservatory, the 1923 jubilee at the Rustaveli Theatre, jubilee celebrations at the Opera Theatre in 1928, 1933, and 1943, the 1938 jubilee at the Writers’ Union, the 1934 evening in Leningrad, the 1940 evening in Saguramo, evenings at the Batumi Pedagogical Institute, in Gori, Abkhazia, Kutaisi, Moscow, at Tbilisi University, in Beria’s club, in Nadzaladevi, in Navtlughi, at the Philharmonic and on the funicular, at the Ilia Chavchavadze school, in the Palace of Pioneers; materials from the seminar and the magazine *Paskunji*; materials about cinema and painter-sculptors, musical works, and materials from artists and readers who participated in his evenings; insights into how artists, sculptors, and actors understand his poems; materials from Chkhorotsku, Kutaisi, and Baghdati; and travels in Kakheti, Donbass, and Paris.

Source: MGL, d-174, 37, 39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 476-477.

1946

September 3

To organize literary materials, he outlines the contents of 50 folders: the first Book of poems – 1914, “Artistic Flowers” – 1919, “John Reed” – 1924, a monograph on a bibliophile – 1921, poems – 1927, “Epoch” – 1930, “Revolutionary Georgia” – 1931, “Pacifism” – 1930, Volume I of works – 1937, Volume II – 1935, Volume III – 1940, “Akaki Tsereteli” – 1940, “Lyrics” – 1940, “My Native Land” – 1942, “Land of My Life” – 1943, “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” – 1944, a selection – 1945; editions of poems in Russian – 1933, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1945; “Galaktion Tabidze’s Magazines”, the magazine *Lomisi*, the bulletin “Galaktion” – 1927, materials from the magazine *Mnatobi*, documents from the Writers’ Union and the Academy of Sciences; materials from the 1944 Decade of Georgian Literature and Art in Moscow, a description of Moscow; materials on

the theater, about Tbilisi, Svaneti, Meskheta, and Pshavi-Khevsureti; unfinished poems should be stored separately, including poems such as “The Shepherd”, “Memories of the Days When I was Young”, “Amirani”, “The Strong Disease”, “Thoughts by the Desk”, “Juga and Asinda”, “The Secret of the Fortress”, “Cafe of Three Palms”, “Getera”, “The Grave Digger”, “Elguja’s Return”, and “John Reed”.

Source: MGL, d-174, 40-41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477-478.

1946

September 3

To organize the historical materials of his poems, he outlines the contents of 46 folders: “Blue Horses”, “The Moon Over Mtatsminda”, “Pirimze”, “Snow”, “Mary”, “I and the Night”, “Peach Flowers”, “From the Themes of Autumn”, “After the Storm”; regarding “Lart poetique” – 57 poems from the 1927 book, poems from Volumes I, II, and III of his works, from the poem “A Conversation About Lyricism”, from the Book about Abkhazia, from “Gold in the Azure Adjara”, from the newspaper “Day of Poetry”, from the magazine *Lomisi*, from *Galaktion Tabidze’s Journal*, and others; poems written about friendship among nations, plans, enemies, contracts, the teaching period, radio, the Gurjaani evening, the 1905 revolution, posters from World War II; Russian translations of poems dedicated to him, a Russian magazine, materials from the newspaper *Komunisti*; Armenian translations, folders related to Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Ossetia; plans for books for Moscow, State Publishing House, and Children’s Literature Publishing House; photos, manuals, fellow poets, Rustaveli Theatre, Marjanishvili Theatre, and the Opera Theatre; materials related to the sea theme and Georgian schools; materials about him and Akaki Tsereteli, as well as about him and Shio Mghvimeli.

Source: MGL, d-174, 42-43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

1946

Until September 6

He addresses a statement to the rector of the Tbilisi Medical Institute, Konstantine Eristavi. He informs him that his nephew, Vasil Tabidze son of Prokles, studied in the first year of the Medical Institute’s Faculty of Medicine last year. He passed all the exams in the first semester but was unable to do so in the second semester due to illness. He submits a medical certificate and requests that his nephew be reinstated to the first year.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-282; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137;

1946

September 6

At the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Petre Sharia reads a report titled “Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature”. The speaker sharply criticizes the “Academic Group”, the “Tsisperkantselis” group, and the Futurists group, after which he mentions Galaktion Tabidze, stating that he is the greatest representative of Georgian poetry in the first half of the twentieth century, who broke through the anti-revolutionary front of writers and turned towards

the Soviet platform. According to Sharia, Galaktion “took a commendable step that his older spiritual brother, Alexander Blok, took in Russian literature”.

Source: P. A. Sharia. “Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature” (Report read at the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia on September 9, 1946). Revised stenographic record. Publisher *Komunisti*, Tbilisi, 1947. p. 10 – 12.

1946

September 7

Nino Kvirikadze presents him with Leonid Leonov’s Book “Articles from the War Years”, inscribed: “To my Gatunia, from his Nutsiko”.

Source: MGL, t-348, Л. Леонов, “Статьи военных Лет”, Moscow, 1946.

1946

September 7

Tamara Chavchavadze reads Galaktion Tabidze’s poems for half an hour on the morning radio, including “My Song”, “Hey, Homeland”, “The Present of the People”, “The Tomorrow of the People”, “The Great Future of the People”, “The Foundation of New Tbilisi”, and “Gori”. The poet is very pleased with the broadcast.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-155, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318-319.

1946

September 7

At the III Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia, the chairman of the Writers’ Union, Simon Chikovani, delivers an introductory speech. He presents a seven-year report on the activities of the Writers’ Union since the II Congress held in 1939. He notes that during World War II, Georgian writers worked selflessly to defeat fascist Germany. From the older generation, he primarily mentions Galaktion Tabidze and his poem “Homeland, Life!”

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, September 18, 1946, №188, p. 3.

1946

After September 7

He reads Leonid Leonov’s Book “Articles from the War Years”, making highlights and notes.

Source: MGL, t-348, Л. Леонов, “Статьи военных Лет”, Moscow, 1946.

1946

Until September 8

He writes an untitled poem “Reality and Dream...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-175, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501;

1946

September 8

In his diary, he notes a phrase from Parmen Loria's speech at the III Congress of Writers of Georgia, expressing astonishment at the sensations caused during the evening event held in the Writers' Union for the young poet Ana Kalandadze, stating that this occurs in a country "where Iliia, Vazha were, and where Galaktion is.

Source: MGL, d-175, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

Note: Parmen Loria is referenced in the source by his last name.

1946

After September 10

In the preface to Johann Wolfgang Goethe's poetry collection translated by Khariton Vardoshvili, he emphasizes the lines of the poems and the notes. He numbers the rhymes and writes that translators always make use of others' rhythms and rhymes, noting that the Book contains three hundred such rhymes. The author likely thought no one would pay attention to this matter. Galaktion counts how many blank verses and rhymed lines are in the collection. He mentions that the "chimerical" rhymes make up one-third of the rhymed part – 600 lines, which is a new development in Georgian poetry, and he calls it "Kharitonism".

Source: MGL, t-32, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, poems, translated by Khariton Vardoshvili, Tbilisi, 1946, p. 25-26, 1-9, 24, 30-49, 61-67, 80-86, 92-145, 148, 153-154, 160, 162.

1946

September 7-11

He participates in the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, September 18, 1946, №188, p. 3.

1946

September 7-11

In the diary entry about the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia, attention is drawn to the role of Georgian poetry, the relative lag of prose compared to poetry, and literary criticism. The participants mentioned include Petre Sharia, Leo Kiacheli, Simon Chikovani, Konstantine Chichinadze, Grigol Abashidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, and Sandro Abasheli. It is noted that Petre Sharia dropped his pencil, and Sandro Abasheli rushed to pick it up.

Source: MGL, d-167, 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418.

1946

September 7-11

On one of the posters displayed at the III Congress of Soviet Writers in Georgia, he finds lines from Vladimir Mayakovsky's poem 'What Are They Telling You?' which discusses the necessity of saving every penny. He cannot recall the original words of the author, but he does not like the Georgian text; he writes it in his diary and corrects it in his own way.

Source: MGL, d-167, 47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418;

Note: In the original, the title of the poem is "Не юбилейте".

1946

September 7-11

At the III Congress of Soviet Writers in Georgia, a speaker ironically remarks that in one of the author's poems, he encountered the word "კესანე" (kesane), whose meaning he did not know. He hints to the audience that poets should not use such obscure words. In response, Galaktion writes in his notebook that in 1893, a poem titled "Kesane" by Bachana was published in the newspaper *Kvali*, where it was explained that "Kesane" is a mountain flower. The poet additionally notes that Bachana has a lengthy discussion about this poem with Chola Lomtadze in his work "From the Diaries of the Fortress".

Source: MGL, d-167, 48-49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418-419.

1946

September 11

He writes an untitled poem "Fast Flowing of the Wave onto the Wave...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №22-ც, p. 22; №3975; №4117-4118; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 23.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Disguised Night," "Near the Baths of Tbilisi," "Near the Metekhi Bridge," and untitled ("Everything the night heard...").

1946

September 19

For a collection of poems to be published by the children's literature publisher, he notes in his diary 50 poems and 1,400 lines written on children's themes, the poem "The Wolf and the Sheep", the first volume of stories – children in the Civil War – and from the Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", the poem "The Shepherd", totalling 1,720 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-176, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503-504.

1946

After September 19

He receives a copy of the magazine *Mnatobi* with the inscription "To Comrade Galaktion Tabidze" and makes highlights. On the last page, he counts how many poems, lines, titles, and paragraphs are in the magazine. He thinks that 20 pages are needed to publish his poems, especially if he includes the poem "The Sea Has Roared".

Source: MGL, t-550, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, July, №7.

1946

September 20

He is traveling by bus from Sokhumi to Dranda. He notices that there are many dark-skinned women on the bus. He appreciates the politeness and cheerful conversation of the Megrelians.

They pass the Kelasuri Bridge and Gulripi. The village of Dranda is completely destroyed, and a club has been opened in the ancient church. In the harbour, there is a beautiful small ship with masts called “Amra”, which means “Sun” in Abkhaz.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-176, 6-8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 505-506.

1946

September 23

In Dranda, he finds the garden of the Academy of Sciences, which he believes is the finest in the Soviet Union, both in terms of its plants and its location. He thinks it would be a shame if the best garden in the Soviet Union were not located in Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-176, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1946

Until September 24

In Sokhumi, he submits the collection “The Sea Has Roared” for publication to the Abkhazian State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-176, 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1946

September 24

He finds a pencil at the Sokhumi airport and keeps it.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 163.

1946

September 24

After an hour and a half flight, he returns from Sokhumi to Tbilisi. He thinks it was a wonderful flight and recalls Theophile Gauthier’s poem “Symphony of Bright Whites”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-176, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1946

September 24

From September 25 to October 1, he plans to review the Book “The Sea Has Roared”, which is to be published in Abkhazia, for one last time, making some cuts to the material and adding new poems. At the same time, he needs to compare the fourth volume of the stories with the original texts and speak with the director of the State Publishing House, Nikoloz Kiknadze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-176, 13-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

Note: Nikoloz Kiknadze is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1946

September 25

In his diary, he writes that Alexandre Abashidze's Book is ready for publication, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's 40-page Book is being urgently prepared, and that Ioseb Grishashvili is being elected as an academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Source: MGL, d-176, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1946

September 25

He begins writing an untitled poem "Like a Brown Flag...".

Source: MGL, d-176, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1946

September 27

Giorgi Jibladze gifts his Book "Essays on Artistic Creation" with the inscription: "To the great Georgian poet, Galaktion Tabidze, with deep respect".

Source: GTSM, 277, G. Jibladze, Essays on Artistic Creation, Tbilisi, 1946.

1946

September

He writes an untitled poem "Congratulations, children...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1963; №1964; №3277; №147-d, p. 2; №4105; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 31.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "The Beginning of the School Year" and untitled ("Waiting for victory...").

1946

After September

Based on Tchola Lomtadze's story published in issue №8-9 of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1929, he writes an untitled poem "Turn off the Light, Turn off...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-179, 3'; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522-523.

October

1946

October 12

He submits the fourth volume of the stories to the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514;

1946

September 25 – October 21

For a collection of poems to be published by the children's literature publisher, he writes a list of poems in his diary in 17 points: "Homeland, Life", "My Native Land", "Morning of Victory", "The Horse", places from the poem "Amirani", "Children in the Café", "To the Georgian Woman in War", "The Flyer", "Children by the Sea", "Stanzas", "Elguja's Return", "Rest", "Lullaby", poems from the Civil War period, "Peach Flowers", "White Winds", and poems on the theme of sports.

Source: MGL, d-176, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1946

September 25 – October 21

In his diary, he writes a list of complete and incomplete sets of Russian and Georgian periodicals published in 1945, including *Izvestia*, *Pravda*, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Sovetskoe Iskustvo*, *Komunisti*, and *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: MGL, d-176, 20-28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1946

After October 21

He writes a poem titled "Eugene's Garden".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-176, 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

Note: In the title, "Timotheus" is crossed out.

1946

After October 21

In his diary, he writes that the fourth volume of stories to be published by the State Publishing House should not have a title for any of the poems.

Source: MGL, d-176, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1946

After October 21

In his diary, he writes that his name "Galaktion" has been changed to "Galaqtion" in *Mnatobi*. He feels it may be insignificant, but it still does not please him.

Source: MGL, d-176, 35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1946

After October 21

He writes an untitled festive poem "To Kiziqian Shanshiashvili...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-176, 36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511-512.

1946

October 22

He is in Sokhumi, reading Nikolai Braun's collection of Russian poems, "My Bright Side". He makes underlining and annotations. On one of the poems, he writes a note expressing his confusion about what people are waiting for and why they waste precious time during the summer.

Source: GTSM, 347, Николай Браун, "Мой светлый край", Moscow, 1945.

1946

October 24

At 11:11 in the morning, he is in Tbilisi, at the station. He writes a poem "From Avchala to Tbilisi" ("With the Great Dawn's Glow...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8835; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 181.

1946

October 22-25

In his diary, he writes draft of a dispatch to be sent to Pischuk at the Abkhazian State Publishing House in Sokhumi. He informs that he was unable to meet him and hopes they will see each other in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-176, 43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1946

October 22-25

In his diary, he writes a draft about a dispatch to be sent to Khukhuti Bghazhba at the Abkhazian Writers' Union in Sokhumi. He informs that he was unable to meet him and that the Book "The Sea Has Roared" has already been submitted for publication.

Source: MGL, d-176, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1946

October 25

He prepares a dispatch to be sent to Ivane Tuskadze at the Regional Committee in Sokhumi. He informs that he was unable to meet him and that the Book "The Sea Has Roared" has already been submitted for publication.

Source: MGL, d-176, 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

Note: Ivane Tuskadze is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1946

October 25

He prepares a dispatch to be sent to Dimitri Gulia at the Abkhazian Writers' Union in Sokhumi. He informs that he was unable to meet him and that the Book "The Sea Has Roared" has already been submitted for publication.

Source: MGL, d-176, 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1946

October 30

At 6:15 in the morning, he writes a poem titled “Giorgi Kuchishvili” dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Giorgi Kuchishvili’s birth.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6658; №644; №108-a, p. 2988; №108-a, p. 2994-2995; №6659-6660; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 23.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Poet-Orator,” “To Giorgi Kuchishvili (on the occasion of his 60th birthday),” “The Poet’s Speech of 1908,” and untitled (“Seventy years, then what...”; “When in Georgia...”).

1946

October 30

He makes a request to the Tbilisi Heating Department to provide 8 cubic meters of firewood for personal use.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-155; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

1946

October 31

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, a poem titled “To Giorgi Kuchishvili on his 60th Anniversary” dedicated to a friend’s jubilee is published.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1946, №42, p. 2.

1946

October

The poem “Man” is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1946, №10, p. 6.

1946

October

The poem “Where the Waves Now Sleep” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, №9-10, p. 68.

November

1946

November 1

He is surprised that the editor of his fourth volume of stories, Giorgi Natroshvili, has not managed to review the Book in 20 days. Alexandre Tcheishvili, the head of the literary department at the State Publishing House, reassures him that Natroshvili is well-versed in fiction and is a writer himself. He thinks he is very fortunate to have such an editor for his Book and writes about this in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1946

November 3

He sends a letter to the director of the Fiction Literature Publishing House in Moscow, asking for an update on the progress of his book's publication. He writes that the contract was signed back in May 1944. He considers it necessary to add 5,000 lines of poems from the last two years to the Book and mentions that, upon receiving confirmation, he will send the drafts of these additional word-for-word translations. He is also interested in knowing who the editor will be and whether anything else is needed from him as the author.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1946

November 5 or before

He writes an untitled poem "Fill Up, O Sun, This Autumn...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

Note: The poem was later published under the title "Fill Up, O Sun!".

1946

November 5

He is at the cinema and writes a second version of the untitled poem "Fill Up, O Sun, This Autumn..." under the title "Autumn".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479-480.

Note: The poem was later published under the title "Fill Up, O Sun!".

1946

After November 5

He writes a letter to Sophia Khitarova, the director of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. He requests to be informed about the progress of the book's publication, for which the contract was signed in May 1944. If possible, he would like to add another 5,000 lines to the Book and asks to be notified about who will be the editor and how he can assist.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 46-47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480;

Note: Sophia Khitarova is mentioned in the source by her last name.

1946

After November 5

He writes an untitled two-stanza poem dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili "Sixty Years, Then... What Kind!"

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481.

Note: The second stanza is a variant of the last stanza of the poem "The Poet – the Tribune".

1946

After November 5

He writes three versions of the poem "Symphony for Giorgi's Birthday" dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 49-53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481-484.

1946

After November 5

He writes a version of the poem "The Poet – the Tribune" titled "The Poet's Speech of 1908" dedicated to Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 54-55; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485-486.

1946

After November 5

He writes an untitled poem "My Nurturing Mother...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 56; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486.

1946

After November 5

In his diary, he writes the Greek introduction from Homer's "Odyssey" in Georgian and Russian letters and translates it into Georgian. He reminisces about how their Greek teacher used to explain this phrase and provides a dialogue between students who did not understand Greek.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 58-60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487-489.

1946

After November 5

He is working on the selected Russian poems to be published by the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. He notes the translations by Giorgi Tsagareli of poems written on Georgian themes from the collection "Lyrics" published in 1945, the books "Selected Poems" printed in 1937 and 1940, and the Russian collection "My Native Land" published in 1942.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 62-64; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489-490.

1946

After November 5

In his diary, he writes that for the selected Russian poems to be published by the State Literary Publishing House, his Georgian selection published in 1945 contains 15,543 lines, with 1,378 lines removed, leaving 18,365 lines. He is interested in how many of these lines are translations. He notes in his diary that Ruric Ivnev translated the poem “Nine Generals”.

Source: MGL, d-174, 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1946

After November 5

In his diary, he summarizes the anticipated expenses: 400 roubles for three frames and their transportation, 750 roubles for transporting the tiles, 50 roubles for bricks, 2,000 roubles for the carpenter, 1,500 roubles for nickel beds, and 300 roubles for the electric heater, totalling 5,400 roubles. He notes that he receives 700 roubles from the Academy of Sciences, adds two months’ pension of 400 roubles, and totals 2,100 roubles in income.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 68; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1946

After November 5

He plans to hold a creative evening and summarizes his income for the month: pension – 1,000 roubles, Academy stipend – 1,400 roubles, and *Mnatobi* honorarium – 7,725 roubles, totalling 10,125 roubles. In addition, he has 7,000 roubles, bringing his total to 17,125 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1946

After November 5

He prepares a budget for the expenses needed to hold events over the course of a year: 50 speakers, 50 artists, and 50 composers at 500 roubles each, as well as 50 singers and 50 actors at 300 roubles each, along with 500 roubles for other expenses.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 69; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1946

November 7

He still has not received a response from the editor, Giorgi Natroshvili, regarding the fourth volume of his works. When Galaktion learns that he is also the editor of his friend Giorgi Leonidze’s book, he begins to have doubts and decides to submit his friend’s Book to the publishing house first, and then his own. Indeed, this is what happens.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1946

After November 7

He discovers the fourth volume of his works, edited by Giorgi Natroshvili and submitted for publication. He is astonished to find that instead of 11,000 lines, only 2,000 lines remain in the manuscript, while the others are roughly crossed out in pencil. He is angry that Giorgi Natroshvili is distorting the book, with Aleksandre Tcheishvili facilitating this, while Niko Kiknadze is pleased that the Book will be of a smaller volume, making its printing cheaper for the publishing house. Initially, Galaktion considers taking the issue to the Central Committee for discussion, but he worries this might delay the publication of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515;

Note: Giorgi Natroshvili, Aleksandre Tcheishvili, and Niko Kiknadze are mentioned by last names in the source.

1946

November 10

He meets a delegation of Lithuanian writers at the Writers' Union, gifts them his own books, and notes down the names of those he has presented them to.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-637, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447-448.

1946

After November 10

He promises Petre Sharia to gift him the Russian-language "Selected Works" that he is currently preparing for publication.

Source: MGL, d-174, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

Note: Aleksander Pomorski and Yuri Verkhovski are mentioned by last names in the source.

1946

After November 10

He notes in his diary that the Academy of Sciences lacks funds and that significant savings are necessary. He needs to go to the Academy and the publishing house "*Zarya Vostoka*", as Aleksander Pomorski and Yuri Verkhovski are supposed to translate his poems. He is also interested in what time Yuri Verkhovski's evening event at the Writers' Union begins.

Source: MGL, d-174, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

Note: Aleksander Pomorski and Yuri Verkhovski are mentioned by last names in the source.

1946

After November 10

He wants to review the proof corrections of his fourth volume of works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1946

After November 10

He is curious about when the September-October issue of *Mnatobi* will be released, which began printing his poems from the cycle “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1946

After November 10

He thinks that it is not yet necessary to hold the evenings. Although he has a plan ready for the industrial institute based on industrial themes, he is not in a hurry to conduct this evening either. He believes that the evenings held in various organizations should have different colours. He has planned the following evenings: for pioneers, in the mountaineering club, Svaneti, Khevsureti, Mtskheta, Armenians, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Komunisti*, State Publishing House, for composers, the Arts Committee, railways, children, teachers, geographers, universities, agricultural institutes, builders, about old Tbilisi, new Tbilisi, and trade unions. In his opinion, they will turn out to be grand evenings.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 70-71; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492-493.

1946

Until November 15

He divides the 2,000 lines left in the fourth volume of his works by the editor into parts, resulting in 5,200 lines. He types this version and prepares it for re-submission. Although reprinting costs him 700 roubles, in this way, the volume of the Book is less damaged.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1946

Until November 15

He sends the poem “Heroic Ruins” to Tamar Abashidze for the creation of the Russian literal translation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1946

Until November 15

He agrees with Besarion Zhghenti on quickly selecting materials for the “Selected Poems” to be published in Moscow. He believes that the main focus should be on the publication of the Russian book, for which many translations are needed, at least 5,000 lines from 125 poems. He thinks that poems from the 1944 selection should be included among them. It is essential to

find translators and expedite the process. He supports translator Pati Tvaltvadze's suggestion that Boris Pasternak and other translators should also be involved in this work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515-516.

Note: Pati Tvaltvadze is mentioned by last name in the source.

1946

Until November 15

He plans to prepare 3,000 lines for the Children's Literature Publishing House, which promises to publish the book, and to conclude the matter with that.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

They do not have paper for the Book "The Sea Has Roared", which is to be published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House, and he thinks that the book's editor, Giorgi Jibladze, will help with this matter, but he still has no hope for anyone except himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

In his diary, he writes that he needs to review the materials removed by the editors from the IV volume of his works, which is to be published by the State Publishing House, and the Book "The Sea Has Roared", which is to be published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House. He must also select the texts necessary for translation for the Russian Book "Selected Poems". He notes the poems and works removed from the books: "Akaki Tsereteli", "Juga and Asida", "The Secret of the Fortress", "Three Palms", "Amirani", "Memories of the Days When It Flashed", "From Dzaugi to Berlin", "The Disease", "A Conversation About Lyricism", "A Woman Fought on the Barricades", "Victory Day", "Class Struggle".

Source: MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

He plans to buy notebooks and organize the poems removed from the published books in them, as these poems are his currency.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

He thinks he should review and organize the 1946 newspapers according to materials from Moscow, Kyiv, Belarus, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

In his diary, he writes that the Armenians are very fortunate, as articles about them are published every day in newspapers because they have their own people everywhere. He notes that the Georgians have no one to rely on and must do everything themselves.

Source: MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1946

Until November 15

In his diary, he writes that before being elected as an academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Ioseb Grishashvili is trying to make appearances everywhere.

Source: MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1946

Until November 15

In his diary, he writes that shorthand is the best tool for recording large works, as thoughts are expressed much faster than the pen can write. Two concise lines can encompass a massive poem. Speed must have been particularly essential for Fyodor Dostoevsky, as he was creating different kinds of grand canvases.

Source: MGL, d-177, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1946

November 17

On the occasion of Galaktion Tabidze's birthday, poetry readings and a presentation about his work are held on the radio for one hour.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519.

1946

November 18

He attends an event at the Rustaveli Theatre dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Alexandre Chavchavadze's death, which is held in a rather tasteless manner. Ioseb Grishashvili's performance is very lacklustre, which may not bode well for his selection as an academician.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1946

After November 18

He makes emphasis and comments on Mikheil Chikovani's Book "Georgian Folklore".

Source: MGL, t-216, Mikheil Chikovani, "Georgian Folklore", Tbilisi, 1946, p. III-IV, 1-2, 12-14, 342, 351, 414.

1946

November 15-20

In his diary, he writes that the fourth volume of his works has gone through the first stage of abbreviation and distortion, to the point that it has almost lost its original form. He learns that the manuscript has been handed over to the technical editor, Beno Gordeziani, for sending to the printing house, and that Gordeziani is deceiving him by claiming that the Book has already been sent to print. Galaktion suspects that this Futurist is trying to delay the process, but he feels powerless to change anything.

Source: MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: Beno Gordeziani is mentioned by last name in the source.

1946

November 15-20

The state publishing house transfers the honorarium for the fourth volume of the works to his bank account.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1946

November 15-20

The response from Tamar Abashidze, to whom the poem "Heroic Ruins" was given for translation into Russian, is delayed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1946

November 15-20

He is dissatisfied that Nunu Ebanoidze, whom he asked to retrieve Ivane Ioseliani's Book from the "Federation" publishing house, has not fulfilled the task.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: Nunu Ebanoidze is mentioned in the source by the first name.

1946

November 15-20

Abesalom Tabidze, who was asked to bring his poetry collection from 1914, a portrait of his mother, and a map of Georgia published under the editorship of Ivane Javakhishvili, returns

empty-handed. He laments that even his close friends do not fulfil his requests, which causes the matter to deteriorate.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517-518.

Note: Abesalom Tabidze is referred by his first name in the source.

1946

November 15-20

In Moscow, he hands over a complete list of translations of poems and some of the translations to Besarion Zhghenti for the "Selected Works". He also provides the "Georgian Selected" and the fourth volume of his works, highlighting the poems that need to be translated. However, the progress is slow. He thinks that many literal translations are necessary, as the Russian Book is the main focus at this stage. He quotes a line from Alexander Pushkin's untitled poem, "The monument I have for me erected", which states: "My name will fill great Russia...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1946

November 17-20

In his diary, he writes that the arrival of the Lithuanian writers' delegation and the meeting held at the Writers' Union on November 10 were beneficial for him and were well covered in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: MGL, d-177, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519;

1946

November 17-20

He begins to take care of family matters – paying 450 roubles for electrical connectors and 100 roubles for a washbasin. He plans to buy palm trees, curtains, and two nickel beds, install three tile stoves, set up an electric heater in the study and the entrance, and dreams of a piano, a carpet, and a sofa. He wants to have a painting of an eagle by Severian Ketskhoveli, which is depicted on the cover of the Russian poetry collection "Lyrics", translated by Giorgi Tsagareli. He thinks it's time to properly arrange his home since he doesn't know what will happen elsewhere.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: Severian Ketskhoveli and Giorgi Tsagareli are mentioned by last names in the source.

1946

November 17-20

He wants to celebrate the New Year with his poems – "So, Glory to the Sun", "Rejoice, Fireplace", and "This New Year" – which will be performed by a choir, broadcasted on the radio, and published in all newspapers and magazines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1946

November 25

A celebration is held at the Rustaveli Theatre to mark the 60th birthday and 40 years of literary activity of poet Giorgi Kuchishvili. Galaktion feels troubled because the honouree cannot attend the evening due to his hospitalization. Along with other poets, he reads a poem dedicated to Kuchishvili. At the end of the evening, Kuchishvili's thank-you speech is transmitted via a special radio line to the audience present in the hall. After the event concludes, a melancholic Galaktion walks along Rustaveli Avenue with Simon Tsereteli. Tsereteli offers to visit Kuchishvili in the hospital, but Galaktion hesitates to impose on him.

Source: S. Tsverava, the Price of Friendship, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, November 1, 1973, N 256, p. 3.

1946

After November

He writes a poem "Atomic Energy" ("What is atomic energy? Don't worry about it!...").

Source: MGL, a-1726, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 325-326;

December

1946

December 3

He submits an application for a subscription to the following Russian-language newspapers and magazines: *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Kultura i Zhizn*, *Peterburgskaya Gazeta*, *Uchitelskaya Gazeta*, *Sovetskoe Iskusstvo*, *Zvezda*, *Znamya*, *Knizhnaya Letopis*, *Letopis Gazetnykh Virezok*, *Letopis Zhurnalnykh Statei*, *Letopis Retsenzii*, *Literatura v Shkole*, *Novy Mir*, *Oktyabr*, *Ogonyok*, and *Zarya Vostoka*. He also subscribes to the Georgian-language newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №432.

1946

December 5

They take his passport and a 600-ruble accreditation from his pocket.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-158; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

Dating: This is mentioned in the statement of December 10.

1946

December 7

He reads the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, takes notes, and analyses different manners of reading a text. He notes that impatient, rushed reading is useless and even harmful, likening it

to disorganized parroting or mindlessly flipping through a book. Reading without attention means thinking about other matters, so to train focus, it is necessary to read a short text for just 4–5 minutes. Skipping through a text results in inconsistent and superficial reading, making it preferable to read a small passage thoroughly. Continuous, uninterrupted reading resembles that of a deacon's monotonous recitation - passive and quickly exhausting - so a 10-minute break is necessary. Abandoning a Book unfinished, he observes, weakens one's willpower.

Source: MGL, t-660, newspaper "Литературная Газета", December 7, 1946, №49, p. 1.

1946

December 10

He addresses a statement to the head of the People's Militia of Stalin District. He informs them that on December 5, his passport and 600-ruble accreditation were taken from him. He requests the issuance of a new passport.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-158; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1946

Until December 13

He writes a poem "Abkhazian, War-Hardened".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №191; №563; №764; №1301; №2022; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 32.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Abkhaz Hero Has Returned," "The Abkhaz Veteran," and untitled (beginning with: "He sits on a horse, a white poplar..."; "The Abkhaz, a veteran..."; "He flew, following somewhere far away...").

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "We Remembered Our Youth...".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 30.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "Not Above Native Worries...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №553; №3315; №5479; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 31.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Caucasian Sailor," "Song of a Dying Sailor," and "Sailor's Song".

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "My Youth, the Smiling Day..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4738; №5504; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 247.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "It Will Remain in the Memory of Descendants," "My Youth," and "Reflections by the Kodori".

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "A Traveler to Many Lands..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №738; №3484; №2075; №5476; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 279.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Abkhazia, Oh Abkhazia" and "A Traveler to Many Lands."

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "My Beautiful Homeland..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №744; 753; №108-a, p. 2964-2965; №1287-1288; №5487-5488; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 271.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Mahajiri," "The Mahajiris on the Ship," "Mohajiri," and "The Mahajiris".

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "On Turquoise Waves..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5192; №2025; №3313; №5476-5477; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 278.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "On Turquoise Waves".

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, "Morning. To School. Ink... Bag..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №566; №70-a, p. 1782; №2490; №199-a, p. 5416; №2032; №5501; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 268.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Morning, To School, Ink, Bag," "Morning. To School," and untitled ("Morning. To School. Ink. Bag...").

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, “The West Trembles, It Reddens the Sea...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2495; №244-d, p. 11; №2030; №5497; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 277.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The West Trembles, It Reddens the Sea,” “It Reddens the Sea in the Radiance of the Sky,” and untitled (“Gradually, the Southern Night Descends from the Sky...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem, “Victory, Abkhazia...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №350; №5341; №5190; №3321; №5494; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, 1884; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 281.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Sanatorium,” “Greetings, Abkhazia” and untitled (beginning with: “Greetings, Abkhazia!.”; “Greetings, Elbrus!.”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

He writes an untitled poem “It Dawned in Nine Hundred and Forty-Six...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8798; №4917; №5512; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 30.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “It Dawned in Nine Hundred and Forty-Six...”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1946

Until December 13

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a report by Petre Sharia, the secretary of the propaganda affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Georgian SSR, titled “Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature”, in which the author reviews the current state of Georgian literature. Regarding Galaktion, Petre Sharia notes that he is the greatest Georgian poet of the first half of the twentieth century, who transitioned to the positions of Soviet literature faster than his “contemporaries” and repeated the bold and commendable step taken by his senior spiritual brother in Russian literature – Alexander Blok.

Source: P. Sharia, Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, №9-10, p. 36.

Dating: The magazine is signed for publication on December 13, 1946.

1946

Until December 13

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the collective title “The Sea Has Roared”, the following untitled poems are published: “The Sea Has Roared...”, “On Turquoise Waves...”, “Traveler in Many Directions...”, “We Have Created, This Is Ours...”, “Victory, Oh Abkhazia, Yours...”, “The West Is Shivering, the Sea Turns Red...”, “Morning. Towards School. Ink... Bag...”, “Dawn of 946...”, “My Youth, with a Smiling Day...”, “Where the Wave Is Now Shining...”, “Not Above My Native Concerns...”, “Do You Remember How They Welcomed, Mary...”, “I Am Not Orphaned in This World...”, “The Colour of Lily Has Spread...”, “Memories Saw in Your Shadow...”, “We Remembered Our Youth...”, “In the Garden of Wealth...”, “My Beautiful Homeland...”, “Abkhazian, War-Hardened...”, “Listen to the Native Tunes...”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, №9-10, p. 68-79;

1946

December 21

In Gori, he revises his poem “Gori” for an event dedicated to Stalin’s birthday. He notes that this poem opened the 1939 collection “Georgian Writers to the Leader”. He also writes down the list of participants in the event.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscriptions, GTSM, 558, collection “Georgian Writers to the Leader”, Tbilisi, 1939, p. 1-6, 291.

1946

December 21

He participates in an event in Gori dedicated to Stalin’s birthday, which is also attended by: Veriko Anjaparidze, Nata Vachnadze, Leo Kiacheli, David Suliashvili, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Shalva Apkhaidze, Nikoloz Chachava, Rezo Margiani, Givi Gachechiladze, Mikheil Kavsadze, and others. In his diary, Galaktion writes that he performed brilliantly, but all the other participating writers and party workers also claimed to be genius.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-167, 50-51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418-419.

1946

Until December 25

For the sixth volume of his works, he establishes a work plan in 12 points. He writes that he needs to select the roots of 60 words for 60 poems and 30,000 new rhymes, which amounts to 500 rhymes per poem. To write these rhymes cleanly, he needs a separate notebook of 150-200 pages. To avoid tiring the reader, he should reduce new inventions, while clear innovations are necessary and pleasant for the reader. He plans to use dictionaries, calendars, the history of Kartli, folklore, musical terms, encyclopaedias, magazines, and grammar. He notes that if he writes 500 rhymes in one day, it will take two months to reach 30,000, so he must find a way to write a thousand rhymes per day. While the overall rhyming of the poems is difficult, it is a significant novelty, and he should not deviate from this principle. He considers it necessary to develop a five-month calendar

plan, starting from January 1, 1947. Utilizing all previous experiences should become a solid foundation for his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-130, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 46.

1946

From September 8 to December 28

He writes an untitled poem "The Glorious Name...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319;

1946

From September 8 to December 28

He writes in his diary that Grigol Orbeliani published poems in the magazine *Tsiskari* under the pseudonym "Old Seminarist" in the 1870s.

Source: MGL, d-155, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1946

From September 8 to December 28

In his diary, he notes that writer Givi Meladze, who works in the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union as a diplomatic attaché, utilized the French publication *L'Année des poètes*, which contains biographies of poets, while writing the essay "Poetry of Europe Fighting for Freedom".

Source: MGL, d-155, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

Note: Givi Meladze is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1946

From September 8 to December 28

In the diary, he writes a list of 18 writers united in the party group of the Writers' Union. The names in the list are: Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Shalva Apkhaidze, Dimitri Benashvili, Razhden Gvetadze, Alexi Gomiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Sandro Euli, Giorgi Leonidze, Revaz Margiani, Alio Mashashvili, Giorgi Natroshvili, Shalva Radiani, Demna Shengelaia, Alexandre Tcheishvili, Simon Chikovani, Yakinthe Lisashvili, and Giorgi Katchakhidze.

Source: MGL, d-155, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

Note: The writers in the source are mentioned with the initials of their first names and their last names.

1946

From September 8 to December 28

He travels to Kaspi and records brief notes in his diary about the factories, organizations, collective farms, and workers there. He speaks about the last words of Arsen, a beloved folk hero, who, legend has it, requested that three thousand roubles hidden in a large rock in Kaspi be distributed

to the poor. He remarks that the great rock of Kaspi symbolizes profound teachings and that, through these words, the entire Georgian people speak. He references Goethe's last words, "Light, more light", and Ilia Chavchavadze's final words, "What are you doing?" concluding that the last words of great people reveal the essence and aspirations of their lives.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 20-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

1946

From September 8 to December 28

In his diary, he notes his translation of Yakub Kolas's poem "To the Forests of Belarus", remarking that the poet uses the address form. He then reflects on who else has used this form, noting that he himself used it in his poem "Mary".

Source: MGL, d-155, 24-25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324-325.

1946

From October 31 to December 28

Iona Vakeli responds to his poem "The Poet-Tribune", dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Giorgi Kuchishvili's birth.

Source: MGL, d-155, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321;

Note: The source does not specify the form in which Iona Vakeli responds.

1946

December 30

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To Our Happy Homeland".

Source: Нашей отчизне счастливой (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1946, 30 декабря, №257, с.3.

1946

December

In his diary, Galaktion Tabidze notes a quote from Shalva Radiani's article "Two Poets", published in issue №11-12 of the 1931 edition of the magazine *Mnatobi*. The quote remarks that, following the defeat of the 1905 revolution, Galaktion, like other poets of the time, displayed a sense of pessimism. Galaktion reflects that Radiani, as editor, interpreted his collected works through this perspective and suspects that this may have influenced Radiani's editorial choices for those volumes. Galaktion regrets overlooking this factor at the time.

Source: MGL, d-179, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523-524.

1946

December

In his diary, Galaktion Tabidze notes page 181 from Shota Dzidziguri's article "The Georgian Literary Language", published in issue №11-12 of the 1931 edition of *Mnatobi*. On this page,

the discussion centres on the use of regional vocabulary and the creation of neologisms in literature. He cites passages from the article where these trends are negatively evaluated.

Source: MGL, d-179, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523-524.

1946

Galaktion Tabidze sends a letter to Giorgi Kuchishvili, reminiscing about the many good times they've spent together. He recalls a particular night when they were searching for saboteurs in a garden, only to end up apprehending their neighbour, Averina, by mistake.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 126.

1946

Benedikte Chikobava is assisting Galaktion Tabidze with creating Russian prose translations of his poems and helping to edit both new and previously translated works.

Source: G. Chikobava, Close to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 4.

1946

As a member of the Academy of Georgia, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Georgia's incorporation into the Soviet Union, Galaktion Tabidze is granted a limit-free allocation of a total of 4,000 roubles worth of goods from a store, for which he pays only 900 roubles. This includes: two kilos of sugar, two kilos of butter, one kilo of chocolate candies, two kilos of pure chocolate, 50 oranges, 10 kilos of apples, three kilos of lard, three kilos of fish, two kilos of sausages, and two kilos of cheese.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-178, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521.

1946

He writes a fragment from the poem "Grandma's Glasses" without a title: "Grandma stood – full of abundant memories...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-179, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1946

He writes in his diary about the issues of the magazine *Mnatobi* in which his poems and articles dedicated to him were published.

Source: MGL, d-179, 2-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523-529.

1946

In his diary, he writes that none of his poems were published in the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1935. At that time, the main editor was Giorgi Kurulashvili, and the responsible secretary was Levan Asatiani. Therefore, everything is understandable.

Source: MGL, d-179, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

Note: Giorgi Kurulashvili is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and his last name.

1946

In his diary, he writes that none of his poems were published in the journal *Mnatobi* in 1936, and this is understandable for him. In issue №12 of *Mnatobi* that year, there is a lengthy citation from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Press" from the cycle "Revolutionary Georgia" in the article "Poetry of Friendship among Peoples", written by Akaki Tatarishvili, the People's Commissar of Education of Georgia, which is dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Georgia's annexation and primarily reflects on the disgraceful years of Menshevik democracy.

Source: MGL, d-179, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526-527.

Note: Akaki Tatarishvili is mentioned in the source by the initial of his first name and his last name.

1946

In his diary, he writes that the article "Shota Rustaveli and Socialist Modernity" by Besarion Zhghenti published in issue №12 of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1937 is a superficial piece. It includes the title of his poem "Our Time Awaits a New Rustaveli" and notes that Galaktion Tabidze's profound poetic attitude toward his surroundings sometimes breaks through in Rustaveli's stanzas.

Source: MGL, d-179, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

1946

In his diary, he writes that in 1937, none of his poems were published in the magazine *Mnatobi* either. In the poet's opinion, the editorial team and the magazine's responsible secretary, Levan Asatiani, deliberately chose not to publish the list of publications for that year.

Source: MGL, d-179, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Note: Levan Asatiani is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1946

In his diary, he writes that none of his poems were published in the magazine *Mnatobi* during the years 1944-1945.

Source: MGL, d-179, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1946

He places an order at the bookbinding workshop to bind newspapers and magazines from 1945: *Komunisti, Zarya Vostoka, Pravda, Izvestia, Literaturnaya Gazeta, Literatura I Iskustvo, Ogonyok*, and several books.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-153; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1946

He writes an untitled poem "Far Away Lies the Vaulted Resting Place...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5236; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 176.

1946 or later

He reviews the Book “The Stalinist Constitution in the Poetry of the Peoples of the Soviet Union”. On the back endpaper, he writes lines from Ana Kalandadze’s poem “With the Red of the Poppy”. “The white mist swirls the mists – isn’t this ‘Blue Horses’?”

Source: GTSM, 147, “Сталинская Конституция в поэзии народов СССР”, Moscow, 1937.

Dating: This poem by Ana Kalandadze was written in 1946.

1946 or later

He reads the Book “The Language of Giorgi of Mtatsminda”, prepared by Akaki Shanidze and Ivane Javakhishvili, and makes notes.

Source: GTSM, 658, A. Shanidze, Iv. Javakhishvili, “The Language of Giorgi of Mtatsminda Based on the Lives of Ioane and Euthymius”, Tbilisi, 1946.

After 1946

He makes notes on the text of the anthem of Soviet Georgia, authored by Grigol Abashidze and Alexandre Abasheli. He points out that the text of the anthem was already outdated as early as 1946. Additionally, it contains conceptual inconsistencies and technical flaws.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-548, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 239-241.

1947

Until 1947

In the elegantly designed 1947 reference-calendar, the Ukrainian translation of Galaktion’s poem “The Oath” is published.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-486-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301-302.

Dating: This is mentioned in Giorgi Nazarenko’s letter dated May 21, 1948.

January

1947

Until January

He writes an untitled poem, “Such is the Novelty of Days...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4076; №4923; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 64.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “With My First Poem, I Cast My Vote for Stalin”.

Dating: The poem was first published on January 1, 1947, in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*. It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

January 1

The poem “New Year’s” is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: Newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №1, p. 1.

1947

January 1

In a notebook, he draws a ship against the backdrop of mountains and the rising sun with coloured pencils, replacing masts with the date 19-,1-1. -47. Below is written “Aurora”, accompanied by a facsimile of G. Tabidze and the date 1947. At the end of the drawing, there is a large inscription in red and blue letters reading “Background - Exit”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s sketch and record, MGL, d-188, p. 4; AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1947

Beginning of January or later

In his diary, he writes about the report of the Leningrad Writers’ Reporting and Election Meeting from the October 11, 1946 issue of the newspaper *Izvestia*. At the meeting, Alexander Prokofiev presented a report on the activities of the Leningrad branch of the USSR Writers’ Union, discussing political mistakes and the significant goals facing Soviet literature. The meeting adopted a resolution with measures to improve operations and elected a new governing body.

Source: MGL, d-155, 10-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320;

1947

Beginning of January or later

In his diary, he writes that he needs to manage to study the literary processes that have been taking place over the past three months in Moscow, Tbilisi, Leningrad, and Kiev.

Source: MGL, d-155, 10-11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320;

1947

January 11

A poem titled “I Give My Voice to Stalin” is published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “I Give My Voice to Stalin”, *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №2, p. 1.

1947

January 14

He reads Niko Lomouri’s Book “Christian Lezgians”, purchased in 1928, and makes highlights and comments throughout the text. He notes that the subtitle “Photographic Stories” should refer to revolutionary events, meaning stories taken directly from real life. He wonders why Niko Lomouri frequently mentions the name “Svimon” in his stories. He writes that the Kartlian language does not resemble Egnate Ninoshvili’s style, and that laconicism is not characteristic of Niko Lomouri, Lalion, or Melania.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscription on the Book cover, MGL, t-678, N. Lomouri, “Christian Lezgians”, Tbilisi, 1928, p. 3, 5, 11.

1947

January 14

Impressed by the ending of Niko Lomouri's story "Christian Lezgians", he notes that the author employed a rare method to "bypass" censorship - having the protagonist speak the truth, advocating for physically confronting the bandit rather than writing complaints. The crowd echoed him, saying that they no longer resembled their forefathers in bravery and had become cowardly like women. But in the end, the protagonist was depicted standing silently with his head bowed, saying nothing further, while the crowd was shown in complete silence, holding their breath.

Source: MGL, t-678, N. Lomouri, "Christian Lezgians", Tbilisi, 1928, p. 20.

1947

Until January 20

He receives a letter from Giorgi Kuchishvili informing him that the previous day two women called him asking for Galaktion Tabidze's residential address. He replied that Galaktion Tabidze lives on the lower floor but is currently in the hospital. They asked him to deliver a letter to Galaktion Tabidze, which he now sends to him. He promises to visit him in two days.

Source: MGL, 24551-466, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

Dating: According to the time of Giorgi Kuchishvili's death.

1947

Until January 20

Along with Giorgi Kuchishvili and Vakhtang Gorganeli, Galaktion travels to Gurjaani, where a literary evening is dedicated to him. On the way, they stop near the village of Manavi, buy food from an elderly vendor, and set up an impromptu table on the meadow. The vendor recognizes Galaktion and invites him to her home. The poet declines the invitation but inquires why she is wearing black clothing. The woman replies that her children were killed in the war. Distressed by her words, Galaktion touches the hem of her dress as a sign of respect, encourages her, and says goodbye. At the evening event held in Gurjaani, Gigla Mebuke delivers a speech. After the event concludes, Galaktion thanks him and asks him to also speak at the upcoming events planned in Tbilisi.

Source: V. Gorganeli, like it was just yesterday, magazine *Drosha*, 1993, № 8-9, p. 20-21. G. Mebuke, some information about Galaktion, magazine *Literaturnaya Achara*, 1967, №5, p. 93-96.

Dating: It is dated according to the time of Giorgi Kuchishvili's death.

1947

January 20

Galaktion's friend and neighbour, the poet Giorgi Kuchishvili, has passed away.

Source: "In Memory of Giorgi Kuchishvili", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1947, №17, p. 4.; Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-180, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Kuchishvili lived at №4 Zhores Street (now Marjanishvili Street).

1947

After January 20

He meets Ilia Agladze, who tells him that everyone he informed of Giorgi Kuchishvili's death was moved to tears, just like him.

Source: MGL, d-155, 38; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327;

1947

After January 20

He writes an untitled poem "A Poet's One Verse...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-174, 76; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498;

1947

January 21

He is a member of the government funeral commission for Giorgi Kuchishvili. He disapproves of Petre Sharia's arbitrary interference in the commission's work and the strange, submissive obedience of the deceased's family to all of Sharia's demands. Initially, the commission members agree with Galaktion's proposal to hold the poet's funeral at the Didube Pantheon on Friday, January 24, since January 22 – Lenin's Memorial Day – is a holiday, which would prevent them from handling organizational matters and publishing the death notice in time. The family agrees as well, but when they inform Petre Sharia of the plan over the phone, he categorically insists that the funeral be scheduled for January 23.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-180, p. 7-9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

Dating: The record states: "Today is Tuesday", and the Tuesday following the day of Giorgi Kuchishvili's death falls on January 21.

1947

January 21

He records in his notebook his impressions of Giorgi Kuchishvili's death and the work of the funeral commission. He notes that officials intrude rudely into private homes, expressing concern that the dying Giorgi Kuchishvili was tended to through the night by the women Lortkipanidze and Chkhikvadze, whom, according to Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Kuchishvili's wife, Vasasi, had called. He is troubled that neither he nor other neighbours were informed about Kuchishvili's critical condition. Reflecting on the reasons behind such behaviour, he concludes that henceforth, he no longer sees any truly honourable family left in Georgia.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-180, p. 7-9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8, 9.

Dating: The entry states, "Today is Tuesday", and the Tuesday following Giorgi Kuchishvili's day of death falls on January 21.

1947

January 21

An obituary is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, stating that the poet Giorgi Kuchishvili passed away the previous morning after a long illness. It also notes that a government commission was formed to organize the poet's funeral, consisting of the following members: Chairman Viktor Kupradze, Simon Chikovani, Akaki Khorava, Galaktion Tabidze, and Secretary Alexandre Gomiashvili.

Source: “Скончался поэт Георгий Кучишвили”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, January 21, 1947, Tuesday, №16, p. 4.

1947

January 22

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article dedicated to the memory of Giorgi Kuchishvili is published, signed by 65 members of the Writers' Union, with Galaktion Tabidze listed fourth among the signatories.

Source: “Памяти Георгия Кучишвили”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, January 22, 1947, Wednesday, №17, p. 4.

1947

Until January 23

He writes an untitled poem, “In My Childhood Days...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5236; №2027; №5482; №5499; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, №1878; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 262.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “In My Childhood Days”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 23

He writes an untitled poem, “Like the Ruler of the Invaluable Throne...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5195; №5198; №1285; №5481; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 264.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Tkvarcheli”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 23

He writes an untitled poem “I Have Seen Many Times...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2520; №3421; №3314; №5478; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 270.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Vesper”.

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 23

He writes an untitled poem “We Stand on the Ship with Roses...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2516; №6534; №4924; №4931; №5519-5520; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 27.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Along the Path We Cleared,” “Along the Path I Cleared,” and untitled (“I Stood on the Ship with Roses...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 23

He writes an untitled poem “The Love of the Sea...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №561; №3136; №8115; №4917; №5512; №8344-8345; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 217.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “On the Friendship of Peoples,” “The Love of the Sea,” “Love for the Sea,” “The Friendship of Peoples,” and untitled (“The Friendship of Peoples, This Wish...” and “The Love of the Sea!.”).

Dating: The poem was first published in *Mnatobi* magazine, issue No. 11 of 1946, which was signed for printing on January 23, 1947.

1947

January 23

He attends the funeral of his friend, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and bids him farewell to his final resting place with tears in his eyes. With deep sorrow, he recalls the words from a poem published in “Galaktion Tabidze’s Journal”: “Let Galaktion, by last name Tabidze and title King-Poet, adorn my procession...”.

Source: M. Garikuli, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 41. S. Tsverava, “The Price of Friendship”, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, November 1, 1973, N 256, p. 3.

1947

After January 23

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a continuation of Galaktion Tabidze’s cycle of poems titled “The Sea Has Roared”, which includes untitled poems: “In My Childhood...”, “I Have Seen Many Times...”, “How Wonderful...”, “We Stand on the Ship with Roses...”, “At Noon, When on the Sea...”, “By the Black Sea...”, “The Love of the Sea...”, and “Like a Possessor...”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, №11, p. 24-28;

Note: On the partition of the magazine pages, unlike other authors, only the name “Galaktion” is indicated.

1947

January 20-24

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to the death of his friend, the poet Giorgi Kuchishvili, “The Black Raven Will Not Triumph...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2479; №108-a, p. 3012; №108-a, p. 3013; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 35; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 546.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “You Sang to the Hero” and untitled (beginning with: “Today, my being has not overcome...”; “In the poet’s heart, there is no dwelling...”; “What is the question of being or not being?..”).

1947

After January 24

He writes a prose sketch “What Was and Was Not”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496-497.

1947

After January 24

He writes a stanza from the untitled poem “Grandmother’s Glasses”, which begins with “Andukaphar For hunting...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 75; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

1947

After January 24

He writes a poem “A Page of History” (“You Wrote History in the Alphabet...”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 77; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

1947

January 25

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, a poem titled “You Sang to the Hero” dedicated to his friend, Giorgi Kuchishvili, is published.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №4, p. 2.

1947

After January 27

On the title page of Sandro Shanshiashvili’s Book of selected works, he writes: “Sandro Shanshiashvili’s selected works in one volume. Shanshiashvili, meaning “მზია-მზია-მზიაშვილი” (“Always Hungry-Hungry-Hungryashvili). The ‘selected’ also comes from here – “დამშეული” ‘starving.’” He underlines lines of poems and adds question marks.

Source: MGL, t-211, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Selected Works, Tbilisi, 1947, p. 7-8, 15, 17, 37, 41, 66, 70, 75, 77-78, 83-84, 86-88, 90-96, 104-105, 115, 120-121, 130, 135, 137-141, 176-149, 168-169.

1947

After January 27

On the title page of the first volume of Vazha-Pshavela's poems, he writes notes pointing out that the previous four pages are blank, the inscription "Poems" does not correspond to "Vazha-Pshavela," and that Akaki Shanidze is a full member of the Academy of Sciences. He wonders whether Shanidze or Alexandre Abasheli contributed more effort as an editor. He believes that Vazha-Pshavela's portrait should have been printed in a more prominent place than on page six. In the writer's biography, he underlines passages and adds comments, noting poems with themes of the sea and hunger.

Source: MGL, t-51, Vazha-Pshavela, poems, volume 1, Edited by Alexandre Abasheli and Akaki Shanidze, Tbilisi, 1946, p. VI, IX, 3, 5, 6-7, 9, 11-12.

1947

Until January 28

He writes an untitled poem, "I Will No Longer Walk This Earth..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2092; №3558; №4043; №8938; №3326; №5-55, p. 46; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 51.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "New Year," "I Will No Longer Walk This Earth," and untitled ("I Would No Longer Walk...").

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem "The Midge Was Disbanded".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5244; №2027; №5482; N. Kvirikadze's autograph, №1879; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 41.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Oak", "The Midge in the Oak", "The Abkhaz Sings Many Songs", and untitled ("Let us sing, for time is ancient...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem "Dnieper".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2096; №2824; №3559; №7682; №28897-50, p. 76; №7583; №2016; №4621; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 100.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Dnieper's May" and "Leselidze", as well as untitled versions (starting with: "Now, the unbearable pain feels...", "I have searched, I have found...", "Killer, marauder, dark...").

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem "Aragvi".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №634; №3560; №7589; №8151; №3323; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 97.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “To Aragvi” and “Naneishvili”, as well as untitled (“I have searched, I have found...”).

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Freedom of a Woman”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3555-3556; №4618; №4936; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 141.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “March 8” and untitled (“Freedom of a woman – it is a firm foundation...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Behold, the Line of Mighty Mountains”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7593; №8153; №2087; №3325; №2087; №1927; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 112.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Labadze” and untitled (starting with: “The mountain and field that reach the eyes...” and “And the enemy desires this region...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the collected works, where this poem is published for the first time, is signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Distant Clouds, Distant Sails”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №747; №108-a, p. 2962-2963; №5504; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 269.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Our Kodori” and untitled (beginning with: “Distant clouds, distant sails...”; “Swift Kodori...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He addresses a statement to the director of the Georgian State Publishing House, Niko Kiknadze. He explains that the disagreements between him and the publishing house are unending, despite the matter being one that should be resolved solely between the author and the editor. He writes that he is compelled to refuse the publication of the fourth volume of his collected works by them.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-254; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111-112.

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works mentioned here was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Beautiful Abkhazia”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5501-5502; №2032-2033; №2491; №7720; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 248.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “New Tbilisi,” “New Sukhumi,” and untitled (“Beautiful Abkhazia...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He makes revisions to the untitled poem written in 1941 “From the House in Varazis Khevi...” and creates a new version of the work, which he includes in the fourth volume of his eight-volume collection under the title “On the Venetian Bridge”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №136; №743; №5499-a; №1286; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 260.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “On That Venetian Bridge” and untitled (beginning with: “From the House in Varazis Khevi...”; “On That Venetian Bridge...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “The Infantry Began to March”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №181; №2496; 2028-2029; 5495-5496; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 261.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Horseman,” “If It Comes to Riding a Horse,” and untitled (beginning with: “Our Flag, Comrades!.”; “The Infantry Began to March...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “With an Iron Chain”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №754; №2028; №5495; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 268.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “It Is Said,” “The Kind-Hearted Neighbour,” and untitled (“It Is Said on the Ship of Existence...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Once, Said Chardin”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №557; №742; №3317; №1287; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 265.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Like a Falcon” and untitled (“Once, Said Chardin...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Why Do I Need Life in This World”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №24-d., p. 1; №4936; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 270.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Why Do I Need Life in This World...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “I Know the Dnipro Up Close”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2095; №3561; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 263.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“I Know the Dnipro Up Close...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “The Return of the Meskhi”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2021; №3889; №4028; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 280.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Behold, the Clouds Dispersed in the Sky” and untitled (“Behold, the Clouds Dispersed in the Sky...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “For Shackling a Human in Chains”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8146; №1263; №2089; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 282.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“For Shackling a Human in Chains...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Abkhiartsa!”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №767; №108-a, p. 2967; №2036; №5515; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 283.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Abkhiartsa, How You Resounded!” and untitled (“Abkhiartsa, How You Resounded...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “Karaia”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4959; №2014; №4905; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 62; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 567.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In Karaya,” “The Hunter’s Poem,” “The Hunter,” and untitled (“It Fluttered, Spread Its Wings...”).

1947

Until January 28

He writes a poem “The Eagle”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1280; №5510; №6407; №8330; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 69.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “You Were Compared to the Storm,” “Stalin,” and untitled (“The Grace of His Wings...”).

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

After January 28

He addresses a statement to the Georgian State Publishing House, requesting them to send him one thousand author copies of the fourth volume of his collected works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-279; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

Dating: The fourth volume of the eight-volume collected works, where this poem is first published, was signed for printing on January 28, 1947.

1947

After January 28

The fourth volume of Galaktion's collected works is published by the State Publishing House with a print run of 5,000 copies, edited by Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze, works, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1947.

1947

After January 28

In the fourth volume of his collected works, he underlines and comments on the lines of the poems, makes corrections, and specifies how many lines of certain poems should be combined into a single line.

Source: MGL, t-131, G. Tabidze, works, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1947.

1947

After January 28

He drafts a preparatory plan for the fifth volume of his collected works. He notes that it is necessary to revise the poems "The Year 1940" and "Three Palms"; compare the fourth volume of his collected works with the collection "The Sea Has Roared" to identify unpublished poems; gather poems published in magazines and newspapers; review the poem Akaki Tsereteli; create a second version of "The Return of Imeri"; and compile an exact list of accumulated materials.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-590, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477-478;

1947

After January 28

In the fourth volume of his collected works, he underlines, counts, and corrects the lines of the poems, adding bibliographic notes about where the poem was published, who translated it, or which actor recited it. He notes that the poem "Hey, Homeland" was recited in 1944 in Moscow by Vasily Kachalov, with music composed by Dimitri Arakishvili, and Korneli Kekelidze remarked, "We must remember our homeland, poetry, and humanity". For the poem "The Cup," he writes that it was brilliantly recited by Pierre Kobakhidze and translated into Russian by Sergei Shervinsky. To the first stanza of "Chango, As Before, I Still Await," he adds lines from Nikoloz Baratashvili's poem "The Fate of Kartli": "Irakli knows that Georgians consider misfortune as nothing". Regarding "The Times of Devotion to the Homeland Reign," he notes that it was widely published and translated into Russian. About "The Army Marches with Song," he highlights an interesting parallel with "A Discussion on Lyricism". For "Elguja's Return," he recalls someone claiming that the author of this poem could not write an epic and adds a new stanza: "Today, when the native nature is calm and serene, Elguja's return feels entirely different".

Source: MGL, t-132, G. Tabidze, works, vol. IV, Tbilisi, 1947. p. 5-52, 55-56, 58-61, 64-80, 85, 91, 94-95, 113-119, 133, 293-298.

February

1947

February 6

He delivers a speech and reads a poem at a voter assembly of Tbilisi's 7th electoral district, where Lavrentiy Beria is running as a candidate for deputy in the Supreme Council of the Georgian SSR.

Source: “На предвыборном собрании в Сталинском избирательном округе”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, February 6, 1947, Wednesday, №29, p. 1. “Памятный день. Сталинский избирательный округ гор. Тбилиси”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, February 10, 1947, Monday, №32, p. 2.

1947

After February 7

He reads Alexandre Abasheli's poems dedicated to Nikolai Nekrasov in the magazine *Mnatobi*, as well as translations of Nekrasov's poems by Alio Mashashvili and Vasil Gorgadze. He highlights the rhymes and notes that his own rhymes have been used.

Source: MGL, t-554, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1947, №12, p. 3-8.

1947

After February 7

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, making highlights and annotations. Regarding Alio Mashashvili's poem “What Was I Then?”, he writes that it is absolutely meaningless.

Source: MGL, t-555, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, December, №12, p. 7.

1947

After February 7

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he reads Mariam Garikuli's memoir “The Path Traversed”. He notes that he also remembers the People's Theater building and was acquainted with all the individuals mentioned in the memoir - Mariam Demuria, Giorgi Laskhishvili, Shakro Bilanishvili, Grigol Rtskhiladze, and Ilia Agladze. He considers it magnificent that Mariam Tateishvili-Ratiani chose the pseudonym “Garikuli” (meaning “The Outcast”) due to her exclusion from the stage. He writes that Geronti Kikodze's time as editor of *Sakhalkho Gazeti* must have been the period when he was writing his monograph on cholera. Regarding Paolo Iashvili, he notes that at the writers' congress, Grigol Rtskhiladze nearly hit him on the head with a chair. He believes that the main virtue of this memoir is its sincere and just narration - Akaki stepping off the tram, Ilia on Andreev Street, the story of Ekaterine Gabashvili, Irodion Evdoshvili as a theater enthusiast, Ilia Agladze as an editor, the February days in Kutaisi, and the tram on Rustaveli Avenue. However, the description of the courtyards in Samtredia is a masterpiece.

Source: MGL, t-555, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1946, December, №12, p. 86-101.

1947

February 21 or before

He listens to a beautiful romance composed by Mariam Machavariani based on his poem “Everyone Has Something to Remember” and is impressed by her musical talent.

Source: MGL, t-860, Galaktion Tabidze, Selected works, Tbilisi, 1944.

1947

February 21

He gifts his “Selected Works” to Mariam Machavariani with the inscription: “To Mrs. Mariam Machavariani – as a token of admiration for her musical talent, after listening to the most beautiful romance, with deepest respect, G. Tabidze. February 21, 1947”.

Source: MGL, t-860, Galaktion Tabidze, Selected works, Tbilisi, 1944.

1947

February 23

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, a poem “Today is a Precious Day Signifying Victory” is published.

Source: newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №8, p. 1.

1947

February 23

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Boris Serebryakov of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Today is a Precious Day Signifying Victory”, dedicated to the Soviet Army, is published, signed as “National Poet of Georgia”.

Source: Нар. поэт Грузии (Стихи посвященные Советской Армии) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1947, 23 февраля, №41, с.2.

1947

February or later

He writes an untitled poem “Unforgettable to My People...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, t-581; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 189; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 798.

1947

February or after

He becomes familiar with the Russian artistic-literary magazine *Oktomberi* and makes highlights throughout the text. Next to the table of contents, he writes a list of authors - Vasil Barnovi, Davit Kldiashvili, Valerian Gunia, Trifon Ramishvili, Gandegili, Zakaria Chichinadze, Kote Makashvili, Niko Nikoladze, Shio Mghvimeli, Bachana, Ekaterine Gabashvili, Anastasia Eristavi-Khoshtaria, Anastasia Tumanishvili-Tsereteli, Melania, Shio Aragvispireli, Dutu Megreli, Romanoz Pantskhava, Valerian Shalikashvili, Lado Aleksii-Meskhishvili, Simon Khundadze, Iakob Pantskhava, and Grigol Gvelesiani. He notes that all of them possessed the profound sense of public duty that led two leading figures - Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli - to acts of selfless

dedication. The older generation of Soviet literature in the following years established a living connection between pre-revolutionary and new literature.

Source: MGL, t-632, magazine “Октябрь”, 1947, №2, Moscow.

March

1947

March 1

He compiles a list of his own poems that relate to the theme of Georgian ornamentation.

Source: MGL, d-478, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

1947

March 1

A meeting is held in the literature section of the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, dedicated to reading the English translations of the anthology of Georgian poetry prepared by Venera Urushadze. Along with other works, Venera Urushadze reads the English translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems.

Source: “В литературной секции Грузинского общества культурной связи с заграницей”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, 1947, March 8, Saturday, №50, p. 2.

1947

After March 3

He reads the Russian magazine *Zvezda*, highlighting passages and making comments. At the end, he writes down the years and locations where his literary evenings took place: in 1921, The Evening of the King of Poets and another event at the Conservatory; in 1923, at the Georgian Club; in 1928, at the Rustaveli Theatre; in 1933, at the Opera Theatre; in 1938, at both the Rustaveli Theatre and the Writers’ House; and in 1943, once again at the Opera Theatre.

Source: GTSM, 1441, magazine “Звезда”, 1947, 3 март.

1947

March 8

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice that a meeting was held in the literature section of the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, dedicated to reading the English translations of the anthology of Georgian poetry prepared by Venera Urushadze and discussing the translator’s work. Along with other works, Venera Urushadze read the English translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems.

Source: “В литературной секции Грузинского общества культурной связи с заграницей”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, 1947, March 8, Saturday, №50, p. 2.

1947

Until March 9

He compiles a list of participating writers, organizations, and museums for the evening events scheduled at the Tbilisi State Conservatory.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 39-45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327-328.

1947

Until March 9

For the decade of evening events at the Tbilisi State Conservatory, he compiles a list of songs based on his poems, arranged by Valeri Jvaridze. The list includes: "Leselidze", "Everyone Has Something to Remember", "My Native Land", "For the Homeland, For Stalin", "I and the Night", "Mary", "Blue Horses", "The Gravedigger", and "Two Bells".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 46-47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1947

Until March 9

For the decade of evening events at the Tbilisi State Conservatory, it is noted that 275 chairs are needed, along with a Writers' Union booth, a facsimile, and a separate poster for each evening.

Source: MGL, d-155, 49-51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1947

Until March 9

He prepares an invitation for the evening events to be held in the small hall of the Tbilisi State Conservatory, indicating that from March 9 to 19, there will be ten evenings dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia and a full member of the Academy of Sciences. Tickets are being sent for the first evening of the decade. Those who do not wish to attend should return their tickets by March 9, while those who wish to attend other evenings should notify the Academy of Sciences or the Conservatory by phone.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-155, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

1947

March 9

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Boris Serebryakov of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "February 9" ("The Voice of the Artists") is published.

Source: 9 февраля, (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1947, 9 марта, №31, с.1.

1947

After March 18

He becomes familiar with the Russian magazine *Sabtchota Tsigni*. In the editorial preface, he makes highlights and writes that the term "fiction" applies only to prose, while poetry is a more complex art form. L'Art poétique - is the art of poetics, and as the French poet said, without poetry, everything else is just literature. Only fiction is art, not all forms of literature. He mentions

Alexandre Kazbegi, who is not a poet but creates works of fiction. He thinks the same can be said about Gabriele D'Annunzio's adventure. He is interested in whether anyone knows what is happening abroad in this regard.

Source: MGL, t-559, magazine "Советская Книга", 1947, №1.

1947

After March 18

He writes a poem "Georgian Tea".

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription on Alexei Nedogonov's poem "The Flag Over the Village Council" ("Флаг над сельсоветом"), MGL, t-710, magazine "Новый Мир", 1947, №1, p. 5.

1947

After March 18

He reads the Russian magazine *Akhali Samkaro*, highlights lines from poems and articles, and writes down his impressions. In Alexei Yugov's article "Grammar in Defence of History", he mentions that he worked for 15 years on his work "The Word". He writes about the fact that Khariton Vardoshvili spent 3 years translating Johann Wolfgang Goethe's poems but failed to achieve any success, whereas Yugov is different.

Source: MGL, t-710, magazine "Новый Мир", 1947, №1, p. 207.

1947

Until March 23

In his diary, he records the dates of the new moon for each month of 1947. He notes that some people go crazy during each new moon. He specifies the method for calculating the new moon and concludes that the new moon will occur on March 23.

Source: MGL, d-155, 53; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1947

March 24

He writes an untitled poem, "If They Ask Me: – What Do We Want, That...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4953; №456-ᄁ, p. 47-50; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 37.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, with different openings: "If They Ask What Do We Want, That..." and "If They Ask – What Is Needed...".

1947

After March 26

He reads the Russian magazine *Akhali Samkaro*, making notes and comments.

Source: MGL, t-711, magazine "Новый Мир", 1947, February, №2.

1947

After March 26

On the inside cover of the Russian magazine *Akhali Samkaro*, he writes two versions of the poem “The Unknown Shepherd’s Grave”.

Source: MGL, t-711, magazine “Новый Мир”, 1947, February, №2.

1947

March or later

He writes an untitled poem “The Light of Dawn Lit in the Sky...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, t-96; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 190. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 798.

1947

March or later

He writes an untitled poem “The Passionate Young Man...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, t-96; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 190. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 798.

1947

After March 31

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, making highlights and annotations.

Source: MGL, t-581, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1947, January-February, №1-2.

1947

After March 31

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “I can no longer win your heart by any means...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, t-581, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1947, January-February, №1-2, p. 289.

April

1947

April 4

He grants his spouse, Nino Kvirikadze, power of attorney to withdraw his 1000 roubles from the savings account at the state bank.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-632, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

1947

April 6-7

He writes a poem “Bridge”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №690; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 36.

1947

April 9

He sends a letter to the director of the State Publishing House, Niko Kiknadze, stating that he reviewed the fourth volume of his collected works and was surprised to find that the volume number and the years 1941-1945 are not indicated in the book, despite Alexandre Cheishvili being aware of their necessity. He requests that these issues be corrected if the Book is not yet bound, but if doing so would delay the book, they should not bother.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-165; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70.

1947

After April 25

He comes across the Russian artistic-literary magazine *Oktyabr*, making highlights and notes.

Source: MGL, t-631, magazine “Октябрь”, 1947, February, №4, Moscow.

May

1947

May 3

He is in Kojori and writes the poem “Kumisi”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6519; №456-d, p. 19; №4927; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 63.

1947

May 5

He addresses a statement to the Georgian Academy of Sciences. Since he needs to transfer from the Second Hospital of Tbilisi to continue his treatment in Kojori, he requests that a light vehicle be provided from 9 AM to 2-3 PM on May 6.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-158; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1947

May 6

He writes a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he is going to Kojori, but all the good summer houses are fully booked, and he can only find a place in the territory of horses and boars. He mentions that he seemed thin during their last meeting and advises him to see a doctor, bathe in water, exercise, and take care of himself. He requests that if any of his students say anything original or interesting about his work while writing their literature assignments, he should transcribe it and keep it, as he is interested in the opinions of non-professionals.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13.

1947

May 7

He makes a note about a flock of sheep he encountered on the road and describes the characteristic behaviour and attire of the shepherd.

Source: MGL, d-651, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232-235.

1947

May 7

He writes an untitled poem, “Even on My Feet, I Am Beautiful...”.

Source: MGL, d-651, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 235.

1947

April 9

In Sokhumi, he sends a letter to Vano Tuskadze, the head of the district committee, apologizing for not being able to visit. He informs him that he has handed the Book “The Sea Has Roared” to the publishing house and thanks him in advance for its publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-165; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70.

1947

May 17

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Sandro Shanshiashvili’s letter titled “Talents and Admirers” is published, in which the author accuses Soviet critics Besarion Zhghenti and Shalva Radiani of misinterpreting the works of Galaktion Tabidze and Ioseb Grishashvili. Shanshiashvili debates Beso Zhghenti regarding the assessment of Galaktion’s pre-revolutionary poetry. He finds the critic’s view unacceptable, arguing that the second Book of Galaktion’s poems is an incomparable treasure of pre-revolutionary Georgian poetry. The author accuses Zhghenti of attempting to rehabilitate Galaktion Tabidze’s literary past and notes that theoretical justifications should not be sought for Galaktion’s symbolist lyricism, which is portrayed with ambiguity.

Source: S. Shanshiashvili, “Talents and Admirers”, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №19 (May 17), p. 4.

1947

May 17

He writes a poem “Udzo”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №456-ᄀ, p. 20; №4926; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 50.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“You Still See Udzo from Afar...”).

1947

May 19

He notes to find out whether the fourth volume of his works has been published, if a price has been assigned, and how much it costs; he also inquires about the planned distribution of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-614, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

1947

After May 19

The State Publishing House, under the editorship of Giorgi Natroshvili, is printing the fourth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works (1942–1945) with an edition of 5,000 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze, works, IV, Tbilisi, 1947;

1947

Spring

He reviews a collection of Kolau Cherniavski's poems, which the author gifted to him in 1927, with a dedication reading: "To the King of Georgian Poets". On the title page of this book, he writes the second stanza of the untitled poem, "I Happened to Come Across Your Book," written on May 23, 1945, dedicated to Cherniavski.

Source: MGL, t-708, Колау Чернявский, "Письма" (стихи), Тифлис, 1927.

June

1947

June 23

He is in Kojori.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-575, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 388.

1947

June 23

He makes a note about his relationship with the radio. He tries to recall when he first appeared on the radio, in which of his poems the radio is mentioned, what broadcasts were dedicated to his poems in Russian and Georgian, and which songs based on his poems were aired on the radio.

Source: MGL, d-575, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 388.

1947

June 27

He writes an untitled poem, "The Days Have Gathered Around Me...," inspired by a poem by the Russian writer Denis Davydov, which has a similar beginning.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1134; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 36. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 548.

1947

June 28

He writes a poem "Come Toward Betania!"

Source: Autographs: MGL, №50-☐, p. 21; №456-☐, p. 50; №4928; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 38.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("Come Toward Betania...").

1947

End of June

In Shovi, he sends a letter to Vano, telling him how he was treated in a peaceful environment in Kojori and expressing his wish for the same conditions there.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-87; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70-71.

July

1947

Until July

He reads the 1904 edition of Vakhushti Batonishvili's Book "The History of Georgia" and writes the poem "I Stand on the Cliff of Khomli" on its last cover.

Source: Autograph, MGL, Nt-620; 6750; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 38.

1947

From May 6 to July 1

He is resting in Kojori with his spouse, Nino Kvirikadze. The director of the Kojori sanatorium, Professor Arkadi Gotsiridze, arranged a private room for them with two balconies and wonderful views, where they settled comfortably. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner were brought to them at the room.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-87; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70-71.

Dating: A card written to his brother shows that he arrived in Kojori on May 6.

1947

July 1

In his notebook, he makes a note that the fourth volume of his collected works will be ready soon. He aims to prepare the book's cover photos, a bibliographic note for the press, a special letter for the radio, and dedication inscriptions for the copies he will give as gifts by July 9.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-190, 49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 154.

1947

July 1

He writes an untitled poem, "A Poet Like Me Is Suddenly Recognized...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №233-a, p. 6313; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 39.

1947

After July 1

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to Giorgi Akhvlediani, "I Send You This Book...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №233-a, p. 6314-6315; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 52. For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 565.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "To Giorgi Akhvlediani".

1947

July 3

He addresses a statement to the accounting department of the Georgian Radio Committee, requesting that his royalty, due to him, be sent through his nephew, Vasil Tabidze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-159; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1947

July 4

He opens an account Book in the savings bank and deposits 6,860 roubles into the account.

Source: G. Tabidze's excerpt from the storage ledger notebook, 300, p. 38; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 380.

1947

July 17

He practices typing on a typewriter.

Source: MGL, d-567, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1947

After July 17

He becomes acquainted with Mark Zhivov's Russian-language brochure "Contemporary Polish Literature", and his attention is drawn to the final stanza of the poem "Red Army" by the Polish poet Lucjan Sienwald, which is cited by Zhivov. As a result of the creative impulse drawn from these lines, he writes an untitled poem on the brochure, "Our Century Shines...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6262; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 74; М. Живов, "Современная польская литература" (стенограмма публичной лекции прочитанной 17 июля 1947 года в Лекционном зале в Москве), "Правда", 1947.

1947

July 19

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Besarion Zhghenti's letter titled "For the Genuine History of Literature" (in response to Sandro Shanshiashvili) is published. The critic responds to Sandro Shanshiashvili, who accused him of attempting to rehabilitate Galaktion's pre-revolutionary works. According to Besarion Zhghenti, Sandro Shanshiashvili's fervour is inexplicable, especially considering that Galaktion has shown no desire to return to his old creative positions. The critic notes that if anyone is worthy of reproach today, it is primarily Shanshiashvili, who does not critically engage with his older works and includes pieces in his selected works that have no connection to "the high moral consciousness of the Soviet people".

Source: B. Zhghenti, For the Unfailing History of Literature (In Response to Sandro Shanshiashvili), newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1947, №28 (July 19), p. 4.

1947

Until July 21

He travels to Shovi from Kutaisi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and poet Giorgi Samkharadze. On the way, they pass through Khvanchkara, arriving at their destination in the evening and settling in the “Kurzali” sanatorium in Shovi. The poet shares stories about their visit to Khvanchkara and the treatment prescribed for him by Professor Arkadi Gotsiridze with the chief doctor of the sanatorium, Lado Gasviani.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11-12, p. 123. G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 60-61.

1947

July 21

From Shovi to Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he and his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, are resting well.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-337; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

Dating: The letter dated July 23, 1947, states that this happened “the day before yesterday”.

1947

After July 23

He is in Shovi and receives a letter from his brother. Abesalom informs him that there are terrible heatwaves in Tbilisi and that he will stay for another three or four days to pick up the notebooks before heading to Chkvishi. He plans to return to Tbilisi again on August 22-23 to start working.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze’s letter, h-24551-337; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1947

After July 25

On the back cover of Pavel Antokolsky’s selected poems, he writes an untitled poem: “The Candle of Sioni Was Flickering and the Wall Was Crumbling...”.

Source: MGL, t-248, Павел Антокольский, Избранное, Moscow, 1947.

1947

July

He types the poem “I Stand on the Cliff of Khomli” on a printing machine. After finishing the printing, he begins to correct the text with a pencil.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4929; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 38.

1947

From the end of June

The medical staff at the Shovi sanatorium meticulously follows the treatment instructions prescribed for Galaktion by Professor Arkadi Gotsiridze, and they do everything possible to keep the poet away from alcohol.

Source: G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 61.

August

1947

August 1

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that today at 9:20 PM, the poetry of the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze will be broadcast on the radio.

Source: Newspaper “Заря Востока”, August 1, 1947, Friday, №152, p. 4.

1947

August 1

The poetry of the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze is being broadcast on the radio.

Source: Newspaper “Заря Востока”, August 1, 1947, Friday, №152, p. 4.

1947

August 5 or earlier

He is in Shovi, reading “The History of Georgia” by Niko Berdzenishvili, Ivane Javakhishvili, and Simon Janashia, making highlights and comments. He notes that the materials are preserved in the Academy’s Institute of History, the Georgian Museum, the Georgian Institute of Art History, and the Metekhi Museum. He also states that the Georgian alphabet originated no later than the 7th century BCE.

Source: MGL, t-574, N. Berdzenishvili, I. Javakhishvili, S. Janashia, “History of Georgia”, a textbook for senior high school classes, Tbilisi, 1946.

1947

August 5 or earlier

In the History of Georgia textbook, on the genealogical chart of the main branch of the Bagrationi royal house, he writes various lines from his poem “It is War”, including: “The map of Europe hangs like blue lines and dashes...”

Source: MGL, t-574, N. Berdzenishvili, I. Javakhishvili, S. Janashia, “History of Georgia”, a textbook for senior high school classes, Tbilisi, 1946.

1947

August 5

He is in Shovi, reading the 1946 edition of “The History of Georgia”. He reflects on the history of the Georgian alphabet and writes the poem “Hymn – The Georgian Alphabet” directly on the book.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №108-a, 3017; №6520, №6535, №6540, №6544, №6545; Nt. 574; N 2414; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 45.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Praise of Praises,” “Hymn to the Georgian Alphabet,” “A New Page of History,” “Praise of Praises to the Georgian Alphabet,” and “The Georgian Alphabet”.

1947

After August 9

On the front cover of the second volume of the Book “The History of the Civil War in the Soviet Union”, which covers the 1917 proletarian revolution, he writes that he will gather all the literary and artistic materials related to this topic from his works, review the books and manuscripts in his archive, have paper frames, photos, and posters prepared, and organize an exhibition at the Writers’ Union.

Source: MGL, t-316, “История гражданской войны в СССР”, том второй, Великая Пролетарская Революция (Октябрь-Ноябрь 1917 года), Moscow, 1947.

1947

August 10

He writes an untitled poem “On the Night of August First...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6668, №136-d, p. 18; №4109; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 39.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Buba” and “Snow in August”.

1947

After August 11

He receives a letter from his brother, Abesalom, who informs him that he returned to Samtredia from Tbilisi the previous day. He had been waiting, hoping that perhaps Galaktion and Nina had returned. He is glad to hear that they are resting well. He writes that he will return to Tbilisi on August 25, but before that, he and his wife, Tatiana, will visit the children in Chkvishi.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-349; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94, 180;

1947

August 17

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes an interview with the Honoured Artist and Stalin Prize laureate, sculptor Silovan Kakabadze. He states that he has completed work on a stone sculpture of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper “Заря Востока”, August 17, 1947, Sunday, №163, p. 3.

1947

August 17

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes an interview with the Honoured Artist, composer Shalva Mshvelidze. He states that he is working on an oratorio titled “The Great Caucasus”, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, which will incorporate poems by Galaktion Tabidze and others.

Source: Newspaper “Заря Востока”, August 17, 1947, Sunday, №163, p. 3.

1947

After August 21

He familiarizes himself with the collection “Poems About Moscow”. In the end, he notes that 28 hectares of grapefruit plantations occupy the estate yards of landlords and generals.

Source: GTSM, 1170, Сборник “Стихи о Москве”, Moscow, 1947.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on August 21, 1947.

1947

Until August 24

Along with Nino Kvirikadze, he travels from Shovi to Baghdati, visiting his wife’s village. He is pleased with the warm welcome he receives from Nino’s mother, Ekaterine Gvinjilia-Kvirikadze. Upon returning to Tbilisi, he dedicates and sends her the poem “Thank You, Mother” in manuscript form.

Source: N. Salaghia, You are the only one, Nino... Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 391.

1947

Until August 24-25

He is vacationing in Shovi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. Following the instructions of the resort director, Simon Kurashvili, carpenter Nikoloz Vachadze is crafting a special round wooden table for the poet in a pine grove on the mountain slope. During the process, Nikoloz Vachadze tells Galaktion about the Nikortsminda Cathedral and its intricate carvings. The intrigued poet wishes to visit the cathedral but is unable to do so. Inspired by the carpenter’s narrative and his own imagination, He writes a poem “Praise to Nikortsminda”.

Source: I. Kukava, From the Archive of Memory, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 404; M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11-12, p. 126; P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion’s Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 63-68.

Note: According to Mikheil Alavidze’s recollection, Galaktion did visit Nikortsminda. However, Nino Kvirikadze’s memoir suggests that he did not see the cathedral and wrote the poem without having visited it.

1947

August 24-25

He travels from Shovi to Kutaisi and settles in the hotel “Kutaisi”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-192, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197. Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-191, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 189.

1947

August 26

He sends a telegram from Kutaisi to the Academy of Sciences' accounting department, requesting that his due salary be sent to the address of the "Kutaisi" hotel.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-192, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197.

1947

August 26

A meeting is held with Galaktion and representatives of the Kutaisi City Committee, Young Communists, the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, and the Kutaisi Writers' Union. The introductory speech is delivered by Associate Professor Giorgi Samkharadze, the executive secretary of the Kutaisi branch of the Writers' Union of Georgia. Attendees recite their own poems dedicated to Galaktion, and the poet gives a speech. The event is concluded by the Komsomol secretary, who states that Galaktion is the foremost writer in the entire Soviet Union, and therefore, in Europe as well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-192, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198, 199.

Note: Akhvlediani, Gvetadze, and Glurjidge read their own poems dedicated to Galaktion. The authors' first names or initials are not indicated in the record.

1947

After August 26

A notice about the meeting with Galaktion held in Kutaisi on August 26 is published in the Chronology of the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-192, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199;

1947

After August 26

He visits the Kutaisi automobile factory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-192, p. 13–16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

1947

Until August 28

He returns to Shovi from Kutaisi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion's Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11–12, p. 126.

1947

Summer

The administration of the Shovi resort hosts an evening event where Giorgi Samkharadze gives a speech. Galaktion delivers a thank-you speech, which is transcribed by Georgian Radio. The poet reads his new poems and presents the resort director with his own photograph, accompanied by a poem dedicated to him. After the event, a banquet is held, during which Galaktion recites "Nikortsminda" and other new poems.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 63–68. G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 61.

1947

Until August 24

He dedicates the untitled poem “May We Always Have People Everywhere...” as a token of gratitude to the director of the Shovi resort, Simon Kurashvili, and the head physician of the same resort, Vladimir Gasviani.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №136-d, p. 24-25; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 44; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 553.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “May We Always Have People Everywhere,” “To Simon Qurashvili and Vladimir Gasviani,” and untitled (beginning with: “With Your Care...”; “I Was Stirred Again by Your Attention...”; “May We Always Have a Human...”; “I Am Leaving... But...”; “From You, I Received a Grove as a Gift...”; “A Table Dedicated by You Stood Before Me...”; “A Table Gifted by You Stood Before Me...”; “To My Beloved...”).

1947

Until August 24

He is in Baghdati and writes an untitled poem, “Though I Am a Poor Poet, I Have Nothing...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1070; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 51; Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 391.

1947

Until August 24

Director Alexandre Jaliashvili is making a documentary film titled “Soviet Georgia”. The director plans to show Galaktion on Mtatsminda in one shot. The poet is asked to write a poem in response to Ilia Chavchavadze’s poem “Spring” (“The tree puts on its leaf...”) so that a song can be composed based on it, which will be featured in the film, performed by Vladimir Germesashvili.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1973, N 10, p. 3.

1947

August 24

In response to Director Alexandre Jaliashvili’s request, he begins working on an untitled poem, “The Leaf Rustles in the Forest...”. According to the director’s vision, the poem is a response to Ilia Chavchavadze’s work “Spring”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №195; №342; №647; №648; №3270; №3825; №3921; №4952. №136-Ⓞ, p. 27; N 01-Ⓞ, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 41.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Leaf Rustled in the Forest,” “Inscription on Ilia Chavchavadze’s Book,” and untitled (beginning with: “The Leaf Rustled in the Forest...”; “Every One of Your...”; “The Cry of Our Eagle...”).

1947

August 25 or later

He makes a note titled “Nikortsminda. Hydroelectric Station”, in which he recalls how his poem “Praise Upon Praise to Nikortsminda” was created. According to Galaktion, while he was in Shovi, a carpenter from Nikortsminda was making him a work desk and, at the same time, telling him about the carvings of Nikortsminda. According to the poet, he promised the carpenter that he would definitely write a poem about the church, and he fulfilled that promise. According to Galaktion, caring for historical monuments is one of the most important tasks of modern times.

Source: MGL, d-626, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206-207.

1947

August 26

He is in Kutaisi and writes an untitled poem, “When in Perkhuli...”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6809; №6810; №110-a, p. 8017; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 55.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Tamari” and untitled (“But Tamar...”).

1947

August 28

He travels from Shovi to Kutaisi once again with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and Associate Professor Dimitri Kopaliani.

Source: M. Alavidze, Galaktion’s Life and Poetry, magazine Gantiadi, 1992, № 11-12, p. 126.

1947

August 25-29

He revises the poem “Praise of Praises to Nikortsminda” and sends it under the title “Nikortsminda” to the editorial office of the newspaper *Industrialuri Kutaisi* for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3461-3462; №3461; №43-a, p. 6888; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 56.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (beginning with: “Respect, Modesty...”; “What Hand Built...”).

1947

August 29

The newspaper *Industriuli Sakartvelo* published a notice stating that on August 26, the Kutaisi City Committee of the Young Communist League and the editorial office of the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi* organized a meeting of young intelligentsia with the National Poet of Georgia, Academician Galaktion Tabidze. The meeting was opened with a brief introductory speech by Giorgi Samkharadze, the chairman of the Kutaisi branch of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia. The announcement noted that Galaktion Tabidze read poems written in recent days, and the attendees welcomed him with love and warm feelings. A welcoming speech was given by the secretary of the Kutaisi City Committee of the Young Communist League, and poems dedicated to Galaktion were read by poets Silovan Akhvlediani, Archil Gurjidze, and Vasil Gvetadze.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 165, p. 2.

1947

August 30

In the newspaper *Industrialuri Kutaisi*, the poem “Praise to Nikortsminda” is published under the title “Nikortsminda”.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, №166, p. 1.

1947

August 30

He congratulates the editor of the newspaper *Simartle*, Sh. Javakhadze, on the publication of the newspaper’s fifth issue and wishes that the name of the fighting press continues to be carried with honour. He concludes the letter with two lines from his poem about the press: “The press is the heart of the restless masses / The press is the heart of millions”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-160; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 71.

1947

August 30

The newspaper *Industriuli Sakartvelo* publishes a portrait of Galaktion Tabidze painted by Ucha Japaridze, along with the poem “Nikortsminda”.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 166, p. 2.

1947

August 30

He participates in a festive evening dedicated to the release of the fifth issue of the newspaper *Simartle*, held at the Culture House of Kutaisi District.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 169, p. 2.

1947

August 31

The newspaper *Industriuli Sakartvelo* publishes a lengthy announcement stating that on September 1, at 8 PM, a major literary evening and concert dedicated to the work of the National Poet of Georgia, Academician Galaktion Tabidze, will be held at the Lado Meskhishvili State Theater in Kutaisi. The announcement includes a long list of speakers.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 167, p. 2.

1947

August

He writes a poem “Shoda”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3557; №4072; №7430; №7745; №136-d., p. 13; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 66.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “By the Fireplace,” “The Fire is Pensive,” “The Carved Door,” “The Hearth Head from Trialeti,” and untitled (“The Sky is Calm...”).

1947

August

He plans a meeting with readers at the Shovi resort. He intends to prepare several posters for the event, arrange the ticketing, and take photos of the meeting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-538, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 196.

September

1947

September 1

He notes that, on assignment from the Central Committee, the Writers' Union of Kutaisi organized a major literary evening in his honour. He met with fellow writers, and similar gatherings took place in Shovi and Baghdadi as well. He mentions that he accumulated a substantial amount of material from these meetings and evenings.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-194, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 209.

1947

September 1

While in Kutaisi, he sketches a deer grazing in the forest in his notebook, noting the date and location beneath the drawing.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's sketch and record, MGL, d-192, p. 18; AE, Book XXV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1947

September 1

A literary evening dedicated to the works of Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia and an academician, is held at the Lado Meskhishvili State Theatre in Kutaisi.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 169, p. 2.

1947

September 3

The newspaper *Industriuli Sakartvelo* reports that on August 30, a celebratory evening was held at the Kutaisi District Culture House in honour of the 500th issue of the newspaper *Simartle*. The event featured the participation of the National Poet and academician, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1947, № 169, p. 2.

1947

September 3

The newspaper *Industriuli Sakartvelo* reports that on September 1, a creative evening dedicated to Georgia's National Poet and academician Galaktion Tabidze was held at the Lado Meskhishvili State Theatre in Kutaisi. The event opened with a welcoming speech by the esteemed poet

Domenti Tomashvili, followed by an address on Galaktion Tabidze's work delivered by Associate Professor Giorgi Samkharadze. Several poets shared their own verses dedicated to Galaktion, including Mikel Pataridze, Silovan Akhvlediani, Archil Gurjidze, Vasil Gvetadze, Shota Nizharadze, and Vakhtang Gogolashvili. Galaktion himself recited some of his own poems. The audience warmly received the National Poet, and the evening concluded with a concert.

Source: Newspaper Industriuli Kutaisi, 1947, № 169, p. 2.

1947

September 6

He writes a poem "Moscow".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №23; N. Kvirikadze's autograph, 4964; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 40.

Note: The poem is also found untitled ("I Still Remember Moscow...").

1947

Until September 12

The poet, who has recently returned from the countryside, is visited by the assistant of director Alexandre Jaliashvili, who asks him to deliver the promised poem, which a song will be written for and later included in the documentary film. Since the poet does not consider the poem complete, he tells the guest that the work is not yet finished. The director's assistant explains that the film crew is in a hurry. After this, the poet writes the poem "The Leaf Rustles in the Forest..." on the spot, a poem he had started working on a few days earlier.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №195; №342; №647; №648; №3270; №3825; №3921; №4952. №136-d, p. 27; N 01-d, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 41.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Leaf Rustled in the Forest," "Inscription on Ilia Chavchavadze's Book," and untitled (beginning with: "The Leaf Rustled in the Forest..."; "Every One of Your..."; "The Cry of Our Eagle...").

1947

September 12

He completes the work on the untitled poem "The Leaf Rustles in the Forest..." at the request of director Aleksandre Jaliashvili.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №195; №342; №647; №648; №3270; №3825; №3921; №4952. №136-d, p. 27; N01-d, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 41.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The Leaf Rustled in the Forest," "Inscription on Ilia Chavchavadze's Book," and untitled (beginning with: "The Leaf Rustled in the Forest..."; "Every One of Your..."; "The Cry of Our Eagle...").

1947

September 19

He notes that the February Revolution descended upon Kutaisi like a hawk. At the time, he was living with the artist Theodor Chudetsky in a house owned by Jibo Ivashvili. Both were struggling

financially, and whenever they came into some money, they would spend it in restaurants, only to resume their battle for survival the next day. Galaktion recalls that, during this period, he was out of touch with his family. Together with Beglar Akhospireli, he had been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for disturbing public order and awaited arrest daily. As fate would have it, the February Revolution intervened, and Police Chief Lavrenti Makharadze himself was arrested and escorted from the station in a carriage. The crowd wanted him punished, but the man riding alongside him, Evgeni Gegetchkori, addressed the public, preventing any violence. Galaktion recalls standing among the crowd, watching the former police chief, once proud as an eagle, now huddled in the carriage. At that moment, his eyes met Makharadze's, and the poet thought to himself, "You who intended to arrest me, now find yourself imprisoned". Standing beside Galaktion, Beglar Akhospireli shouted these very words to the police chief, echoing Galaktion's unspoken thoughts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317-318.

1947

September 21

He is in Abkhazia, in New Athos, and writes the poem "New Athos".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №110-a, 8020; №8021; №8022; №8352-8353; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 41.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Two Beginnings," "Philosophy," "Here, the Heart is Both a Slave and a Master," and untitled (beginning with: "Here, Visible Dreams..."; "War is Replaced by Peace...").

1947

September 21

Together with Khukhuti Bghazhba, he travels to the New Athos resort house to visit Andria Chochua, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Abkhazia. They stay in a small house built beside the Athos Monastery, offering a breathtaking view. In his notebook, He writes a poem "*This Visible Dream is Haunted by Spirits...*" Then, tearing out the page, he gifts the poem to Bghazhba.

Source: Kh. Bghazhba, Unforgettable Evenings, newspaper *Sabtchota Apkhazeti*, November 2, 1973, N 215, p. 3.

1947

September

The ninth issue of the children's magazine *Oktombreli*, dedicated to Stalin, is published under its new title, *Dila*. This issue includes an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Gori".

Source: Magazine *Dila*, 1947, September, №9, p. 8.

1947

September 21

Together with Khukhuti Bghazhba, he tours war-torn Sokhumi, observing the new construction projects amidst the devastation. Seeing a ruined house, he is moved to write the poem “A Ruined House in Sokhumi”.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542. Kh. Bghazhba, Unforgettable Evenings, newspaper Sabtchota Apkhazeti, November 2, 1973, N 215, p. 3.

Note: In the source, Khukhuti Bghazhba is mentioned only by his last name.

1947

September 21 or later

A literary evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held in Sokhumi.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542. Kh. Bghazhba, Unforgettable Evenings, newspaper Sabtchota Apkhazeti, November 2, 1973, N 215, p. 3.

Note: In the source, Khukhuti Bghazhba is mentioned only by his last name.

1947

September 21 or later

He writes an untitled poem “The Mountain Is Called New Athos...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8483; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 188; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 798.

1947

September 23

He is at the Sokhumi airport and writes on a cigarette box: “I write with the pencil I found here a year ago”.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 163.

1947

September 27

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to the director of the Kutaisi Automotive Plant, Boris Bukia, “I Dedicate This Book to You, Inspired by...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №9-a, p. 82, 83; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 59.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “September 27. Bukia” and untitled (beginning with: “I Send You This Book, Completely Filled...”; “It Is Finished. Now the Side...”).

1947

September

Akaki Gatsserelia publishes an article titled “The Stress in Georgian Poetry” in the magazine *Mnatobi*, in which he particularly emphasizes that Galaktion Tabidze is the only poet who uses prosodic nuances in a long rhythmic period - within the stanza.

Source: Akaki Gatsserelia, “The Stress in Georgian Poetry”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1947, №9, p. 90-111.

Dating: The note in the notebook is placed after the entry dated January 4.

October

1947

After October 1

In Giorgi Bakradze's Book "Bibliography of Georgian Periodicals", he numbers the newspapers and magazines of interest to him starting from 1903 and makes underlines.

Source: MGL, t-17, G. I. Bakradze, "Bibliography of Georgian Periodicals" (1819-1945), Publication of the Book Chamber, Tbilisi, 1947, p. 18-30, 39-50, 52, 55, 58, 62, 70-80, 83-84, 89, 91-92, 96, 110-112, 121, 136, 138, 145, 157-158, 165, 169-170, 181, 183-184, 189-190, 192, 200.

1947

October 7

He is in Moscow on an assignment from the Academy of Sciences and begins writing a letter to the Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychyna. He inquires about the addressee and expresses surprise that they have neither seen each other nor communicated for quite some time.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-164; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 71.

1947

October 12

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a report stating that on September 28, works by Georgian artists were sent by airplane to Moscow for the Union-wide exhibition commemorating the 30th anniversary of the "Great October Socialist Revolution", including a bust of Galaktion Tabidze created by the sculptor Silovan Kakabadze.

Source: "Произведения художников Грузии отправлены в Москву", newspaper "Заря Востока", October 12, 1947, Sunday, №203, p. 3.

1947

After October 15

Three poems by Galaktion Tabidze are published in the poetry collection "Georgian Poets to Kutaisi": "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...", "Do You Remember?", and "How Captivating You Are, How Magnificent!".

Source: Collection "Georgian Poets to Kutaisi", Kutaisi, 1947, p. 17-19.

1947

After October 15

In the poetry collection "Georgian Poets to Kutaisi", he makes underlines and critical comments on the lines of the preface by Giorgi Samkharaidze. At the beginning, he notes that there is a sense of betrayal of truth in the book.

Source: MGL, t-196, "Georgian Poets to Kutaisi", Kutaisi, 1947, p. III-XI, 15, 98-99.

1947

After October 15

In the collection “Georgian Poets to Kutaisi” published by the newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, the following poems are printed: “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...”, “Do You Remember?”, and “How Enchanting You Are, How Magnificent!”.

Source: MGL, t-196, “Georgian Poets to Kutaisi”, Kutaisi, editor R. Gvetadze, compilers: G. Samkharadze and M. Alavidze. 1947, p. 17–19.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 15, 1947.

1947

After October 15

He reads the collection “Georgian Poets to Kutaisi”, working on the preface with pencils of various colours and adding comments in which he notes that the Book does not reflect the truth.

Source: MGL, t-196, “Georgian Poets to Kutaisi”, Kutaisi, editor R. Gvetadze, compilers: G. Samkharadze and M. Alavidze. 1947, p. 17–19.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 15, 1947.

1947

Until October 16

He sends the poem “The Night Shimmers Like Silver...” from the cycle “Goliath Steps” to Parmen Loria in Batumi for publication in the newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, along with a letter. In the letter, he mentions that Alexandre Gomiasvili is editing this cycle of his poems and considers him the only remaining friend by his side at that time. He expresses his sorrow over being ostracized by the entire city of Tbilisi. Galaktion sends his regards to the poets of Adjara and particularly highlights the young poet Giorgi Salukvadze.

Source: Parmen Loria’s letter, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299-300; P. Loria, Recollections about Galaktion, newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, October 12, 1973, N 199, p. 4.

Dating: Parmen Loria’s response letter is dated October 16, 1947.

1947

After October 16

From Batumi, he receives a response letter from Parmen Loria. The sender promises to publish the sent poem and encourages Galaktion, assuring him that the people do not ostracize or forget him. While a few individuals may express negative sentiments towards him, this cannot diminish the immense love the people have for him.

Source: Parmen Loria’s letter, Autograph, MGL, 24551-455; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299-300.

1947

After October 16

He sends the poem “No Longer Have I Time For...” to Parmen Loria in Batumi for publication in the newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*.

Source: P. Loria, Recollections about Galaktion, newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, October 12, 1973, N 199, p. 4.

1947

October 18 or later

In his diary titled “Notes”, he writes that in 1939, his poem “Gori” was used to open the Book “To the Leader: Georgian Writers”, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Stalin’s birth. He then quotes articles published eight years later in the Russian newspapers *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, in which the ideas expressed in his poem are reiterated.

Source: MGL, d-152, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311.

Note: He refers to the article “Великая животворная сила советского патриотизма” (“The Great Life-Giving Force of Soviet Patriotism”), which was published in the newspaper *Pravda* on October 18, 1947, in issue № 276 (10667), and to V. Poltoratsky’s article “В одном городе” (“In One City”), which appeared on the same day in *Izvestia*, issue № 246.

1948

After October 18

He receives a lengthy letter from the translator Igor Postupalsky in Moscow. Since the State Publishing House of Artistic Literature has decided to publish a Book of Galaktion’s poems in Russian translation, the correspondent asks if the poet would like to involve him in this project. He informs that he does not know Georgian but can only translate through dictionaries. However, he is familiar with Georgian culture and poetry. Recently, he prepared Russian translations for a one-volume work by Alexandre Shanshiashvili. While not everything was successful, he managed to translate several poems very well, which makes him confident that he should proceed with this project. He inquires if Galaktion knows the Russian translations of his works by Maksym Rylsky, Pavlo Tychyna, Mykola Bazhan, Lekonte de Lisle, and others. He mentions that he has read several of Galaktion’s poems in Russian translation, published in periodicals, and is familiar with the Russian-language collections, thinking that most of them were translated poorly. Even many good poems have poor translations. In this regard, he believes Simon Chikovani was luckier. Postupalsky expresses interest in translating not just two or three poems by Galaktion but a larger body of work, making it a part of his life. He prefers to translate even difficult but the best poems. He also offers to take on the role of editor for this book, believing he can select and organize the material well, mentioning other books he has edited. However, he adds that he does not like interference from the author in the translation process. At the end of the letter, Postupalsky asks the recipient to notify Alexandra Ryabinina and Sofia Khitarova if he is interested in involving him as a translator and to send an official letter to the director of the State Publishing House of Artistic Literature, Anatoly Kotov, if he wishes to entrust him with the book’s editing.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303-305.

1947

Until October 19

He reads the one-volume collected works of Vladimir Mayakovsky in Russian, making highlights and comments. He is curious whether Mayakovsky knew the Georgian language.

Source: MGL, t-352, Владимир Маяковский, Собрание Сочинений в одном томе, Moscow, 1936.

Dating: In the very first entry, it is mentioned that he requests the editorial office of *Komunisti* to publish the annotation and cover cliché of the fourth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's writings in the October 19 issue.

1947

Until October 19

He writes four versions of an untitled quatrain - "Is it a mountain or a field, or a battlefield? Stryphon, everything bears your hand..." - and adds critical notes to each.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-352, Владимир Маяковский, Собрание Сочинений в одном томе, Moscow, 1936, p. 5.

1947

Until October 19

On behalf of the editorial office of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, he drafts the text of an announcement to be published in the October 19 issues of *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*, which includes the annotation and cover cliché of the fourth volume of Galaktion's writings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-352, Владимир Маяковский, Собрание Сочинений в одном томе, Moscow, 1936, p. 5.

1947

Until October 19

In the collected works of Vladimir Mayakovsky, he notes that on one of the pages, the significance of the Russian artistic-literary group "LEF" (Left Front of the Arts), led by Vladimir Mayakovsky, is explained. He notes that Mayakovsky seriously considers his birth year, 1893, as the beginning of his new poetics.

Source: MGL, t-352, Владимир Маяковский, Собрание Сочинений в одном томе, Moscow, 1936, p. 6.

1947

Until October 19

In the collected works of Vladimir Mayakovsky, he writes about the poem "Left March (To the Sailors)", noting that the refrain was not popular in Russian literature and is not found in the poetry of Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, or Fyodor Tyutchev. It later appeared in the works of Valery Bryusov, whereas in Georgia, it has been present since the 5th century.

Source: MGL, t-352, Владимир Маяковский, Собрание Сочинений в одном томе, Moscow, 1936, p. 31.

1947

After October 20

On the back cover of Akaki Gatsserelia's Book "The Death of Baratashvili", he writes his biographical details: "Beginning period: 1. The head of the column and the Bagrationi. 2. The ruins of Bagrati Cathedral. 3. Memories from the poems. What is happening in Tbilisi? 1. The poetry of comparison. 2. The reaction... Tbilisi Seminary and others".

Source: MGL, t-38, Akaki Gatsserelia, "The Death of Baratashvili", Tbilisi, 1947.

1947

After October 20

In the anthology "The October Star", he makes underlines and sketches on the lines of various authors' poems, numbers the stanzas of particular interest to him, and adds two pages with the titles, line numbers, and page counts from his Book "The Sea Has Roared".

Source: MGL, t-96, Collection "The October Star", Sokhumi, 1947.

1947

October 22

He receives a delayed telegram from V. Ermolov, a collaborator at *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, asking for the submission of poems to be translated. Galaktion sends the poems and requests that the texts not be shortened during translation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-161; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1947

After October 22

On the title page of Sandro Euli's collected works, he writes about the pseudonyms, noting that it is appropriate to state Sandro Euli as Kuridze, Alio Mashashvili as Mirtskhulava, Yakinthe Lisashvili as Khomeriki, and Iona Vakeli as Megrelishvili. The editor comments that between 1909-1918, Sandro Euli published his poems under his real surname, Kuridze, and that the name "Euli" was adopted after the October Revolution. He also makes underlines and brief comments on Lavrosi Kalandadze's biographical-critical review and the table of contents.

Source: MGL, t-48. Sandro Euli-Kuridze, Collected Works (Poetry), Tbilisi, 1947. p. III-VII, IX, XVII, XXIV, 307-312.

1947

October 23

He addresses a short letter to the young writers, apologizing for not being able to attend their conference due to urgent matters and wishing them success.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-162; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1947

October 25

He sends a letter from Sokhumi to Vano Tuskadze, the head of the district committee, apologizing for not being able to visit. He informs him that he has handed the Book “The Sea Has Roared” to the publishing house and will soon send the manuscripts, thanking him in advance for its publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-2759; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69-70;

1947

October 25

He reads the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*. He writes the title of his own poem “October Symphony”, next to Grigol Abashidze’s poem “Mtkvari Symphony” and makes highlights.

Source: MGL, t-687, newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, October 25, 1947, №40, p. 1.

1947

After October 25

He reads the Russian magazine *Khalkhta Megobroba*. He makes highlights and notes, writing rhymes. He annotates a paragraph from Pyotr Skosyrev’s article “Thirty Years of Multinational Soviet Literature”, which states that the Civil War in Russia (1917–1923) led to the formation of literary schools and groups that did not understand the grand tasks of the proletarian revolution. He notes that during this time in Georgia, groups such as the Tsisperkantselis, Futurists, Proletarians, and Leftists were formed.

Source: MGL, t-713, magazine *Дружба Народов*, 1947, №15, Moscow, p. 268.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on October 25, 1947.

1947

October 26

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that the weekly children’s magazine *Oktombreli* is reissuing from its ninth issue under the new title *Dila*, and that the issue features a poem by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “Детский журнал “Дила”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, October 26, 1947, Sunday, №213, p. 4.

1947

August-October

He writes a poem “The Insight of Thirty Years”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1976; №1977; №5752-5753; №3282; №2459-2460; №5915-5923; №6353-6356; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 52.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “With the October Flag,” “The Insight of 45 Years,” “The 37th Year’s Path of Struggle,” and untitled (beginning with: “The world is no longer, in youth...”; “The insight of thirty years, illuminated by distance...”).

November

1947

November 5

An exhibition of Georgian painters and sculptors opens at the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution. Among other exhibits, the sculpture titled “The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze”, created by sculptor Konstantine Merabishvili, is showcased.

Source: Newspaper “Молодой сталинец”, 1947, №145 (December 5), p. 4.

1947

November 7

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The Seventeenth Year” by Georgy Kreytan.

Source: Семнадцатый год (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел Георгий Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1947, 7 ноября, №222, с.5.

1947

November 13

The Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinetz* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “October Song” by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Октябрьская песня (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1947, 13 ноября, №136.

1947

15 November

In the notebook, he writes that he needs 2 common notebook s, envelopes, and papers, handkerchiefs, and cologne.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 1.

1947

November 15

In the notebook, he writes that a session dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution was supposed to be held at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, but it was postponed due to the death of Simon Janashia. He learns that the day before Simon Janashia’s death, he had been at the museum, where preparations were underway for a major exhibition, and he had said that Ivane Javakhishvili’s portrait had been placed in the best spot.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 3-4.

1947

November 15

In the notebook, he writes that Academician Simon Janashia passed away at 5 a.m. on November 15, 1947.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 1.

1947

After November 15

He writes the untitled poem “I remember his crossing with joy...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 11.

Dating: The text in the notebook is preceded by an entry from November 15.

1947

After November 15

In the notebook, he writes in Russian about the literary life of the past year.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 16.

Dating: The text in the notebook is preceded by an entry from November 15.

1947

After November 15

He writes an untitled poem “The great rainbow of the great dawn...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 19.

Dating: The text in the notebook is preceded by an entry from November 15.

1947

November 18

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes an obituary for the late Simon Janashia, signed by Galaktion Tabidze, a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, along with other colleagues from the Academy.

Source: “Академик С. Н. Джанашиа”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, November 18, 1947, Tuesday, №229, p. 2.

1947

Until November 22

He withdraws 6,835 roubles from his savings account and is left with 25 roubles.

Source: Excerpt from G. Tabidze’s storage ledger notebook, 300, p. 38; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 380.

1947

November 25

He is at the home of the writer Mariam Garikuli, who lives nearby. He dedicates a poem titled “Utandar” to Mariam’s young grandson, Utandar Ratiani, whose father died in World War II.

Source: Autographs: MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №8224; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 43.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Glory to Iberia...”). For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 557.

1947

After November

He reads the magazine *Bolshevik*, makes highlights, comments, and sketches.

Source: MGL, t-639, magazine *Bolsheviki*, 1947, November, №11.

1947

After November

On the cover page of the magazine *Bolshevik*, he writes a 62-point plan for evenings related to theatre. The plan includes mentions of travelling and other actors, performances from Kutaisi and Tbilisi theatres, publications in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*, Akaki Tsereteli's jubilee at the Opera Theatre, the disruption of his first stage appearance in Kutaisi, performing on stage alongside Akaki and Akaki's opinion about his poetry readings, a trip with Akaki to the village of Mukhrani, a journey with Davit Kldiashvili, evenings in Poti, Chiatura, Batumi, and Ozurgeti, an evening dedicated to Egnate Ninoshvili, organ-players, and a meeting with Konstantin Balmont. He read his poems "The Mountains of Guria" and "The Moon of Mtatsminda" at the theatre, witnessed the staging of a different play instead of the one approved by the censors, and was involved in an incident during Irodion Evdoshvili's evening. He writes that he has restored some of the posters from the evenings.

Source: MGL, t-639, magazine *Bolsheviki*, 1947, November, №11.

1947

After November

On the last page of the magazine *Bolshevik*, he writes an untitled humorous poem "Chikovani's Idiocy...".

Source: MGL, t-639, magazine *Bolsheviki*, 1947, November, №11.

December

1947

Until December 1

During the days of Ilia Chavchavadze, as Galaktion steps out from the Writers' Union, he nudges Mukhran Machavariani, who is standing nearby, and invites him to join him. Mukhran feels awkward, sensing that Galaktion is leading him to drink, and he has not a single coin in his pocket to treat him. On their way, they encounter Rezo Japaridze and Rezo Inanishvili, whom Mukhran invites, hoping that they might at least have some money. They head to a basement on Veliaminov Street (now Dadiani Street), known for its delicious khachapuri and good Kakhetian wine. Galaktion orders pie and wine. At the table, they reminisce about Ilia, and Mukhrani recites Galaktion's poem "Ilia Who Was Killed in Tsitsamuri". Galaktion is pleased with Mukhrani's reading and kisses him. Later, Inanishvili and Japaridze urge Mukhrani to recite his own poem dedicated to Ilia, but Mukhrani, feeling shy in Galaktion's presence, declines. Galaktion encourages him, and Mukhrani gathers the courage to recite his poem aloud. Galaktion's eyes fill with tears, and he tells Mukhrani that from this day forward, they must be friends, as Mukhrani's eyes remind him of his late friend, Giorgi Kuchishvili.

Source: M. Machavariani, One meeting, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 232;

1947

December 5

The newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets* publishes an article titled “*On the All-Union Artistic Exhibition*”, noting that on November 5 and 6, a Union-wide exhibition was held in Moscow to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, featuring participation from Georgian painters and sculptors. Accompanying the article is a photograph of a sculpture by one of the exhibition participants, Konstantine Merabishvili, titled “The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: Newspaper “Молодой сталинец”, 1947, №145 (December 5), p. 4.

1947

December 19

At 3:25 p.m., he is near the Philharmonic, in a park. He eats chocolate, observes the chocolate wrapping paper, which features waves, and then writes the untitled poem “Wave, my beautiful wave...” on the same paper.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №693; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 43.

1947

December 20

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that on December 22, a scientific session will be held at the Museum of Georgia, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the “Great October Socialist Revolution”, organized by the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature History. The session will feature a presentation by Shalva Radiani titled “Galaktion Tabidze and the 19th Century Georgian Poetic Traditions”.

Source: “Научная сессия Института истории грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, December 20, 1947, Saturday, №251, p. 4.

1947

December 20

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that on December 22, at the Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, a concert by the Georgian Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra will feature the premiere of Olga Baramishvili’s romantic cantata “To the Creator of Victories”, which is based on Giorgi Tsagareli’s translation of a poem by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “Симфонические концерты”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, December 20, 1947, Saturday, №251, p. 4.

1947

December 22

At the scientific session of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature History, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the “Great October Socialist Revolution”, Shalva Radiani presents a

report titled “Galaktion Tabidze and the 19th Century Georgian Poetic Traditions”. This session takes place at the Museum of Georgia.

Source: “Научная сессия Института истории грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, December 20, 1947, Saturday, №251, p. 4.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a new version of the untitled poem “I leave for a few days...”, titles the poem “Guest,” and then prepares the text for publication in the collection “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №134-a, p. 3754; №5567; №6555; №3320; №5492; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 125; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 558.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Evening” and untitled (“I leave for a few days...”).

1947

Until December 25

He submits the collection titled “The Sea Has Roared” to the Abkhazia State Publishing House for printing.

Note: “*The Sea Has Roared*”, Book One. Sokhumi, published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House, 1948. Edited by G. Jibladze.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a new version of the untitled poem “Someone cracked my skull open...”, titles the poem “The Ruined House in Sokhumi,” and then prepares the text for publication in the collection “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №70-a, p. 1795; №5666; №763; №5511; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 126; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 559.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Hallucination,” “At the House Ruined by the Germans in Sokhumi,” “Like Tumour,” and untitled (with the beginnings: “Someone cracked my skull open...”; “Like a magnificent freshwater crab...”; “Like a magnificent tumour...”).

1947

Until December 25

He writes a new version of the untitled poem “Oh, how many times must I thank you again...”, titles the poem “Where Else Is It?”, and then prepares the text for publication in the collection “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6556; №5580; №5492; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 119; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 560.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (with the beginnings: “Where else is there relief...?” and “Where else is there joy...?”).

1947

Until December 25

He writes a new version of the untitled poem “Decorated with flowers...”, titles the poem “Stream, Stream,” and then prepares the text for publication in the collection “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №746; №1559; №2028; №5495; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 122; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 560.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Stream, Stream...”).

1947

Until December 25

He writes a poem “Aha, under that shadow”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6554; №3320; №5492; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 102.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Aha, under that shadow...”).

Dating: The collection “The Sea Has Roared,” in which this poem was first published, is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a poem “Ornament”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4622; №3321; №3323; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №5464; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 118.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “January of Orchids,” “The Warmth of the Ornament,” and untitled (“The forests erupted like a blizzard on the windowpanes...”).

Dating: The collection “The Sea Has Roared,” in which this poem was first published, is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a poem “Eternal Glory to the Heroes”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №765; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 120.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Are they the sea, or the mountain and the field...”).

Dating: The collection “The Sea Has Roared,” in which this poem was first published, is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a poem “The Ninth Symphony”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2041; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №8822; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 120.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Where the waves of the sea are...”).

Dating: The collection “The Sea Has Roared,” in which this poem was first published, is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He reads Ilia Stekolnikov’s Book “Lightning and Thunder”, making highlights and notes.

Source: MGL, t-646, И. С. Стекольников, “Молния и Гром”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

On the front endpaper of Ilia Stekolnikov’s Book “Lightning and Thunder”, he writes that Aphkhazia’s State Publishing House has nearly completed the printing of his Book “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: MGL, t-646, И. С. Стекольников, “Молния и Гром”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He drafts a statement addressed to the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Nikoloz Muskhelishvili, stating that he is working on a Book that requires a trip to Moscow for material clarification and requesting a two-month official mission with the appropriate recommendation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record in the book. MGL, t-646, И. С. Стекольников, “Молния и Гром”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947, p. 2.

Note: The request likely concerns the 1950 publication of “Selected Poems” by Galaktion Tabidze in Moscow, edited in Russian by Igor Postupalsky, since the poet’s works had not been published in Moscow since 1940.

1947

Until December 25

On the back endpaper of Ilia Stekolnikov’s Book “Lightning and Thunder”, he writes that in 1921–1922, the Georgian press published an article titled “The Sea and the Georgians” by Arthur Leist, a German writer and close friend of Ilia Chavchavadze. The author noted that Georgia has beautiful sea coasts, yet sea motifs are absent in Georgian literature - even in Shota Rustaveli’s immortal “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”, where the sea is only briefly mentioned. The conclusion was that Georgians do not love the sea. Galaktion thinks that determining the accuracy of Arthur Leist’s view is a task for researchers, but it is undeniable that after Rustaveli, the sea theme was absent in Georgian literature. This movement began with 20th-century Georgian literature. These motifs are present in his first and second books, as well as in volumes I, II, III, and IV of his collected works. Additionally, they have been published as a separate book, “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”, and recently, in the magazine *Mnatobi*, he published the poetry cycle “The Sea Has Roared”.

Source: MGL, t-646, И. С. Стекольников, “Молния и Гром”, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.

1947

Until December 25

He writes a poem “The Idea of the Genius of Harmony”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №560; №8801; 4918; 5513; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 121.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Song for the Great, Universal, Genius of Harmony,” “The Idea of the Genius of Harmony,” and untitled (“How it lit up in the storm...”).

Dating: The collection “The Sea Has Roared,” in which this poem was first published, is signed for printing on December 25, 1947.

1947

December 31

He writes an untitled poem “Tomorrow, the burning will begin...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7987; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 44; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 563.

1947

Winter

At the Pioneer Palace, he attends a performance of the play “A Winter’s Tale” by the students of Makharadze, currently in the Ozurgeti district, along with Ioseb Grishashvili, Irakli Abashidze, and Ioseb Noneshvili. He stands in a circle around the Christmas tree, singing and enjoying the festivities with the children.

Source: Ts. Maminashvili, recollection, Natanebi Farm, October 26, 1973, N 30, p. 4.

1947 or earlier

Gigla Mebuke is writing a new report on Galaktion’s work and has asked the poet to read it at his home. Galaktion enjoys it but has some remarks regarding his “Tsisperkantselis”. He recalls his collaboration with the Social Democrats in the newspapers of Kutaisi and questions how the editors of those publications would approach him for collaboration if he were indeed a Tsisperkantseli. He is surprised by Mebuke’s references to his Futurist and Symbolist phases and requests the removal of analyses of poems written before the Soviet period from the already drafted report, suggesting that it should start directly with the Soviet era. Galaktion provides a plan that outlines the dates of his anniversaries, noting 1908 and 1914 as the years of his first publications and the release of his first book. Mebuke realizes he will have to write a new report, which dampens his spirits.

Source: G. Mebuke, some information about Galaktion, magazine *Literaturuli Ajara*, 1967, №5, p. 93-96.

Dating: Galaktion requested Mebuke to complete this report by January 20, 1947, and if not earlier, he would ensure it was finished by the end of 1947.

1947

He writes a poem "Praise of Praise".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №554; №5839-5840; №3314-3315; №5478-5479; №5841⁵; №5909-5911; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 47; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 564.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "At the Batumi Port," "Praise to Rustavi," "Letter to the Builders of Rustavi," "Progress," "Sail!" and untitled (with the beginnings: "I know, O Sea..."; "I want to dedicate my praise to you..."; "I know, O Sea, what you want..."; "I want to dedicate my praise to you!..."; "As for my homeland, should I not praise...").

1947

Sculptor Silovan Kakabadze is creating a bust of Galaktion Tabidze from sandstone.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-212, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1947

He has his photo taken with the students of the acting school affiliated with the State Film Production, including Leila Abashidze, Otar Koberidze, and others.

Source: O. Koberidze, unforgettable evening, newspaper *Tvalta*, 1998, №18, May 13, p. 7.

1947

The report by Petre Sharia "Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", presented at the Third Congress of Georgian Soviet Writers, is published. In his report, the speaker states that Galaktion Tabidze is one of the greatest representatives of Georgian poetry in the first half of the twentieth century, who broke through the anti-revolutionary front of writers and rushed to the Soviet platform.

Source: P. A. Sharia, "Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", Report read at the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia on September 9, 1946. Processed stenographic record, publisher *Komunisti*, Tbilisi, 1947. p. 10 – 12.

1947

He reads Petre Sharia's report "Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature". He highlights the parts where Sharia harshly criticizes the literary groups such as the "Academic Group", the "Tsisperkantselis", and the Futurists, as well as the phrases discussing Galaktion's transition to the Soviet platform.

Source: P. A. Sharia, "Paths of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", Report read at the Third Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia on September 9, 1946. Processed stenographic record, publisher *Komunisti*, Tbilisi, 1947. p. 10 – 12.

1947

He writes an untitled poem "Today, for the First Time, I Take the Pen in My Hand...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2802; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 188; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 797.

1947

He writes an untitled poem “Today, When It Is Calm...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, t-132; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 188; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 797.

1947

He familiarizes himself with the reference Book of the Academy of Sciences of the Union Republics. He makes highlights and writes that the Russian Academy was founded during the reign of Catherine I in 1725, and its first session took place on November 12 of the same year.

Source: GTSM, 170, Академии Наук Союзных Республик, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.

1947

He sends a letter to the Moscow State Literary Publishing House, inquiring about the progress of publishing the collection of translations of his poems. He deems it necessary to add 10,000 lines of new literal translations that are currently being prepared. He plans to travel to Moscow personally and writes that he is in a hurry for the book’s publication, as 1948 marks the 40th anniversary of his literary career.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-164-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1947

He sends a brief letter from the seminary to his old acquaintance, the teacher Terenti Vepkhvadze. He writes that he was unable to translate Vladimir Gilyarovsky’s poem himself and had someone else translate it. He adds that the translator wouldn’t mind if someone else edits the translation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-75; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72;

1947

In the foreword to the collection of Alexandre Abasheli’s poems, Besarion Zhghenti makes highlights and comments.

Source: MGL, t-5, Alexandre Abasheli, poems, Tbilisi, 1947, p. V-XXXIV.

1947

He reads Vakhushti Bagrationi’s Book “Geography of Georgia”, making highlights and notes in the table of contents.

Source: MGL, t-620, Vakhushti Batonishvili, “Geography of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1904.

Dating: Inside the book, a poem dated 1947, “I Stand on the Cliff of Khomli”, is written.

1947

He reads the Russian bibliographic magazine “Book Chronology” and, at the beginning, under the title “Towers”, he writes two lines of a poem: “I wonder if there is a land somewhere / adorned with so many towers”.

Source: MGL, t-568, magazine “Книжная Летопись”, №2, Moscow, 1947.

1947

He reads Yuri Kolinsky’s Russian brochure “Velázquez”. He highlights one of the author’s ideas - that Velázquez overcame the inner stillness of man, felt, and depicted the complexity of his world - and writes that the same can be said about his poem “Elguja’s Return” and the epic “Juga and Asinda”.

Source: MGL, t-636, Ю. Колпинский, “Веласкес” (1599-1660), Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.

1947 or later

He writes a poem “Four Aragvis”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560;

1947 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Do you remember? The army that happened near Dzaugi...”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “Kobuleti”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560;

1947 or later

He writes an untitled poem “I Ask My Friends...”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 561-562;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “South Ossetia”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562-564;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “Liakhvi and Mtkvari: At the Source of the Liakhvi”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 565-568;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “Mtskheta”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 569-871;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “In the Mtskheta Region”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 571;

1947 or later

He writes a poem “The Builders of the Jvari Monastery”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 572-573;

1947 or later

He writes an untitled poem “Oh, Mary, when you asked me for a picture...”.

Source: MGL, d-123, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 573-574;

1947 or later

He looks through the catalogue of the Tretyakov State Gallery and makes notes. Under the reproduction of Sergei Orlov’s sculpture “Alexander Nevsky”, he writes that in Alexander’s yard, the grass still grows up to the waist because no one has been invited over the past year and no one has passed through his yard. Therefore, he cannot give his vote to such an inhospitable man.

Source: GTSM, 1441, Государственная Третьяковская галерея, Каталог, Moscow, 1947, p. 198.

1948

1948

Beginning

In the anthology of Georgian Soviet poetry, ten poems by Galaktion Tabidze are published: “My Native Land”, “Recollection of Sevastopol”, “We Poets of Georgia”, “Whose Is This Roar”, “On High Mountains I Built a Palace Newly”, “A City Underwater”, “The Passenger Waited for the Tram by the Pole”, “Peaks of New Mountains”, “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...”, and “This Is a Native Wind”.

Source: Anthology of Georgian Soviet Poetry, Tbilisi, *Sabtchota Mtserali*, 1947, p. 283-298.

1948

Beginning

He writes lines “Agitated squares...” to add to the poem “Three Palms”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 78; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498-499;

1948

Beginning

In response to the 1948 publication of the “Anthology of New Literature”, He writes a poem “Page 381 of the Book”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 79; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

1948

Beginning

He writes a poem “To the Poet” (“May You Be Called Ungifted...”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 79; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499;

1948

Beginning

He finishes the poems: “Glasses on the Forehead, or the Generations Coming and Going”, “King Irakli on Horseback (The Neighing of the Horse)”, “The Greened Cornfield”, “Shine, O Sun, This Autumn”, and “The Year 1908”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-174, 79; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

January

1948

January 1

The translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Happy New Year!” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: С Новым годом! (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1948, 1 января, №1, с.3.

1948

January 1

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, makes highlights and sketches on the article about the launch of the Khrameshi hydroelectric power station, and on Giorgi Leonidze’s poem Samgori.

Source: MGL, t-692. newspaper *Komunisti*, January 1, 1948, №1, p. 1-2, 4.

1948

January 2

On the page for January 2 in a desk calendar, which notes that Shio Aragvispireli passed away on this day in 1926, he writes a brief memory about the writer using different coloured pencils and ink, mentioning that he died at the age of 59.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 1-2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281-282.

1948

January 4

In the notebook, he writes that he is in Batumi and it is a dreadful day.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 20.

1948

January 4

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Pavel Khuchua’s letter “About Symphony Concerts” is published, noting that a significant event was the romantic cantata “To the Creator of Victories”,

composed by Olga Baramishvili for baritone, choir, and orchestra, in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the “Great October Socialist Revolution”. The letter states that the text was written by Georgia’s National Poet Galaktion Tabidze, and the translation was done by Giorgi Tsagareli.
Source: “На симфонических концертах”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, January 4, 1948, Sunday, N 3, p. 2.

1948

January 4

On the page for January 4 in the desk calendar, which notes that Adam Mickiewicz was born on this day in 1799, he writes that excellent articles about this author were published in the 1893 issue of *Kvali*, along with a translation of the poem “Where Are You, My Youth?” He also mentions that he passed away at the age of 56.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282.

1948

After January 4

In the notebook, he notes the title of Akaki Gatsrelia’s publication in the magazine *Mnatobi* “The Stress in Georgian Poetry,” which includes examples from Galaktion’s poetry.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 25.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the January 4th entry.

1948

After January 4

He is considering publishing a Book in Russian titled “The Art of Poetry,” outlining where he should gather materials for the Book and noting that it will be one large volume.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 27.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the January 4th entry.

1948

After January 4

In the notebook, he writes the first stanza of Mikhail Lermontov’s poem “Fairy Tale for Children”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 29.

Note: The text does not include the author’s name or title, but it has been identified through quotations.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the January 4th entry.

1948

January 5

On the page for January 5 in the desk calendar, which notes that the talented Nikoloz Shengelaia passed away on this day in 1943, he describes several noteworthy episodes from their relationship and mentions that the renowned film director died at the age of 41.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282.

1948

Until January 6

Galaktion Tabidze's Book "The Sea Has Roared" has already been printed, and the author is visiting the proofreader. Galaktion writes to the Abkhazia State Publishing House that the errors he discovered on pages 30 and 43 are minor and can be corrected directly on the pages. Accordingly, he writes that he is looking forward to the distribution of the book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-76-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1948

January 6

He writes an untitled poem "Our Sea Is Restless...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №503-d, p. 17; №7768; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 191.

For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 799.

1948

January 6

The State Publishing House of Sokhumi begins printing Galaktion's Book "The Sea has Roared".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-490, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433; G. Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia, "The Sea Has Roared", Sokhumi, 1948;

1948

January 6

He is in Sokhumi and notes in his notebook that he is still writing with the same pencil he found at the Sukhumi airport almost two years ago.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 163.

1948

January 8 or later

He reads the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli* and writes the untitled poem "O Sea, O Sea, Bichvinta..." on the front page's margin.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7713-7714; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 78. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103.

1948

January 9

He writes an untitled poem "May Many More Come to Us...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 191. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 799.

1948

January 9

On the page of the desk calendar noting that Nikolai Nekrasov was born on January 8, 1878, and Galileo Galilei on the same date in 1642, he writes a brief reminiscence about how, as a child, he read a weak translation by Anton Purtseladze of Nekrasov's poem "Thoughts at the Entrance to the Chapel" in an old issue of *Mnatobi*. He believes that if Nekrasov had travelled to the Caucasus, he would have transformed like Pushkin, Lermontov, and Griboedov. He recalls having read a poem about Galileo Galilei, translated by Zakaria Chichinadze, during his childhood. He thinks it would be wonderful to collect and publish the poems, stories, and critical writings of this Georgian figure.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283.

1948

January 9-10

He is in Abkhazia, writing the poem "Conversation with the Waves".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2747; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 79.

1948

January 10

In his notebook, he writes that someone was sent by the enemies, but he removes the mask, both from himself and from the senders.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 31-33.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the entry dated January 4.

1948

January 10

On the page of the desk calendar noting that Alexei Tolstoy was born on this day in 1883, he recounts an episode of meeting and befriending him at the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris in 1935.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283.

1948

After January 10

He is writing the poem "At Dusk, Under the Two-Hundred-Year-Old Sycamore, They Set the Table" ("At Dusk, If the Sycamore is Two Hundred Years Old...").

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 34-39.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the entry dated January 10.

1948

After January 10

He is writing an untitled poem "You know what I'll tell you, my friends, lend me your ear...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 40.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the entry dated January 10.

1948

After January 10

He is writing an untitled poem “There was a deep philosopher, his name was Spinoza...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №400, p. 46.

Dating: The entry in the notebook is placed after the entry dated January 10.

1948

February 11

He writes a poem “Caucasus”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, MGL, №2797-2798; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 80.

1948

February 11

He writes a poem “The Diligence”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8103; №706; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №2796; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 81.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Melancholy Journey,” “Again Youth,” and untitled (“I Sail on the Sea of Life...”).

1948

January 11

On the page of the desk calendar noting that Vasily Kikvidze died on this day in 1919, he writes that he had a poem about him, which he can no longer find.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283.

1948

January 12

On the page of the desk calendar noting that American writer Jack London was born on this day in 1876, he writes that he died at the age of 40. He also mentions that he really likes London’s “Martin Eden” and “The Sea-Wolf”, stating that Jack London had a tremendous influence on him, and that “Ephemera” (which includes the line “My blue horses at the horse races...”) written in 1922 was created under the influence of this American writer.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 283-284;

1948

January 13

On the calendar page, he writes that a few days ago, the Georgian lawyer and writer Alexandre Kancheli passed away, which has saddened all his acquaintances.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

1948

January 14

On the calendar page, which notes that on this day in 1876, the passionate revolutionary Lado Ketskhoveli was born, he adds that he lived only 27 years. He also mentions that in his childhood he had an illegal magazine titled *Brdzola*, which featured a drawing of Lado Ketskhoveli behind bars in Metekhi prison, accompanied by an obituary regarding his murder.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 284.

1948

January 15

On the calendar page, which notes that on this day in 1795, Alexander Griboedov was born, he adds that the Russian poet passed away at the age of 34, while he himself had already published "Damask-work Book" by that age. He recalls having read all of Griboedov's works in his childhood, sketching his portraits in notebooks, as well as portraits of other writers and notable figures: Byron, St. Nino, Darwin, and these drawings were appreciated by Varlam Makharoblidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

Note: "Damask-work Book" is a collection of poems published in 1927.

Note: Varlam Makharoblidze is referenced by his last name in the source.

1948

January 16

On the page of the desk calendar for January 16, it notes that on this day in 1847, Nikolai Zhukovsky, the founder of Russian aviation, was born. It also mentions that the first aviator was seen in Kutaisi in 1914. He flew for a total of 30 minutes, leaving a remarkable impression on Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, who was present at the time.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

Note: Konstantine Gamsakhurdia is mentioned by his last name in the source.

1948

After January 16

He reads Parmen Tsakhelis's collection of poems and epics. At the beginning of the book, he writes that the life and work of the great poet must be studied, including Zakaria Tchichinadze's memoir in the Book "Akaki Tsereteli", his activities at the Kutaisi Georgian Gymnasium, and announcements in the newspaper *Samshoblo* about Tsakheli's attendance at literary evenings, which he needs to find.

Source: GTSM, 285. P. Tsakheli, Verses and Poems, Tbilisi, 1948.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on January 16, 1948.

1948

After January 16

He makes comments on Tina Jibladze's preface in Parmen Tsakheli's collection of verses and poems. He does not consider it correct that Tsakheli's work is portrayed as focusing solely on the past glory of the homeland, as he also wrote poems reflecting contemporary events, including

those from 1905, which are not included in the Book and need to be found. He notes that in 1949, it will be 30 years since the poet's passing. He considers it necessary to determine how the influence of Akaki Tsereteli's poetry is reflected in Tsakheli's poems, which are written in a light and simple language. He thinks that writing "light poetry" is the duty of every poet.

Source: GTSM, 285. P. Tsakheli, *Verses and Poems*, Tbilisi, 1948.

1948

January 17

On the page of the desk calendar for January 17, it is noted that in 1945 on this day, Soviet troops liberated the capital of Poland, Warsaw. He also recounts that he was in Warsaw in 1935, remembering a female train attendant who frequently opened the door to the Soviet delegates' compartment with various offers, leading Galaktion to suspect that she was spying on them.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285.

1948

January 18

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that on June 7 of this year, it marks the 100th anniversary of the death of Besarion Belinsky, and a republican committee has been established to widely celebrate this occasion, with Galaktion Tabidze as a member.

Source: newspaper "Заря Востока", January 18, 1948, Sunday, N 13, p. 1.

1948

January 18

On the page of the desk calendar for January 18, on which it is noted that in 1654 on this day, Ukraine joined the Russian state, he writes the lines "Even Cain himself would have pity if he walked the path of Ukraine", and adds that he vividly remembers Kyiv and Nezhin.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

Note: Galaktion Tabidze arrived in the cities of Ukraine, including Nezhin, in July 1918, during the ongoing battles there.

1948

January 19

On the page of the desk calendar, it notes that on this day in 1865, Valentin Serov was born. He adds that the Russian painter passed away at the age of 56 and recalls his magnificent painting depicting dreamlike children gazing at the sea.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1948

January 20

On the page of the desk calendar for January 20, it notes that on this day in 1848, Alexander Kazbegi was born. He adds that the Georgian writer passed away at the age of 45. He recalls how he was captivated by reading Kazbegi from childhood and remembers the December issues of the

newspaper *Kvali* in 1893, dedicated to Kazbegi's death. He expresses surprise that the 100th anniversary of the writer's birth went uncelebrated.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1948

January 20 or later

He reads the introduction to the novel "Father of Giotto", published in the January 20 issue of the Leo Kiacheli newspaper *Komunisti* and jots down ironic comments in the margins of the newspaper page.

Source: MGL, d-637, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1948

January 22

On the page of the desk calendar for January 22, it is noted that on this day in 1798, Erekle II passed away. Surprised, he adds that 150 years have gone by since this date without any commemoration.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1948

January 22

He is in Sokhumi, writing the poem "To Youth".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №682; №695; №1137; №7240; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 106; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 575.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Youth Must Still Revolve with Desire Among the People" and untitled with the following beginnings: "Youth must still revolve with desire among the people..."; "Youth always revolves in the native people..."; "Youth! It must still revolve with desire among the people..."; "In times of peace, the rustling of forest leaves must accompany the books..."; "Youth, still with desire..."

1948

January 22

He is in Sokhumi, writing the poem "Again, to Youth".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №578; №2889; №3940; №7240; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 80.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "City Underwater" and untitled with the following beginnings: "I sail on the sea of life..."; "I sail on the sea of life..."

1948

January 23

He meets with the students of the Sokhumi Pedagogical Institute, and inspired by this encounter, He writes a poem "To Youth".

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1953, №126 (October 13), p. 2.

1948

January 24

The State Museum of Abkhazia sends the first publication of the museum's works with an inscription.

Source: MGL, t-427, Труды Абхазского Государственного Музея, в. Сухуми, 1947.

1948

After January 26

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the first part of Sergei Tchilaia's monograph titled "Georgian Romanticism and G. Tabidze". It states that Galaktion Tabidze's influence is significant not only on his subsequent generations but also on his contemporary poets. Furthermore, it notes that Galaktion's work derives from the legacy of Nikoloz Baratashvili. The critic explains the motif of melancholy in Galaktion's lyricism by pointing out that during the poet's early career, his homeland was in a colonial state. According to the article's author, Baratashvili's despair was caused by the failure of the 1832 conspiracy, while Galaktion's was a result of the prevailing reaction after the 1905 revolution. The critic sees romantic tendencies in Galaktion's first Book and symbolist elements in the second, concluding that his poetry became a unifying line between romanticism and symbolism. Tchilaia asserts that the pre-Soviet period of Galaktion Tabidze's work is already a part of history, while after the victory of the revolution, a vital force of optimism, perspective, and love for life took root in his creations.

Source: Sergi Tchilaia, Galaktion Tabidze, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, № 1, p. 101-115.

Dating: This issue of the magazine is signed for printing on January 26, 1948.

1948

January 27

While in Abkhazia, he writes an untitled poem "That a Poem May Be of Unyielding Power...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3478; N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, a-416, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 191. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 799.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different opening line ("Greetings to the Ever-Passionate Forces.").

1948

January 27

On the page of the desk calendar for January 27, it is noted that on this day in 1756, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born. He writes lines from his poem "Reconciliation", in which this genius composer is mentioned.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1948

January

He writes a poem “Glorify, Homeland, Glorify!”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1058; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 75.

February

1948

February 3

He submits a two-page typed autobiography in Russian to the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, WUF №69-70.

1948

February 4

He writes a humorous poem “Somewhere There Is Washington, New York...”

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-604, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

1948

February 5

He compiles a list of his own works in 17 entries in Russian for submission to the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, WUF №20.

1948

February 7

In Sokhumi, a collection by Galaktion Tabidze is being published, titled *“The Sea Has Roared”*, Book One. It contains 67 verses and 1 poem: “The City Underwater”, “Ritsa”, “Abkhazia, Abkhazia!” “On Turquoise Waves”, “Vesper”, “Tkvarcheli”, “How Could I Not Love”, “On That Venetian Bridge”, “Sharden Speaks”, “Makhajirs”, “Lullaby”, “The Girl”, “Here, Under That Shadow”, “As a Guest”, “Where Else?” “Eucalyptus”, “Ornament”, “Greetings, You Abkhazia!” *** (“The Colour of the Lily is Spread...”), “An Owner of Millions”, “Stream, Stream”, “The Horseman”, “The Sea Turns Red in the Sky's Glow”, “The Sea Has Roared”, “Roses”, “Sharda Amta”, “Our Kodori”, “Thoughts Near Kodori”, “Somewhere Else...” “Dedicated Millions”, “War Desires”, *** (“– Whose Is This Roar...”), *** (“Commander's Far-Sighted Gaze...”), *** (“Moscow Will Not Spare...”), *** (“A Wind So Fierce Has Blown...”), “A New Page in History”, “Near Tkvarcheli”, *** (“...Great Knowledge Will Shine...”), “So Glory to the Sun”, *** (“Time Points Us...”), “New Year” (“The Mountains Sing Near the Valleys...”), “May 9, 1945”, “Glory”, “Sunrise in Georgia”, “Victory Day”, “To Stalin”, “The Destroyed House in Sokhumi”, “Union of Hearts”, “Dawn of Nine Hundred Forty Six”, “Today I Removed the Coloured Map”, “The Thought of the Genius Harmony”, “Abkhazian, War-hardened”, “Eternal Glory to Heroes”, “Abkhartsa”, *** (“Restlessness is Outside...”), “I Am Not an Orphan on This Earth”, “Morning”, “The Poet and the Masses”, “Dimitri Gulia's”, “The Look of Meskhi”, “Great Shota”, “On the Path We Walked...”, “A Bold and Mighty Hand”, “A Motif of Ilya”, “The Ninth Symphony”, “Loudly!”, “Thanks to Abkhazia”, “Zhuga and Asida”, “My Native Homeland”.

Source: “The Sea Has Roared”, First Volume. Sokhumi, published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House, 1948. Editor: G. Jibladze. Cover artist: Ucha Japaridze. The Book is signed for printing on 25/XII 1947. Print run: 4,000.

Note: The title of the poem “*Sharda Amta*” is placed in quotation marks.

1948

After February 7

He dedicates his Book “The Sea Has Roared” to Klimenti Gogiava with an inscription.

Source: K. Gogiava, I Love the Rain of Abkhazia, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 197.

1948

February 10

He writes a poem titled “From Shovi, the Arrow Flew” (“Though life has made me shed many tears...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1846; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №54; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 185.

Note: The poem also appears untitled (“Life has made me shed many tears...”).

1948

After February 11

Having returned from Sokhumi to Tbilisi, he learns that the Academy of Sciences has sent his salary to the Sokhumi post office. Therefore, he sends a telegram requesting that the amount credited to his name on February 11 be returned to Tbilisi to his apartment address at 4 Zhores Street.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-259; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90;

1948

After February 14

He receives a letter from Ioseb Botsvadze in Sokhumi. He informs him that nothing has changed since his departure from Sokhumi, except for the worsening weather. He writes that Galaktion’s Book has not yet been released for sale, and that interested readers are bombarding the director of the Abkhazian State Publishing House with questions. Apologizing, he reminds him that Galaktion promised to gift the Book with his poetic dedication. He asks to be informed when the materials for his poetic beginnings will be ready, so he can plan his two-day visit to coincide with that time. He also inquires about when they plan to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Alexander Kazbegi’s birth in Tbilisi. He sends greetings to the poet’s wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-486; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

February 19

He buys a week’s supply of groceries together with Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

In the morning, Ioseb Imedashvili contacts him by phone and informs him that an article by Mikheil Bakhtadze has been published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, in which Galaktion's words, written into a cantata, are mentioned.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

Note: Mikheil Bakhtadze is referred to by the initial of his first name and his last name in the source.

1948

February 21

Ioseb Imedashvili requests that he provide his complete bibliography..

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

Ioseb Imedashvili promises to send his Book "The Sea Has Roared", which was published in Abkhazia.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

He begins to take care of compiling his complete bibliography.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

On the page of the desk calendar for February 21, it is noted that on this day in 1944, Lieutenant General Konstantine Leselidze passed away. He writes that a poem about Leselidze was published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, and the same poem, untitled, is included in the poet's fourth volume and in the collection "The Sea Has Roared". The poem was translated into Russian by Riurik Ivnev, and this beautiful translation is featured in the monograph written by Mikheil Davitashvili about Konstantine Leselidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

He decides to ask Riurik Ivnev for the translation of the poem "Nine Generals", which is about Konstantine Leselidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 21

He attends a meeting of the Vissarion Belinsky Jubilee Committee at the Academy of Sciences. He notices that Viktor Kupradze clearly has a Russification agenda, Ioseb Grishashvili is caught up in organizational routine, Alexandre Kutelia is philosophizing extensively, while Nikoloz Muskhelishvili is behaving foolishly. Niko Ketskhoveli, Giorgi Jibladze, Vladimir Matchavariani, and Vasil Egnatashvili hold themselves well. Besarion Zhghenti and Sergei Danelia are in their usual roles. Galaktion, however, remains silent, believing that there is no need to assert himself among these people.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 23; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287-288.

Dating: The entry for February 22 states that this "happened yesterday".

1948

February 22

On the page of the desk calendar for February 22, it is noted that on this day in 1944, the Soviet Army liberated the city of Kryvyi Rih. He writes that he had composed a poem about this event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 23; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287.

1948

February 23

On the page of the desk calendar, it is noted that on this day in 1945, Alexei Tolstoy passed away. He writes that he and Tolstoy were together at the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris in 1935. He remarks that the Russian writer always walked separately and that the writers did something bad to his poster.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 24; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

February 25

He is concerned with purchasing groceries.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

February 27

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Communist Manifesto" is published.

Source: О коммунистическом Манифесте (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1948, 27 февраля, №42, с.1.

1948

Until February 29

One of Galaktion's poems is translated into Slovak.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-486-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301-302.

Dating: This is mentioned in Giorgi Nazarenko's letter dated May 21, 1948.

1948

January-February

The State Publishing House of Abkhazia, under the editorship of Giorgi Jibladze, is publishing Galaktion Tabidze's Book "The Sea Has Roared".

Source: G. Tabidze, "The Sea Has Roared", Sokhumi, 1948;

March

1948

March 15

He writes a short autobiography.

Source: G. Tabidze, autobiography, MGL, d-659, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466-467.

1948

March 17

The Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia writes a characterization of Galaktion Tabidze in Russian. The document is signed by the chairman of the union, Simon Chikovani, and the executive manager, Irodion Kavzharadze.

Source: MGL, WUF №60.

1948

After March 19

He makes underlines and comments on Nikolai Piksarov's booklet "Gorky and Science".

Source: MGL, t-388, Н. К. Пиксанов, "Горький и Наука", Moscow-Leningrad, 1948.

April

1948

April 3

He reads the April 2 issue of the newspaper *Pravda*, which published information about the awarding of Stalin Prizes for notable works in literature and cinematography in 1947. He notes that no Georgian received a prize, nor did any worthy poet from across the Soviet Union. He believes that the Stalin Prizes were awarded to completely unknown writers, and the only one who truly deserved a prize was Ilya Ehrenburg.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 3

He begins to study the biographies and works of the writers who were awarded Stalin Prizes.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

Until April 5

He writes a poem “Khrami-river Hydroelectric Plant”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №954-957; №6662; №5079-5083; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 104.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Rivers of Abkhazia,” “Rivers of Georgia,” and untitled (“The Light Bringer of the World...”).

1948

April 5

At the State Publishing House “Federation”, instead of the expected 9,000 roubles that were supposed to be granted to him, they give only 3,000 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 5

He searches for but cannot find the receipt for the 12,000 roubles in royalties sent from the Abkhaz State Publishing House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288-289.

Note: In January 1948, the Abkhaz State Publishing House published Galaktion’s Book “The Sea Has Roared”.

1948

April 5

He goes to attend a meeting of the Society for Georgia’s Relations with Foreign Countries, but the meeting does not take place.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 5

In the evening, he searches in vain for bread in the stores, but it is not available anywhere.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 5

He regrets that he hasn’t written a single line throughout the day.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 5

In his diary, he writes that he is having an unfortunate day. After being cooped up for nine days, he went out to the city for the first time and encountered five unpleasant incidents in one day, leaving him in a very bad mood.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1948

April 5

In his notebook, he writes a letter addressed to the president of the Society for Georgia's Relations with Foreign Countries, requesting that the society's presidium take measures to translate and publish his collected works in foreign languages, such as French, in honour of the 40th anniversary of his literary debut. He offers to submit a Book proposal upon request, stating that translators can refer to the 1944 edition of his "Selected Works", the fourth volume of his writings, and poems written after the war.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-202, p. 16-17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1948

April 5

The actor Pierre Kobakhidze reads Galaktion's poem "Mary" at the Marjanishvili Theatre, receiving great acclaim from the audience.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

Note: Pierre Kobakhidze is mentioned by first name in the entry.

1948

April 5

He addresses the Presidium of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Georgia and requests that, in connection with the 40th anniversary of his literary debut, his works be translated and published in foreign languages, such as French. He mentions that translators can refer to his "Selected Works", published by the State Publishing House in 1944, the fourth volume of his "Works" published in 1946, and his post-war poems. He writes that he can submit the plan upon request.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-165; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112-113.

1948

April 6

In his diary, he writes that his poem will be published in the newspaper *Komunisti* in a week.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 6

He is working on the poem "The Years of the Century", adding a few stanzas, but he is dissatisfied with the pace of his progress.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 6

He finds the receipt for the royalties sent from the Abkhaz State Publishing House, which he thought was lost, and receives 12,000 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 6

He orders a new outfit from the tailor.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28, 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 6

In his diary, he writes that a meeting of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will take place the next day, and he intends to attend.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 6

Since bread is not available, Galaktion and Nino Kvirikadze buy corn flour.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 7

He attends the meeting of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. In the presidium, he listens to the speaker Nikoloz Mikava, who announces that the society has spent one million and three hundred thousand roubles. Many tasks have been accomplished, but little is visible. Cultural connections have been established with all of Europe, Asia, and America. The speaker notes that "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" has been translated in many places and mentions that Galaktion's poems have also been translated. He is pleased with Vladimir Matchavariani's speech, which calls for introducing Georgia's contemporary poetry to foreign audiences, noting that this is of utmost importance to him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

Note: Nikoloz Mikava is mentioned by his last name in the source, while Vladimir Machavariani is referred to as Vova and by his last name.

1948

April 7

He continues to work on the poem "The Years of the Century", but his progress is still slow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 7

He orders a coat for Nino Kvirikadze, paying 1,300 roubles for the fabric.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 7

In the morning, he listens to the poems "Songs of Labour" by the poet Varlam Zhuruli, read by Pierre Kobakhidze and Medea Chakhava on the radio. He thinks the broadcast turned out well, as the poems were thematically selected. He believes that Varlam Zhuruli shows his influence in terms of rhythm, meter, and thematic structure, which does not diminish the poet but rather adds depth and grace to his work. He wonders what Varlam Zhuruli himself thinks about this.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282.

Note: Pierre Kobakhidze and Medea Chakhava are referenced by name and by their initials of last names in the source.

1948

April 8

He compares the lists of poems submitted to the editors with the tables of contents of the fourth volume and the Book "The Sea Has Roared", discovering that 92 poems he submitted are not included in the fourth volume, while 70 poems are missing from the collection "The Sea Has Roared".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 30; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 9

On the page of the desk calendar for April 9, which notes that Charles Baudelaire was born on this day in 1821 and died in 1967, he adds that he passed away at the age of 46.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 30-a; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

April 10

He works on the poems dated 1941: "We Shall Win", "It Is the Ninth of May", and "The Blacksmith", noting that the poems are finally revised.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 31; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 11

He spends the entire day, until 4 am the next morning, working on and revising forty old poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 32; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 11

He pays 1,800 roubles to the tailor for the making of Nino Kvirikadze's coat.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

After April 13

In the magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani* an article by Shalva Radiani titled "The Work of Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which the critic reiterates his views on Galaktion's work expressed in his earlier writings.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "The Work of Galaktion Tabidze", magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani*, 1948, IV, p. 1-48.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on April 13, 1948.

1948

April 14

On the page of the desk calendar for April 14, which notes that Vladimir Mayakovsky died on this day in 1930 and that the French fable writer La Fontaine also died on the same date in 1695, he writes about an incident at the bakery, where there is no bread, but a picture of Vladimir Mayakovsky is hanging on the wall. When asked when there will be bread, the baker replies with the same mournful expression as in Mayakovsky's portrait, saying that bread will be brought tomorrow. Galaktion notes that Mayakovsky died 18 years ago, that he sang of the future, and also said "tomorrow". He then writes a stanza of a poem, posing the question, "Why tomorrow, why not today?"

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 33; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

After April 14

He reads Maksime Ramishvili's Book "Grape Varieties of Guria, Samegrelo, and Adjara", making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 131. M. Ramishvili, "Grape Varieties of Guria, Samegrelo, and Adjara", Tbilisi, 1948.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on April 14, 1948.

1948

April 15

He purchases 20 meters of coarse calico and 10 meters of silk for 632 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 34; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 16

He wants to buy the new telephone directory but learns that it has not been published yet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 34; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 16

He plans to negotiate the publication of his poems with the editorial offices of the magazine *Mnatobi* and newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 34; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1948

April 16

He is trying to figure out how to make a call to Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 34; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 16

He picks up the new suit that was ordered from the tailor on April 6.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 289.

1948

March 18

The newspaper *Norchi Lenineli* publishes an article about the esteemed teacher Toma Peradze, highlighting among his notable students the National Poet and Academician Galaktion Tabidze, alongside a printed photograph of him.

Source: Newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*, "Mentor to Many Generations", March 18, 1948, №12, p. 2.

1948

April 19

He makes a note about Razhden Kaladze, stating that his family was known from the very beginning for its malice, ingratitude, and intolerance. This was primarily reflected in the public speeches of the family's head, Razhden. When speaking publicly, he would always attack someone, sometimes even Philippe Makharadze. Galaktion notes that this corrupt man disappeared from the horizon of Tbilisi, but left behind his heirs, his wife Aneta and son Karlo, who were later joined by daughter-in-law Tamar Abakelia. The family firmly continued the path of evil begun by Razhden. According to Galaktion, Tamar Abakelia spares no effort to present herself as a great sculptor. She never misses an opportunity to invite foreign guests and show them her apartment, decorated in a European style. The guests leave and praise her as the most beautiful Georgian woman. However, Galaktion believes she is not beautiful at all. Her gaze reveals pride that is entirely unmerited. He thinks that perhaps foreign guests, who seek exoticism in our country, might like Tamar Abakelia for her mannerisms. The poet points out that her success as a sculptor is greatly aided by her husband, Karlo Kaladze. Galaktion characterizes him as talentless, arrogant, and cynical, but at the same time, as a diplomat and a schemer. Kaladze's circle consists of similar degenerates, who fought against old writers. They are always together and manage to take control of the leadership of literary and social organizations. When necessary, they skilfully

hide behind the names of deserving writers, and when given the chance, they attack the same writers. Galaktion indicates that he himself has experienced their behaviour. He notes that Karlo Kaladze even used his mother's death for his own purposes and had 29 Georgian writers announce her death in a necrology.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-633, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 381-384.

1948

April 19

On the page of the desk calendar for April 19, which notes that Lord Byron, born in 1788, died on this day in 1821, he adds that it marks the 160th anniversary of his birth. He mentions that Givi Gachechiladze's translations of Byron's poems were broadcast on the radio, translated into Georgian with Galaktion's rhythms and structure. He recalls that in the seminary, Giorgi Leonidze saw a Book by Byron with Galaktion's inscription: "At least one in Georgia".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 36; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Leonidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1948

April 22

He speaks with his former classmate and friend from the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, Genadi Mikhelidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 36-a; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 23

Under Sandro Shanshiashvili's inscription on the Book "Shota's Ring" - gifted on April 23, 1928, to Galaktion Tabidze as a member of the literary corporation "Aripioni" with the note "To Aripioni Galaktion Tabidze" - he adds his own inscription. "Don't pee, Sandro Shanshiashvili!"

Source: MGL, t-604, Sandro Shanshiashvili, "Shota's Ring", the Book of ballads and legends, Tbilisi, 1928.

1948

April 22-24

He attends a special Plenum of the Writers' Union Board.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1948

April 25

In his diary, he records his impressions of the Writers' Union Board Plenum. He notes that it felt entirely superficial; the Presidium and the Writers' Union Chairman, Simon Chikovani, are performing poorly. They are protected from above, concealing the wrongdoings revealed

at the Plenum. Among the opposition – Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Konstantine Chichinadze, Alexandre Baramidze, Viktor Gabeskiria, Solomon Tavadze, Dimitri Benashvili, Giorgi Jibladze, and Alexandre Kutateli – some expressed genuinely critical positions, while others simply cast sidelong glances at the attendees. He concludes that he has no hope left for the Writers' Union, as all within it have washed away their consciences.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-177, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1948

Until April 27

The Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Georgia translates and publishes a Book in Vienna, which includes a poem by Galaktion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Dating: The information appears in the diary entry dated April 27, 1948.

Note: The title of the Book is not specified in the source.

1948

April 27

He wears his new suit for the first time, feeling good and pleased with the attention, respect, interest, and affection he receives from people. He recalls a Russian proverb that suggests people are welcomed according to their attire.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

In his diary, he writes that the "Book Chamber" will publish a bibliography for an anniversary celebration, and the head of the chamber has assigned this task to researcher Tina Nakashidze, a loyal and experienced professional in the field. He notes that the head of the Book Chamber is a very good person. He adds that Tina Nakashidze is compiling a list of poems included in textbooks published by the state publishing house. In addition to enriching his bibliographic records, Galaktion is also interested in this work to determine from which publications he is eligible to receive royalties.

Source: MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

In his diary, he notes that, through a private order or via the "State Publishing House" №2 store, it is possible to have frames made for the exhibition at "Dinamo". He also writes that the Art Fund, located at 8 Shio Chitadze Street, prepares frames at a low cost and that a very good man, Andro Javakhishvili, works there as the director.

Source: MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

He receives the medical commission record books together with Nino Kvirikadze, which he believes can be of great benefit.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

In his diary, he notes that books can be printed in small batches using collotype, and that despite the high cost, 50 copies of a 50-page Book cost 500 roubles, which is negligible compared to the benefits of the book.

Source: MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

Note: Collotype refers to printing using a glass plate.

1948

April 27

In his diary, he writes that reprinting a large Book on the printing machine, such as the fifth and sixth volumes, costs 3 roubles for every 30 lines. Accordingly, printing 3,000 lines, or 100 pages, amounts to 3,000 roubles.

Source: MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

He meets Ipolite Vartagava and learns that he has finished writing his memories about Galaktion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

He learns that Dr. Lado Gasviani, whom he considers an outstanding person, has published a Book titled "Shovi", the entire print run of which has been taken to Racha. In his diary, he notes that this Book contains one of his poems, which is needed for the bibliography.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

He purchases 100 sheets of photo paper, the size of a postcard, for 24 roubles at the store "Kultsakoneli" on Rustaveli Avenue. He notes that 100 sheets of larger-sized photo paper cost 120 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1948

April 27

He retrieves three photographs taken and printed from the 1908 issue of the magazine *Chveni Kvali* at the Karl Marx Public Library: a poem by Galaktion published in the newspaper, the cover, and a portrait of Lado Darchiashvili. He considers the staff of this institution – photographer Didebulidze and bibliographer Tamar Matchavariani – to be exceptionally attentive, which he appreciates.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

He meets Teo Kekelidze and Lado Japaridze, who are old friends, and notes that such friendship is rare.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

In the evening, Abesalom Tabidze brings a poem dedicated to Galaktion by the young poet Nodar Dumbadze from the Women’s Railway School, which evokes deep emotions in the poet. He considers the poem to be youthful, sincere, and emotional. He notes that Dumbadze refers to him as the “Messiah of Poetry”, who has inspired many poets. He highlights the lines: “Just as the mighty Rioni has thundered in Imereti since ancient times, / If asked who I know to be a master of poetry, / I will say: Galaktion surpasses them all”, “I still want to be there for a long time, / Where you are and your night”, and “I have named my poetry / only and exclusively Galaktion”, among others. He also praises Dumbadze’s second poem, “Georgia”. In his diary, he writes that this author enjoys popularity among the youth.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

At the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Georgia, he meets Nikoloz Mikava and agrees to select 50 poems for translation into foreign languages. Nikoloz Mikava promises that some of the poems will be translated in Georgia, while others will be translated in England, America, and Vienna. Galaktion suggests distributing the selected poems by year as follows: 1908-1917, 1918-1928, 1928-1938, 1938-1948.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

He receives the October-December 1947 issue of the Russian-language publication “Chronology of Newspaper Articles”, which contains an entry on page 43: “Табидзе Г. 29492, 31345”. Galaktion does not know what these numbers mean and wants to find out, as he believes this information is necessary for the bibliography.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: In analytical bibliographies, every publication is assigned a number, and these numbers correspond to Galaktion's publications.

1948

April 27

He browses through the Book "Niko Tskhvedadze" by Varlam Kajaia, published by Tbilisi State University Press, and reads a letter from Abesalom Tabidze on page 77, which describes the years 1908–1914 in detail. He thinks he will use this Book for the exhibition.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

He receives confirmation that the department store will receive the coat by May 16.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1948

April 27

At the end of the day, he lists 19 items in his diary, noting how many tasks he has completed, clarified, or advanced, referring to them as "reconnaissance flights". He wishes to be even more active and increase this number to 100, ensuring that he does not exhaust himself. He begins the list with a proverb: "People are welcomed according to their attire..." and cites the rest: "but they are dismissed according to the measure of their intelligence".

Source: MGL, d-203, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: The proverb is Russian and goes: "По платью встречают, по уму провожают".

1948

April 27

In his notebook, he writes that Alexandre Gomiashvili deliberately paused in the middle of his speech.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301;

Note: The source does not indicate where Gomiashvili delivered a speech.

1948

April 28 or earlier

He needs to clarify the status of the publication of his "Selected Works" in Moscow and requests Nikolai Tikhonov to provide the address of the Moscow State Publishing House where Fyodor Golovenchenko works, in order to contact him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

On the page for April 22 in his desk calendar, which contains information that the poet and Order of the Red Banner recipient Alio Mashashvili (Mirtskhulava) was born on this day in 1903, and that the great Russian commander Mikhail Kutuzov died on the same day in 1813, he adds a note of exclamation: “Oh, oh!” and ironically remarks that Mashashvili is mentioned alongside Kutuzov.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 36-g; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

April 28

The head of the Book Base, Meliton Tevdoradze, offers to sell photo paper at cost price, which will be possible after the May holidays.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He searches his archive for poems dedicated to him and notes in his diary that he has currently found 111 poems, although they are incomplete. He mentions that the list includes only the titles of the poems. He plans to include the last names of the authors in the bibliography after he locates the poems.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He notes in his diary that the number of poems dedicated to him has increased with the addition of works by three young poets: Levan Partsvania, Nodar Dumbadze, and Davit Kvirikvaia. He mentions that he has a list featuring 169 authors and that, on average, he receives five poems dedicated to him each year.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He arranges for an intercity phone call to Fyodor Golovenchenko in Moscow for the evening of May 30 at 6:00 PM.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He finds the cover of the 1908 “Akaki Collection” in his archive. In his diary, he writes that he needs the Almanac “Pirveli Talgha” and a photo of the seminary from that time for the exhibition. He notes that he already has other exhibition materials prepared.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He examines the quality and quantity of the exhibition materials from 1908 and records the results in his diary. He notes that he currently has only 31 exhibits in his possession, which include photographs, magazines, letters, and others.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 28

He writes a new version of the poem "The Unveiling of the Monument" ("On the Occasion of the Unveiling of Rustaveli's Monument").

Source: *Autograph: MGL*, №329; №919; №3469; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 132.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "To a Fellow Poet", "Inscription in Pencil on the Monument to Shota Rustaveli", and "The Monument to Shota Rustaveli in Tbilisi".

1948

April 29

For the exhibition, he acquires a photo titled "House on Press Street", which depicts the building that housed the editorial offices of the newspapers "New Trace" and "Amirani", where his first poems were published. He notes that the photo is accompanied by a negative.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 29

In his personal archive, he selects 14 poems dedicated to him for a jubilee exhibition, all of which can be linked to the year 1908. In his diary, he records the last names of these poems' authors.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-203, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1948

April 30

He has a telephone conversation scheduled with Fyodor Golovenchenko in Moscow for 6 p.m. In his notebook, he notes that the call confirmation needs to be made by 7.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 37; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

Note: Fyodor Golovenchenko is mentioned in the source by his last name.

1948

April 30

He writes an untitled poem "The Fish Said to the Fish".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302-303; Autographs: MGL, №71-d., p. 3; N. Kvirikadze's autograph, №2796; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 82.

1948

After April 30

He is preparing to hold his own evening event at the Marjanishvili Theatre. In his notebook, he records the phone numbers of actors from the Marjanishvili Theatre, as well as contacts from the Philharmonic and the radio station.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1948

April

In the magazine *Iskusstvo*, a reproduction of Galaktion Tabidze's bust, created by Silovan Kakabadze in 1947, is published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-212, p. 4, 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

May

1948

May 1 or later

He reads an article by Giorgi Jibladze in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, in which Jibladze harshly criticizes Giorgi Leonidze for the manifestation of symbolism in his poem "Samgori". The publication cites several stanzas from the poem, and in one instance, Galaktion writes on the edge of the newspaper, suggesting how a particular stanza could have been written better.

Source: G. Jibladze, "Fragments of Symbolism (Notes on Giorgi Leonidze's Poem "Samgori")", *Literatura da Khelovneba*, №17, May 1, p. 3-4. GTDA, №457, p. 4.

1948

May 5

Besarion Zhghenti, the deputy editor-in-chief of the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, sends a telegram to Alexandra Ryabinina at the Moscow State Publishing House regarding Galaktion Tabidze's Book scheduled for publication in Moscow. The message states that the edited materials for the Book have been sent to Moscow through the translator, Pati Tvaltvdze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1948

May 6

On a desk calendar page, he writes that it's interesting that Maxim Gorky's decision was to have his first story published in the reactionary newspaper *Kavkaz*. He notes how much a good comrade can mean and recalls how, in 1908, his friend Kote Vepkhvadze talked him out of publishing a poem in Russian in *Kavkaz*. With irony, he adds that it would have been a splendid debut.

Source: MGL, d-201, p. 37; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 290.

1948

May 6

At the Academy of Sciences, he writes a petition addressed to the President of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Nikoloz Muskhelishvili, requesting a one-month research trip to Moscow to conduct literary studies and seeking reimbursement for necessary expenses.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 305.

1948

May 6

In his notebook, he writes a stanza from a poem by the 19th-century Russian poet Ivan Aksakov, which expresses that the church bell calls Christians to evening prayer. He also notes that the following day is Sunday, a day of rest from work.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 305;

1948

May 8

He purchases the Book *Bibliography of Georgian Periodicals* (1819-1945), published by the Book Chamber of Georgia in 1947, which he finds very unsatisfactory. He remarks that the Book is terrible and suggests that the erroneous information included in it must be due to the mischief of Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 38; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291.

1948

May 8

He listens to his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, discussing philosophical issues with the maid, and writes about it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 39; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

May 8

Grigol Orakhelashvili hands over Beso Zhghenti's review of his research on Galaktion Tabidze. Upon reading it, Galaktion reflects that it is "a pity".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 39; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

After May 8

He begins to work on the Book "Bibliography of Georgian Periodicals", published by the Book Chamber of Georgia in 1947, and writes down noteworthy information in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 6, 9-12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303, 304;

Until May 10

At home, they come across a letter left by Sonya Tabidze, in which she requests that he attend a meeting with her school's teaching staff and students.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1948

May 10

He sends a reply to Sonya Tabidze, apologizing for being unable to attend the evening with her school's teaching staff and students due to illness. He asks her, if possible, to provide the texts of the lectures and poems, which he would be happy to read.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1948

May 10

Nino Kvirikadze gifts him a notebook inscribed with the words: "From Nino Gatunia".

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-212, p. 27-a; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

1948

May 5–11

He is preparing for a trip to Moscow and writes a list of 38 names of Russian writers in his notebook, expressing his desire to find out their addresses.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 20, 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1948

May 5–11

In his notebook, he briefly describes the discussions initiated in Moscow under the guise of formalism, bowing to foreign influences, and combating Russian nationalism. He notes that the first strike was launched by Andrei Zhdanov against Mikhail Zoshchenko and Anna Akhmatova, after which the "discussion" deepened. He points out that musicians were not spared from criticism, recalling the campaign waged against Vano Muradeli. He writes that the prevailing sentiments in the debate were those of folk traditions, simplicity, clarity, nationality, and melody. He observes that those targeted by the criticism were typically forced to admit their mistakes, yet in practice, they continued along the old paths. He reflects that such discussions have few positive aspects, as they yield no real results; however, they often bring many to light, who fall into a trap, naively believing that their opposition does not pertain to state affairs, and if it does, it is an unintentional mistake. In reality, these discussions are preparations by the state for further actions. He recounts asking a woman to whom society shows solidarity, to which she replied that today it does not matter to whom society shows sympathy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307.

Note: Melos - a concept that defines the melodic, song-like essence in a musical composition.

1948

May 11

Simon Chikovani, the chairman of the Writers' Union of Georgia, sends a telegram to Fyodor Golovenchenko and Alexandra Ryabinina at the Moscow State Publishing House, stating that a contract was signed in 1944 between the Writers' Union of Georgia and the Moscow State Publishing House for the publication of Galaktion Tabidze's selected works in Russian. On behalf of the Presidium, Simon Chikovani requests that the recipients expedite the book's publication, noting that the Presidium is interested in ensuring that the Book of the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze is released in Russian with high-quality translations and formatting. He concludes by expressing that he looks forward to their response.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-204, p. 24; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 308

1948

Until Mid-May

He sends a telegram to the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow, informing them that a contract for the publication of his "Selected Works" was signed with the publisher on May 25, 1944, but the process has been severely delayed. Nearly four years have passed, and the Book has not been published. He informs them that he plans to travel to Moscow in mid-May and, if there are no objections from the publisher, he intends to bring an additional 5,000 lines to add to the book, bringing the total to 15,000 lines. He mentions that this year marks the 40th anniversary of his literary career and that it would be desirable for his Russian translations to be published, if not in the summer, then at least by the beginning of September.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-152. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1948

May 13

The Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia issues a guarantee letter for the withdrawal of 2,500 roubles.

Source: MGL, WUF №24.

1948

May 16

He goes to the department store to buy a new coat.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 40-a; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

After May 17

In Sergi Tchilaia's Book "Literary Letters", the article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published. The author reviews the poet's work starting from 1908 and distinguishes two periods - the time of reaction and the period following the Socialist Revolution. The author discusses the mystical-decadent mood characteristic of the poet's early period, which was likely influenced by the "Tsisperkantselis" group. This influence led to the vague and aimless poems found in the 1919

collection. He discusses in detail the poet's inspiration from Nikoloz Baratashvili's poems. He notes that after the 1917 Revolution, the source of his optimistic poetry became the revived homeland, and the Soviet era gave rise to his bright lyricism.

Source: S. Tchilaia, "Literary Letters", Tbilisi, 1949, p. 124-171.

1948

After May 17

He reads Sergi Tchilaia's Book "Literary Letters" and, in an article about it, highlights the lines stating that Galaktion Tabidze established a new era in Georgian literature with his brilliant lyricism and gave a new sound to Georgian poetry.

Source: S. Tchilaia, "Literary Letters", Tbilisi, 1949, p. 124.

1948

Until May 18

He prepares materials for a Russian Book to be published in Moscow. He titles his notebook "Flags Quickly" and compiles chronological lists of selected poems from the years 1908-1917 and 1917-1930 from the first and second volumes of his works. His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, helps him with the compilation of the titles. Next to the titles of the poems dated 1929, he notes that the poems listed afterward have not yet been submitted for translation.

Source: MGL, d-228, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448-459;

1948

Until May 18

While compiling the list of selected poems for the Book of Russian translations, he notes in his notebook that Valerian Gaprindashvili based an entire Book of "Sunsets" on one of his poems, "Blue Horses".

Source: MGL, d-228, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 459;

1948

Until May 18

Under the title "Ars Poetique", he writes a stanza that concludes with the lines: "Novel, poem - whether a verse or a letter, / Every line is politics, / Sewn together with threads of white!"

Source: MGL, d-228, p. 17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454;

1948

May 18

He travels by bus to Tbilisi airport with Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: MGL, d-205, p. 1;

1948

May 18

At 8:30 a.m., he departs from Tbilisi airport for Moscow. On a piece of paper, he writes that the propeller of the Douglas airplane has started, and the plane has begun to taxi from the aerodrome. He notes that the sun shines through the window, and the airplane circles around the aerodrome before taking off from the ground nine minutes later. The poet describes in detail how Tbilisi gradually recedes to the left, with Mount Mtatsminda appearing white, the Mtkvari River, and countless houses. He writes that they rise above the clouds, and beneath their airplane, two eagles are soaring in circles, noting that this is not a fantasy.

Source: MGL, d-205, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1948

May 18

On the page, he writes that at 9:15 a.m., the airplane lands at the Sokhumi aerodrome, where three or four years ago he found a pencil that brought him happiness. He jots down lines from his poem dedicated to “the beautiful Abkhazia”, titled “Thank You, Abkhazia”: “Greetings to Abkhazia, its sun and its strength. Before it, I humbly bow down in reverence”.

Source: MGL, d-205, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1948

May 18

He writes on the page that it is ten minutes to ten, and the airplane has taken off from the Sokhumi aerodrome, landing in Rostov at 12:25 p.m.

Source: MGL, d-205, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 311.

1948

May 18

He writes on the page that at 1 p.m., the airplane took off from Rostov, and at 5 p.m., it landed at Vnukovo airport in Moscow.

Source: MGL, d-205, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 311.

Dating: In the entry, the date is indicated as the 18th of July instead of May.

1948

May 18 or later

In his notebook, he writes a poem in Russian, stating that the airplane, proudly flying above the clouds, took one hour to travel from Georgia to Moscow. The poet greets Moscow like an old friend and apologizes for not having seen it for a long time. He asks if it remembers the year 1917, when the poet sang to the revolution by the Spassky Gate.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-227, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 445.

Dating: Galaktion arrived in Moscow on May 18.

Note: The Spassky Gate is located in Moscow.

1948

May 18 or later

In his notebook, he writes a one-stanza poem about Amiran and the Georgian people, which begins with the line “When chained to the rock...”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-227, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446;

1948

May 19

In the Moscow State Publishing House, he discusses with Alexandra Ryabinina, the head of the Soviet Union’s People’s Literatures Editorial Board, the reasons for the delay in publishing the Book specified in the 1944 contract. She explains that editing responsibilities were assigned to Beso Zhghenti, who was charged with selecting and organizing the materials. Pati Tvaltvadze delivered the Book to Ryabinina, marking the titles of the poems she intended to translate in the table of contents. Ryabinina commented that she did not find Tvaltvadze’s work reliable and subsequently rejected it. Concerning the telegram from Beso Zhghenti dated May 5, Ryabinina noted that she reprimanded him for marking the titles in the table of contents, emphasizing that this does not constitute proper editing. She expressed no surprise that the incriminating telegram he received was not shown to Galaktion by Zhghenti.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-206, p. 1-2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

1948

May 19

He discusses the publication of a new book of translations of his poems with Alexandra Ryabinina. He suggests creating print copies of the poems in Tbilisi. They talk about the identity of the new editor but cannot reach an agreement. Ryabinina proposes candidates for translators, while Galaktion promises to draft a new plan for the book. Ryabinina emphasizes the need to establish a new contract since the honorarium has increased since 1944, and it’s better to terminate the old contract. She notes that the contract must be signed by Fyodor Golovenchenko, who is expected to arrive from Tashkent in a week. She asks Galaktion to introduce her to his wife, Nino, and provides her own phone number and address.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-206, p. 2-4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312-313.

1948

After May 19

He outlines a new plan for the Book of translations to be published in Moscow, arranging the material chronologically. He notes the works that have been translated by Giorgi Tsagereli and compiles a list of the remaining materials to be translated.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-227, p. 3–5, 8, 10–13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443–448;

1948

After May 21

He receives a letter from Giorgi Nazarenko, a lecturer at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv. He informs him that he recently read Levan Asatiani’s Book “The Life of Akaki Tsereteli”, in

which the relationship between Georgian and Ukrainian writers of the 19th and 20th centuries is well depicted. Impressed by this, he developed a desire to transcribe the translation of Galaktion's poem "Oath" from the 1947 Ukrainian almanac and send it to the poet. Additionally, he inquires whether the Slovak translation of one of his poems, sent by the addressee on February 29, has been received. He expresses the wish for these materials to be included in Galaktion's bibliography.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-486-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301-302.

1948

May 22

He goes to the Union of Soviet Writers, where he wishes to meet with Alexander Fadeev, the deputy chairman of the organizational committee, Pyotr Skosirev, the editor of the magazine *Druzhba Narodov*, and Nikolai Tikhonov, the deputy general secretary of the Writers' Union. However, none of them are in Moscow; their duties are being handled by Anatoly Sofronov, the secretary of the Writers' Union.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1948

May 22

An article by Ana Agladze about the sculptor Silovan Kakabadze's studio is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, in which Galaktion Tabidze's bust is mentioned among the sculptor's finest works.

Source: Newspaper "Заря Востока", May 22, 1948, Saturday, №102, p. 3.

1948

May 23

In his notebook, he notes that Giorgi Jibladze has also arrived in Moscow. He expresses hope that his arrival is related to the publication of Galaktion's book.

Source: MGL, d-206, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1948

May 23

In his notebook, he writes that the translator, Pati Tvaltvadze, claims to have translated two thousand lines of his poems. He notes that the translator has received a fee, so he should present these translations, which are subject to verification. He mentions that he will handle the translations of the remaining poems himself. He believes that the most important thing is to prepare the book, while the publication will be easy.

Source: MGL, d-206, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1948

May 24

He speaks on the phone with Viktor Goltsev, offering him to edit his book. Goltsev does not decline but mentions that he is very busy, as he is editing the books of Karlo Kaladze, Sergo Kldiashvili, and literary essays at the personal request of Kandid Charkviani. He inquires whether Galaktion's Book is included in the plans and expresses a desire to meet with Giorgi Jibladze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

Note: Galaktion's Book was not included in the plan.

1948

May 24

He speaks on the phone with Giorgi Jibladze, offering him to edit the translations Book to be published in Moscow. Jibladze gladly agrees and says he will help in any way he can.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

1948

May 24

He writes a poem "How Wonderful It Is, My Homeland".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8170; №8212; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 82.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, with a different beginning: "How wonderful it is, Oh glacier...".

1948

May 24

In his notebook, he notes that it is necessary to visit the Writers' Union, which won't be harmful, as everything is legally in order.

Source: MGL, d-206, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

1948

After May 24

He makes underlines and comments on the lines of poetry in Khuta Berulava's Book "The Breath of the Sea".

Source: MGL, t-23, Khuta Berulava, "The Breath of the Sea", Sokhumi, 1948, p. 7, 21, 41, 83, 100-101, 123, 144, 221-224.

1948

May 25

At 9:30 in the morning, he listens to Anatoly Olkhon's poems on the radio.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-208, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1948

May 25

In the morning, he talks to Giorgi Jibladze, who appreciates Galaktion's proposed chronological division of the book. The poet learns about Jibladze's phone conversation with Goltsev, during which Jibladze informs him that he has already spoken with Viktor Goltsev. Galaktion feels uneasy about this, suspecting Goltsev's goodwill, and dislikes that the plan is prioritized over the contract. Jibladze advises Galaktion to reach out to Sonia Khitarova, believing she is the best executor. However, Galaktion doubts this assessment, recalling that Khitarova herself signed the 1944 contract, yet the Book was never published. These suggestions lead him to question Jibladze's intentions and suspect that he might be siding with his opponents. He contemplates ways to overcome these obstacles and hopes for support from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which, according to Jibladze, he has. He concludes that Jibladze came to Moscow solely for the purpose of advancing his Book project.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 7-8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314-315.

1948

May 25

In the afternoon, Galaktion hands Alexandra Ryabinina the plan for the upcoming Russian translation book, reflecting his vision: the chronological arrangement of the poems, the role of the editor, and the number of lines. Ryabinina calls Sophia Khitarova and transfers the materials to her. However, Giorgi Jibladze is absent from the meeting, resulting in a loss of two days for them.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1948

May 25

In the evening, Giorgi Jibladze visits Galaktion, apologizing for his absence from the meeting and promising assistance in finalizing the contract on May 27.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1948

May 25

In the evening, he writes in his notebook about the day's impressions. He notes that today marks the expiration of the contract signed in 1944 for a duration of four years. He remarks that Arkadi Deev, the literary consultant for the almanac *Druzhba Narodov* and the National Commission of Writers, is a good man, but concludes from his own experience that he cannot be trusted. He also mentions that Khitarova is a good woman, yet he feels she does not inspire much confidence either. He suspects that there is a significant and silent connection between them and speculates that both may be Armenian. He believes that the almanac *Druzhba Narodov* shows indifference towards him and concludes that vigilance is necessary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1948

After May 25

He receives a letter from Sofio Khitarova, an editor at the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. She informs him that she has been appointed as the editor for his Russian-language one-volume edition, but she is encountering significant difficulties due to the disorganized material she received for editing. Many poems are missing transcripts, translators are not always specified, and lines from poems are omitted in the excerpts. She writes that the Book will be divided into six sections: “Lyrical Poems of the Past Years,” “The Era,” “Journey Through Europe,” “Lyrical Poems of the War Period,” “The Clusters of Life” (Post-War Lyrical Poems), and asks whether this structure will be acceptable to Galaktion. The addressee provides numerous examples where the dates of poems differ between the material presented by Galaktion and other sources, and requests that he provide final answers regarding each of these discrepancies.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-495-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV,

1948

May 28

For half an hour, he enjoys listening to a radio program about Vissarion Belinsky, read by the announcer Alexander Kiselev.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-206, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1948

Until May 29

The editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a collection of poems by Georgian poets, translated into Russian by Nikolai Tikhonov, titled “Poets of Soviet Georgia”. It includes translations of Galaktion’s poems “Autumn in the Trenches” (“And the straws whispered, whispered”), *** (“In the evening, when fog covers Mount Mtatsminda”), “You, with steel-cold eyes,” and “Everyone Has Something to Remember”.

Source: MGL, t-431, Николай Тихонов. “Поэты советской Грузии”, Tbilisi, 1948, p. 126–132.

1948

May 29

In the “New Books” section of the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an announcement is published about the release of Nikolai Tikhonov’s collection of selected translations titled “Poets of Soviet Georgia”. The announcement notes that the collection includes poems by 18 poets, and Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned in the alphabetical list of poets.

Source: newspaper “Заря Востока”, May 29, 1948, Saturday, №107, p. 3.

1948

After May 29

In the collection of poems by Georgian poets translated into Russian by Nikolai Tikhonov, “Poets of Soviet Georgia”, next to the title of the translation of Alexandre Abasheli’s work “The Date of the Poem”, he writes the lines of his own poem: “Time, mark the time! Write down the poem/ every minute, day, and hour”.

Source: MGL, t-431, Николай Тихонов. “Поэты советской Грузии”, Tbilisi, 1948, p. 2, 3.

1948

May 30

Giorgi Jibladze attaches a positive resolution to the list of selected poems prepared by Galaktion for the Russian-language publication of the collection.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-207, p. 40; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1948

May 30

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, Simon Chikovani's article "The Current State of Georgian Soviet Literature and Our Tasks" is published, addressing the issues and challenges facing Georgian poetry, prose, drama, and criticism. Chikovani disputes critic Sergi Tchilaia's perspective on Galaktion Tabidze's relationship with literary tradition. He argues that Tchilaia presents a biased view of Galaktion's pre-revolutionary poetry, questioning Tchilaia's notion that Galaktion is the direct heir to the literary traditions of XIX-century Georgian classics. Chikovani emphasizes that in his early work, Galaktion showed little interest in social and national issues, setting him in stark contrast to XIX-century Georgian poets. According to the author, it is unjustified to speak of "encounters" between the works of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Galaktion Tabidze, as such encounters typically occur only among poets active within the same period. If a contemporary poet writes works similar to Baratashvili's, he would be considered an epigone rather than a like-minded peer. However, Chikovani insists that Galaktion cannot be accused of imitation, as he rarely followed Baratashvili's style and belonged to a fundamentally different poetic world. Chikovani argues that one cannot speak of a genetic connection between Galaktion and Baratashvili solely because Galaktion sometimes exhibits Baratashvili's tones or artistic motifs derived from the Romantic poet's work. While Baratashvili is a poet of clear classical thinking, Galaktion is, by contrast, an impressionist. Chikovani maintains that, unlike Baratashvili, early Galaktion Tabidze was unfamiliar with social issues or the philosophical generalization of personal impressions and experiences. To illustrate this viewpoint, the critic compares and analyses two poems: "Evening on Mtatsminda" and "Mtatsminda's Moon". According to Chikovani, the primary influence on Galaktion's early work is found not in national literary traditions but in the poetry of European Decadence. The fact that Galaktion references the names of Georgian literary classics in his early poems does not indicate a profound connection between his poetry and their work. The article further suggests that, although some of Galaktion's early poetry includes non-symbolist elements, these demonstrate a closer genetic link to Akaki Tsereteli's work than to Baratashvili's lyricism. To Chikovani, a testament to Galaktion's spiritual closeness with Akaki is that Akaki's name is mentioned in "Mtatsminda's Moon" even before Baratashvili. Chikovani also points out that Galaktion's early lyrical connection to Akaki's poetry was fragmentary; eventually, Galaktion chose an opposite creative path, aligning himself with Russian-European symbolism.

Source: S. Chikovani, "The Current State of Georgian Soviet Literature and Our Tasks", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1948, №21 (May 30), p. 2.

1948

May 31

In his notebook, he notes that the contract will be made with the translators and not with him as the author, but he is forced to agree to this condition.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-206, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1948

Spring

In the morning, he meets Korneli Sanadze near the statue of Rustaveli, and they head towards Betania by car. In Betania, Galaktion lies down under a tree in the church's enclosure and dozes off. Later, they enter the church, where the poet lights a candle by the fresco of Queen Tamar. In the churchyard, Sanadze lays out a meal, and they have a feast. Then, the artist sets up his easel and makes a sketch of the sleeping Galaktion under the tree. By five o'clock, they return to the church, and Galaktion goes again to the fresco of Queen Tamar. They return to Tbilisi via Tskneti from Betania.

Source: K. Sanadze, *Betania – Ateni; A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 268-270.

1948

Spring or later

Galaktion receives Korneli Sanadze, and they have a long conversation about poetry and art. Galaktion is very pleased with his time in Betania, and Korneli now suggests a two-day trip to the surroundings of Kintsvisi. However, Galaktion has business at the publishing house and declines the two-day outing, but he agrees to a one-day trip to Ateni by train.

Source: K. Sanadze, *Betania – Ateni; A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 268-270.

1948

Spring or later

On Sunday morning at six o'clock, Galaktion meets Korneli Sanadze at the railway station, and they set off for Ateni. They go from the railway station in Gori to the bus station. In the street, people stop to let Galaktion pass. At the bus station, all tickets are sold out, but when they hear Galaktion's name, tickets mysteriously appear. One kilometre before the village of Ateni, Korneli stops the bus, asks Galaktion to get off, and look around. They continue on foot towards the Sioni Church of Ateni. After admiring the frescoes, they lie down on a haystack in the churchyard and fall asleep. Suddenly, they hear a commotion. It turns out that the locals, having recognized Galaktion, have laid out a feast and are waiting for them to wake up. Revelry, dancing, and singing begin. At five in the evening, the hosts drive the guests to the bus station and bid them farewell.

Source: K. Sanadze, *Betania – Ateni; A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 270-274.

June

1948

June 1

He intends to copy selected poems from his first, second, third, and fourth volumes, as well as from the collection "Gold in the Azure of Adjara", into that common notebook for the Russian

edition of the anthology. In Russian, he writes: “Galaktion Tabidze, Selected Works. Compiled and chosen by G. Tabidze. Moscow, June 1, 1948”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-207, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317.

1948

June 2

In his notebook, he writes a one-stanza poem in Russian, expressing that he has both enthusiasm and enough money for two people, meant for the well-being of his loved ones and friends.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-208, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331;

1948

June 7

He attends the opening of an exhibition dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Vissarion Belinsky’s death at the Maxim Gorky Scientific Library of Moscow State University.

Source: MGL, d-208, p. 9–15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331–333.

1948

June 8 or earlier

In his notebook, he writes that in the application regarding the appointment of an editor for the Book to be published in Moscow, it is specified that Comrade Giorgi Jibladze, the deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for agitation and propaganda, is preferred for the position of editor.

Source: MGL, d-208, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1948

June 8 or earlier

While in Moscow, he writes in his notebook in Russian a statement on a rough copy, noting that in 1918, he was accepted as a member of the Russian Social Democratic Workers’ Party (Bolsheviks) on the strong recommendation of a Bolshevik who worked at the newspaper *Pravda*, though he does not remember their name. He mentions that the party’s district committee was then located on one of the streets near the current Dzerzhinsky Square. He is curious if the list of party members from 1918 is preserved and whether Galaktion Tabidze’s name is included there. If the list is preserved and his name is mentioned, he is interested in knowing if it is possible to obtain a copy of it.

Source: MGL, d-208, p. 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1948

June 8

He makes an entry titled “By the Pushkin Monument,” in which he notes that the Pushkin monument in Moscow once appeared larger, as it was set in a surrounding of relatively low buildings and was elevated. Now, however, it is overshadowed by multi-story buildings. The poet recalls that in 1917, the monument was draped in red fabric, and meetings were held there with

soldiers who had fled from the front. According to Galaktion, during one such meeting, a person with an intellectual appearance climbed onto the pedestal of the monument. He was speaking about the revolutionary struggle in Petrograd. Some soldiers found his words unappealing and considered him an unreliable individual. They dragged him down and decided to take him to the Soviet to identify him. Galaktion points out that the crowd would have harmed him if not for the sudden intervention of a man wearing a Caucasian coat (Chokha) from Imereti. The Imeretian man stood beside the orator and politely prevented those wishing to attack him. Despite a military man from the Soviet later declaring the orator to be a trustworthy person from Petrograd, the crowd still demanded his execution. However, the Imeretian man skilfully kept the people at bay, telling them that he personally knew the orator as an honourable person. Eventually, it was determined in the Moscow Soviet that the orator had done no wrong, and the crowd calmed down. The Imeretian man then told the guards that he knew the orator from afar, that he was originally from the Caucasus, and that they had no personal or familial connection. The Imeretian also mentioned that the revolution should not cause people to lose their conscience and honour. **Source:** G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 107-109.

1948

June 8 or earlier

In his notebook, he writes a five-line untitled poem "We have traversed the land and the water".

Source: MGL, d-208, p. 21. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

Note: These lines have not been published by the poet.

1948

June 8

He sends an urgent telegram to Tbilisi, addressed to Alexandre Gomiashvili, the secretary of the Writers' Union, asking whether the promised funds have been sent via telegraph. He indicates the address as the "Moscow" hotel.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-208, p. 22. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334-335.

1948

June 8

He attends a session at the Academy of Sciences dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the death of Vissarion Belinsky, and walks back to the "Moscow" hotel, stopping by the statue of Gogol along the way. In his notebook, he describes the statue of Gogol. He reflects that Belinsky must have written his last letter to such a Gogol – sick, lost in thought, slumped weakly in his chair. He writes that the statue conveys nothing optimistic; the sculptor has richly adorned its pedestal with negative, grotesque characters that embody Gogol's creative realism. In his notebook, he notes that on this day dedicated to Belinsky, the entire country recalls the scientist's exemplary work, "Letter to Gogol".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-208, p. 23, 24. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1948

June 8

In his notebook, he writes about a memory from 1917 when, after visiting Elene Bagrationi with Irakli Amirejibi, they walked home at night and stopped by Gogol's monument. He notes that thirty years have passed since then, and now, returning on foot from an academy session, he stands once again by the same monument, next to the same tree – his old familiar tree – which is still alive. He observes that “his” old Arbat is now brighter and wider, and every house there feels familiar to him. These houses are now surrounded by buses, trolleybuses, and trams, with a metro station nearby – all things that did not exist during Gogol's time. He imagines that Gogol's monument is thinking about the same changes.

Source: MGL, d-208, p. 23, 24. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1948

June 8

In his notebook, he writes an untitled poem in Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-208, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331.

Note: The poem begins with “Ради ближних моих...”.

1948

June 8

He carefully examines the exhibition dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the death of Vissarion Belinsky at the Maxim Gorky Scientific Library of Moscow State University. In his notebook, he meticulously lists the materials on display, sketching the arrangement of the exhibited portraits and books.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-208, p. 9–15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331–333.

1948

June 9

He notifies the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow in writing that he can have 10,000 lines of his book's excerpt translations prepared by translators in Tbilisi before September. He requests that the appropriate amount be issued, which he will pay to the individuals working on the task. He promises to provide, along with the excerpts in September, a list of how much was paid to each translator.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-166; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1948

After June 11

He makes underlines and comments on the lines of poetry in Ioseb Grishashvili's Book “In the Old Theatre”.

Source: MGL, t-31, I. Grishashvili, “In the Old Theatre”, Tbilisi, 1948, p. 7, 43, 47-49, 57.

1948

Until June 12

He sends a telegram to his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, informing him that he has safely arrived in Moscow with his wife.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-339; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-179;

1948

After June 12

He receives a letter from his brother, who informs him that he has received his telegram but seems to have forgotten the promised daily letters. He writes that the exams will end on July 1 and he will be free. He asks him to have Nina inquire whether a fabric similar to flax can be found in Moscow, from which they used to make sails. He wishes him victory but adds that he is already victorious and his name is inscribed in history.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-339; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-179;

1948

June 16

He flies out from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport at 7:10 AM and arrives in Tbilisi at 4:00 PM.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 41; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

June 17

He attends the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, during which Petre Sharia is released from his position as a member of the Academy's Presidium and removed from his role as Director of the Institute of Philosophy. In his place, Viktor Kupradze is elected as a member of the Academy's Presidium, while Savle Tsereteli is temporarily appointed as the Director of the Institute of Philosophy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 42; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

June 18

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article by Revaz Gabichvadze, the responsible secretary of the Soviet Union of Composers of Georgia, is published. In it, he states that more than 30 composers are working on creating chamber vocal and instrumental pieces, with the majority of these compositions being based on texts by Galaktion Tabidze, Alexandre Sajaia, Revaz Margiani, and Ioseb Noneshvili.

Source: “Творческие задачи композиторов Грузии”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, June 18, 1948, Friday, №121, p. 3.

1948

June 18

He is in Mushtaidi Park. After returning home, He writes a poem “When the Sounds of Peace Are Heard”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №614; №4213; №4220; №2849-2850; №8327; №5907; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 83.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, with the following beginnings: “He, when he hears my May joy...”; “When he hears our excitement in May...”; “When he hears our May excitement...”; “When he hears the friendship of the people...”; “When the sounds of peace are heard...”.

1948

June 19

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Sergi Tchilaia publishes an article “An Old Debate in a New Form”, which responds to Simon Chikovani’s article “The Current State of Georgian Soviet Literature and Our Tasks”. Tchilaia disagrees with all of Chikovani’s criticisms of his interpretation of Galaktion Tabidze’s work. While Tchilaia does not deny that Galaktion’s pre-revolutionary poetry has ties to symbolism, he argues that the dominant influence in his work remains the tradition of classical literature. According to Tchilaia, this connection to classical traditions explains the poet’s rapid transformation following the revolution. Tchilaia also accuses Chikovani of factual inaccuracies. He disputes Chikovani’s assertion that the only Georgian poet Galaktion dedicated a poem to before the revolution was Akaki Tsereteli, pointing out that Galaktion had referenced Shota Rustaveli, Nikoloz Baratashvili, and Ilia Chavchavadze even before Tsereteli. Additionally, Tchilaia disagrees with Chikovani’s conclusions from comparing Baratashvili’s “Thoughts at the River Mtkvari” and Galaktion’s “New Wave”. Tchilaia argues that Galaktion infused Baratashvili’s social perspective with new meaning, linking his fighting spirit to the ideals of the revolution. In the conclusion of his article, Tchilaia states that none of Chikovani’s interpretations of Galaktion’s work are acceptable. He criticizes Chikovani for inadvertently adopting the position of the “Tsisperkantselis” literary group, who argued that Galaktion was not a national poet and that his decadent poetry had no roots in Georgian literature. Given this, Tchilaia finds it inconsistent and unserious for Chikovani to praise Galaktion’s poetry as grand, as it is inconceivable to consider a poet great if he lacks national essence and is labelled a decadent.

Source: S. Tchilaia, “An Old Debate in a New Form”, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1948, №121 (June 19), p. 3.

1948

June 23

After rising early and working, he drifts into a midday nap. In his dream, he is traveling by train with his mother, who is searching for something and tells her son that she cannot find the money

intended for him. Galaktion points out that the wallet is on the bed. His mother repeats the word “Charmandina” three times. Upon waking, Galaktion records his dream in writing.

Source: MGL, d-627, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 246.

1948

June 23

He is not at the office and leaves a letter for someone named Nikoloz. He asks him to translate as much as possible quickly and promises to deliver the money in person. He instructs him to call in the evening or the following morning.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-77; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75.

1948

After June 24

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Sergi Tchilaia titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published. The author discusses Galaktion’s poetic evolution, noting that an interest in social issues was far from foreign to the early Galaktion. As evidence, the critic references several of Galaktion’s pre-revolutionary poems, suggesting that, where the source of the lyrical subject’s melancholy is elusive, it can often be explained within a social context. Sergi Tchilaia reiterates the perspective, popularized in Soviet criticism of the 1930s, that the poem “First of May” was written by Galaktion in 1908 and recited at an underground gathering. The critic sees Galaktion’s particular affinity for the colour blue as a hallmark of his romantic worldview. Tchilaia also interprets the theme of death in Galaktion’s early work as a symbolist-romantic motif, though he notes that Galaktion never pursued this theme to the extremes characteristic of European Romanticism and Symbolism, nor did he adopt Novalis’s radicalism. On the matter of Galaktion’s relationship with literary tradition, Sergi Tchilaia contrasts him with the Tsisperkantselis, arguing that, unlike them, Galaktion maintained a constant connection with the robust current of Georgian poetry. When discussing his Soviet-era work, the critic points out that Galaktion Tabidze’s connection with Romanticism persisted even in the post-revolutionary era, though this Romanticism had taken on new meaning suited to the modern age.

Source: S. Tchilaia, Galaktion Tabidze (Georgian Romanticism and G. Tabidze), *Mnatobi*, 1948, №6, p. 153-169.

Dating: The magazine was signed for publication on June 24, 1948.

1948

After June 24

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, a review by Davit Shamatava of Galaktion’s Book “The Sea Has Roared” is published. The reviewer positively evaluates the poet’s new collection and discusses individual poems that reflect the history and contemporary life of Abkhazia. However, according to Davit Shamatava, the Book also contains “a number of obscure and incomprehensible passages”.

Source: D. Shamatava, Galaktion Tabidze – “The Sea Has Roared”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, №6, p. 176-179.

Dating: The magazine is signed for publication on June 24, 1948.

1948

June 26

He converses with the conductor of the Folk Ensemble, Mikheil Kavsadze, and writes down stanzas of the Kakhetian “Mravalzhamieri” (a toasting song “wishing long life”) from him, in which a talkative and lazy wife is mentioned. Kavsadze tells him he is not a formalist, is 70 years old, has no money, and needs treatment for his eyes. He laments that people who know nothing about folk singing are destroying the Georgian national spirit. The well-known conductor wonders if Galaktion has read his article published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-206, p. 11, 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316-317.

1948

June 27

He sends a letter to Beno Chikobava. He writes that his excerpt translations are very good, as they maintain both the conceptual and cultural correspondences, and when necessary, synonyms are provided in parentheses. He asks him to add transcription to the titles of the poems and to continue working in this manner.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-167; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 75.

July

1948

July 1

He notes in his notebook that from April 1 to July 1, he spent 7,000 roubles.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-212, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1948

July 2

He notes in his notebook that there is a photo laboratory in the Teacher’s House.

Source: MGL, d-212, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

1948

July 2

He notes in his notebook the text of a telegram to be sent to Academician Pavlo Tychyna of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, in which he expresses heartfelt gratitude for the magnificent Book and promises to send a detailed letter in the future.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-212, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1948

July 2

He notes in his notebook the text of a telegram to be sent to Ivane Papaskiri, the director of the Abkhazian Publishing House, and his assistant Pischik, stating that the publishing house *Saktsigni* wishes to purchase the full print run of the Book “The Sea Roared”, and requests the urgent processing of the documents. He also requests the immediate transfer of the author’s royalties to his home address.

Source: MGL, d-212, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1948

After July 2

He writes in his notebook the text of an announcement stating that, in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Komsomol, it has been decided to publish a collection of works by Georgian writers about the Leninist Komsomol and Soviet youth. The editorial board of the collection requests that those wishing to participate submit their material by August 20.

Source: MGL, d-212, p. 16-17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1948

July 3

He notes in his notebook the address of Kolau Nadiradze: Clara Zetkin Street №17.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-212, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

1948

July 3

He goes to the Writers’ Union and, before the meeting begins, notes excerpts of conversations among the writers in his notebook, mentioning that Simon Chikovani has gone to the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-212, p. 8, 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355, 358.

1948

July 3

The meeting of the Writers’ Union begins at 12 o’clock, chaired by Simon Chikovani. In addition to Galaktion, the attendees include the responsible secretary Alexandre Gomiashvili, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Ilia Mosashvili, Giorgi Natroshvili, Davit Suliashvili, and Leo Kiacheli. Shalva Dadiani is absent from the meeting as he is in Ukraine. The agenda includes discussing Galaktion Tabidze’s request to organize a celebratory evening at the Opera House in honour of the 40th anniversary of his debut in the literary field.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-212, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355.

1948

Until July 4

He reads Alexandre Ghlonti’s recently published Book “Georgian Fairy Tales and Legends”.

Source: Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, magazine *Drosha*, 1979, N 10, p. 7;

1948

Until July 4

He meets Alexandre Ghlonti on Rustaveli Avenue, who invites him to a restaurant. Galaktion steers the conversation towards his interlocutor's recently published Book "Georgian Fairy Tales and Legends" and expresses interest in two tales that do not traditionally conclude with the phrase "Trouble there, but joy here", but rather with the words: "Only this and the fortress of Gori have left". This phrase inspires Galaktion with the desire to write a poem.

Source: Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, magazine *Droscha*, 1979, N 10, p. 7. Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, Mravalkari (Philological Etudes), Tbilisi, 1991, p. 153;

1948

July 4

He is working on the poem "Only this and the fortress of Gori have left" and notes at the beginning of the text that it is an exclamation used to signify the favourable conclusion of any matter.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 9. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 341.

1948

July 4

He tries to reach the editor of the newspaper *Komunisti* by phone, Valerian Khatiashvili, but is told that he is not available. In Galaktion's opinion, Khatiashvili is being arrogant because the execution of a matter conceived by the poet depends on him. As a result, Galaktion becomes very angry and thinks that he "will let him have it".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343.

1948

July 4

He speaks on the phone with Nikoloz Chachava, who invites him to participate in a literary evening in Gori the following day, and Galaktion agrees to attend.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1948

July 4

He calls the editor of the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, Giorgi Natroshvili, to inquire whether the decision of the Writers' Union regarding Galaktion's anniversary evening on October 11 at the Opera House will be published in the newspaper. His interlocutor replies that he and Simon Chikovani, the chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union's board, will coordinate the publication with the Central Committee of the Communist Party before it is announced in the newspaper. Galaktion asks Natroshvili not to publish any statement without his consent. He suspects that his adversaries want to deceive him in Gori in order to seize the initiative in the Central Committee and sabotage the evening's event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343-344.

1948

July 4

He contacts Giorgi Jibladze, the deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in charge of agitation and propaganda, thanking him for his support and informing him that the matter of holding his evening at the Opera House on October 11 was positively resolved the day before at the Writers' Union. Jibladze responds that he spoke with representatives of the Writers' Union about this issue the previous day. Galaktion expresses the hope that they will come to Jibladze to coordinate the publication of the announcement regarding his evening and has faith in his understanding.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344. Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 343-344.

1948

July 4

He speaks on the phone with Simon Chikovani, the chairman of the board of the Writers' Union of Georgia, who relays information received from Nikoloz Chachava, stating that the literary evening in Gori will not take place the next day, but rather the following day, on Friday.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1948

July 4

He speaks on the phone with Tina Nakashidze, an employee of the Book Chamber, who informs him that the newspaper *Stalineli* is being published in Gori, with Shalva Chubinidze as the editor. His interlocutor provides the phone numbers for the editor, the editorial office, and the printing house of this newspaper. She also reminds him that she is awaiting materials for the bibliography.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344-345.

1948

July 5

At 5 PM, he travels to Gori on the third-class carriage of the Tskhinvali train. During the journey, he writes down individual exclamations he hears in the carriage in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-209, p. 13, 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

1948

After July 8

He reads Olga Chechetkina's book "India Without Miracles" and writes the untitled poem "War – a passing wind..." on the inside cover of the book.

Source: MGL, t-456, Ольга Чечеткина, "Индия без чудес", Moscow, 1948. Autograph, MGL, Nt-456; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 128; For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 592.

1948

July 15

He has new bookshelves, which brings him great joy.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 43; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1948

Until July 16

For his speech at a meeting with readers, he describes the incident that inspired his poem "Bambura Mura". According to his notes, this event occurred in 1916, and he wrote the poem shortly afterward, on the fourth day. However, when he read it to his peers, they criticized it for its lack of aesthetic quality. Subsequently, the publishers also refused to print it for the same reason. Now, he wishes to have it published as a historical document.

Source: MGL, d-230, p. 1-3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463-464;

1948

July 16

He attends a literary evening featuring participants such as Vakhtang Gorganeli, Marijani, Ioseb Nonashvili, Ioseb Grishashvili, actress Elene Sibila, and the singing sisters, the Tarkhnishvili sisters.

Source: MGL, d-230, p. 1-3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 464.

1948

July 16

He notes in his notebook that the meeting is scheduled for July 17 at 7 PM at 105 Plekhanov Street, in the Pioneer Park.

Source: MGL, d-230, p. 1-3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 465.

1948

July 16

He receives a letter from Elene Sheri. The sender writes that her neighbour, engineer Lia Mebuke, is eager to attend his evening, and she is sending this letter on her behalf. Unfortunately, however, she is suffering from leg pain and is once again unable to seize the opportunity. She asks that if he is able to reach her home the following day, he should stop by for a very important matter. At the end of the letter, she mentions that her children's Book has arrived from Moscow.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

Until July 17

From July 17 to 28, he plans events at the Teachers' House and intends to find 10 good speakers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-226, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 441.

1948

July 17

He writes in his notebook that there has been no announcement published in the newspaper *Komunisti* regarding the death of Ilia Agladze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-210, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1948

July 18

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article dedicated to the memory of Ilia Agladze is published, signed by 58 members of the Writers' Union, including Galaktion Tabidze, who is the seventh signer.

Source: “Памяти И. С. Агладзе”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, 1948 წ., 18 July, Sunday, №143, p. 4.

1948

July 18

He attends the memorial service for Ilia Agladze at the Writers' Union and the burial at the Didube Pantheon.

Source: “Памяти И. С. Агладзе”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, July 18, 1948, Sunday, №143, p. 4.

1948

After July 23

He makes underlines and comments in the Orthographic Dictionary compiled by Varlam Topuria and Ivane Gigineishvili. He adds a note to the sample of the Georgian alphabet, mentioning that the old alphabetic characters Iota (ი), Khari (ხ), and Ubjrgu (უ) are missing.

Source: MGL, t-472, V. Topuria, I. Gigineishvili, Orthographic Dictionary, Third Edition, Tbilisi, 1949.

1948

After July 23

In the Orthographic Dictionary compiled by Varlam Topuria and Ivane Gigineishvili, he reviews word forms such as *ფრენს – ფრენა, შფოთავს – შფოთვა, მშფოთარი*. He writes that *ფრინველი* is the correct form, not *მფრინველი*, because the folk form contradicts the rules of grammar. On the other hand, the forms *მფრინავი* and *თვითმფრინავი* exist. He points out that a similar situation applies to the spelling of his own name.

Source: MGL, t-472, V. Topuria, I. Gigineishvili, Orthographic Dictionary, Third Edition, Tbilisi, 1949.

1948

July 26

The magazine *Mnatobi* publishes the second part of Sergi Tchilaia's article “Galaktion Tabidze”, in which the author reviews the poet's work from 1908 onward. He concludes that Galaktion has traversed a broad and tumultuous path, overcoming petty-bourgeois hopelessness, lack of

prospects, and mysticism. Through this journey, he embraced the healthy sentiments of revolutionary romanticism and socialist realism, which flourished in the grand Soviet era.

Source: Sergi Tchilaia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, № 6, p. 153–169.

Note: The title of the publication notes that this is the second part, while the first was published in the first issue of the same magazine earlier that year.

1948

July 26

In the bibliography section, the magazine *Mnatobi* publishes a letter by Davit Shamatava titled “Galaktion Tabidze – The Sea Has Roared”, in which the author reviews a collection of poems published by the State Publishing House of Abkhazia, edited by Giorgi Jibladze. He concludes that the Book is multifaceted and interesting, featuring new landscapes and new characters. Additionally, he describes the poetic work as “a good initiative in artistic literature for showcasing this beautiful region of Abkhazia”.

Source: Davit Shamatava, “Galaktion Tabidze – The Sea Has Roared”, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, № 6, p. 176–179.

1948

July 27

In his notebook, he writes that on October 11, 1948, it will mark 40 years since his debut in the literary arena. He notes that everyone in the Writers’ Union knows about this date but does not want to celebrate it. The leadership is focused on the anniversary of Alexandre Kazbegi and wishes to overshadow Galaktion’s jubilee with this prominent name. He mentions that the Writers’ Union is preparing for Sandro Shanshiashvili’s 40th anniversary, but Galaktion believes that his own 40 years of literary work are just as significant as the “ineptly spent years” of Sandro Shanshiashvili. He asserts that every honest Georgian should raise their voice against the suppression of his literary jubilee. He intends to complete the preparation of his Book to be published in Moscow by August 15, ensuring nothing obstructs the preparations for this important date. He plans to engage in a spirited struggle for a better future and writes: “My faith in my truth is with me. Forward! Forward! Forward! Long live action, courage, life! Long live the joyful struggle for a better future... Long live tomorrow!”

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359-360.

1948

July 27

He addresses the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia with a statement. He writes that on October 11 of the current year (September 28 according to the old style), it will mark the 40th anniversary of his debut in the literary field and expresses hope that the Presidium will adopt resolutions to appropriately celebrate this day.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-173; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 113.

1948

July 27

He addresses a letter to the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, requesting that all necessary measures be taken to appropriately commemorate the 40th anniversary of his literary debut.

Source: MGL, WUF №25.

1948

Until July 28

In Tbilisi, on Mtatsminda, he is filmed by Merab Jaliashvili for the documentary “In the Rays of October”. In these scenes, the poet is shown cutting hay.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

Note: The title of the film is written in Russian in the source: *“В лучах Октября”*

1948

July 28 or earlier

For the Book “Selected Poems”, he sends 2,000 lines each to be translated by Beno Chikobava and Davit Sherman. He notes that what remains to be translated includes poems written up until 1917, a part of the second volume, and materials from the post-war period.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1948

July 28

Along with Nino Kvirikadze, he goes to the cinema and watches Alexandre Jaliashvili’s feature-length film “Soviet Georgia”, which shows footage taken in Shovi in August 1947. Galaktion appears during hay harvesting, and the narrator announces, “National Poet Galaktion Tabidze”. The poet is pleased with this footage and considers the film a kind of poster, an excellent advertisement that is essential for showcasing the 40th anniversary of his literary debut on October 11. He believes that this film represents his victory. In his notebook, he writes: “Long live hay harvesting! Long live the clearing of the stage for war!”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1948

July 28

In his notebook, he writes that his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, imagines herself as Galaktion’s saviour and is hindering his work. The poet considers this to be utter foolishness and feels that he can no longer handle the constant anxiety.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360-361.

1948

July 28

He gathers one hundred poems, essays, and articles written about him by various writers, intending to showcase them at an exhibition dedicated to his art. In his notebook, he notes that the ideas of “A hundred writers” and “Exhibitions” continue to preoccupy him.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1948

July 28

He reads the July 26 issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, which includes excellent articles by Sergi Tchilaia and Davit Shamatava about his work. He reflects that this is a significant victory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1948

July 28

In his notebook, he writes that October 11 will mark the 40th anniversary of his debut in the literary arena, a day that will serve as the culmination of his career. However, he notes that he still has many battles to face before then and must dedicate all his time and energy to preparing for this significant day.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1948

July 28

In his notebook, he writes that the Book he is preparing for publication in Moscow is crucial for his future. Therefore, he needs to free himself from minor tasks to fully concentrate on its preparation.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

Note: This refers to the Book that was published in Moscow in 1950: Табидзе Г. В. Избранные стихи, пер. с груз, под ред. И. Поступальского, разд.: Эпоха. Революционная Грузия; Воспоминания о Европе; Родина, жизнь моя; Стала страна, словно солнце; Из лирики прошлых лет; Из поэм, Москва, Гослитиздат, 1950.

1948

July 28

Nikolaz Akerman, an employee of the public library, takes two thousand lines from Galaktion’s poem “Epoch” to make word-for-word translations for the Book “Selected Poems”, which is to be published in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360; Nino Kvirikadze’s record, MGL, d-211, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1948

Until July 29

At the end of each month, he has to stand in line at the medical commission to obtain a certificate for a white bread ration card.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1948

July 29

In the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he talks with the responsible secretary, Nika Agiashvili, and praises the article by David Shamatava titled “Galaktion Tabidze – The Sea Has Roared”, to which Nika Agiashvili responds ambiguously that more could have been said, and said better. Galaktion thinks that, of course, it was possible to do so, but he is still satisfied, as complete silence about the newly published Book is bad. He hopes that someday someone will speak and write better about this book.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1948

July 29

In the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he speaks with the responsible editor, Irakli Abashidze, and tells him that October 11 marks the 40th anniversary of his literary debut, which should be celebrated in one way or another. Irakli Abashidze expresses regret that he was not aware of this and notes the date. He also inquires whether Galaktion has informed Simon Chikovani, the chairman of the Georgian Writers’ Union and the editor of *Mnatobi*, about this, to which Galaktion replies that he has not mentioned it to Chikovani.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1948

July 29

At the Georgian Writers’ Union, the responsible secretary, Alexi Gomiashvili, officially informs that October 11 marks the 40th anniversary of his literary debut. Gomiashvili notes the date and acknowledges that he was not aware of it. He mentions that the secretary for agitation and propaganda of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Rostom Shaduri, is currently on leave and promises to discuss this matter with him as soon as he returns. Previously, Shaduri had asked why Galaktion’s evening was not being organized, where it would be possible to exchange ideas. Gomiashvili had replied that such an evening would be a discussion and not a celebration. Galaktion also agrees that a jubilee signifies a summation and is distinct from a discussion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361-362.

1948

July 29

Simon Tsereteli, who has moved to work at the Writers' Union of Abkhazia, informs that a collection titled "The Gardens of Abkhazia" has been published, which features several poems by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

Note: The collection titled "Gardens of Abkhazia" has not been published in Russian and Georgian. It is likely that the discussion pertains to a collection published in the Abkhaz language.

1948

July 29

In the Writers' Union of Georgia, he speaks with Simon Tsereteli, the responsible employee for relations with the Writers' Union of Abkhazia, who offers to arrange a summer house in Abkhazia, should the poet agree.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

In the Writers' Union of Georgia, he talks with Andro Tevzadze, the head of the publishing house "Art", who asks Galaktion for cooperation on various matters. Galaktion thinks that Andro Tevzadze is a useful person and wonders why he and the artist Shalva Beritashvili are going around together.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

In the Writers' Union of Georgia, he speaks with the young writer Lado Avaliani, praising his novella about Nikoloz Baratashvili, as he believes the young man needs encouragement.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

At the Georgian Writers' Union, he meets Boris Chkheidze, who exhausts him with endless talk about himself and his complaints about various people.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

He goes to the Literary Repository to see Alio Mashashvili and requests a loan of 7,000 roubles. Alio Mashashvili asks for a guarantee document, even suggesting one from the magazine *Mnatobi*. Galaktion suspects that Mashashvili is trying to get rid of him, as *Mnatobi* is not a financial organization and does not issue guarantees. The poet resolves to secure a guarantee document at any cost to obtain the loan. While at the Literary Fund, he notices Akaki Siradze, whom he considers a very good man, but he feels that, like Mashashvili, Siradze does nothing in the Literary Fund.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

At the Literary Fund, he meets Iona Vakeli and praises his poems. Iona Vakeli is pleased and smiles, but when it comes to helping Galaktion with a loan, he is unable to assist either.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1948

July 29

In the Literary Fund, he notices Konstantine Kapaneli's (Chanturaia) brother, who is sitting modestly in the waiting room, and who was once appointed as a senior for Ivane Javakhishvili. He behaves politely with Galaktion, but in the poet's opinion, no good will come from him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362-363.

1948

July 29

In his diary, he writes that a lot of time is wasted at the end of each month to collect the white bread coupon, and adds that this issue must be resolved the next day without fail.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1948

July 29

During his visit to the State Publishing House, the businesslike and polite Alexander Miasnikov gives him five kilograms of excellent paper. There, Galaktion sees the idle Gobrone Agareli and Mikheil Iashvili, reminiscent of Gerhart Hauptmann's characters – Schlüch and Jau. He reflects that the State Publishing House is an inactive organization.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1948

July 29

Nino Kvirikadze's brother Kalistrate arrives in Tbilisi from Baghdati and informs Galaktion that Mikheil Pataridze can prepare the word-for-word translations for the Book to be published in Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

Note: It refers to the Book that was published in Moscow in 1950: Табидзе Г. В. Избранные стихи, пер. с груз, под ред. И. Поступальского, разд.: Эпоха. Революционная Грузия; Воспоминания о Европе; Родина, жизнь моя; Стала страна, словно солнце; Из лирики прошлых лет; Из поэм, Москва, Гослитиздат, 1950.

1948

July 29

In his notebook, he notes that in connection with the 40th anniversary of his literary debut, he should not forget to contact Simon Khantadze, an employee of the postal-telegraph trade union's republican committee, and Vanion Daraselia, the editor of the newspaper *Tsitelarmieli*.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1948

Until July 30

Mark Zlatkin, an employee of the artistic literature department at the publishing house "Zarya Vostoka", informs him that a Russian-language edition of his poems is included in the publisher's 1949 plans.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

Note: The Book was indeed published in 1950.

1948

July 30

At the Writers' Union, he waits for Giga Natroshvili, the editor of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, and listens to the conversations of the staff. When Natroshvili arrives, Galaktion informs him that October 11 marks the 40th anniversary of his literary debut. In response, Natroshvili admits he was unaware of this and that the date must be celebrated. He asks if a formal request has been submitted to the Writers' Union's office. Galaktion replies that it has, but officially no one else has been informed; only Irakli Abashidze and Alexandre Gomiashvili are aware of the situation.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1948

July 30

On July 27, he writes a letter addressed to the Presidium of the Writers' Union, informing them that October 11, 1948, marks the 40th anniversary of his literary debut, which is already known in public circles. He expresses hope that the Presidium will take all necessary measures to ensure that this date is appropriately celebrated.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

The female typesetter at the Writers' Union mistakenly prints Galaktions's name as "Galaqion" instead of "Galaktion", prompting him to point out that his name is spelled "Galaktion" on nearly forty of his books, not "Galaktions". Consequently, she reprints the announcement. The apologetic woman expresses her regret for making the error, explaining that she has always printed the name correctly until now.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

On July 27, he submits a statement to the Secretariat of the Writers' Union Presidium, notifying them that October 11, 1948, marks the 40th anniversary of his literary debut. The female secretary confirms receipt of the statement with a stamp and assures him that the matter will be discussed at the very next meeting.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

Upon leaving the Writers' Union's Executive Committee office, he encounters Alexandre Gomiashvili, the responsible secretary of the committee. He informs Gomiashvili that he has submitted a request regarding the upcoming 40th anniversary of his literary debut, which will be celebrated on October 11, 1948. Gomiashvili expresses his satisfaction, while Galaktion hopes that the Executive Committee will resolve the matter favourably. Having submitted this request and engaged in discussions with specific individuals about his jubilee date, he feels a sense of contentment, as if a heavy burden has been lifted from his shoulders.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

He meets Kolau Nadiradze at the Writers' Union, promising to provide him with his poems for word-for-word translations into Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

Kalistrate Kvirikadze brings N. Kiknadze to Galaktion, who promises to provide him with his poems for word-for-word translations into Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

Note: This woman is referred to only by her first initial and last name throughout Galaktion's notes, making it impossible to identify her.

1948

July 30

He writes in his diary that Otari Chelidze has submitted a poem to the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

He learns from Besarion Zhghenti that *Zarya Vostoka* will not wait until 1949 and will simultaneously publish Galaktion's Book in Tbilisi, which is also set to be released in Moscow. Galaktion is pleased to see a capable individual handling the matter and promises that the translations will be ready on time.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 364.

1948

July 30

He notes in his diary that Lado Sirbiladze has a lot of paper at the editorial office of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, which is being used for printing Kazbegi's book. Galaktion hopes that there will be enough left for his Book as well.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

He goes to the bookstore with Kalistrate Kvirikadze, where both of them purchase the second volume of the Book "The History of the Civil War in the USSR", published in Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

The cardiologist Rekvava, with whom Galaktion is receiving treatment at the medical complex, gives a pragmatic, non-medical piece of advice to Galaktion and his wife, Nino Kvirikadze: if they go to the medical commission separately, both will receive a bread card. Indeed, the strategy works, and both of them are issued a bread card.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

News comes from Mukhrani that his dog Murikela is doing splendidly there.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

He writes in his notebook that the chairman of the Writers' Union, Simon Chikovani, will attempt to prevent the celebration of his jubilee, while he himself will strive to ensure that it does not happen.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

His brother-in-law, Kalistrate Kvirikadze, sees N. Kiknadze home, who is set to perform word-for-word translation of Galaktion's poems into Russian. He witnesses an emotional scene as Kiknadze encounters with Galaktion's book. The brother-in-law recounts this to Galaktion, who then makes a note of this story in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

Note: This woman is referred to only by her first initial and last name throughout Galaktion's notes, making it impossible to identify her.

1948

July 30

On the table lies open the novel "The Storm" by Ilya Ehrenburg, for which he was awarded the Stalin Prize. Suddenly, a phrase catches his eye about how little Louis has decided to fly, while Lansié remarks, "We would fly on Pegasus, but what a materialist generation this is; they prefer a motor".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

The following day, he plans to send a telegram to Pavlo Tychyna.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 30

The Georgian writers Shalva Dadiani, Levan Asatiani, and Alexandre Baramidze, who were supposed to attend the ceremony for laying the foundation stone of the statue of David Guramishvili in the Ukrainian city of Mirgorod, were not even on site when Simon Chikhovani sent a telegram from Tbilisi demanding Shalva Dadiani's return. Galaktion cannot comprehend the reason behind this urgent summons and makes a note of it in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1948

July 31

He believes that Rostom Shaduri, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party for agitation and propaganda, will support the organization of his jubilee. In his diary, he notes that Shaduri is in Moscow and may return to Tbilisi on August 5. He wishes for Alexandre Gomiashvili, the responsible secretary of the Writers' Union's Executive Committee, and the Presidium to be aware that Shaduri is on his side.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1948

July 31

He begins preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of his literary debut. In his notebook, he writes down poems dedicated to him by Shio Mghvimeli, Varlam Rukhadze, Giorgi Kuchishvili, and Daria Akhvlediani. He notes that Shio Mghvimeli's poem is magnificent. He also writes a second poem by Giorgi Kuchishvili, along with titles of other poems dedicated to him, including "You Among Us...", "The Resilient Dirigible", and "From the Testament". He also marks that his own article about Galaktion published in the magazine *Mnatobi* is of significant importance.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1948

July 31

He travels to the savings bank with Nino Kvirikadze by tram. On the tram, Nino complains because someone has jumped a queue in front of them, and at the savings bank, she reproaches

him for the fact that they could have avoided the queue and approached the teller without any hassle.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

He enters the department store located on Kirov Street, now known as Leonidze Street, with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. The sales clerk mistakenly serves him beer instead of lemonade, which causes Nino to become upset and argue with him before leaving. On their way to the Writers' Union, she confronts him again and continues to argue. Later, when Galaktion discusses translations with Giorgi Tsagereli, Nino interrupts their conversation and tells Tsagereli how weak and incompetent Galaktion is. This provokes the poet's indignation.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

He goes to the Writers' Union with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, where she becomes upset upon seeing another woman speaking to Galaktion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

He goes to the cinema with Nino Kvirikadze, where he becomes irritated by his wife's casual behaviour. He imagines that Nino is on the verge of brushing her elbow against the man standing next to them in line and, while seated in the box, seems to be trying to catch the attention of the man sitting behind them. Galaktion gets up and leaves the box. His wife follows him and does not leave him alone, even for a moment.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

He cannot find his glasses, and instead of helping him, his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, irritates him with sarcastic remarks.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

David Sherman, the translator, takes the new translations of Galaktion's poems home with him and asks for his feedback. During the process of reading, Nino Kvirikadze intervenes, which causes Galaktion's displeasure. Sherman receives a fee of five hundred manats, which Galaktion pays for the creation of the word-for-word translations.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

In his diary, he describes his relationship with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. He writes that the troubles seem endless, with his wife getting on his nerves twelve times in one day, not leaving him alone for a moment, and not missing an opportunity to cause him any discomfort, which is unbearable. He notes that this is happening at a time when he is preparing for his jubilee. The poet writes that his wife cynically interferes with everything, making life impossible. He expresses his astonishment at how he manages to accomplish anything under such circumstances. He recalls that Nino only calmed down for a short while when he bought her two hundred grams of butter during this time of hardship.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1948

July 31

At the Writers' Union, Vano Tsulukidze shares a story of which he was a witness: the chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union, Simon Chikhovani, has been criticized in Moscow at the Union of Soviet Writers and at the editorial office of *Literaturnaia Gazeta* because of Galaktion, and no one agreed with his opinion about the poet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

Note: The entry does not reflect Simon Chikhovani's opinion about Galaktion.

1948

July 31

In his notebook, he writes that he is scheduled to meet with Giorgi Jibladze, the deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for agitation and propaganda, on Monday, August 2, at 12 o'clock.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

August

1948

August 1

He listens to a radio broadcast featuring the performances of the Ishkhneli sisters, including "It's a Dark Night", "Once Again You, and Once Again You", and "Suliko", commissioned by the railway workers. In his notebook, he writes that this commission should not be from the railway

workers, and the voice on the radio sounded “awful”. In his opinion, it resembled a provocation and could be another trick by the “formalists”. He speculates that it might be connected to a futurist who works at the radio station and believes that this individual must be exposed.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-209, p. 3. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337.

1948

August 1

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a notice stating that no one received the first prize in the competition for the best lyrical song. The second prize was awarded to composer Alexi Matchavariani for the song “Don’t Worry, Mother”, which was created based on the poem by Giorgi Leonidze. An additional second prize went to composer Revaz Gabichvadze for the song “Rustavi”, written to the text by Karlo Kaladze, while the third prize was awarded to Otari Taktakishvili for the song “To New Tbilisi”, based on the text by Varlam Zhuruli. The jury also recommended the performance of “May’s Song”, a work created by Shalva Taktakishvili based on a poem by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: “Итоги конкурса на лирическую песню”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, August 1, 1948, Sunday, №153, p. 2.

1948

August 2

In his diary, he writes that the materials for the Russian anthology from 1917 to 1921 are prepared for Moscow.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August 2

N. Kiknadze visits Galaktion, bringing several poems to be prepared for word-for-word translations into Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

Note: This woman is referred to only by her first initial and last name throughout Galaktion’s notes, making it impossible to identify her.

1948

August 2

The translator Areta Bakhtadze visits him at home and brings the prepared word-for-word translations of the material of the Book “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”. Galaktion thinks that she is a diligent woman, though family troubles hinder her. He is curious about how the translations turned out.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August 2

He meets with Giorgi Jibladze, the deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for agitation and propaganda, and his editor for the Russian translations. Jibladze praises the plan for working on the Book and believes it is right to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Galaktion's literary debut. He apologizes for not being able to attend the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, August 3, at the Writers' Union, as he has to fulfil the duties of his superior, Rostom Shaduri, who is on vacation. He promises to discuss the matter with Simon Chikhovani. Galaktion tells him that no one in Moscow at the Union of Soviet Writers or at the editorial office of *Literaturnaia Gazeta* agreed with Simon Chikhovani's opinion about him, to which Shaduri responds that he was not aware of this. Jibladze mentions that he has included several references to Galaktion in his newly published Book "Art and Reality" and promises to gift him a copy with an inscription. The poet thinks that Jibladze does not seem enthusiastic about organizing his jubilee but suspects that he will gradually get involved, as he never turns down a well-prepared task.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August 2

He meets with Gachechiladze, an employee of the propaganda sector at the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Gachechiladze greets Galaktion with warm words, saying, "You are our life, our adornment and pride". Meanwhile, Valodia Chiaureli, who is present, casts a sidelong glance at the poet.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August 2

In his diary, he writes that Shalva Dadiani, who was summoned by the Presidium of the Writers' Union via telegram from Ukraine, has returned to Tbilisi.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August 2

In his diary, he writes that Davit Nakhutsrishvili's son, Giorgi, must be a good person, and not just because he praises Galaktion, but on his own merit.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

2 August

In his diary, he writes about the satirical poem “The Father of the Son-in-Law Told the Father of the Son-in-Law”, written about Sandro Shanshiashvili and Razhden Gvetadze. He expresses the suspicion that it may be an attempt to remove Simon Chikhovani from the chairmanship of the Writers’ Union’s board.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369-370.

1948

August 3

A session of the Presidium is held at the Writers’ Union, where the proposal to celebrate Galaktion Tabidze’s 40th anniversary of literary work on October 11 is unanimously accepted. In his diary, he notes that besides the members of the Writers’ Union’s board, other writers also attended the meeting. The positive resolution of the issue is supported by Giorgi Jibladze, the deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for agitation and propaganda.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1948

Until August 6

He writes a poem titled “Only This and The Fortress of Gori Have Left”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 278.

Dating: In Nino Kvirikadze’s diary dated August 6, 1948, it is mentioned as a “newly written poem”.

1948

August 6

He writes a poem “Only This and The Fortress of Gori Have Left”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6742; №7615; №7616; №7617; №6027; №6404; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №2364-2365; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 84.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Every New Victory...”.

1948

August 6

He travels to Gori with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and several writers: Simon Chikhovani, Shalva Dadiani, Irakli Abashidze, Revaz Margiani, Giorgi Shatberashvili, Nikoloz Chachava, and Akaki Belishvili. The meeting is held in the city’s culture and recreation park. The event is opened with a welcoming speech by the chairman of the Writers’ Union, Simon Chikhovani. Both Simon Chikhovani and Irakli Abashidze read their own poems. At the end of the gathering, Galaktion reads poems from the fourth volume of his works.

Source: Sh. Nutsubidze, Gori Hosted Galaktion, newspaper *Gamarjveba*, November 1, 1973, №131, p. 3. Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4.

1948

August 6

In the afternoon, he and his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, visit Stalin's House Museum and the newspaper *Stalineli*. They stay at the editorial office for an hour, during which he gifts the fourth volume of his works to the staff with an inscription and gives advice to the editorial board members. He shares stories about his meeting with Maxim Gorky and promises to visit their editorial office again on the day of the jubilee issue's release. Afterward, he sits down at a table in the editor's office and writes the poem "Only This and The Fortress of Gori Have Left".

Source: Sh. Nutsubidze, Gori Hosted Galaktion, newspaper *Gamarjveba*, November 1, 1973, №131, p.

1948

August 7

He visits the editorial office of the newspaper *Stalineli* in Gori with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, where he presents his fourth volume of works to the editor, Shalva Chubinidze, with an inscription.

Source: Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4.

1948

August 7

He visits Stalin's house-museum. Among the exhibits, a mirror and a portrait capture his attention. He explores the exhibition dedicated to Stalin's childhood.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416-417.

1948

August 7

In Gori, he observes the construction of the street named after Stalin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416-417.

1948

August 7

He visits the Gori Historical-Ethnographic Museum and notes that it will be necessary to study it thoroughly in the future.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416-417.

1948

After August 7

He receives a letter from his brother, who informs him that he returned from Kislovodsk on August 5 but suffered from pain throughout the month. He writes that he has not seen Beno Chikobava but hopes that he will translate Galaktion's poems.

Source: Abesalom Tabidze's letter, h-24551-338; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1948

August 8

He writes a poem "The Hundred-Year-Old Sycamore".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №602-603; №6688; №6558-6561; №604; №6390; №4909; №74-☐, p. 25; №1798, №2029; №2496; №5496; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 96.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Under the Sycamore Tree," "The Hundred-Year-Old Ones," and untitled ("Here, indeed, is the sycamore...").

1948

August 8

He reads the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, making highlights on Giorgi Natroshvili's article about Alio Mirtskhulava's selected works and on the bibliography of a new collection of short stories by Georgian Soviet writers.

Source: MGL, t-664. newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, August 8, 1948, №31, p. 3-4.

1948

August 8

He annotates Zakaria Edili's article "Attention to the Historical Monuments of Saingilo", published in the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, which discusses the neglect of churches and the destruction of arks, writing that it is an outrageous matter.

Source: MGL, t-664. newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, August 8, 1948, №31, p. 4.

Note: Zakaria Edilashvili is mentioned in the source under the pseudonym Z. Edili.

1948

August 18

He hears someone in the street shouting, "Cursed be my homeland, which has sacrificed a Georgian man!" He thinks that whoever is shouting is either drunk or a provocateur, as these words are being yelled near the Writer's House. This incident reminds him of the past when he was in the hospital, and futurists were shouting outside his ward.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-553, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 285-286.

1948

August 19

In his notebook, he writes that Nina Kvirikadze transcribed three poems from the manuscript of the seminar published in 1908 under his editorship for the layout of a Russian Book in just one hour.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-211, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1948

August 19

N. Kiknadze takes seven of Galaktion's poems for the purpose of creating word-for-word translations.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-211, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

Note: This woman is referred to only by her first initial and last name throughout Galaktion's notes, making it impossible to identify her.

1948

August 20

He goes to the Writers' Union and hands over his poem "The Young Woman of the Steppes" to Alexandre Gomiashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 142; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 103.

1948

August 22

He notes materials for bibliography from the seventh-grade textbook "Native Literature".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-214, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

1948

August 22

He writes in his notebook that *Mnatobela*, meaning Irakli Abashidze, does not want to publish any of Galaktion's somewhat difficult works in the magazine *Mnatobi*. Therefore, caution is required on his part. He plans to find a way to address the matter indirectly. It is also important to consider the factor of Konstantine Lortkipanidze, who has no official position in the *Mnatobi* editorial office but assists Irakli Abashidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-215, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380-381.

1948

August 22

He writes in his notebook that Alio Mirtskhulava has appropriated 400 meters of material for writers, and his situation is dire. He also notes that there is a staff turnover happening at the State Publishing House, the Federation, and the Children's Literature Publishing House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-215, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380-381.

1948

August 22

In his notebook, he writes that the translation of Alexandre Kazbegi's works is being delayed for his jubilee celebration.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-215, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380-381.

1948

August 24

He works on the materials for the first volume, noting that in the untitled poem "I Will Cast My Fateful Net into the Sea", it would be better to use the word "soul" instead of "heart".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-216, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

Note: He is referring to the second line of the second stanza in the poem "Here the Flag of Poetry Flutters": "Ah, the heart of the siren has risen".

1948

August

He organizes the Georgian materials for a Book that is to be published in Russian.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-211, p. 4-5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352-353.

1948

August

He reads the second part of Sergi Tchilaia's letter "Galaktion Tabidze" published in *Mnatobi* and is left with the impression that Tchilaia has sided with Radiani and is betraying Galaktion.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 369.

1948

August

He writes a poem "Goodbye, Until 1953".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3519; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 210; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 585.

September

1948

September 2

He addresses the accounting department of the Georgian Academy of Sciences with a statement. He writes that from the funds taken for his business trip, 700 roubles are deducted monthly. He

requests that the deductions be suspended for two months, after which he will repay the full amount in one instalment.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-168; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

1948

After September 6

He receives a letter from Mikheil Pataridze, from the village of Baghdati in Imereti. The letter informs him that, as promised, the Russian excerpt translations of the poem “Conversation about Lyrics” and the poems “Gori” and “The Young Mokhevian Woman” have been prepared. The materials are sent with a week’s delay because no one could be found to take them to Tbilisi. He mentions that he omitted a few lines from the poem, but not in a way that would harm the text. He expresses admiration for certain episodes, such as those about the Svan village of Lalaeri. He writes that if Galaktion needs further help, he can either contact him directly or provide the materials to his son Ramaz, who lives in Tbilisi. He sends his regards to the addressee’s wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-449; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302.

1948

September 8

A first-year student of the literary faculty at the Kutaisi Pedagogical Institute, Tina Zibzivadze, dedicates her own poem to him in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-202, p. 9, 10, 12, 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-297.

1948

September 8

Pavel Kandelaki, the Deputy Head of the Department of Arts, informs him that the decision regarding the allocation of the Opera House for the anniversary celebration must be made by Dimitri Benashvili. Galaktion, along with Nino Kvirikadze, goes to see Dimitri Benashvili, who states that timely publication of books is more important than organizing creative evenings.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1948

September 8

He is at the Sergi Ordzhonikidze Culture and Recreation Park with Nino Kvirikadze, where his creative evening and exhibition are scheduled to take place on September 12.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1948

September 8 or later

Tina Zibzivadze, a first-year student at the literary faculty of the Kutaisi Pedagogical Institute, writes variations of phrases next to the poem she dedicated to him in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-202, p. 8, 11, 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296-297.

1948

September 9

At 8:00 AM, he is at the printing house with Nino Kvirikadze, where the poster for his creative evening on September 12 is being prepared. He corrects mistakes on the printed draft. They then head to the museum to visit Chito Kalandadze, who is not there, but they meet him on the street upon returning and discuss the negatives. The next task is to print pictures for the exhibition. Grigol Meskhi teaches them that there is a laboratory at the Palace of Pioneers. They meet a familiar photographer from Kutaisi there, who promises to print the photos by 12:00 PM the next day. They also arrange for Silovan Kakabadze's bust to be delivered to the park at 11:00 AM. By this time, the issue with the museum's negatives remains unresolved, as the employee has taken them home. At 4:00 PM, they realize that the printing of the poster was stopped because the director's resolution was missing. Finally, the director sends the resolution, and by 5:00 PM, the poster is ready. They then go to the Deserted Market to buy nails, pass by the paper shop, purchase bread, and head home, where they have the beans they cooked the day before.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513-514.

1948

Until September 12

He addresses a statement to Andro Tevzadze, the director of *Saktsigni*. He writes that on September 12, his creative evening and exhibition will be held at the Sergi Ordzhonikidze Culture and Recreation Park, for which they need 300 sheets of good-quality paper and requests that the payment be issued to the cash account.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-257; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

1948

Until September 12

In his notebook, he notes that he needs to find out whether his portrait and the bust made by Silovan Kakabadze were brought to his jubilee exhibition at the Orjonikidze Club. He is curious if posters will be printed, whether there will be representatives from radio and the press, and if tickets will be sold.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419.

1948

Until September 12

He addresses a statement to Shalva Mamaladze, the chairman of the Artists' Union. He informs him that on September 12, a creative evening and exhibition of Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Ordzhonikidze Club and requests that artists be assigned for the artistic decoration of the

theater hall and exhibition. He also asks for stands and Galaktion-related exhibits to be lent for a few days.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-258; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114.

1948

Until September 12

He addresses a statement to the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia. He informs them that on September 12, a creative evening of Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Ordzhonikidze Club and requests that a speaker and several writers be assigned to participate in the event.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-237; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115

1948

September 12

In his notebook, he lists tasks to be completed. He plans to request funding for a business trip from the Academy of Sciences and to prevent the state publishing house from printing his name incorrectly. He thinks it is necessary to provide feedback on Samson Pirtskhalava's significant work concerning the language of contemporary Georgian poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-480, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332-333.

1948

September 12

His anniversary evening and exhibition are held at the Orjonikidze Club.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 4-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414.

1948

September 12

He writes a poem dedicated to the anniversary exhibition held at the Orjonikidze Club, mentioning that he has never had such a magnificent exhibition before.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 4, 5, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415, 416.

1948

September 12

At the anniversary exhibition held at the Orjonikidze Club, the sculpture "Galaktion Tabidze" by Severian Kakabadze is on display, which makes the poet particularly satisfied.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 4, 5, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415, 416.

1948

September 12

At the anniversary exhibition held at the Orjonikidze Club, a photo correspondent from the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* takes photos of the exhibition, including shots of Galaktion Tabidze surrounded by children.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1948

September 12

He is satisfied with his performance in front of the children at the anniversary exhibition held at the Orjonikidze Club and writes about it in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1948

September 12

In his notebook, he writes his impressions regarding his anniversary exhibition held at the Orjonikidze Club. He notes both the positive and negative aspects and expresses satisfaction with the public's interest.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 8, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1948

September 12

In his notebook, he draws Mtatsminda and adds the inscription: "The moons of Mtatsminda. Moons of Mtatsminda".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1948

September 12

In his notebook, he writes a humorous verse titled "Cherry and Quince...". On one page, he draws the face of a girl, and on the opposite page, he sketches himself holding an album and a pen.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 16,17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417;

1948

September 12

In his notebook, he writes a draft recommendation. He advocates for Mikhail Vadbol'ski, urging that based on the submitted documents, assistance should be provided in processing materials related to Galaktion and in creating a monograph, which the poet sees as a necessary task.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1948

September 12

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an announcement is published stating that on the current day, a large outing for school students is being held in the Culture and Recreation Park named after Orjonikidze. The text mentions that during the day, they will meet with the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze and the prominent figure of Georgian theatrical arts and literature, Shalva Dadiani. In the evening, around 20 writers, poets, and artists will participate in the school students' celebration, including the hero of the Soviet Union, colonel, and writer Dmitri Medvedev.

Source: “Встреча работников литературы и искусства со школьниками”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, September 12, 1948, Sunday, №183, p. 4.

1948

September 12

Along with Shalva Dadiani, he participates in the Tankist's Day celebration held in the Culture and Recreation Park named after Orjonikidze, where they meet with school students.

Source: “Празднование дня танкистов”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, September 14, 1948, Tuesday, №184, p. 4.

1948

September 12 or later

He plans to organize a creative evening and exhibition in the central park of culture and recreation named after Orjonikidze. The *Komunisti* printing house intends to publish a one-time newspaper with a print run of 5,000 copies, edited by the park's director, in connection with this event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-214, p. 5, 8-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374, 375.

1948

September 12 or later

At the event celebrating Galaktion Tabidze's artistic contributions at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Club, speeches were delivered by Shalva Dadiani and Iona Vakeli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

1948

After September 12

In the notebook, Iona Vakeli writes down words that, according to Galaktion Tabidze, he spoke on September 12, 1948, during a meeting with young people at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Club. Vakeli stated that Georgian poetry is at the forefront of the world and that there is no other poet like Galaktion Tabidze anywhere else in the world.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-472, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307.

1948

September 14

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reports that a warm gathering of Georgian writers and the workers of Gori was held, opened by Simon Chikovani, the chairman of the Writers' Union. The announcement states that speeches were delivered by Levan Asatiani, Shalva Dadiani, and Akaki Beliashvili, while Simon Chikovani, Galaktion Tabidze, Revaz Margiani, and others read their own poems.

Source: “Писатели в Гори”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, September 14, 1948, Tuesday, №184, p. 3.

1948

September 14

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a report that the Tankmen Day was celebrated cheerfully and vibrantly in Tbilisi. During the day, school students met with the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze and prominent figures of the arts, including Shalva Dadiani, Pierre Kobakhidze, and others, at the Orjonikidze Cultural and Recreation Park. There is also a photograph taken by photo correspondent V. Tarkhov of Galaktion with the children.

Source: “Празднование дня танкистов”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, September 14, 1948, Tuesday, №184, p. 4.

1948

After September 15

He receives a letter from Vasil Gorgadze, who apologizes for not attending his creative evening and for not being able to inform him by phone about his inability to attend. He writes that he is currently in Sukhumi and has been tasked with organizing literary evenings on the theme “Homeland, the Great Leader Stalin, and his Comrade-in-Arms Lavrenti Beria in Georgian Soviet Poetry”. He informs him that the evenings are decorated with citations from Galaktion's poems, among which the most brilliant is “My Native Land”. He sends his regards to Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-478; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 256-257.

1948

September 17

By the decision of the Executive Committee of the City Council of the town of Tskhakaia, the street in the city of Mtskheta has been named after the National Poet and Academician of the Georgian SSR, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, “A Literary Evening Dedicated to the Works of G. Tabidze”, 1948, №95/96, p. 2.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1948

September 18

He arrives in the city of Tskhakaia, where, organized by the Local District Committee of the Party, a literary evening dedicated to his work is held at the summer theater of the Culture House.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-201, p. 44; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292; Newspaper *Avangardi*, "A Literary Evening Dedicated to the Works of G. Tabidze", 1948, №95/96, p. 1.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1948

September 18

He is in the city of Tskhakaia (now Senaki), writing the poem "Two Lelós".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №392; №607-613; №1965; №1966; №2687; №3571; №1513-1515; №5589-5592; №6536; №3295-3305; №7860-7875; №8453-8457; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 85.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Because of the Events in Spain," "Red Farm," "Art Among Us and Abroad!," "Barbarian," and untitled with the following beginnings: "The bearer of lights, we scored a Leló..."; "Hand in hand, we scored a Leló..."; "Dressed in every flaw..."; "Your name, drinker of blood, is Capital..."; "What does the saboteur want..."; "We are creating a new time for the poet..."

1948

September 18

He writes a poem "A Farewell Poem for Not Being Able to Attend Kazbegi Days".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1048; 4203-4204; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 95.

Note: The poem is also found untitled, with the following beginnings: "As I cannot attend Kazbegi Days, so sunny..."; "Kazbegi Days, sunny days, that I cannot attend..."

1948

September 18

He is in the city of Tskhakaya (now Senaki) and, after the anniversary evening dedicated to him, writes a thank-you poem titled "Thank You, Thank You Very Much!".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6341; №188-ღ, p. 23; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 85.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Thank You, Thank You Everyone" and untitled with the beginning: "A man's heartlessness oppresses him..."

1948

September 18

In the city of Tskhakaia, now known as Senaki, He writes a poem "Thank You, Thank You Very Much!" inspired by the impressions from a jubilee evening dedicated to him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418;

1948

September 18

He reads the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* and notes in his notebook that the construction of a building at the intersection of Marjanishvili Street and Plekhanov Avenue is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415.

Note: Plekhanov Avenue is currently known as David Agmashenebeli Avenue.

1948

September 19

In the newspaper *Avangardi*, Galaktion Tabidze's poems are published: "My Song", "I Write About a Poet from Meskheta", "Lyre, Many Good Times", and "Homeland".

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №95-96 (September 19), p. 3.

1948

September 19

The newspaper *Avangardi* publishes a decision from the Executive Committee of the City Council of Tskhakaia, now known as Senaki, regarding the naming of Mtskheta Street after the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №95-96 (September 19), p. 3.

1948

September 19

The newspaper *Avangardi* features an article by Valerian Uchaneishvili titled "The People's Beloved Poet", which briefly discusses Galaktion Tabidze's poetic development in accordance with the established approaches of Soviet criticism.

Source: V. Uchaneishvili, "The People's Beloved Poet", newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №95-96 (September 19), p. 3.

1948

September 23

In the State Dramatic Theater of Tskhakaia, now known as Senaki, a meeting is held with the student youth. The meeting is opened with an introductory speech by Valerian Uchaneishvili, the school inspector of the education department. The students read Galaktion Tabidze's poems, after which the poet himself takes the stage and reads an impromptu poem titled "Thank You, Thank You Very Much!"

Source: Pioneer-Students' Meeting with Poet G. Tabidze, newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, No. 97 (September 23), p. 1.

1948

September 19

After the meeting with the students at the state dramatic theater of Tskhakaia, he takes several photographs with the children, as well as with Vladimir Tsirghvava, the editor of the newspaper *Avangardi*, and his children.

Source: Vladimir Tsirghvava's archive; G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1948

September 19

In the regional newspaper *Avangardi*, a notice is published that on September 18, the National Poet and Academician of the Georgian SSR, Galaktion Tabidze, visited the city of Tskhakaia. A literary evening dedicated to the works of the award-winning bard was held at the summer theater, opened by the head of the Local District Committee of the Party. The attendees warmly welcomed the poet, who thanked the city's community and read several poems.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, "A Literary Evening Dedicated to the Works of G. Tabidze", 1948, №95/96, p. 1.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1948

September 19

In the regional newspaper *Avangardi*, Galaktion Tabidze's poems "My Song", "Homeland", "I Write About a Poet from Meskheta", and "Lyre, Many Good Times" are published. On the same page, there is a portrait of the poet and a decision from the Executive Committee of the City Council of Tskhakaia, naming one of the streets after Galaktion Tabidze. The newspaper also features an article by Valerian Uchaneishvili titled "The People's Beloved Poet", which provides a brief overview of Galaktion's work, stating that the main themes of his poetry are patriotism and love for the homeland.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, "A Literary Evening Dedicated to the Works of G. Tabidze", 1948, №95/96, p. 2.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989. Valerian Uchaneishvili served as the school inspector of the Education Department of the District Committee of Tskhakaia.

1948

September 19

A meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is held at the state dramatic theater of Tskhakaia with students in attendance. The poet reads several poems to the audience, including "Thank You, Thank You Very Much", which he wrote the day after the literary evening that took place previously.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, "A Literary Evening Dedicated to the Works of G. Tabidze", 1948, №97/98, p. 1.

Note: The city of Senaki was known as Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1948

September 20

He leaves a statement with the editor of the magazine *Mnatobi*, Irakli Abashidze, regarding the poems with a total of 640 lines: “To Youth,” “Again, to Youth,” “Red Farm,” “The Young Mokhevian Woman,” and “Only This and the Fortress of Gori”. He requests that 5,000 roubles be issued in the honorarium statement.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-170; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115.

1948

September 23

In the newspaper *Avangardi*, the poem “Thank You, Thank You Very Much” is published, along with a notice stating that on September 19, a meeting took place in Tskhakaia (now Senaki) between students and the poet, during which Galaktion read this poem to the children and shared that he wrote it after the conclusion of the literary evening held the previous day.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №97-98, p. 1.

1948

September 23

In the newspaper *Avangardi*, a notice is published stating that on September 19, a meeting was held with the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, at the Dramatic Theater in Tskhakaia, now known as Senaki.

Source: Pioneer-Students’ Meeting with Poet G. Tabidze, newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №97 (September 23), p. 1.

1948

September 23

In the newspaper *Avangardi*, Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Thank You, Thank You Very Much!” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1948, №97 (September 23), p. 1.

1948

September 23

He cannot sleep at night, smoking a cigarette and contemplating how fate mocks him, undermining his faith in humanity, culture, and art – everything that is precious to him. This fate, crafted by people, including those close to him, even strips away his respect for himself. His heart aches at the thought that all those who once cherished his work with sincerity have now grown indifferent toward him.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-217, p. 5, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404-405.

1948

September 24

He wakes up in a terrible mood and records his nightmares in his diary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 5, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404-405.

1948**September 24**

Tatiana, the wife of Abesalom, arrives at Galaktion's house, where his ailing brother Abesalom is staying, accompanied by Kalistrate Kvirikadze, Galaktion's brother-in-law.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948**September 24**

The translator Nikolaz Akerman, who performs word-for-word translations of his poems visits him at home.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948**September 24**

He regrets that his nephew Vasiko is quite clumsy and is unable to do anything.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948**September 24**

He feels as if he is experiencing a nightmare as he realizes that his brother Abesalom's condition is worsening and that he must be taken to the hospital.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948**September 24**

He learns from his step-child, Nunu Ebanoidze, that she is not satisfied with her job at the university.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948**September 24**

Korneli Kekelidze visits Galaktion at his home to see his brother Abesalom, accompanied by his wife, Minadora Kasradze.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948

September 24

In the evening, when he turns on the light and opens the window, he hears two young people across the street call his name loudly and mockingly. The poet's heart aches at the thought that he is being openly ridiculed for the first time in his life. He reflects that he deserves this, as he cannot rise above the oppressive fate that has befallen him. In his diary, he writes that some have long been trying to bring him to this state. He cannot fathom enduring such humiliation and believes he must fight against this injustice.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 6, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948

September 25

His seriously ill brother, Abesalom Tabidze, is taken to the hospital for treatment.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948

September 25

At five o'clock in the afternoon, as he approaches home from the hospital with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, someone from the upper floor throws a lamp shade, which shatters with a loud crash. His wife informs him that the glass was thrown from Chkhikvadze's apartment, and the poet concludes that this cannot be a coincidence.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1948

September 25

He finds that tasks are piling up and decides that he needs to work more actively.

Source: MGL, d-217, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 407.

1948

September 27

He writes a statement that he is traveling to Moscow for literary matters and requests his one-and-a-half month's salary.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-170; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115.

October

1948

From August 3 to October 2

In his notebook, he writes a memory about taking a photograph in 1915 in the *Imereti* office of magazines and newspapers in Kutaisi, alongside Konstantine Balmont and Varlam Rukhadze. He describes in detail the interior of the *Imereti* office.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-219, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412, 413;

1948

From August 3 to October 2

He is planning an event to be held on October 11 at the Opera Theater and notes in his notebook that the anniversary committee should prepare an introductory speech. He writes down the names of Sergo Zakariadze and Ilia Bakhtadze, whom he wishes to include in the anniversary committee. He contemplates a theme titled "Kazbegi and Galaktion" and hopes for the existence of a film called "I and Akaki". He is preparing to speak at the anniversary of Kazbegi and for the opening of the seasons at the Opera and Marjanishvili Theatres.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-219, p. 3-5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413, 414;

1948

From August 3 to October 2

He writes a draft for his autobiography in the third person in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-219, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 414;

1948

October 2

The night in Tbilisi is marked by such a strong wind that it uproots trees and tears roofs off houses. A similar storm rages within Galaktion's soul, for his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, has passed away just two minutes before the first hour.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406, 407.

1948

October 2

He writes a poem dedicated to the memory of his brother titled "To the Memory of Abesalom".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1047; №3346; 15-ღ, 14-18; s-21, p. 97; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 117; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 588-589.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "To the Memory of Abesalom Tabidze," "To the Memory of My Brother and Teacher," and untitled with the following beginnings: "Our family's soul was the great Ilya..."; "Your disciples". In the manuscript (№3346), the poem is preceded by an epigraph with the words of Ilya Chavchavadze: "Do not think of soulless life / As a gift from the sky...".

1948

October 2

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to the memory of his brother, beginning with “How shall I comfort myself...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8429; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 123; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 588.

1948

After October 2

He corrects the poem dedicated to the memory of his brother, To the Memory of Abesalom, and creates a new untitled version of the work, beginning with “Our family’s soul was the great Ilya...”. He types this new untitled version on a typewriter, and after completing the typing, he begins proofreading the text once again.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1047; №3346; 15-d, 14-18; s-21, p. 97; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 117; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 588-589.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “To the Memory of Abesalom Tabidze,” “To the Memory of My Brother and Teacher,” and untitled with the beginning: “Your disciples”.

1948

After October 2

In mourning, Galaktion lets his beard grow and decides that in honour of his brother’s memory, he will never shave it off.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 210.

1948

October 3

In his notebook, he writes the text for his brother’s obituary.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-217, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 408, 409.

1948

October 3

Together with his brother’s wife, Tatiana Tsintsadze, and his nephews, Vasil and Nodar Tabidze, he publishes a notice in the newspaper *Komunisti* regarding the death of his brother, Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze.

Source: newspaper *Komunisti*, №197, October 3, p. 4;

1948

October 4

He addresses a statement to the Literary Fund, requesting a loan of 3,000 roubles due to the death of his brother.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-177-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115-116.

1948

October 3-6

At his home, located at number four on Marjanishvili Street, the funeral wake for his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, is held starting at seven o'clock. Heartbroken, Galaktion sobs quietly and weeps silently.

Source: newspaper *Komunisti*, №197, October 3, p. 4. Ip. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 210;

1948

October 6

Through the newspaper *Komunisti*, Simon Chikovani, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Shalva Dadiani, Giorgi Leonidze, Leo Kiacheli, Ilia Mosashvili, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Natroshvili, and Davit Suliashvili express their condolences for the death of his brother, Prokle (Abesalom) Tabidze.

Source: newspaper *Komunisti*, №199, October 6, p. 4;

1948

From October 2 to October 7

In his notebook, he writes a plan for the arrangements related to the civil wake and burial of his brother, Abesalom Tabidze. He deems it necessary to film the delivery of the mourning wreaths, to describe and photograph the wreaths themselves. Therefore, he intends to purchase several rolls of film from the newspaper *Komunisti* or the literary fund. He also wishes for either Beso Zhghenti or Shalva Dadiani to attend the funeral of his brother from the Writers' Union.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1948

October 7

At five o'clock, the body of Abesalom Tabidze is taken from Galaktion Tabidze's apartment at number four on Marjanishvili Street for burial at the Vake Cemetery. Before the burial, Galaktion secretly places an envelope in the coffin with the deceased.

Source: newspaper *Komunisti*, №197, October 3, p. 4. S. Kubaneishvili, Galaktion in the native village, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 286;

1948

October 7 or later

In his notebook, he notes that during the funeral of his brother, Abesalom Tabidze, all the teachers of Tbilisi gathered at the Vera Bridge.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-220, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1948

After October 7

The journalist and poet Alexandre Natroshvili visits Galaktion's home for an interview. Galaktion invites him into his study and answers over thirty questions. He then asks Natroshvili about his background and whether he has any siblings. He is pleased to learn that the guest has nine siblings and reflects sadly on his late brother, Abesalom. When asked why his early work contains pessimistic themes, he explains that before the revolution, the country was under a reactionary regime, which naturally influenced his poetry. He also reads Natroshvili's poems, praises them, and offers advice. Later, he gifts Natroshvili a large-format photograph of himself, inscribed: "To the young poet Alexandre Natroshvili as a token of respect". After sharing a meal, he writes down Natroshvili's address, gives him his own phone number, and invites him to call, visit, or write whenever he has free time. He promises to send his favourite works.

Source: A. Natroshvili, Meetings with Galaktion, New Shiraki, 1979, N 124, p. 3-4.

Note: The author of the memoir notes that the interview was published, but does not mention the name of the newspaper.

Dating: We date this to the period following the burial of Galaktion's brother, Abesalom Tabidze.

1948

After October 8

He makes a note about the Georgian surgeon Grigol Mukhadze. He mentions that Mukhadze was a spiritually whole and strong-willed person. According to Galaktion, thanks to the great care of Grigol Mukhadze and his doctors, he quickly recovered from a serious illness and spiritual exhaustion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125;

1948

After October 9

He reads a Russian collection of works by Alexander Pushkin. He makes underlines and notes.

Source: GTSM, 139. А. С. Пушкин, Сочинения, Moscow, 1948.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 9, 1948.

1948

October 11

Despite the decision made by the Writers' Union Board on August 3, the 40th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary work arrives on October 11 without any arrangements being made to celebrate the occasion.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1948

October 11

To address the issue of celebrating the 40th anniversary of his literary work, he meets with Simon Chikovani, Sergi Tchilaia, Kandid Charkviani, and Rostom Shaduri, along with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370-371.

1948

October 11

He attends a meeting held at the Academy of Sciences and is surprised to see that Petre Sharia and Shalva Nutsbidze, whom everyone thinks are at odds with each other, support the proposals put forth by one another.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-213, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

1948

October 11

In his diary, he writes that he lost the first round in the battle for celebrating the anniversary and begins the second round. He notes the words of Alexandre Gomiashvili, stating that Galaktion's anniversaries have never been chronologically accurate, and that the celebration will take place before December. In the meantime, the anniversary of Sandro Shanshiashvili will be held, while that of Alexandre Kazbegi has already taken place and will not interfere.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371

1948

Until October 12

He writes down the recipe for "egg-nogg", which is needed for vocal improvement.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-217, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 407.

1948

October 12

In the diary, he writes a memoir about the "Tsisperkantselis" and other literary groups of the 1910s and 1920s. He notes that the "Tsisperkantselis" often left typographical errors unchanged, even intentionally distorting words to make the text incomprehensible. According to them, a poem that everyone could understand was not a poem. In Galaktion's view, it was precisely the typographical errors that made Razhden Gvetadze's "The Messiah of the Donkeys" and Giorgi Saganeli's "Melancholy" incomprehensible. He recalls the case of the poet Raud Gogokhia, whose real name was Razhden, but after the typesetter mistakenly arranged his name, he adopted this form "Raud" as his pseudonym. Galaktion writes that a member of a group, who was correcting

posters, noticed that the typesetter had written “Tchidosnuri salamurebi (reed pipes)” instead of “jadosnuri (magical) salamurebi”, but deliberately left it uncorrected. The poets, fascinated by this “discovery”, named one of the cafes “Tchidosnuri Salamurebi”. He writes that at one time, Georgian and Russian leftist groups flourished in Tbilisi like mushrooms. In the magazine *Meotsnebe Niamorebi*, Aleksei Kruchyonykh, who was destroying the Russian language, was shamelessly declared the Lenin of Russian literature. Futurists, Imaginists, Symbolists, and Decadents fought for supremacy. Galaktion writes that this era was one of complete degradation, of the corruption of language purity, confusion, and incomprehensibility. All these groups were collectively referred to by the people as “Futurists”. He recalls how Ilia Zdanovich walked around with a huge top hat to attract attention. One group introduced the idea of walking without a hat in opposition to the proverb “I am a man, and I wear a hat”. Galaktion recalls the material poverty in which elderly writers such as Vasily Barnov, Shio Mghvimeli, Zakaria Chichinadze, Shio Aragvispireli, Kote Makashvili, the hermit, Ekaterine Gabashvili, and others lived. He notes that Paolo Iashvili was often invited as a master of ceremonies at various events, which was a lucrative job. He recalls that no one knows how Grigol Robakidze, who had no other job except for rare lectures, managed to make a living.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-213, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 371.

1948

October 12 or later

In his diary, he writes a recollection about how, upon returning to Tbilisi from Russia in 1918, a gendarme came to visit him at the “Prima” hotel, conducted a search, and carefully examined his writings, page by page, scrutinizing and searching through his works.

Source: MGL, d-213, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373-374.

1948

After October 14

He reads a collection of poems and short stories by young writers, making highlights and notes in the table of contents.

Source: GTSM, 189. Young writers, Poems and Stories, Tbilisi, 1948.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on October 14, 1948.

1948

October 17

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, an article by Galaktion’s brother, the esteemed teacher Prokle Tabidze, is published titled “A Guide to Georgian Literature is Needed”. In the article, it is stated that this year marks the 40th anniversary of the literary career of poet Galaktion Tabidze. His works are widely known, and students learn his poems from a young age, but there is no comprehensive critical analysis of this poet’s oeuvre, nor is there a Book accessible to both teachers and students. The educator notes that the works of other writers have also not been adequately discussed and adds that it is essential to establish a commission composed of

experienced literary scholars and educators tasked with creating such a guide to Georgian literature.

Source: “Нужен учебник грузинской литературы”, newspaper “Заря Востока”, 1948, October 17, Sunday, №208, p. 3.

Note: In the source, the author’s name is presented with an initial and last name: P. Tabidze. Prokle, also known as Abesalom Tabidze, the brother of Galaktion Tabidze, passed away on October 2 of the same year.

1948

October 19

Nino Kvirikadze gifts a notebook with a factory inscription on the cover reading “Album of Poems”, inscribing the date in the corner of the cover and dedicating it “from Nutsia”.

Source: MGL, d-231, cover, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

1948

After October 19

In the notebook, he notes the address of the painter Nikoloz Kandelaki.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

1948

After October 19

In the notebook, he records the address of the Metalworkers’ Club and the name of its janitor – Apollon.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466.

Note: The discussion revolves around a club for artisans working with metal.

1948

October 20

He writes the number “1908” on a page and adds that if this number is reversed, it will result in 8061.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-503, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

1948

October 21

He plans to visit the literature cabinet at the Palace of Pioneers to meet with Ketevan Ananiashvili. He believes that Ether Shushania can also assist in gathering bibliographic materials.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-200, p. 90; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 280.

1948

October 26

He brings a request signed by the chairman of the Writers' Union to the management of the Marjanishvili Theatre, asking for the theatre hall to be allocated for the evening dedicated to the People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze on November 9. The theatre management agrees. The poet is interested in the terms under which the theatre will be provided and begins to prepare the poster for the event.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1948

After October 26

The director of the Marjanishvili Theatre, Ivane Gvinchidze, coordinates the arrangements for Galaktion's evening at the theatre with the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which results in a three-day delay in printing the poster.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1948

After October 27

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the common title "Three Poems" and signed "Galaktion", the following poems are published: "To Youth", "Again to Youth", and "Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left".

Source: G. Tabidze, "Three Poems", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948 №10, p. 3-5.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on October 27, 1948.

1948

October 29

In connection with organizing his evening at the Marjanishvili Theater, Galaktion meets with Giorgi Jibladze, the Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for Agitation and Propaganda, at the initiative of the theatre's director Ivane Gvinchidze.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 422.

1948

October 29

He reads the newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, making highlights and notes. Next to the slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!", he writes: "This is my opinion, this is my impression!".

Source: MGL, t-671. newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, October 29, №671, p. 1.

1948

October 30

He works on the text of the anthem "My Native Land" and selecting music for it based on folk motifs.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 4, 5, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420-423.

1948

October 30

During a phone conversation with Grigol Orakhelashvili, he learns from Sergei Tchilaia that, following Sandro Shanshiashvili's anniversary, they can no longer hold a grand celebration for Galaktion Tabidze; the government and the party have mandated that the Writers' Union organize a small event instead. Galaktion suddenly understands why Giorgi Jibladze had informed Ivane Gvinchidze, the director of the Marjanishvili Theatre, that Galaktion would be hosting a small evening with the Writers' Union. The poet is very agitated, thinking it impossible to maintain his composure in such circumstances, yet he ultimately concludes that it is essential to fight for a grand evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 422, 423.

1948

October 30

He familiarizes himself with Grigory Fesechko's Russian collection "Elementary School for Learning to Play the Violin". Under the title on the cover, he writes in Russian: "In a car named after Stradivarius".

Source: MGL, t-680, Г. Ф. Фесечко, "Начальная школа обучения игре на скрипке" – Пособие для учащихся педагогических училищ, первая позиция, под редакцией В. Н. Рисмкого-Корсакова, Leningrad, 1948.

1948

October 30

In the Russian collection Elementary School for Learning to Play the Violin, next to the printed Soviet Union anthem, he writes lines from his own poem: "Oh, flag of the brotherhood of nations, flag of equality, oh, my native land, my sunlit land". He writes that the word "people" appears seven times in the text, "freedom" three times, "glory" four times, "let" three times, and "our" eleven times. He criticizes the rhymes, noting that it could have been written better; the music is good, but not suitable for an anthem.

Source: MGL, t-680, Г. Ф. Фесечко, "Начальная школа обучения игре на скрипке" – Пособие для учащихся педагогических училищ, первая позиция под редакцией В. Н. Рисмкого-Корсакова, Leningrad, 1948, p. 68-69.

1948

October 30 or after

On the back endpaper of the Russian collection “Elementary School for Learning to Play the Violin”, under the title “100 Veterans of Georgian Literature”, he compiles a list of 115 writers and members of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Source: MGL, t-680, Г. Ф. Фесечко, “Начальная школа обучения игре на скрипке” – Пособие для учащихся педагогических училищ, первая позицияб под редакцией В. Н. Рисмкого-Корсакова, Leningrad, 1948, p. 68-69.

1948

October 30 or later

He calculates how many people can fit in the Marjanishvili Theatre, and according to his calculation, the number is 799.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-222, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423-424.

1948

October 30 or later

In the notebook, he details how many instances were required to obtain permission for organizing an evening at the Marjanishvili Theatre. The theatre’s director, Gvinchidze, requested documentation from the Writers’ Union, which had already been submitted to him. He contacted Giorgi Jibladze at the party’s Central Committee, who in turn reached out to the chairman of the Writers’ Union, Simon Chikovani. Chikovani then contacted Dimitri Benashvili in Main Literature Department, and Benashvili reverted back to Jibladze, who once again contacted Chikovani, who in turn reached out to Benashvili again. The account states that this process lasted for a week until he himself intervened in the matter. After this, the repertoire committee finally approved the text of the poster to be sent to the printing house, which was to be printed in 150 copies. He hurried to the printing house to assemble the poster, taking paper and clichés, but was told that it was already too late, and assembling the poster was promised for the following day. He paid a substantial bribe to the poster assembler to ensure that he worked diligently and created a good poster.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-222, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

1948

October 30 or later

He provides a detailed list of the locations where the poster is to be displayed.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-222, p. 2-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425-428.

1948

October 30 or later

In the third person, he presents a fragment about the premonition of war from his own poem titled “We, the Poets of Georgia”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-222, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

1948

October 30

He makes a note about the event to be held at the Marjanishvili Theatre. He writes down a plan of tasks to be completed, which include: agreeing on the program with Simon Chikovani and Ivane Gvinchadze; mobilizing the youth; inviting members of the Academy of Sciences; compiling lists of members from the Writers’ Union, Artists’ Union, Composers’ Union, and cultural-educational institutions, and inviting them.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-503, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28;

1948

October 30

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Once Again Youth” by Semen Sher is published under the pseudonym S. Borisov.

Source: “Самое главное”, (Посвящается молодежи), Галактион Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского С. Борисов. newspaper “Заря Востока”, October 30, 1948, Saturday, №217, p. 3.

Note: S. Borisov is the pseudonym of Semen Borisovich Sher (Shern).

1948

September-October

He writes a pun about Marika Baratashvili: “Oh, Mari! May your dress be as well cared for as a child”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-220, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1948

October

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the collective title “Three Poems for the Leninist Komsomol”, the following poems are published: “Youth”, “Once Again Youth”, and “Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left”.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, №10, p. 3-5.

November

1948

November 2

He writes a poem “The Hour” at night.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1414; №3393; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 95.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Integrals of My Poetry”.

1948

November 2

He makes a note titled “The Tragedy of the Artist”. He mentions that an artist who compromises comforts himself by believing that he can always return to the right path. However, once he strays from his true course, he continues down an easier path, content with cheap applause and recognition. When he eventually decides to return to his old path, he can no longer find it. Along with the correct course, he also loses his false facade, as people grow tired of him and no longer applaud. He is left alone, and this marks the beginning of his tragedy. When the cart turns over, the true path of art will appear, but by then the artist will be grey-haired and powerless to do anything.

Source: G. Tabidze, “The Tragedy of the Artist”, MGL, d-647, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202.

1948

November 2

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “How the burden confuses a man...”.

Source: MGL, d-647, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1948

Until November 3

He receives permission for printing his creative evening posters from the Main Department of Literature. They inform him that it will be a grand evening.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-200, p. 91; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

Until November 3

The Abkhazian Publishing House prints an extracurricular reading Book for non-Georgian schools for grades V–VIII titled “Fictional Literature”, which includes the poem “To Homeland” under the heading “To Homeland”.

Source: MGL, t-88, G. Tabidze, “To Homeland”, “Extracurricular Reading Book for Non-Georgian Schools, Grades V–VIII – Fiction”, edited by I. Botsvadze, compiled by N. Basilaia, 1948, p. 27-28,

Note: The text states the title of the poem as “To Homeland”, while in the table of contents, it is listed as “Hey, Motherland!”

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on November 3, 1948.

1948

Until November 3

In the publication of the Abkhazian Publishing House titled “Extracurricular Reading Book for Non-Georgian Schools for Grades V–VIII – Fictional Literature”, he highlights individual rhymes from Alexandre Abasheli’s poem “January 22”, dedicated to Lenin, and notes that the latter has taken them from him. It provides critical commentary on the folk poems dedicated to Stalin and the works of Ioseb Grishashvili. He points out that while the Book officially lists 15 authors, the actual number is much higher.

Source: MGL, t-88, G. Tabidze, “To Homeland”, “Extracurricular Reading Book for Non-Georgian Schools, Grades V–VIII – Fiction”, edited by I. Botsvadze, compiled by N. Basilaia, p. 4, 10, 174-176, 1948.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on November 3, 1948.

1948

Until November 4

He is planning to hold an evening at the conservatory.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-200, p. 92; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

November 4

The evening planned to be held at the conservatory does not take place.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-200, p. 92; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

November 6

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “This Will Be, Will Be” by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Это будет, будет (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1948, 6 ноября, №222, с.1.

1948

Until November 9

He personally corrects a printed statement on a typewriter, announcing that a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze will be held at the Marjanishvili Theatre on November 8. In the text of the statement, the poet changes the date, replacing the 8th with the 9th of November. He also corrects the misspelled version of his own name, “Galaktioni,” and changes the title “People’s Writer” to “National Poet”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-503, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1948

Until November 9

He is planning to hold a jubilee evening at the Marjanishvili Theater.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-200, p. 93; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

November 9

An evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Marjanishvili Theatre. The hall is packed, but the main speaker does not arrive, and the event is on the verge of being cancelled. They ask Iona Vakeli to fulfil this duty. Despite being a writer and not a critic, he delivers a commendable speech. Grateful, Galaktion visits him several times and repeats, "You saved me".

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 313.

1948

November 10

Due to the fact that the event dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, held on November 9 at the Kote Marjanishvili Theatre, was conducted without the department's official approval for the theatre's allocation, and because the Repertoire Committee approved the program without prior coordination, the evening was held in a disorganized manner. The designated speaker did not appear, and out of the actors scheduled to participate in the concert, only three attended. Therefore, Pavle Kandelaki, the Deputy Head of the Arts Affairs Department, issues an order to ensure that such actions are not repeated.

Source: MGL, WUF №26.

1948

November 12

In his diary, he writes that 40 days have passed since the death of his brother Abesalom Tabidze.

Source: MGL, d-200, p. 94; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

November 17

He writes a poem "Today I Have Turned".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1420; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 123; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 589.

1948

November 19 or later

He arrives in Moscow and settles into the House of Arriving Scientists on Gorky Street.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

1948

November 19 or later

Upon arriving in Moscow, he notes the name of Aleksandra Ryabinina, an employee of the State Publishing House of the Soviet Union, in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

1948

November 22

The event he planned for this day is not taking place at the Opera Theater.

Source: MGL, d-200, p. 95; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1948

After November 22

He receives a letter from Igor Postupalsky, the editor for his upcoming Russian-language translation book, from Moscow. He writes that he expects to arrive in Moscow in the early days of January 1949 and asks to be informed of the arrival time a couple of days before departure. He mentions that he is reading the excerpts of Galaktion already provided to him and has many questions. He requests that, in addition to the new excerpts, he take with him to Moscow: all Russian-language editions of his poems, even if there is only one copy, the main Georgian editions, so they can verify the text with the original if needed, the titles and opening phrases of the poems he wants to include in the edition, and the initial draft of the distribution of material by books or years. He also asks to temporarily find: a Georgian-Russian dictionary, a Georgian language guide for beginners, and a Georgian-Russian grammar book. He requests that, if he meets Vladimir Elsner, he discusses the translations with him, and if he meets Giorgi Tzagareli, he asks him if there are any remaining copies of the Book of his translations of Galaktion published by *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303-305.

1948

Until November 29

He addresses a statement to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Rostom Shadur. He reminds him that this year marks the 40th anniversary of Galaktion's literary career, and the Presidium of the Writers' Union has passed a resolution to commemorate this date appropriately. He writes that he considers it necessary to hold the evening event at the Opera House on November 29. The organization of the event will be ensured by the Writers' Union.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-175; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1948

November 19-30

He knows that his Book is already included in the plans and thinks that rushing the process could ruin things. Therefore, he prioritizes finalizing the contract.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

1948

November 19-30

In his notebook, he writes that Ilia Vekua's colleague Sulakvelidze stayed in Moscow for one night and then departed for Leningrad to purchase books. He notes that he is a good person.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429;

1948

November 19-30

He recalls seeing a strange round figure rolling swiftly in the strong wind at Krasnodar Airport, which he initially thought was an animal. As it was explained to him, this was the plant "tumbleweed", which the Russians call "perekatipole". He remembers that this word was beautifully used in Maximilian Voloshin's poem "Autumn" and writes down an excerpt that he had forgotten.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 2-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429, 430;

1948

November 19-30

His suitcase lock gets damaged, and he receives help in resolving the issue from Rashid Narulaev, who lives in his room, and a small trader from the Tishin market, who, as it turns out, has a son in Abkhazia. Galaktion is so grateful to them that he writes about it in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 5-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430;

1948

November 19-30

He shares the room with Rashid Narulaev, a philosopher and employee of the Baku Academy of Sciences, who has published an impressive Book on Nizam.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 5-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430;

1948

November 19-30

In his notebook, he writes down what Larisa, the duty officer at the hotel, said: that her sister lives in Tbilisi in the family of Ivane Javakhishvili.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 5-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430;

November 19-30

In his notebook, he writes that during his stay in Moscow in 1918, he was accepted as a member of the Communist Party at the editorial office of the newspaper *Pravda*, located on Tverskaya

Street, based on the recommendation of a fellow newspaper employee, a Megrelian revolutionary, whose last name he can no longer remember.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 11-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431;

1948

November 19-30

In his notebook, he recounts a memory from 1918 when a beautiful woman sat next to him in a Moscow cinema and held his hand in the darkness. Galaktion compared her in his imagination to the mysterious characters created by Theophile Gotié and Alexander Blok, but Titsian Tabidze told him that she might be a prostitute, which broke his heart.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431, 432;

1948

November 19-30

In his notebook, he writes that Moscow is changing very quickly. A person who leaves the city for just a month may return to find so many new developments that he might not recognize many places at all.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432;

1948

November 19-30

While in Moscow, Galaktion examines the manuscripts of his Book one last time. He is ready for submission, and the director of the State Publishing House, Nikoloz Kiknadze, signs the contract. The Book is sent to the printing house, and they visit the editors.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432;

1948

November 19-30

In his notebook, he writes down the content of the poem "War and Art".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432.

December

1948

Until December 1

In his notebook, he writes the text of a telegram to be sent from Moscow to Kandid Charkviani, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia. It states that 1948 marks the completion

of Galaktion's 40 years of creative work. The poet requests permission for the Writers' Union to hold a literary evening at the Opera Theatre on December 20. He mentions that the proceeds from the event will be donated to the party for cultural purposes. He asks for instructions to be given to Rostom Shaduri, the Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda of the Central Committee of the Communist Party regarding the organization of the evening at the Opera Theatre.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 28, 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434;

1948

Until December 1

In his notebook, he writes the text of a telegram to be sent to Rostom Shaduri, the Secretary of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. It discusses the upcoming evening to be held at the Tbilisi Opera Theatre and mentions that the poet will return to Tbilisi from Moscow in two days.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 30, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434;

1948

Until December 1

He meets with Alexander Fadeev, the General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 30, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434.

Dating: This is noted in an entry made before December 1, 1948.

1948

After December 2

He receives a brief letter from Mikheil Pataridze. The letter states that if the addressee's son, Ramaz, brings this letter to him, it means they are in difficulty, and it hints that they need the honorarium for the 1,800 lines of Galaktion's poem translations.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-480; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302-303.

Note: In the source, the son's name is not specified.

1948

Until December 3

He returns to Tbilisi from Moscow.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 30, 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434.

Dating: In an entry made before December 1, 1948, it is mentioned that he will be in Tbilisi "the day after tomorrow".

1948

Until December 3

During a meeting in Moscow, the Russian writer and journalist Simon Evgeniev tells him that there is a great demand for poems written on the theme of Europe and that the poems on this topic composed by Galaktion, who participated in the 1935 Paris Anti-Fascist Congress, are valuable material for the press, especially *Literaturnaia Gazeta*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-223, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435.

Note: The source only mentions the last name "Evgeniev".

1948

After December 10

Akaki Gatsserelia's Book "Literary Essays" is being published, which includes a critical article on Galaktion's work first published by the critic in 1938.

Source: A. Gatsserelia, "Literary Essays", 1948, p. 179-194.

Dating: The Book was signed for print on December 10, 1948.

1948

December 25

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Greetings to Youth" is being published.

Source: Привет молодежи (Стихотворение) Галактион Табидзе, Перев. Борис Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1948, декабрь, №256, с. 2.

1948

December

The grieving Galaktion, with his hair and beard grown out, accidentally encounters Ipolite Vartagava, who offers his condolences for the loss of Galaktion's brother. Not wanting to reopen his wounds, Vartagava steers the conversation towards poetry. Galaktion replies that he now dedicates even more time to writing poems and takes his leave.

Source: Ip. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 210-211;

1947 or 1948

He is recorded on videotape.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1948

He is recorded on videotape in Gori.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1948

The Georgian SSR Musical Repository is publishing the sheet music for Shalva Taktakishvili's composition set to Galaktion Tabidze's poem "May Song" (Winter, freezing the heart, has vanished...). The text is accompanied by Shalva Taktakishvili's own Russian translation.

Source: Shalva Taktakishvili, *Song of May*, Georgian SSR Musical Fund, Tbilisi, 1948.

1948

The publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* is releasing a collection of Boris Serebryakov's selected translations titled "Poets of Georgia", which includes poems by Galaktion Tabidze alongside works of other renowned Georgian authors.

Source: Поэты Грузии, Избр. переводы Б. Серебрякова, Тбилиси, Изд-во и тип. "Заря Востока", 1948.

1948

In the collection "Poets of Soviet Georgia", translated by Nikolai Tikhonov, next to the title of Alexandre Abasheli's work "The Date of the Poem", Tikhonov writes lines from his own poem: "Time, mark the time! Write down for the poem / Every minute, day, and hour".

Source: MGL, t-431, Николай Тихонов. "Поэты советской Грузии", Tbilisi, 1948, p. 2, 3.

1948

In his notebook, under the name of the National Poet of Georgia, he writes a draft of a letter to be sent to the Moscow publishing house *Sovetskiy Pisatel* (Soviet Writer), requesting that the publication of his Book "Poems and Verses" be included in the 1949 publishing plan. He also intends to send this same request to the publishing houses *Ogonyok*, as well as to the state publishers of Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the South Ossetian Autonomous Republic, Abkhazia, Adjara, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-225, p. 1-3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436.

1948

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, Galaktion arrives late at the meeting in the Writers' Union to discuss the Russian translations of Alexandre Kazbegi's stories. The audience stands up, and Beso Zhghenti, sitting at the presidium, specifically descends to greet him. Galaktion also spots and greets Alexandre Natroshvili, who is with the staff of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: A. Natroshvili, Meetings with Galaktion, newspaper *Akhali Shiraki*, 1979, N 124, p. 3-4;

1948

He writes a draft of a letter to be submitted to the State Publishing House, in which he mentions that he had previously requested the inclusion of the fifth volume of his works in the 1948 publishing plan. This volume contains poetry from the period of World War II, along with several earlier poems. He emphasizes that these materials address current issues of contemporary relevance, and their publication is being delayed. He requests that, if it is not possible to publish the volume, these materials should at least be published as a separate book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-630, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349-350.

1948

He later adds to the entry from September 10, 1942, about his collaboration with the radio, stating that the matter has been abandoned.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-151, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302.

1948

He addresses a statement to the State Publishing House. He writes that he has prepared the fifth volume of his works, which includes pre-war, war, and post-war poems, approximately 10,000 lines, and requests that it be published in the first quarter of 1949.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-177; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

1948

He addresses a statement to the Moscow State Literary Publishing House, requesting that the publication of his Russian-language "Selected Works", consisting of 5,000 lines of poems and poems already translated, be included in the 1949 publishing plan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-176; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116.

1948

At 12:40 AM, he dedicates a humorous poem to Nino Kvirikadze titled "My Nino, 40 Minutes of 48 Years...".

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1948

He writes an untitled poem "As if a torrent from the mountain...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №188-ᄁ, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 123; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 590.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Exhibition" and untitled, with a different beginning: "Sculpture, book, book...".

1948

He writes a poem "Anthology of New Literature. 1948. Page 381 of the Book".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №108-a, p. 3019; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 124; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 590.

1948

He writes a poem "Glorify, Peace!"

Source: Autographs, MGL, №585; №923; №1096; №2282; №3134; №7628; №450-ᄁ, p. 18; №5512; №7556-7557; №1844-1845; №7558; №7005; №7526-7558; №1834-1845; №6976-7005; G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 156; For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 591.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Edge of the Sea, Edge of the Sky,” “Hymn,” and untitled with the following beginnings: “The giant of the sea, the edge of the sky...”; “Fight, whether you forge or disregard...”; “Fight, whether you strike with the sword...”; “To the young man – the sword!”; “Again and again...”; “Again... the guests – they sing to the tune of Lileo”.

1948

He reads Tevdore Kikvidze’s Book “A Short Story”, making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 266. “A Short Story”, work of T. K-idze, Tbilisi, 1889.

Dating: Next to the book’s publication date, he writes: “1948-1889=59”.

1948

He reads the Anthology of Georgian Soviet Poetry, making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 150, Anthology of Georgian Soviet Poetry, Tbilisi, 1948.

1948

He reads the 1948 directory of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and writes a list of full members elected in 1941 and 1944.

Source: GTSM, 351, Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR – 1948, Tbilisi, 1948.

1948

He makes a note about the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Georgia. He mentions that the existence of such organizations is of vital importance in the contemporary world. He points out that to strengthen the organization’s work, it is necessary to introduce more systematization into the work process.

Source: MGL, d-647, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195-196.

Dating: In the note, 1947 is referred to as the previous year.

1948 or later

He reads Marika Baratashvili’s Book of poems, making highlights and notes. Next to the first poem, “Song of the Mountaineers”, in the collection, he writes a question about what compelled the author to open the Book with this poem and provides several possible answers. The author might regard it as her best poem, it could be autobiographical and cherished due to a personal memory, others might have suggested opening the collection with it, starting with a more patriotic poem might have been too formulaic, or the theme of this poem might set the tone for the entire book.

Source: GTSM, 283, Mariam Baratashvili, poems, Tbilisi, 1948, p. 3.

1948 or later

Galaktion’s step-child, Nunu Ebanoidze, is the captain of the basketball team at Tbilisi University and, having just returned from a competition, is unable to prepare for her political economy exam. As a result, her mother, Nino Kvirikadze, asks Galaktion to call the university rector, Niko Ketskhoveli, and tell him that Nunu is sick. Galaktion fulfils the request but finds himself in an

awkward situation, as the supposedly ill Nunu goes to the university that same day. She accidentally meets the rector, they talk about the competition, and there are no signs of illness.

Source: Inesa Merabishvili's recollection, *Kviris Palitra*, February 14, 2022;

1948 or later

He sends a letter from Moscow to Anatoly Kotov, the director of the Fiction Publishing House, and Aleksandra Ryabinina, the head of the Soviet Union's National Literatures Editorial Board. He asks them to inform him as soon as possible whether the publication of his Book has been included in the plan and when it will be necessary for him to travel to Moscow.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-265; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

Dating: Anatoly Kotov was the director of the Fiction Publishing House starting from 1948 and is mentioned in Galaktion's archival documents from that time.

1948 or later

In the Book "The Sea Has Roared", he adds the titles of the poems along with the volume in which the works were previously published or notes if they were never published.

Source: MGL, t-125, G. Tabidze, "The Sea Has Roared", Sokhumi, 1948, p. 5, 11-15, 21, 23, 25, 29, 32-37, 39, 41-42, 51, 57, 59, 74-75, 86, 89, 92, 95, 99-100, 105, 123-124.

1948 or later

He reads Alexander Egolin's Book "Thirty Years of Soviet Literature" in Russian. He highlights passages and makes comments. In the introduction, next to the phrase about Friedrich Engels' attitude towards literature, he writes that Engels did not know Georgian literature but was well-acquainted with Russian literature.

Source: GTSM, 268, A. Еголин, Тридцать лет Советской литературы, Moscow, 1948.

1948 or later

He reads Khuta Berulava's collection of poems. He highlights passages and makes notes. Next to the title of the poem "I Was Climbing the Stairs of Vardzia", he writes: "Idealization of the past". Nearby, he cites the first line of his own poem "Marble": "Climb the stairs where the sphinx caresses the stones". At the end of the book, he writes Val. Matchavariani's phrase: "It drove me out of my mind".

Source: GTSM, 796, Khuta Berulava, poems, Tbilisi, 1948.

1948 or later

He reads Shalva Dadiani's memoirs about Akaki Tsereteli, taking notes on paragraphs, while on the cover, he writes the titles of his own poems.

Source: MGL, t-621, Shalva Dadiani, "Akaki", recollections, Tbilisi, 1948.

1949

January

1949

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Batumskiy Rabochi*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's Song" is being published.

Source: Песня нового года (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перев. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Батумский рабочий, Батуми, 1949, 1 январь, №1.

1949

January 1

The poem "Many Happy New Years!" is published in the newspaper *Komunari*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "Many Happy New Years!", *Komunari*, 1949, №1.

1949

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's Song" is being published.

Source: Песня Нового года (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 1 января, №1, с.2.

1949

After January 1

He reads Leo Kiacheli's novel "Giotto's Father" in the magazine *Mnatobi*, highlights lines, and writes notes.

Source: MGL, t-557, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1948, №5, p. 3-11.

1949

January 4

He types out what he has done and the results achieved during the past year. It is noted that he worked on the fifth volume of his works and the Russian-language "Selected Works", which is to be published by the Moscow State Publishing House. It is also mentioned that this year, his Book "The Sea Has Roared" was published in Abkhazia.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-185; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 116-117.

1949

After January 10

Together with Nino Kvirikadze, he watches the German director Hans Steinhoff's film "Rembrandt's Life", which makes a strong impression on him. He says that the only true happiness for an artist is the full realization of the talent granted by God, and the circumstances that hinder this can be considered a misfortune.

Source: I. Kukava, From the Archive of Memory, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 406.

1949

January 21

The poem “In Memory of Lenin” is published in the newspaper *Gantiadi*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “In Memory of Lenin”, *Gantiadi*, 1949, №6-7.

1949

January 26

The medical commission writes the diagnosis that he has pronounced neurosis, hypertension, and cardiosclerosis.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1949

28 January

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a report delivered by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, Kandid Charkviani, on January 25, 1949, is published, in which Galaktion Tabidze is mentioned. The report states that Georgia’s best Soviet poets created remarkable poems during the Great Patriotic War about Soviet fighters, the heroic Leningrad, the epic of Stalingrad, and the defence of the Caucasus.

Source: Отчет Центрального комитета КП (б) Грузии, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 28 января, №19, с. 3.

1949

31 January

The Commission of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences presents a Book titled “Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language” with the inscription: “To Galaktion Tabidze, a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, from the Commission”.

Source: MGL, t-183, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language, Sample Section, Tbilisi, 1948.

1949

After January 31

In the Book *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* presented by the Commission of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, he makes underlines and provides corresponding titles or lines from his poems to the defined words: “Ah, my harp, companion, everyone has something to remember,” “The monument must be built for those days,” “The theater shines,” “They carried the flag,” “In the dewy grass,” “Blue horse,” “Peach blossoms,” “Every band and contraband,” “When the dawn broke, it passed”.

Source: MGL, t-183, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language, Sample Section, Tbilisi, 1948, p. V-IX, 2-31, 36, 43, 47, 50-51, 56, 71-72, 94.

February

1949

Until February

In his notebook, he writes notes about Siberia and begins working on a poem titled “Larix Sibirica”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, Nd-231, p. 3,4; №231; №427; №643; №651; №2513; №4960; №8385; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 60.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Larix Sibirica” and untitled, with the following beginnings: “Today, my dream and my lyric...”; “Oh, do not remind me...”; “Oh, do not remind me...”; “As long as the great pipes of the factories...”; “What was lost in the depths that it sought...”; “What he wears on his body...” “Larix Sibirica” refers to a species of Siberian larch.

Dating: It is dated based on the entries in the notebook.

1949

Until February

In his notebook, he writes down the names of the proposed editors for the sixth volume of his works and the number of copies. He believes that seven copies are too few for a complete volume. He learns from Sandro, a worker at the state publishing house’s printing press, that the press is overloaded with textbooks, and in order for his Book to be printed on time, an order from the Central Committee of the Party is required. Galaktion thinks that it would be better for the Book to be printed at the Academy of Sciences’ press.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 6–8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 466, 467.

1949

Until February 15

In the notebook gifted to him in October of the previous year, Nino Kvirikadze writes to him to imagine her every time he writes a poem, and signs it: “Your *Nutsia*”.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 468.

1949

Until February 15

He writes stanzas that he plans to add to the poem “Homeland, Life”.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 468.

1949

Until February 15

He works on an untitled poem “On the Shore, to the Sound of the Waves”.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 9, 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 468, 469;

1949

February 15

He writes a list of the verses and poems prepared for printing in the sixth volume, noting that he has completed work on them, and specifies the number of lines for each.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 469.

1949

February 15

He sets the principles for the layout of his volume for the printers. He demands that every poem be printed in the centre of the page, with equal spacing on both the left and right sides. Each new chapter should start on a new page, even if there is significant empty space left at the end of the previous chapter.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

1949

February 17

He writes an untitled poem “When He Feels That I Have Money in My Pocket...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1962; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 194; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 800.

1949

February 18

He visits the family of the writer Mariam Garikuli, who lives nearby, where he witnesses how Mariam’s daughter-in-law, Guliko (Ketevan) Metreveli-Ratiani, and Mariam’s niece, Margarita Tserodze, sing old Georgian songs to cheer up the ailing writer. Galaktion greatly enjoys their performance and asks them to sing the song “Ah, Shawm Player,” written to the poem of Ivane Kereselidze. The ladies fulfil the poet’s request and repeat it several times at his request. Afterward, Galaktion dedicates an impromptu piece titled “To Guliko (Ketevan) and Margarita”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 132. L. Kalandadze, Memorial Lines, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, September 20, 1963, p. 4.

1949

February 18

On a piece of paper, he writes down a painter’s apt expression about people who are fond of talking a lot.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-600, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1949

February 21

Gobron Tsitskishvili (Agareli) dedicates and writes down the poem “Little Lark” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471.

1949

February 21

In the notebook gifted to him in October, Nino Kvirikadze writes: “Always remember your ‘Nutsia’!”

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 468.

1949

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, Galaktion Tabidze's poems "You Gave Us Life, To the Soviet Country", and a passage from his poem are published, translated by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Ты подарила нам жизнь, Стране Советов, Отрывок из поэмы, Г. Табидзе, Перев. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1949, 24 февраль, N.24.

March

1949

Until March 2

In the notebook, he writes that Petre Sharia mockingly asked Giorgi Akhvlediani how his heart was.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 36; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479;

1949

March 2

He is being treated at the Institute of Cardiology.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 37, 38; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480;

1949

After March 5

In Lavrenti Beria's Book "On the History of Bolshevik Organizations in Transcaucasia", in Chapter III, which discusses Stalin's assessment of the era of reaction, he writes an autobiographical fragment. This fragment mentions that during the October Revolution, his poem titled "The Drums Are Beating Quickly" was often heard. He states that this poem has a whole history and has been translated into all the languages of the Soviet Union. At that time, he was studying at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary, where Stalin had studied 10 years earlier. In 1908, he was the editor of the underground manuscript journal *Shuki*, around which revolutionary seminarians had gathered.

Source: MGL, t-25, Lavrenti Beria, "On the History of Bolshevik Organizations in Transcaucasia", Tbilisi, 1949, p. 132-133.

1949

Until March 8

On the first page of his notebook, he writes in Russian that every day is exceedingly precious.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1949

Until March 8

In his notebook, he writes a list of hills, mountains, and mountain peaks he has climbed, totalling 62 hills and mountains.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 4–9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472–474.

1949

Until March 8

In his notebook, he outlines memories from his childhood under the title “On the Rioni”, in a schematic list of 41 points.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 10–13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 474–475.

1949

March 8

In his notebook, he writes that in the evening at Alexandrov’s Garden, he met a certain Severiane Liparteliani, who suggested that he shave off his beard.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475.

Note: Alexandrov Garden, named after Emperor Alexander II, was known during the Soviet period as *Kommunar’s Garden*. Currently, the upper part of the garden is named after April 9th, while the lower part bears the name of Giorgi Leonidze.

1949

Until March 10

He receives a telegram from the State Publishing House of Fiction in Moscow regarding his translation book. They request that he bring the material.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306-307.

Dating: This is mentioned in Igor Postupalsky’s letter dated March 10, 1949.

1949

March 10

In his notebook, he writes that a feature film “The Life of Rembrandt” is on at the cinema and sketches the scene from the theater.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475;

1949

March 10

In his notebook, he writes a small childhood memory, recalling a beggar who once told him an unusual word, “Canasta”. He suggests looking for this word in the works of Simon Kaukhchishvili and Korneli Kekelidze. Nino Kvirikadze tells him a riddle she heard from her elderly grandfather, in which similar-sounding words appear, and he writes this riddle down in the notebook. He also notes materials about Kozman Athoneli.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 16–18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475, 476.

Note: “*Canasta*” is one of the variations of the card game, but we believe that in this context, it should not be understood in that sense.

1949

March 10

He receives treatment at the Institute of Cardiology. In his ward, a patient, Akaki Baghaturia, begins reading the poet's verses aloud. Interested patients from other wards also enter, giving Galaktion an ovation. The poet is greatly pleased by this.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-617, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136.

1949

After March 10

He receives a letter from Igor Postupalsky, the editor of his upcoming Russian-language translation book, from Moscow. The letter mentions that Postupalsky had expected his arrival in Moscow back in January, but he neither arrived nor contacted him. He inquires if there are any health problems or if the translation of the excerpts has been delayed. He informs him that it would be desirable for him to come to Moscow and bring the complete material by the end of March so that work can begin in April, with the Book ready for printing by the summer. He mentions that he has found a self-teacher for the Georgian language, has learned to read, and can now decipher much of the Georgian text himself, but he lacks a Georgian-Russian dictionary.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-67; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306-307.

1949

March 11

The patient of the Institute of Cardiology, Akaki Baghaturia, writes his address on a piece of paper for Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-617, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136.

1949

March 11

In his notebook, he writes that he met Mitrophan Laghidze in Alexandrov Garden. He notes the details of their meeting and conversation, and adds a rhyme: "გურული - ჩაბალახით მობურული" ("Guruli – covered with hay").

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 19–22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 476, 477.

1949

March 11

In his notebook, he writes down the address of Akaki Baghaturia and notes that books should be sent to him.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 42; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481.

1949

After March 11

In his notebook, he writes the titles of 10 poems to be published in the sixth volume: “Reed Farm”, “Akaki Tsereteli”, “Juga and Asida”, “Bambura Mura”, “Seashore”, “May 9”, “1941” (“Motherland, Life!”), “1942”, “The Wife of Mokhevi”, and “Khramkhesi”. Later, he replaces “Reed Farm” with the poem “Two Lelos”.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 28; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

1949

After March 11

In his notebook, he notes that on May 1st, he is scheduled to attend an event in Batumi with Korneli Kekelidze, Akaki Shanidze, Giorgi Akhvlediani, and other representatives of the Academy of Sciences.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 31; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

1949

After March 11

At the Radium cinema, he plans to hold an exhibition titled “Galaktion”. He counts the number of seats in the cinema and concludes that, aside from the gallery, there are approximately 800 seats in the theater.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 42; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481.

1949

March 13

In his notebook, he writes Vasil Kapanadze’s words: “The most important thing is for Galaktion to be healthy; otherwise, compared to him, we are as insignificant.

Source: MGL, d-231, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 471;

Note: The name of Kapanadze is not mentioned in the source.

1949

Until March 25

The cardiologist of the Cardiology Institute, Givi Korinteli, diagnoses that the function of the heart muscle is impaired.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 46; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481; For dating: it is dated based on the entries in the notebook, the poet was discharged from the hospital on March 25.

1949

Until March 25

In his notebook, he writes a poem related to the deep pain in his heart.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 37; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479, 480.

1949

Until March 25

In his notebook, he writes information from Russian newspapers about the grave of Henry Barbusse.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 47, 48, 56; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481, 482; For dating: it is dated based on the entries in the notebook.

1949

Until March 25

In his notebook, he writes critical views from Russian newspapers about Mikhail Lukonin's poem.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 47, 48, 56; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481, 482; For dating: it is dated based on the entries in the notebook.

1949

Until March 25

In his notebook, he writes information from Russian newspapers about Pavel Lubaev's translation of the "Knight in the Panther's Skin" into Mordvinian.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 47, 48, 56; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481, 482; For dating: it is dated based on the entries in the notebook.

1949

March 25

In his notebook, he writes an excerpt from a newspaper stating that on March 26, a plenary session of the governing board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia will take place, during which the results of the work of Georgian Soviet literature in 1948 will be discussed.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 55; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483.

1949

March 25

He is discharged from the Cardiology Institute, where he was treated for 24 days. Upon discharge, he was made to sign a document concerning his loss of work ability. He is nervous, believing that his literary enemies will use this document against him, aiming to prevent him from continuing his work at the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 37, 38; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480;

1949

March 25

In his notebook, he writes in Russian the poem "Eucalyptus" by Anatoly Lensky.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 39, 40; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480, 481.

April

1949

April 4

He listens to the symphonic poem “Tamara” by the 19th-century Russian composer Mily Balakirev on the radio.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 36; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1949

After April 5

He reads Ivan Turgenev’s Book “Spring Torrents”, making highlights and notes. At the end, he writes that not only do they fail to understand his poetry, but they also struggle to spell his name correctly.

Source: GTSM, 945, И. Тургенев, “Вешние воды”, Moscow, 1949.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on April 5, 1949.

1949

April 7

He hands over the poems to Grigol Abashidze, the editor of the sixth volume of his works.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1949

April 10

In his notebook, he writes that the second Women’s Railway School plans to organize a literary evening at the workers’ club in Nadzaladevi, the director of which is Sandro Euli’s cousin, Kuridze. The teacher Tamar Tsagereli is working on the event, assisted by the wife of the critic Lavrosi Kalandadze and Mariam Garikuli’s daughter, Tsutsuna Kalandadze. He notes that the head of the Nadzaladevi club is Ilia Gomiashvili, the brother of the famous artist Archil Gomiashvili. He writes that a wall newspaper and a special manuscript journal will be published. He also mentions that the filming will be directed by Davit Rondeli, who is a relative of Tamar Tsagereli. He is pleased that a special topic, “Galaktion Tabidze as the creator of a new era in Georgian literature”, will be added, based on Sergi Tchilaia’s new book.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485.

1949

April 15

He watches the film “A Life’s Story”, which is based on the life of Giuseppe Verdi, at the cinema.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486.

1949

April 15

At the cinema, before the film begins, two female students enter the loge and he gets acquainted with them. One of them, named Tsopurashvili, has chosen Galaktion Tabidze’s works as the subject of her thesis, with one chapter focusing on his innovation. She discusses his innovativeness in general, but feels she needs to develop this theme further and asks for advice. Galaktion feels regretful that he didn’t manage to say much to the student before the film started.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486, 487.

1949

April 15

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a report is published stating that from March 26 to April 1, the Presidium of the Georgian Soviet Writers' Union held a plenary session, during which they discussed "Georgian Soviet Literature of 1948". The article mentions that Carlo Kaladze gave a report on poetry, in which he referred to Galaktion Tabidze's patriotic poetry but did not mention any specific works of his.

Source: Грузинская советская литература 1948 года. На пленуме правления Союза советских писателей Грузии, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 15 апреля, №72, с. 2.

1949

April 16

In his notebook, he writes about his impressions of a film he saw the previous day. He notes that the film's introduction included the phrase: "Яркий драматизм Верди". He begins to search for the appropriate Georgian equivalents for the word "Яркий". He believes that the word's full range of meanings fits the description of Verdi's dramaticism in the translation. He observes that in Georgia, people often confuse pessimism with dramaticism. He poses the question: What is pessimism, what is dramaticism, and what is the difference between them? Is Shakespeare's dramaticism pessimistic? He recalls that when his Book was released, criticism split into two factions: the first, represented by Alexandre Abasheli and Khomleli, noted the dramaticism in his works, while the second group, including Mikheil Tsulukidze, Akaki Papava, and others, spoke about his pessimism.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486.

1949

April 16

In his notebook, he describes a meeting at the cinema, where student women asked him a question about his innovativeness. He reflects on what it means to be an innovator. He expresses regret that there has not been a single constructive letter about his innovativeness. He believes that regarding this matter, Akaki Tsereteli's phrase about him – that he was the introducer of many novelties in Georgian literature – should be expanded upon.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486, 487.

1949

After April 16

Teacher Tamar Tsagareli tells about the work done for the upcoming literature evening at the Workers' Club of Nadzaladevi. She asks him to attend the event along with other writers. Galaktion is somewhat confused, unsure of whom he could approach with this request.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487, 488.

1949

After April 16

In his notebook, he writes about the Georgian contribution to Byzantine literature.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 488.

1949

After April 16

In his notebook, he writes that with the demolition of the brick fence near Zhores's house number 4, an "illegal" street has emerged, which poses certain dangers to the residents, as the privacy of the yard has been violated and criminals are roaming there. He is also dissatisfied with the condition of the house's facade, believing it needs reconstruction, as it does not match the architecture of the nearby Book Chamber.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 6, 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 489, 490.

1949

April 23

He hands over the remaining part of the material to Grigol Abashidze, the editor of the sixth volume of his works.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1949

April 27

At the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka*, he meets Boris Korneev, who tells him that he will soon return to the position of head of the literary department of the publishing house. Galaktion, a bit puzzled, finds it strange that Korneev had been temporarily removed from his duties. The poet speculates that perhaps Korneev had encountered some conflict due to his poems, which were being published under the name "Galaktion" alone. He is glad that the former colleague is being reinstated in his position and maintains his favourable attitude toward the poet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-628, 27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1949

April 29

In his notebook, he writes an application addressed to the housing management, stating that he is a full member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and a national poet. He mentions that he resides at 4 Zhores Street and does not have a storage space for various items, so he requests permission to build one in the yard of his residential building.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 24; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1949

March-April

In his notebook, he notes down the address of the musician Iliko Kurkhuli.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1949

After April 30

He reads N. Bokuchava's Book "On the Issues of Vocal Art", making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 309, N. V. Bokuchava, "On the Issues of Vocal Art", Tbilisi, 1949.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on April 30, 1949.

1949

April

In his notebook, under the title "The Cannon", he describes the square near the Tbilisi railway station as the face of the capital. Coachmen sleep on the cabs of their carriages, a shopkeeper sits in front of an empty store reading trippy stuff. Cart drivers from Racha talk loudly, shouting "yes-yes" repeatedly, and a policeman blows his whistle in an agitated manner for some reason. Suddenly, the booming sound of a cannon is heard, announcing the arrival of 12 o'clock to the city.

Source: MGL, d-234, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500, 501.

1949

April

In his notebook, he writes down the phone numbers of writers.

Source: MGL, d-234, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1949

April

In his notebook, he notes that the typist charges 21 kopecks per page for printing up to 300 pages, and 16 kopecks per page for anything over 300 pages.

Source: MGL, d-234, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1949

Until May

He writes a poem "The Oil Towers" ("Instead of Roses and a Woman...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2481; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 159; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 792.

May

1949

Until May 1

He takes his poem "Song for May 1st" to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* for publication.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1949

May 1

He attends the May Day evening event in the hall of the Academy of Sciences. At the insistence of Akaki Shanidze, he takes a seat at the presidium. Sitting in a prominent position makes him uneasy, as he is no longer accustomed to being the centre of attention and feels uncomfortable. It is the first time he has been invited to sit at the presidium table in the Academy of Sciences, and it is a great honour for him. To calm his nerves, he takes out manuscripts of his poem from his pocket and glances at them. When Akaki Shanidze realizes that it is a May Day poem, “Song of May 1st”, he asks him to read it aloud in front of the audience, which is unprecedented in the Academy of Sciences. Galaktion feels awkward, and Akaki Shanidze suggests that he read the poem himself. He briefly scans the poem and suggests a few changes, which Galaktion agrees to. After the speaker finishes his presentation, Akaki Shanidze, the vice-president of the Academy, asks for the floor and informs the audience that Galaktion has written an impromptu poem and plans to read it. The audience becomes lively, and there is a request for Galaktion to read the poem himself. The chairman of the Writers’ Union, Simon Chikovani, announces that the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, will read the poem “May 1st”. Galaktion approaches the podium, and in the sudden silence that falls in the hall, he reads the poem slowly and confidently. Ovarions follow. The academicians shake his hand. Giorgi Akhvlediani offers him the opportunity to speak at every May Day event. Overwhelmed with emotion, Galaktion writes in his notebook: “For the first time, the poet’s voice was heard from the Academy’s podium... I have triumphed”.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 8–13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 490–494. G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-467, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233;

1949

May 1

In his notebook, he notes the names of the academicians who attended the session held at the Academy of Sciences.

Source: MGL, d-467, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1949

May 1

Georgia’s radio broadcasts Galaktion’s poem “First of May”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-467, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1949

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Song of the First of May” by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Песня Первого Мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 1 мая, №85.

1949

May 1

In the newspaper *Komsomolskaia Pravda*, a translation of the May Day poem is published.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

After May 1

Translations of the poem “*Song of May 1st*” are published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* and in the Armenian newspaper *Khorurdayn Vrastan* (“Soviet Georgia”).

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

May 2

The poem “*Song of May 1st*” is broadcasted on the radio.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

May 4

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to his friend, the writer Giorgi Kuchishvili “Giorgi, now...”.

Source: Autographs, MGL, №7721; №8827; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 291.

Note: The poem is also found with the title “To G. Kuchishvili”.

1949

May 5

He writes and submits a new application to the Housing Department, requesting permission to build a storage shed in the yard of his residence at 4 Zhores Street.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 24; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509;

1949

Until May 6

He begins working on palindromes in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502;

Note: A palindrome is a word, phrase, or sentence that reads the same forwards and backwards.

1949

Until May 6

In his notebook, he writes down phrases heard about the difficulty of climbing the steps of Vera Hill. As they say, it’s easier to climb in Bakhmaro or on Yalbuzz than to ascend there, and that a person who has climbed Mount Mkinvartsveri is less exhausted than when climbing the steps of Vera Hill.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

Until May 6

He meets an old acquaintance, the publisher Vasil Gadilia, to whom he hands over the 1908 memoirs plan.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

Until May 6

In his notebook, he notes that the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* should pay 1319 roubles and 90 kopecks for 1182 lines, and the publishing house *Molodoy Stalinets* should pay 1319 roubles and 80 kopecks for 12790 lines.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

May 6

The artist Vasily Shukhayev is completing a portrait of Galaktion Tabidze for the upcoming art exhibition scheduled for November.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

May 6

He is heading to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

May 6

In the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*, the artist Alexei Balabuyev offers to paint a portrait of Galaktion at any time.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503;

1949

May 6

In his notebook, Galaktion sketches an open Book and a flower using red and blue pencils. He captions it "The Book of the State Publishing House" and dates it May 6, 1949.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1949

May 6

In his notebook, Galaktion sketches a man reading a Book with red and blue pencils. He captions it "The State Publishing House" and dates it May 6, 1949.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1949

May 9

In his notebook, Galaktion writes several versions of an untitled poem, beginning with the line “I didn’t drink wine, but now I have started”. He titles it “The Song of the King of Poets”, then removes the title. He signs two versions of the poem and dates it May 9, 1949.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 12–14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504–506.

1949

May 9

He meets the artist Lev Logach.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1949

May 9 or later

In his notebook, he writes that Viktor Goltsev has written an article titled “The Poetry of Giorgi Leonidze”, for which Goltsev is compared to a wryneck bird.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1949

May 9 or later

He recalls his mother’s words about the advantages of being a master: if something goes wrong, you can blame someone else, but if it goes well, you take the credit for the success.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1949

May 9 or later

And in his notebook, he writes materials about Tbilisi.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

1949

May 9 or later

He writes a schematic plan for the recollections of the years 1900–1917.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 18, 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506, 507.

1949

May 8

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Song of May 9” by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Песня Девятого Мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 8 мая, №89.

1949

May 9

The poem “Great Army!” is published in the newspaper *Tkvarcheli Magharoeli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Great Army!”, *Tkvarcheli Magharoeli*, 1949, №59.

1949

May 9

He goes to the Workers’ Club in Nadzaladevi, where “Press Day” is being celebrated. The organizers request his presence at the presidium and ask him to read a poem. He reads the poem “Press”, which was published in the first volume of his works.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

May 9

He revises the poem “Elegy”, written on January 25, 1946 (“I spend sleepless nights: once again with joy...”), creating a new untitled version “I did not drink wine, but now I have started...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №175; №66-a, p. 1538; №3782; №242-d, p. 12; №242-d, p. 13; №242-d, p. 14; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 254.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Sleepless Nights” and untitled (“I avoided wine...”, “I have begun my reckoning...”, and “I did not drink wine, but now I have started...”).

1949

May 9

The translation of the poem “Song for the Ninth of May” is published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

May 9

The translation of the poem “Victory Day” (Gori) is published in the newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494.

1949

After May 9

Teacher Tamar Tsagareli takes an invitation card and program prepared for the literary evening scheduled for May 15 at 5 pm at the Nadzaladevi Workers’ Club to Galaktion. Galaktion learns that nearly all of the school’s students are eager to read their own poems, and the teacher and director are struggling to review the poems. Student Meri Mikaberidze brings a cliché from Galaktion’s third volume of works to be added to the program.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 15, 16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494, 495.

1949

May 10

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Our Victory" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Наша победа (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1949, 10 мая, №57.

1949

May 10

Galaktion meets Genadi Mikheladze, with whom he studied at the theological seminary.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1949

May 10 or later

In his notebook, Galaktion writes about stem-compound words, searches for the roots of these words, and creates new abstract nouns.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 21; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1949

May 10 or later

In his notebook, Galaktion writes that two poems have been removed from his new book: "The Horse" and "Remember Forever".

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 507.

1949

May 10 or later

In his notebook, Galaktion writes that at the upcoming event at the Nadzaladevi club, a photo session should take place with the speakers, singers, and those reading poems, as well as a performance. Additionally, his own photos should be taken with various groups, with the speakers, during his speech at the podium, and at the moment of receiving flowers.

Source: MGL, d-235, p. 24; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1949

Until May 12

In his notebook, Galaktion writes that Niko Kiknadze, the director of the publishing house, includes the sixth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works in the 1949 publication plan. Alexandre Cheishvili informs the writers at the Writers' Union about this plan, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Kandid Charkviani, approves it.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1949

May 12

The sixth volume of the works is handed over to the production sector of the publishing house, one of whose departments is headed by Yarlov.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1949

May 12 or later

In the notebook, he writes quotes from Griboedov, Lenin, and Vazha-Pshavela about education, along with his own comments. After that, he writes excerpts from his own poems on the topic of the book, noting that he has an unpublished poem about the book. At the end of the entry, he mentions that he has submitted the sixth volume of his works to the state publishing house for printing.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521, 522.

1949

May 12 or later

He takes the layout of the sixth volume of his works to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* to editor Grigol Abashidze. He enthusiastically says that it will be a wonderful Book and begins to ask questions.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1949

May 12 or later

The editor of the sixth volume of Galaktion's works, Grigol Abashidze, attaches a resolution to the Book and hands it over to Niko Kiknadze for typesetting, who starts counting the lines.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1949

May 12 or later

He writes a poem in his notebook about the sixth volume.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1949

May 14

The manuscript of the sixth volume of the works will be handed over to the printing house of the newspaper *Komunisti* for typesetting.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1949

May 15

A literary evening and banquet dedicated to Galaktion are held at the Nadzaladevi Workers' Club, organized by the Railway Women's Secondary School. The event lasts until 3 a.m. The poet is

gifted with an inkpot painted by Palekh artists and a silver pen. Additionally, six reports and ten poems dedicated to him and his work are presented.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494, 496.

Note: Palekha is a village in Russia, known for the production of small-sized lacquered and painted items.

1949

After May 15

At the Second Sviri Secondary School in the Zestaponi district, teacher Tamar Tsagareli and student Meri Mikaberidze visit to deliver an invitation. The poet's wife, Nino Kvirikadze, welcomes them into the poet's study. Galaktion, absorbed in his work with a candle lit, is so focused that he doesn't even notice the guests' arrival. After a while, he opens the window, greets the familiar teacher, and asks about the reason for the visit. He agrees to attend the event and recites a newly written poem: "On the road of life, a wave strikes me, like a sailor's wave..." Impressed by this, Meri Mikaberidze writes a poem dedicated to Galaktion on the same day and recites it during their meeting at the school.

Source: M. Mikaberidze, unforgettable episode, newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, March 19, N 21, p. 4. G. Tabidze's record, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 494-496.

Dating: The diary entry is made following the one from May 15, 1949.

1949

May 16

In his notebook, he writes that he will never forget the literary evening on May 15, held at the Nadzaladevi Workers' Club, organized by the second railway women's school. He believes that the people love him. The only unpleasant memory is that he was thirsty, and the water was brought to him three hours late. Despite the magnificent banquet and gifts, he feels upset that the photo and film recording could not be arranged.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1949

May 16

The sixth volume will be handed over to the printing house of the *Komunisti* editorial office.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

After May 16

He revises the poem "The Voice of the Creators", written in the early part of 1946, and creates a new version of the work.

Source: Autographs: MGL, N°447; N°4924; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 317.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “February 9” and “Today I am Proud!”. The poem was published after the poet’s tragic death in the April 3rd issue of *Literaturuli Gazeti* (Nº14).

1949

After May 16

In his notebook, he writes information about the polemic between Konstantine Chichinadze and Shalva Abkhazishvili on the pages of the magazine *Mnatobi*, concerning metaphors and worldviews. He recalls his own thoughts on dramatism and pessimism. He then remembers the polemic surrounding Pushkin’s phrase, “Talent is vain, talent is accidental”. He feels a desire to search for Besarion Belinsky’s letter and a poem by Patriarch Filaret of the Russian Church.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496, 497.

Note: The poet mistakenly remembers the author of the poem as Patriarch Avakum.

1949

After May 16

In his notebook, he writes nine different meanings of the word “გადააქცა” (“transformed” or “turned into”).

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1949

After May 16

In his notebook, he writes that representatives from the first secondary school of the town of Chiatura have contacted him and wish to organize an evening event in his honour.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1949

May 22

He is in Mtskheta with Nino Kvirikadze, and they are climbing Sarkineti, where important historical material was discovered as a result of excavations.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

May 23

He writes a draft for the poem “To the Youth”.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515, 516;

Note: The entry appears to be made under the dictation of Nino Kvirikadze, as indicated by its content.

1949

Until May 25

He receives a letter from Grigol Orakhelashvili, who plans to write his biography against the backdrop of the historical events unfolding in the country. Along with the letter, he sends the first draft of the theme “The Great October Socialist Revolution,” which is 70 pages long. He strongly requests that anything that is not liked be removed and returned promptly with corrections, as he cannot begin work on the second theme, “Industrialization,” without this.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-84-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313-314.

1949

May 25 or later

He receives a letter from Grigol Orakhelashvili, who is writing his biography against the backdrop of the historical events taking place in the country. He writes that he does not plan to have the text typed out until the final corrections are made because it is expensive. He informs that he wanted to submit the themes “Socialist Industrialization,” “Cultural Revolution,” and “Collectivization of Agriculture” together, but he has decided to submit the first theme first to see if there is anything that needs to be changed or transferred to the other themes. He writes that he has already included individual elements of his 1925-1933 biography in the chapter “Socialist Industrialization” and plans to include other biographical facts from these years in the following chapters. Therefore, there will be no overlaps or contradictions. He asks for feedback on his approach.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-84-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1949

May 26

He hands over the revised poem “Akaki Tsereteli”, intended for inclusion in the sixth volume of his works, to Zakaria Papukashvili, who is responsible for printing and binding, at the *Komunisti* newspaper press.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

1949

May 26

He goes to Chiatura to attend the literary evening scheduled for the next day.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

May 27

He attends the literary evening in Chiatura and has one more day left to attend another evening.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

May 27

He is in Chiatura. He writes a poem “Black Gold City”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №167-168; №527; №605; №8175-8177; №2743; №7621; №316-Ⓞ, p. 22; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 132.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Meeting in Chiatura”; “Meeting with the Old Miner”; and without a title (beginning with: “Do you remember, the labour in the vast...”; “Our flag is fluttering...”; “You used to say...”; “Black gold is shimmering...”).

1949

May 27

On the initiative of the administration of Chiatura’s First Secondary School, the Parents’ Committee, and the Literary Study Circle, a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is organized at the school. The hosts meet the guest at the Shorapani Railway Station, escort him to a flower-decorated car, and take him to stay at the family home of Alexandre Shanidze. The festive meeting begins at 7:30 PM. From the new theater building in Chiatura, the students shower the poet with flowers as they lead him to a beautifully decorated stage. They dedicate an acrostic poem “Long live Galaktion!” to him. The poet reads “Mtatsminda’s Moon” and the impromptu poem “The City of Black Gold”. Later, the students crown him with a laurel wreath. The poet is immensely happy and promises that he will visit them every year on May 27. The people of Chiatura see him off at the Shorapani station. A large crowd gathers at the station as well. During the farewell, Galaktion gently caresses the forehead and hand of Nata Mumladze, a teacher of the Georgian language and literature, and repeats his promise that he will gladly visit them every year.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 19; MGL, d-237, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518, 519; N. Mumladze, unforgettable meeting, newspaper *Chiaturis Magharoeli*, November 2, 1973, N 215, p. 2-3.

1949

May 28

Galaktion is still in Chiatura, while at home, Nino Kvirikadze receives a notice from the newspaper *Pravda* about the payment of royalties.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

After May 28

In his notebook, he notes that on May 28, the newspaper *Chiatureli Magharoeli* published an article by A. Peradze and M. Tabagari titled “A Day in the Life of the Manganese City”, which describes his visit to Chiatura.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 35, 36; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1949

Until May 31

He notes in his notebook that the hall of the “Alpinists’ Club”, located in Kirov Park, accommodates 80 people.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 29; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: It is dated according to one of the subsequent entries.

1949

May 31

At State Publishing House, he meets Simon Tsverava, who has recently arrived from Abkhazia, where he heads the Writers' Publishing House. Galaktion tells him that he plans to publish the second part of his Book dedicated to Abkhazia, "The Sea Has Roared". Simon Tsverava responds that the first Book is good, but the cover design, specifically Ucha Japaridze's illustration, was not well received at Abkhazia's State Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 34; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: It is dated according to the entries in the notebook.

1949

End of May

He records various notes in his notebook about the miners.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 24–27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519.

Note: It is approximately dated to the time of Galaktion's stay in Chiatura.

1949

End of May

In his notebook, he writes: "100 Veterans of Georgian Literature, Galaktion Tabidze", and it seems he is considering gathering material for this.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 2,3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: It is dated according to the entries in the notebook.

1949

End of May

He meets and records in his notebook the name of 78-year-old Chiatura miner Samson Kapatadze. He notes that he is a typical inhabitant of Upper Imereti and writes a verse dedicated to him right there.

Source: MGL, d-237, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

Note: It is dated according to the entries in the notebook. The poem was never published in this form by the poet.

June

1949

Until June 1

In his notebook, he writes untitled poems: "The Town of Imereti in the Full Heat" and "A Bunch of Flowers Collected in the Mountains".

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 59, 60; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483;

1949

Until June 1

In his notebook, he writes the word “ღობჯღს” (meaning “flow”). He also notes the poem printed on page 36 of the 1927 Book “Poems”, the Russian-Georgian dictionary on page 1022, where the Russian meaning of the word is provided, and he plans to find its definition in Sulkhani-Saba Orbeliani’s dictionary as well.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 61; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485.

1949

June 1 or later

In his notebook, he notes the work of Associate Professor Tamar Nutsubidze titled “The Black Sea”.

Source: MGL, d-232, p. 61; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485.

1949

After June 1

In his notebook, he notes materials that are useful for working on the topic of industrialization.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-623, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 164.

Dating: One of the sources noted by the poet is printed in the June 1, 1949, issue of the newspaper *კომუნისტი*.

1949

June 3

The poem “The City of Black Gold” is published in the newspaper *ჭიათურის მაგაროელი*.

Source: G. Tabidze, “The City of Black Gold”, *ჭიათურის მაგაროელი*, 1949, №67.

1949

June 5

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Heartfelt Thanks!” dedicated to Alexander Pushkin, translated by Georgy Kreytan, is published.

Source: Сердечное спасибо! (Стихи, посвящ. А. С. Пушкину) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Г. Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 5 июня, №109.

1949

June 7

He requests the Georgian Academy of Sciences to intercede with the Mtskheta Rural Council to allocate a plot of land for the construction of a house and yard.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-179; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1949

June 7

He submits a request to the Mtskheta village council, asking for a plot of land to be allocated in Mtskheta for the construction of a residential house and yard.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-178; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1949

June 10

He rents a room with a kitchen from a resident of Mtskheta, Mrevlishvili, for three months at 400 roubles per month and signs a contract with him.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-180; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1949

June 21

He addresses a request to the Mtskheta Rural Council, asking for a plot of land to be allocated for the construction of a house and yard.

Source: G. Mebuke, records about Galaktion Tabidze, Tbilisi, 1982, p. 80.

1949

June 23

Samson Pirtskhalava gifts his Book “The Ancestors of the Georgians and Their Related Tribes in the Near East, 40-6 Centuries BC” with the inscription: “To the illustrious Georgian poet, dear Galaktion Tabidze, whose first poem I published in my magazine, I wholeheartedly dedicate this work of mine”.

Source: MGL, t-190, S. Pirtskhalava, “The Ancestors of the Georgians and Their Related Tribes in the Near East, 40-6 Centuries BC”, Tbilisi, 1948.

1949

Until June 25

In his notebook, he writes down the address of Gigo Khechuashvili.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Note: It is dated according to the subsequent entries in the notebook.

1949

Until June 25

In his notebook, he describes the views of the new station in Likhi, noting that Likhi is covered with fog and the mountains are different. He adds that after sunrise, the mountains there “resemble the peaks of Pegasus”.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Note: It is dated according to the subsequent entries in the notebook.

1949

Until June 25

He reads Grigol Orakhelashvili’s work on his creative output and writes notes in his notebook. He mentions that a better poem could have been chosen for the topic of electrification, and expresses surprise that Orakhelashvili writes about his involvement in the construction of the

Zahesi (Power Plant) canal. He is also puzzled by the lines from “Pacifism” that are oddly included in a discussion about land excavation, given that the poem essentially advocates for the end of pacifism.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Note: It is dated according to the subsequent entries in the notebook.

1949

June 25

He goes to the Writers’ Union, where there is no one on the balcony except for “gossiping” women.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1949

June 25

He goes to the State Publishing House, where he talks to Akaki Shanidze about Galaktion’s complaint that in the 8th-grade textbook, there are ten poems by other poets, but only one of his. Shanidze responds that this doesn’t mean anything and shares a story about King Erekle and a peasant. King Erekle told his host, the peasant, that he was happy because he had ten sons, to which the peasant replied, “I wish I had just one child, like you”. This anecdote causes laughter among those present. Galaktion is so pleased with the exchange that he writes it down in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

1949

June 25

He goes to the editorial office of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, where he only meets the young poet Vakhtang Gorganeli. His eyes catch a letter sent from Moscow to the newspaper’s complaints department, and he thinks to himself that there is no one to read it.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Note: Gorganeli is referred to in the source as “some Gorganeli”.

1949

June 25 or later

He reads a letter from Rodion Korkia, head of the Theater, Dramaturgy, and Criticism Office of the Georgian Theater Society, addressed to Geronti Kikodze. In the letter, Korkia informs him that on July 7 at 2 p.m., a meeting of the active members of the Soviet Theater, Dramaturgy, and Criticism Office of the Georgian Theater Society is scheduled. He transcribes the letter word-for-word into his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528.

Note: It is dated based on the previous entries in the notebook.

1949

June 25 or later

Elene Tkeshelashvili writes in his notebook a poem dedicated to him, in which she asks for a poem to be written about peace, as Herbert Wells speaks of it.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 8, 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526, 527.

Note: It is dated based on the preceding and following entries in the notebook. The individual mentioned in the source could not be identified. It is likely referring to Herbert Wells' essays "Dreams of Armageddon" and "War and Socialism".

1949

June 25 or later

Ipolite Vartagava writes a brief characterization in the notebook, stating that Akaki Tsereteli recognized Galaktion as a "highly talented young poet". He is described as a calm, quiet, modest individual, uninvolved in any of the poet-writer groups. He lives and works in solitude, not being one for scheming, as his moral nature does not tolerate "trickery". He considers any kind of intrigue disgraceful, and so on.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 11-13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527.

Note: It is dated based on the previous and subsequent entries in the notebook.

1949

After June 25

In the notebook, he notes the publications held in the "Akadem-Book" library: "Ecclesiastical Documents of Western Georgia", Volumes I and II, by Sargis Kakabadze, and the "Caucasus Calendar" from 1907.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

1949

From February to June 30

He continues working on the poem "Larix Sibirica" and writes several versions of the piece.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №231; №427; №643; №651; №2513; №4960; №8385; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 60.

Note: The poem is also found under the title Larix Sibirica and without a title (beginning with: "Today my dream and my lyric..."; "Oh, don't remind me..."; "O, don't remind me..."; "As long as there are large factory pipes..."; "It was lost in the depths of what it sought..."; "The one who wears it..."). Larix Sibirica is a species of Siberian larch.

Dating: The poet began working on the poem before February 1949, while the sixth volume of his works, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

Until June 30

He writes an untitled poem, "By the Shore, to the Sound of the Waves...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5821-5823; №5829-5830; №56-d., p. 9-10; №2041-2042; №5522; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 37.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “May it be so”, “A Woman from Abkhazia Played the Lute”, and without a title (starting with “Silence has Fallen...” and “With a Neck Craned, Endlessly Gentle...”).

1949

Until June 30

He submits the sixth volume of the collected works to the State Publishing House and begins editing the book.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VI, 1949, p. 380.

1949

Until June 30

He writes a poem “The Unknown Soldiers’ Tomb at the Pass”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2081; №2011; №4908; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 67.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Brothers’ Grave at the Mamisoni Pass”; “At the Sentinels,” and without a title, with the opening: “At the sentinels, the army stands firm...”.

Dating: The sixth volume of the eight-volume collected works, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

Until June 30

He writes a poem “Flags Up!”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №288; №289; №1129; №4146; №4946; №2366; №4017; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 70.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Flags to the Sky”; “The Thirtieth Year,” and without a title, with different openings: “Flags up!..”; “Flags to the sky!...”

Dating: The sixth volume of the eight-volume collected works, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

Until June 30

He writes a poem “Oh, the tree of truth”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5838, s-74, p. 6; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 116.

Dating: The sixth volume of the eight-volume collected works, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

Until June 30

He revises the untitled poem written on October 7, 1939, “The Mountains of Abkhazia are covered by clouds...”. As a result of working on the text, a new version of the piece is created, the untitled poem “Where the Mountain of the Hellenes is – Gimmetti...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, N; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 129. For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 603.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Free Admiration,” “Greece,” and without a title, with different openings: “The Mountains of Abkhazia are covered by clouds...”; “I see that the long-awaited prayer has been fulfilled...”; “Here, raise the happiness...”; “Neither a storm nor a fog...”; “Once again, this meeting (not with clouds) with a new city, new fields...”; “To the 22nd of October”; “Powerful, not satisfied with the enemy...”; “We see that the long-awaited prayer has been fulfilled...”; “Let the new eloquence chase...”.

1949

Until June 30

He writes an untitled poem “We don’t want...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3442; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 104.

Note: The poem is also found without a title, with different openings: “This noise will pass...”; “We don’t want this noise!..”.

Dating: The sixth volume of the eight-volume collected works, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

Until June 30

He revises the poem “The Voice of the Creators”, written in the early part of 1946, and creates a new, extended version of the text titled “I Give My Voice to Stalin”. This new version includes not only the poem “The Voice of the Creators” but also two other works: “The News of the Days...” and “A Thousand Years – One Minute”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №447; №4924; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 317.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “February 9” and “Today I am Proud!”.

Dating: The sixth volume of the collected works, in which the revised version of the poem was first published, was signed for printing on June 30, 1949.

1949

June 30

The State Publishing House signs the permission to submit the sixth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works for printing, after which the necessary printing work for the book’s publication begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VI, 1949, p. 380.

1949

After June 30

The sixth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works is being published, which includes 63 poems and 3 poems. These works are: "To Youth", "Again to Youth", "On the Seashore, at the Sound of the Waves", "Our Borders Have Been Crossed", "When Peasantry Ended Weeding", "He Would Open the Newspaper", "Oh, Did I Feel the Glory of Time", "From Ancient Times", "When He Fights the Enemy", "The Attempt of the Power of the People", "For Some Reason, When the Roar of the Land Was Heard", "How Should I Not Praise My Country", "May Has Passed", "The New Year Begins", "I Felt the New Light of This May", "Glory to the City and Village Again", "Let the Voice Roar: Long May You Live", "Listen to the Native Melodies", "How Should I Not Praise, My Homeland", "A Light in the Land of the Darkness", "I Give My Voice to Stalin", "Raise the Flag, Up High, High", "The City of Black Gold", "Beyond My Homeland", "Moscow", "The Tomb of Unknown Soldiers", "On the Pass", "Man", "Where the Mountain of the Greeks Lies – Gimmeti", "Two Lelós", "Centennial", "The Hundred-Year-Old Elm", "Live Another Hundred Years", "By the Path We Made", "Glorify, My Homeland, Glorify", "The Anthem of the Georgian Alphabet", "Praise of Nikortsminda", "The Golden Cup with Ornaments", "Treasures in the Forests", "By the Hearth", "Glory to Ushba", "The Landslide", "I Stand on the Cliff of Khomli", "The Old Editor", "If They Ask Me", "Towards Betania", "Udzo", "Kumisi", "The Golden Harp", "And There Is Another Land That Has No Sea", "To the Mother of Many Children", "Wave, My Beautiful Wave", "How Wonderful It Is, My Homeland", "The Warrior", "Karaia", "Jackal and Fox", "Dawn", "Larix Sibirica", "The Faithful Horse", "If the Matter Is About the Horse", "The Horse Is Ready", "The Warrior Woman", Poems: "Akaki Tsereteli", "Juga and Asida", and "Bambura Mura". The Book ends with the poem "Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VI, 1949.

Note: The Book editor is Grigol Abashidze. The volume consists of 380 pages, and the print run is 5,000 copies. The Book is signed for printing on June 30, 1949. The volume includes 66 works (poems and fragments of a poem), with 38 poems and the poem "Bambura Mura" being published for the first time. Other works had previously been published in periodicals or in the poet's collections.

1949

After June 30

He writes a short autobiography in Georgian and Russian.

Source: Source: MGL, d-659, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 450-451; MGL, d-659, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452-453;

July

1949

July 1

The sixth volume of the collected works is compiled at the *Komunisti* newspaper's printing house, but the poem "Akaki Tsereteli" is missing, which was supposed to be delivered to the press by Zakaria Papukashvili. Galaktion learns about this from him and is forced to take the poem to the printing house himself. He is outraged that the person responsible for overseeing the printing and

binding process has shown negligence, and that it will take a week to correct the mistake caused by this oversight.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

1949

July 1

He speaks with the editor of the sixth volume, Grigol Abashidze, who informs him that he will be leaving for Likani on July 2 for five days.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

1949

July 1

He reads Gerasime Pirtskhalava's article about Beso Zhghenti in the *Komunisti* newspaper and agrees with his view that Beso Zhghenti is an opportunistic critic. However, he believes that the author of the article, the Communist Party member Pirtskhalava, is melancholic, just like all other Georgian critics: Shalva Dadiani, Eremia Astvatsaturvor, Beso Zhghenti, Giorgi Abzianidze, Levan Asatiani, especially Giorgi Natroshvili, and Simon Chikovani. He notes that the article on melancholy in the encyclopaedia is well-written and recalls the Book by Russian Futurist poet Aleksei Kruchyonykh, "*Malokholiya v kapote*" ("*Melancholy in a Cloak*"). In its title, the term *малохольный* is combined with melancholy, referring to something abnormal, weak, foolish, or strange, often with connotations of eccentricity and deviation.

Source: MGL, d-238, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

Note: The source does not mention the names of Astvatsaturvor and Abzianidze, and Kruchyonykh is mentioned only by last name. The title of Kruchyonykh's book is incorrectly written. The correct title is "*Малохолия в кукле*" ("*Melancholy in a Doll*").

1949

July 1

He begins the construction of a garage, which excites him, and in his notebook, he writes that this is his first practical venture.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 23; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

1949

July 1 or later

At the request of his cousin, Simon Tabidze, he contacts Viktor Kupradze. He explains that his cousin's daughter, Zeinab Tabidze, was deducted a grade in mathematics, causing her to lose her gold medal, and asks that the rights of a gold medalist be extended to her when taking the entrance exams for higher education. Viktor Kupradze agrees to meet the girl.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 23; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498, 499.

1949

July 1

He arrives in Mtskheta to rest.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528.

1949

July 2

He sits in the café “Metro” on Lenin Street, which he calls “Café Rachunika”. In his notebook, he writes that marble is much more durable than paper, comparing their properties. He concludes that marble is immortal and expresses interest in the properties of Georgian marble.

Source: MGL, d-239, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

Note: Lenin Street is currently Merab Kostava Street.

1949

After July 2

He reads the Book “Poetry of Georgia”, published in Russian. He makes underlines and notes. Next to the table of contents, he notes that the poems were translated by 41 translators and alphabetically lists 44 poets whose works were not included in the publication.

Source: GTSM, 133, Поэзия Грузии, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on July 2, 1949.

1949

After July 2

He meets Mikheil Chikovani, who tells him that he provided the folkloric material for the compilers of the anthology of Georgian poetry published in Russian. However, despite this, he is neither mentioned among the compilers nor has he received any honorarium. In Mikheil Chikovani’s opinion, all of this is part of Simon Chikovani’s tricks. He informs Galaktion that after the book’s distribution, a discussion of the anthology is planned at the Academy of Sciences. Galaktion believes that the discussion will not take place anytime soon, as the Book is only being distributed to the authors. He thinks the publishers are hesitant about something and are concealing the anthology from the broader public. He recalls what his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, said about the Book being sold at the university that the copies were quickly sold out.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-469, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1949

After July 2

The State Publishing House of the Soviet Union, *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura*, under the editorial work of Viktor Goltsev and Simon Chikovani, publishes the Book “Georgian Poetry” in Russian, which includes the works of other Georgian poets, alongside Galaktion’s poems: “The Mountains of Guria”, “I and the Night”, “Blue Horses”, “When the Evening...”, “Lenin”, “The Song of Rejuvenated Georgia”, “Abkhazia”, “May Day”, “Henri Barbusse at the Anti-Fascist Congress”, “In the Mountains”, “On the Thirtieth Anniversary of October”, and “Oath”.

Source: Поэзия Грузии, Москва-Ленинград, “Художественная литература”, 1949, p. 432-442.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on July 2, 1949.

1949

July 5

He starts building a garage.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

July 7

Teacher Nikoloz Jibladze visits him and informs him that a meeting with the pioneers and students will take place with him on July 17 at 7 o'clock at the Plekhanov Club.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

July 10

He is in Mtskheta. He checks the newspapers received from July 1 to July 9: *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Uchitelskaya Gazeta*, *Molodoy Stalinetz*, *Zarya Vostoka*, *Komunisti*, *Literatura da Khelovneba*, *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, and *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*. He notes that one issue of *Izvestia* is missing, but all other newspapers were received in full, and three newspapers were even received in excess. He is curious as to why the daily newspapers are received on different days.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528, 529.

1949

Until July 14

He reads Anatoly Miller's Book "Essays on the Recent History of Turkey", making highlights. On the flyleaf of the book, he writes that a meeting with students should be organized at the Plekhanov Club. He is also interested in whether Party member Nikoloz Jibladze has any connection to Giorgi Jibladze. He writes down the list of speakers for the event to be held on July 17: Kale Bobokhidze, Vera Shubladze, Andro Tevzadze, Mariam Garikuli, Iona Vakeli, Iliia Khoshtaria, and Ana Ghviniashvili. He considers it necessary to invite all writers and the young pioneers from his yard at №4 Marjanishvili Street so that the event turns into a demonstration and a celebration. He fears that he might not have enough time since he also needs to prepare himself, and he is unsure whether the event organizers fully understand whom they are meeting.

Source: MGL, t-357, A. Ф. Миллер, Очерки новейшей истории Турции, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948;

1949

July 16

The construction and painting of his garage are completed.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

Until July 17

In his notebook, he writes that on July 17, a literary circle will hold a meeting at the Children's and Students' Rest and Culture Park in Tbilisi, which will be attended by medal-winning Russian children. The organizer of the meeting is Nikoloz Jibladze, with whom Galaktion discusses the theses of the report, posters, and programs.

Source: MGL, d-233, p. 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

1949

July 17

The meeting with the pioneers and students takes place with him at 7 o'clock in the Culture Park.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

July 19

He submits a request to the chairman of the Mtskheta district council, stating that he wishes to settle in Mtskheta and asks for assistance in building a house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-181; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118.

1949

July 21

Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To Great Stalin" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, translated by Georgy Kreytan.

Source: Великому Сталину (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Перевел Г. Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 21 июля, №249, с.2.

1949

July 22

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, falls ill.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

July 23

He walks around the Mtskheta market and notes interesting sentences he hears in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1949

July 23

He wants Nikoloz Marr's former students to tell him what Marr was like during lectures. He thinks that some materials on this subject can be found in Nikoloz Marr's Book "Iapetic Seminars". He recalls that Marr's former students are Varlam Dondua and Karpes Dondua.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1949

July 23

He travels by bus in Mtskheta, which stops in front of the garden of Ilia Mrevlishvili, located by the bank of the Mtkvari River. He gets off to visit the garden, which is full of fruit trees, a sight he greatly enjoys. He recalls how, from the riverside, the Russians arrived by boat and damaged the branches of the cherry trees.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1949

July 23

He recalls seeing the painting “Mtskhetoba” at the Pushkin exhibition, where a pipe-player is depicted, being listened to by peasants. He doesn’t remember the artist’s name and plans to find out by asking the director of the Tbilisi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Nikoloz Badriashvili.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Badriashvili is mentioned only by last name. The author of the painting “Mtskhetoba” is Mose Toidze.

1949

July 23

While walking in Mtskheta, he recalls a folk poem about Arsen Marabdeli and writes one line in his notebook: “Arsena will return, like an ox, he will snort”.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1949

July 23

In Mtskheta, Galaktion’s wife, Nino Kvirikadze, develops a fever. Prior to this, her daughter, Nino Ebanidze, had been ill with the flu.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1949

July 23

In Mtskheta, at 8 Stalin Street, where Galaktion had rented a summer cottage, he meets two women, one of whom has been injured by an aggressive ox. Galaktion talks to these women and then to the ox’s owner, an old collective farmer, who leads the ox with its mouth bound and rope wrapped around its horns. The old man tells him that no one but him can handle the ox, as it is very stubborn and hostile, particularly toward intellectuals, women, and children. He refuses to slaughter it because it is a working animal, but he can’t sell it either, as everyone knows about its intolerable behaviour. Nino Kvirikadze is frightened by the old man’s account and speaks with the housewife to clarify the details. In response, the housewife tells a story of another, even more

aggressive ox, which had attacked workers building the new road in Mtskheta and nearly killed one of them.

Source: MGL, d-241, p. 2-4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

Note: In Mtskheta, the former Stalin Street is now named after Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

1949

July 27

The board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia requests the chairman of the Mtskheta District Executive Committee to allocate a residential plot in Mtskheta for Galaktion Tabidze for individual construction.

Source: MGL, WUF №27.

Note: The chairman's surname is indicated as Javakhishvili.

1949

July 29

He submits a request to the Stalin district housing department, stating that in his apartment located at 4 Marjanishvili Street, the ceiling of the kitchen and bathroom has been washed away and collapsed due to water leaking from the upper floors, and items have been damaged. He requests appropriate action.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-182; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118.

1949

July 29

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, is hospitalized. They suspect she has typhus, but it turns out to be an inflammation.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

Until July 31

He begins working on an untitled poem starting with the line "In the eyes, a delicate glow of the sky flickers". Initially, he writes the title as "Child on the First of May", then changes it to "May and the Children".

Source: MGL, d-242, p. 1, 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534-536.

Note: The work is a version of the poem "The Future", which the author did not publish during his lifetime.

Dating: It is dated based on the subsequent entry in the notebook.

1949

Until July 31

In the notebook, he writes a phrase that Nino Kvirikadze's mother, Ekaterine Gvinjilia-Kvirikadze, said to her granddaughter, Nino Ebanidze: "*Oh, how fast you are!*" He then notes the

meaning of the foreign word: (*pots-motovebuli*) – *fast*. He connects it with the word (*motor*) and begins writing a poem titled “*Motto*”.

Source: MGL, d-242, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

Note: In the source, Ekaterine Gvinjilia-Kvirikadze is referred to as Nunu’s grandmother.

Dating: It is dated based on the subsequent entry in the notebook.

1949

Until July 31

He is composing a poem dedicated to Pierre Kobakhidze, which he plans to write in the Book he intends to give him as a gift.

Source: MGL, d-242, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 536.

Dating: It is dated based on the subsequent entry in the notebook.

1949

July 31

Due to a malfunctioning iron, the electrical wiring in the house catches fire. He is concerned and writes this incident in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-242, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 537.

1949

July 31

He goes to the hospital.

Source: MGL, d-242, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 537.

August

1949

August 11 or earlier

Doctors diagnose his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, with disseminated subacute pulmonary tuberculosis and prescribe the medication streptomycin, which is unavailable.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

Note: “Disseminated” refers to the disease having multiple foci of various sizes, shapes, and densities.

Dating: The entry is dated according to the next dated entry.

1949

August 11

Galaktion goes to the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, Zakaria Ketskhoveli, to find streptomycin for his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. However, he does not meet him at the office. Galaktion writes a request for the medicine and leaves it in the reception.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

Note: Zakaria Ketskhoveli (brother of Niko Ketskhoveli) is referred to by initials in the source.

1949

After August 11

To find tuberculosis medicine for his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, Galaktion meets Zakaria Ketskhoveli, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, who advises his wife to obtain a ticket for treatment in Tsemi, Kechkhobi, or Gagra.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

Note: In his autobiographical essay, Niko Ketskhoveli writes that their last name originates from Kechkhobi.

1949

After August 11

In the notebook's verso, he writes for the bibliography about a publication from March 8, 1948, in the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*, which features a photo of him and Ilia Peradze, a teacher and educator of many generations.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 537, 538.

Note: The source incorrectly indicates the date of the newspaper publication. The publication in the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli* was actually published on March 18.

Dating: The date is based on the earliest entry recorded in the notebook.

1949

Until August 13

He reads the poster for a literary evening, which is scheduled to take place on August 13th at 9 o'clock at the Voroshilov Club for Medical Workers. He writes this information, along with the names of the speakers, in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538, 539.

1949

Until August 13

In his notebook, he writes that the worth of his poetry translations is largely determined by the quality of the poems themselves, because "gold is gold, even in mud". He also notes a quote from Leo Tolstoy, who said that Lermontov's poem "Borodino" gave him the impulse to write the enormous novel "War and Peace".

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

Note: The titles of Mikhail Lermontov's poem and Leo Tolstoy's novel are not mentioned in the source.

Dating: The entry is dated according to the next dated entry.

1949

Until August 13

In his notebook, he writes that he is the founder of the publication of poetry in cycles in Georgian literature and lists his books in which poems are published as cycles. He believes that if criticism

does not recognize this fact and deviates from this path, it will be false, unacceptable, misleading, and will lead into a dead-end.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 9-15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539-541.

Dating: It is dated according to the previous dated entry in the same notebook.

1949

August 15

In order to request a sanatorium ticket for his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, he waits for a long time for the Minister of Health, Alexandre Khelidze, and writes a one-stanza poem titled “To Khelidze” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539. AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539;

1949

August 17 or later

Nino Kvirikadze is in Tbilisi’s First Hospital with a diagnosis of military tuberculosis. Galaktion does not leave her side, and Doctor Alexandre Tzulukidze is compelled to set up a writing desk in the ward. While there, the poet writes two short poems for his wife.

Source: N. Salaghaia, “You are still the only one, Nino...,” Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 389; N. Ebanoidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tskhvediani, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 395-396.

Note: The title of one of the poems, “The Slope”, is mentioned in another memoir, and we date it based on the time it was written.

1949

August 17 or later

Upon returning from the basketball sports competition in Moscow, Galaktion proudly tells his stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, that his mother, Nino Kvirikadze, was snatched from the clutches of death and reads him the poem “The Slope”, which was written in the hospital.

Source: N. Ebanoidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tskhvediani, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 395-396.

Dating: It is dated according to the time the poem was written.

1949

Until August 18

In Avlabari, he overhears a conversation between two women. One asks the other about the identity of the writer who just passed by, and the other responds, “They say he is a fortune teller”.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541; For dating: It is dated according to the following entry in the same notebook.

1949

August 18

He sends a telegram addressed to the director of the “Abkhazia” Hotel in Sokhumi, requesting that a room be reserved for August 21, as he plans to arrive and stay at the hotel with his wife. He signs it as Academician Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1949

August 19

In his notebook, he notes that he needs to go to the doctor the next day.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

1949

August 20

At one o'clock, he goes to his appointment with Doctor Dzidziguri. He sits in the waiting room, noting down the conversations of the patients: one patient asks another their age and remarks that at 60 years old, they are already beyond the boundary of life, no longer part of their circle, and belong to Peter and Paul, referring to the apostles. The other patient recounts that ants had swarmed him, one even crawling up to his chest, but he did not kill it; instead, he picked it up and set it down gently.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538. For noting: The name of Dr. Dzidziguri could not be identified.

1949

August 20

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, is discharged from the hospital.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

August 20

At midnight, he travels to Sokhumi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

August 21

He arrives in Sokhumi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and settles in the “Abkhazia” Hotel.

Source: MGL, d-243, p. 18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1949

August 23

He goes to the Abkhaz Regional Committee of the Communist Party to meet with Akaki Mgeladze, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Georgian SSR's Sokhumi City

Committee and the Abkhaz Regional Committee, in order to obtain a permit to build a house in Sokhumi.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 14.

1949

Until August 26

He writes a poem titled “Akaki and Ilia by the Seaside”.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509, 510;

1949

Until August 26

In his office notebook, he makes a note titled “The Arrogant Tatar Walks in the Yard Like a Rooster”, which relates to the history of the poem “A Broken-off Balcony”.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510, 511;

1949

26 August

In Sokhumi, at the “Gantiadi” Hotel, he writes an untitled poem “I love the rain of Abkhazia...”.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511;

1949

After August 26

In his office notebook, he attaches individual sheets from Sokhumi, containing notes: the poem “I Love the Rain of Abkhazia”, fragments of poems “The Sea Has Roared! The Sunny Sea Has Roared” and “The Sea Has Roared – A Breeze Blows from the Black Sea”, an incomplete translation of Maksim Tank’s poem “The Poet’s Word”, as well as an autograph of the untitled poem by Shalva Kashmadze, “When You Cross the Likhi Mountains”. Along with these, he also pins phone numbers written on separate sheets and various other notes.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 3-8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511- 513;

1949

After August 26

He visits an art exhibition in Sokhumi. He writes down the titles of the paintings and the techniques used in the exhibited works, noting only Ucha Japaridze as the artist.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 10-11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513- 514;

1949

After August 26

In 1948, he makes a sketch on the cover of the poetry collection “The Breath of the Sea” by Khuta Berulava, published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513- 514;

1949

After August 26

He writes a poem in Russian dedicated to Avetik Isakyan.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514;

1949

After August 26

In the office notebook where he collects materials on the topic of Abkhazia, he attaches the cover of the 1949 poetry collection “Abkhazia” by Murman Lebanidze, published by the Abkhazian State Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 13;

1949

After August 26

In the office notebook where he collects materials on the topic of Abkhazia, he attaches a pass issued on August 23, 1949, for a meeting with Akaki Mgeladze, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Georgian SSR’s Sokhumi City Committee and the Abkhazian Regional Committee, at the Abkhazian Communist Party’s Regional Committee.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 14;

1949

After August 26

He writes a poem titled “That Brotherly Peoples Do Not Want War”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 563;

1949

August

He dedicates a one-stanza humorous poem titled “To Gogi” to Giorgi Chikobava.

Source: MGL, d-472, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1949

August

He writes an untitled two-line poem “Geronti Gerontini Trembles”.

Source: MGL, d-476, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

Note: The poem is likely dedicated to Geronti Kikodze.

September

1949

September 19

He visits the Sokhumi Botanical Garden with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Sokhumi Botanical Garden tickets, MGL, d-236, p. 16; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

After September 19

In his office notebook, he attaches an excerpt from a condolence notice published in the newspaper by the Writers' Union, mourning the death of writer Giorgi Shatberashvili's father, Ivane Shatberashvili.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 15; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

After September 19

He begins writing a memoir about the poplar fence with thorny branches that separated the houses of his neighbours in Chkvishi, noting that no passage was provided for connecting the neighbours to each other.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

Note: The entry is dated according to the latest dated document attached in the notebook.

1949

After September 19

In his office notebook, he attaches a wrapper from a children's chocolate candy, featuring an image of a child and a parrot.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 20; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

Note: The entry is dated according to the latest dated document attached in the notebook.

1949

After September 19

In his office notebook, he attaches a newspaper excerpt about the trial of Hitler's army field marshal, Manstein.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 21;

Note: The entry is dated according to the latest dated document attached in the notebook.

1949

September 21

He plans to collect everything written about trees and create a work in which all the stories of trees will be connected to one tree. He believes that this method will condense the emotion. It reminds him of his poem "Peach Blossoms".

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

1949

September 22

He believes that his portraits are the best and most hope-giving. He recalls the names of the artists and sculptors who have painted or sculpted him, or who have designed the covers of his books. These include: Iakob Nikoladze, Ucha Japaridze, Barbara Bebutashvili-Gabunia, Grigol Meskhi,

Davit Kutateladze, Davit Gvelesiani, Korneli Sanadze, Gogi Toidze, Silovan Kakabadze, Valerian Sidamon-Eristavi, Irakli Topadze, Vasili Krotkov, Theodor Chudetsky, Ioseb Sharlemani, Anatoly Yar-Kravchenko, Davit Kakabadze, Eteri Andronikashvili, Konstantine Khutsishvili, Kote Kavtaradze, Davit Tsereteli, Sergei Sudeikin, and Lado Gudiasvili.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 3-5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

Note: In the source, Barbara Bebutashvili-Gabunia is referred to as Vava Gabunia, and Grigol Meskhi, Davit Kutateladze, Davit Gvelesiani, Korneli Sanadze, Gogi Toidze, Irakli Topadze, Vasili Krotkov, Theodor Chudetsky, Davit Kakabadze, Davit Tsereteli, Sergei Sudeikin, and Lado Gudiasvili are mentioned by their initials and last names. Valerian Sidamon-Eristavi, Konstantine Khutsishvili, and Kote Kavtaradze are mentioned only by their last names. Anatoly Yar-Kravchenko is noted as the “author of Volume VI”. Davit Kakabadze’s wife, artist Eteri Andronikashvili, is referred to as Kakabadze’s princess.

1949

September 22

He reviews the project for a house to be built in Sokhumi. In his diary, he notes that it will be either Galaktion’s villa or Nino’s cottage. He writes that there is a project for a small two-story, five-room house, with the lower floor made of stone or brick, and the upper floor made of chestnut wood.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

1949

September 22

He is enchanted by the rainbow that appeared in the western sky of Sokhumi after the rain at 7 a.m., watching it for a long time. He believes it is a wondrous sight and a harbinger of good things to come.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542.

1949

September 22 or later

In his diary, he writes that the Book by Ioseb Grishashvili has recently been released, and this information has already been published in *Zarya Vostoka* and *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. He believes that his sixth volume and Grishashvili’s Book should complement each other. He writes about his views on Ioseb Grishashvili and recalls their meeting in 1908.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 15-25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 544-548.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

1949

September 22 or later

He recalls an episode from the Leningrad siege, when the engineer instructed a worker to replace a broken window with plywood. The worker, however, stood motionless for a long time, holding

a pinch-bar in his hand. The engineer became afraid, wondering if the worker was planning to kill him. The worker then threw the pinch-bar and killed a huge rat.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 8-14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543, 544.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

1949

September 22 or later

He recalls that during World War II, when the Germans bombed Sokhumi, 45 houses were destroyed. In 1947, while touring the city with Khukhuti Bghazhba, he saw one of these destroyed houses and wrote the poem “The Destroyed House in Sokhumi”. He is very interested in hearing stories about the bombings from that time. He notes that there are no longer any destroyed houses in Sokhumi, as they have been replaced by new buildings. The Germans mainly bombed ships, but some shells hit the city’s buildings. He compares how quickly the sea erases the traces of a bombed and sunken ship, while it takes much longer for a city on land to return to its former appearance. He believes that caves and natural shelters should receive special attention, and that a park should be opened on the adjacent ridge. He also thinks that these caves could house a permanent exhibition titled “Georgian Writers in the Patriotic War”.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 8-14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543, 544.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

1949

September 22 or later

He writes separate lines for the poem “To Pushkin”.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 1- 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 566, 567;

1949

September 22 or later

In his notebook, he notes that he has lost the Georgian originals of his six poems that were translated into Russian. He lists the titles of these poems and their translators: “Two Shores”, translated by Panteleimon Petrenko, “To the Liberated Brothers – Ukrainians and Belarusians”, “May Day”, translated by Boris Brik, “About John Reed”, and “Companion”, translated by Dmitri Streltsov.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 1- 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 566, 567;

1949

September 22 or later

He writes a press release for publication, informing about the release of the sixth volume of his works.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 567;

1949

September 22 or later

He writes the address of Akaki Gatsserelia.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 567;

1949

September 22 or later

He begins preparing materials for the seventh volume of his works, writing the titles of poems, a list of poems written recently, and notes for their revision. He plans to edit the poems and works from the collection “Gold in the Azure of Adjara” for inclusion in the seventh volume.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 5-11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 567-570;

1949

September 22 or later

In his notebook, he writes the address and phone number of the neurologist E. D. Demurova-Shaginyan.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 570;

1949

September 22 or later

He believes that Ioseb Grishashvili’s poem “The Fox and the Crab” is autobiographical and reflects the author’s writing style. Therefore, he thinks everyone should pay special attention to this poem. According to the poem-fable, the fox challenges the crab to a race. The crab uses a trick, clinging to the fox’s tail and making it carry him the entire distance. Finally, when the fox shakes its tail, the crab jumps off, faces the fox, and says, “I’ve been here for a long time; I’ve outpaced you”.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 570;

1949

September 22 or later

In his notebook, he angrily writes a phrase from Ioseb Grishashvili’s poem, containing an entire passage taken from him.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 570-571;

1949

September 22 or later

In his notebook, he writes a statement by Akaki Tsereteli about him: “You ask me – who do I like in contemporary literature? I will answer: Vazha-Pshavela and Tsakheli, and among the younger ones – Galaktion Tabidze. He brings a tremendous novelty to our poetry”.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 571;

1949

September 22 or later

In his notebook, he writes the address of Ioseb Imedashvili.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 13; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 571;

1949

September 22 or later

He writes a letter to the President of the Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili, attaching a copy of the decree from the Central Executive Committee of All Georgia, dated June 21, 1933. The decree states the following: 1. Galaktion Tabidze is granted the title of National Poet, 2. The Social Security Commissariat is tasked with assigning him a personal pension, 3. The Public Supply Commissariat is tasked with providing him with special supplies, 4. The Health Commissariat is tasked with sending him to a resort for the entire season, 5. The State Publishing House is tasked with publishing the complete academic collection of his works. The decree is signed by Committee Chairman Philip Makharadze and Committee Secretary Tengiz Zhghenti.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 14; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 571;

1949

After September 22

He begins writing a poem titled “Half a Century, 1950” in his notebook.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 26, 27; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 548, 549.

Dating: The text is placed after an entry dated September 22nd.

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze’s lifetime.

1949

After September 22

In the notebook, he writes a lengthy funagoria dedicated to Irakli Abashidze, titled “The Wandering Monument”, with the subtitle “Irakli”, and separately writes rhymes for this poem.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 28-36, 43-50; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549-553, 555-557.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze’s lifetime.

1949

After September 22

In the notebook, he begins writing a poem titled “No to Slavish Labour”.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 38; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 553.

Dating: The text is placed after an entry dated September 22.

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze’s lifetime.

1949

After September 22

In the notebook, he writes a poem titled “My Table in Shovi”.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 39; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 554.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze's lifetime.

1949

After September 22

In the notebook, he writes a poem titled "Let the Lezginka Play".

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 50; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 557.

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze's lifetime.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated September 22.

1949

September 23 or earlier

He is in Sokhumi and reads Alexander Olenich-Gneneko's book "In the Mountains of the Caucasus". He makes underlines and notes.

Source: MGL, t-600, A. Оленич-Гнененко, "В горах Кавказа", Moscow, 1949.

Dating: At the end of the book, he dates the poem "Who Can Count the Light in the Sky...", written in Sokhumi, as September 23, 1949.

1949

September 23

In Sokhumi, he writes an untitled poem "Who can count the light in the sky...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-600, A. Оленич-Гнененко, "В горах Кавказа", Moscow, 1949.

1949

September 23

In Sokhumi, he writes an untitled poem "Sakhokia, I wish...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-600, A. Оленич-Гнененко, "В горах Кавказа", Moscow, 1949.

1949

September 23

In Sokhumi, he writes an untitled poem "Holding a roulette in hand...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-600, A. Оленич-Гнененко, "В горах Кавказа", Moscow, 1949.

1949

September 27

In the evening, a meeting of the Presidium of the Sokhumi City Council is held, which approves the allocation of a plot of land on Mount Cherniavski for Galaktion Tabidze's construction.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558.

1949

September 27

In the notebook, he writes the address and phone numbers of Leonid Gvatua, the head of the Sokhumi district.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558.

1949

September 27

In the notebook, he writes the address and phone number of Zurab Tavartkiladze, the chief architect of Sokhumi.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560.

1949

September 27

He writes in the notebook that the architect will come to him early in the morning.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558.

1949

September 27

He plans to negotiate with Akaki Mgeladze, the first secretary of the Sokhumi City Committee, to have the construction of his house assigned to *Sokhumsheni*.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558.

1949

September 28

He writes in the notebook the phone number of the architectural department of Sokhumi. He dreams of having a two-story house in Sokhumi, in Georgian style, with a Svan or other more traditional tower. In this regard, he mentions Michelangelo's idea of height, his own letter dedicated to Iakob Nikoladze, and his poems "In the Mountains" and "Talk About Lyricism". He recalls lines from the poem "The West trembles, the sea turns red". He thinks that it is not necessary to follow the convention, like Beso Zhghenti did when he selected his poem, of saying "Good night" in the morning and "Good morning" in the evening, as is common in the Writers' Union. He believes that, if one wants to focus on the future, a person should wish a peaceful evening in the morning and a peaceful morning in the evening. He then imagines what beautiful women from Gulripshi, Guria, and Mingrelia might think if you wish them a peaceful evening in the morning. He concludes that the fate of all innovators is similar and recalls the trial of Galileo Galilei.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 3,4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558, 559.

Note: In the source, Michelangelo Buonarroti is referred to by his first name, Beso Zhghenti is mentioned by his last name and initial, and Galileo Galilei is mentioned only by his last name.

1949

September 28

He writes in the notebook that his friend, the artist Davit Gvelesiani, has passed away and was buried in the Peter and Paul Cemetery.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558, 559.

1949**September 28**

He writes rhymes and individual phrases.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 558, 559.

1949**September 28**

He goes to the Executive Committee of the Sokhumi City Council with the deputies to meet with Alexandre Chogovadze, who offers a ready-made standard design for the house and will charge all costs at cost price. He only adds 0.5 percent to hire an engineer to supervise the construction. Galaktion is doubtful about the standard project, but he likes that it is ready and that no time will be wasted.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560.

1949**September 28**

He receives an excerpt from the minutes of the session of the Executive Committee of the Sokhumi City Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, which states that a plot of land of 600 square meters will be allocated from the land plot №385 of the Free Land Repository in the Sokhumi Mountain District №6 to Galaktion Tabidze, the National Writer of Georgia, living in Sokhumi. The resolution is signed by: Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sokhumi City Council, A. Zhvania, and Responsible Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Sokhumi City Council, K. Kharatashvili. The accuracy of the excerpt is verified by Alexandre Chogovadze.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560.

1949**September 28**

He goes with Zurab Tavartkiladze, the chief architect of Sokhumi, to coordinate the house project with Shota Getia, the second secretary of the Abkhazian Regional Committee.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 5; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560.

1949**September 28**

In the notebook, he writes that the width of the land plot allocated for his house in Sokhumi is 15 meters, while the neighbours' plots – Bokuchava's is 24 meters, and the general's is 2 ½ meters.

Source: MGL, d-244, p. 1; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

Dating: It is dated according to the MGL D-245 records.

1949

September 28

A request for a loan to build a house is submitted to the Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sokhumi City Council, A. Zhvania. They promise that his request will be granted.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 560.

1949

September 29

He submits a request to the Chairman of the Sokhumi City Council, A. Zhvania. He writes that with his own funds and a long-term loan taken from the communal bank, he wishes to build a five-room house with a kitchen in Sokhumi according to their engineering department's project, and requests the maximum loan amount available for workers of his category.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-183; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 118-119.

1949

September 30

He goes to meet with Leonid Gvatua, the head of Sokhummsheni, but Gvatua is away on a site inspection for coastal protection works. The employees of Sokhummsheni show him the construction project for his house and the land documents. On the same day, he meets with Alexandre Chogovadze and the author of the project.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 561.

1949

September 30

He writes a request to the State Planning Committee of Georgia, asking for the allocation of iron materials needed for the construction of his house from the non-planned fund.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 9, 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 561.

1949

September 30

He addresses the Ministry of Construction Production with a request for the Kaspi Cement Factory to allocate one wagon of cement, exceeding the plan, for the construction of his house.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 9, 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 561.

1949

September 30

He learns that a Russian general will be living next to his house under construction, but the general plans to move elsewhere in a year or two.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562.

1949

After September 30

He buys 4 tickets for the economy class carriage to return to Tbilisi by train.

Source: MGL, d-245, p. 11; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562.

October

1949

October 7

In Sokhumi, Sergo Datuashvili dedicates him a one-stanza poem.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 22; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1949

After October 7

In Sokhumi, he buys “Mimoza” photographic paper.

Source: Photographic paper “Mimosa” packaging, MGL, d-236, p. 24;

1949

After October 7

He writes a poem about Irakli Abashidze.

Source: MGL, d-236, p. 25; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: The entry is dated according to the last dated document placed into the notebook.

1949

October 29

He submits a request to the State Publishing House of Georgia, asking for the inclusion of the publication of the seventh volume of his works in the plan for the following year, 1950.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-184; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119.

November

1949

November 2

Besarion Zhghenti’s book “Contemporary Georgian Literature” is being printed, which includes an essay dedicated to Galaktion. The critic repeats the views expressed in his earlier works regarding Galaktion’s poetry.

Source: B. Zhghenti, “Contemporary Georgian Literature”, I, 1949, p. 404-428.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on November 2, 1949.

1949

November 6

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To the Homeland, To October" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Родине, Октябрю (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 6 ноября, №219, с.1.

1949

November 18

During his visit to the family of writer Mariam Garikuli, Galaktion, impressed by the melodies played on the piano by his daughter-in-law Guliko (Ketevan) Metreveli-Ratiani and his niece Margarita Tserodze, dedicates them an impromptu: "You were playing, you were singing...".

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 133.

1949

Until November 23

In the notebook, he writes the beginning of Alexandre Dumas' novel "The Count of Monte Cristo", in which the island of Rioni is mentioned.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 1-4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562, 563;

1949

November 23 and onwards

He writes a poem titled "1950".

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563, 564;

1949

After November 23

He is ill, has a high fever, and cannot work.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564;

1949

After November 23

He sends a letter to the editorial office of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. He informs them that due to a severe illness, he is unable to write or dictate a text to anyone. Therefore, he requests that this issue of the newspaper be published without his letter.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564;

1949

After November 23

He works on an untitled poem titled "The Forests, the Meadow, and the Hill".

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564;

Note: The poem was not published during Galaktion Tabidze's lifetime.

1949

November 25

He receives an order for hospitalization at Aramiants's Hospital.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

December

1949

December 3

Grigol Orakhelashvili, who is writing Galaktion's biography against the backdrop of historical events in the country, leaves the next chapter of the work, "Cultural Revolution," with the letter. He informs that another chapter, "Collectivization of Agriculture," is still unfinished. He complains that, along with correcting students' notebooks at school, he is burdened with numerous public affairs. Since others are also working on Galaktion's life and work, he does not want his own chapters and subchapters to be used by others and asks Galaktion not to tell anyone. He plans to visit Galaktion next Saturday at 12 o'clock and consult with him about what needs to be corrected in the already written chapters.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-84-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

1949

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Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-84-g; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314.

1949

December 5

A translation by Georgy Kreytan of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Teacher, Leader, Creator of Victories", dedicated to Joseph Stalin's 70th anniversary, is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Учитель, Вождь, творец побед (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Г. Крейтана, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 5 декабря, №238.

1949

December 5 or later

In his diary, he notes that the publication of the list of committee members formed for the celebration of Stalin's 70th anniversary coincided with the publication in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* of his translation of the poem dedicated to Stalin, which made a strong impression on the public. He writes that people were talking about the poem in the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka*, in the Writers' Union, in theatres, and even private individuals discussed it. He is pleased that he was the first to express words in the tone of a national poet, words that others will follow, and he believes that it is good to seize the initiative, as it always ends in victory.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 2, 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 565.

1949

December 5 or later

In the notebook, he notes that Akaki Tsereteli's translator, Vakhtang Eristavi, received the first prize from the newspaper "*Zarya Vostoka*" for his translation of Baratashvili's "*Pegasus*".

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 565.

Note: It is dated according to the previous entry in the notebook.

1949

December 13

In the notebook, he writes that he participated in the discussion held at the Central Committee of the Party and writes down the names of the other participants.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 4; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 565, 566.

1949

After December 13

In the notebook, he notes that he must go to the Pioneers' Palace and the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, d-246, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 566.

1949

December 14

He sends a dispatch to the economist of the Sokhumi City Council's communal department, Alexandre Chogovadze. He asks for an urgent update on the status of the funds transfer and construction matters. He also sends greetings from his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-230; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1949

December 15

A meeting with him is organized at the Fourth Women's School.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

After December 15

In the Russian anthology “To Great Stalin”, translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s poems are published: Georgy Kreytan’s “To Great Stalin”, “To the Homeland, to October”, and “Teacher, Leader, Creator of Victories”; Vladimir Derzhavin’s “My Native Land!”; Alexander Kochetkov’s “Glory to Stalin”; and Boris Serebryakov’s “They Are with Him”.

Source: Collection “Великому Сталину”, ред.: А. Абашели, Б. Жгенти, М. Златкин, С. Чиковани, Тбилиси, 1949, p. 205-218.

Note: The Russian titles of the mentioned poems are: “Великому Сталину”, “Земля моя родная”, “Слава Сталину”, “Родине, Октябрю”, “Учитель, вождь, творец побед”, “Все будет, будет”.

1949

December 19

He is invited to a meeting by the literary circle of the Pioneer branch.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

Until December 20

The editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* is being changed, and Galaktion Tabidze, who had been a member since the magazine’s founding, is removed from the board.

Source: magazine *Mnatobi*, 1949, №11, p. 2.

Dating: It is dated according to the release time of the magazine’s eleventh issue.

1949

Until December 21

He writes a poem “From the Beginning with Devotion”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №314-315; №699; №700; №2316; №2402; №3988; №4077; №5797; №5800-5804; №5813; №1847; №8364; G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 158; For dating and clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 595.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Preface”; “Comrades,” and without a title, with different beginnings: “Comrades! Whoever I trusted with devotion from the beginning...”; “Do not scatter the delicate roses of May...”; “Youth! Trust with determination...”; “In every stormy moment – trust...”; “In every storm or hurricane...”; “Youth! Trust with determination...”; “From the very beginning with devotion...”; “From the beginning with devotion...”.

1949

December 21

A translation by Georgy Kreytan of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To the Great Stalin” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Великому Сталину (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Г. Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1949, 21 декабря, №249.

1949

December 21

A translation by Georgy Kreytan of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To the Great Stalin" is published in the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*.

Source: Великому Сталину (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Г. Крейтан, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1949, 21 декабря, №148.

1949

December 21

A translation by Georgy Kreytan of Galaktion Tabidze's poems "Teacher, Leader, Creator of Victories", dedicated to Joseph Stalin's 70th anniversary, is published in the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*.

Source: Учитель, вождь, творец побед (Стихи), Г. Табидзе, Пер. Г. Крейтан, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1949, 21 декабря, №250.

1949

December 22

He goes to Gori.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

After December 22

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he reads the poetic address "To the Great Leader of the Peoples, Our Native Stalin", which was adopted at the solemn plenum of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, held in Gori on December 22, 1949. He underlines the rhymes and lines, noting that they have been taken from his work.

Source: MGL, t-582. Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1949, December, №12, p. 9-12.

1949

After December 22

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, signed by Galaktion Tabidze – National Poet of Georgia, the poem "On the 70th Anniversary of Stalin" is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "To Stalin", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1949, №12, p. 13-14;

1949

After December 26

He receives a reply from his future Russian-language translations Book editor, Igor Postupalsky, from Moscow. Regarding the translations of Balmont, he writes that he could not find these translations, but the main editorial team still considered their use unnecessary and untimely. He writes that due to illness and family circumstances, Galaktion was almost unavailable throughout the year, and because the book's preparation time was strictly determined, the editorial team had to rely on the editor's – meaning his – opinion in the selection of translators and translations, as well as in compiling the book. Thanks to this decision, the Book is already ready, has been

approved by the reviewers of the translators' council, and is being printed. It is expected to be published in February. The addressee is confident that this edition will be much more complete and of much higher quality in terms of translations and design. Regarding sending Galaktion the hard copies of the book, Alexandra Ryabinina informs that, according to the decision of the main publishing and printing department, authors are no longer sent hard copies. She also informs that the book's volume is smaller than initially planned, but it is still a substantial volume and not just a booklet, and she does not rule out that the publishing house will soon plan the publication of a more complete collection. Since the Book is already at the printing house, adding new material is impossible, but if Galaktion wishes and sends new word-for-word translations to the addressee, they will certainly be used in periodicals for translation publications or for a new collection. Since this edition is already completed, she suggests considering new perspectives. In the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, the poetry department is headed by Besarion Zhghenti, who attaches great importance to Galaktion's work, and it would be good if a large volume of his Russian translations were published in 1951 for the anniversary of Soviet Georgia, as the poet wished, with 15,000 lines. The addressee believes that it would be preferable not to include everything that has been translated, but to focus on quality. Postupalsky believes that a large collection of Galaktion's works should definitely be published by the publishing house "Soviet Writer" as well. He advises that he speak promptly with the chief editor of this publishing house, Anatoli Tarasenko. He writes that if no other editor has been selected, the addressee can take on the editorial work for both of these editions. At the end of the letter, he kindly asks him to send his Georgian-language volumes and publications, as he plans to write a Book on Galaktion's works with the help of certain people. He advises that if he does not have these books at home and needs to find them in bookstores or publishing houses, he should ask for help.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-69; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307-309.

1949

December 27

He returns from Gori.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1949

December 31

A translation by Boris Serebryakov of an excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "It will be, it will be..." is published in the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*.

Source: Это будет, будет... (Отрывок) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1949, 31 декабря, №152.

1949

The poet dedicates another impromptu poem, "There is, Utandar, a land..." to Utandar Ratiani, the grandson of the writer Mariam Garikuli, who lived nearby and to whom he had dedicated a poem titled "To Utandar" in November 1947. While composing the new poem, the poet first writes the final stanza and then creates the opening section of the poem.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 133-134;
For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 557.

1949

He walks in Saguramo with two grey-haired women when he meets Mukhran Matchavariani and warmly kisses him.

Source: M. Matchavariani, one meeting, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 233.

1949

An anthology titled “Georgian Poetry”, edited by Viktor Goltsev and Simon Chikovani, is published in Moscow and Leningrad in the Russian language, which includes poems by Galaktion Tabidze. The Book is artistically designed by Irakli Toidze and includes a brief bibliography of Russian translations of Georgian poets’ works.

Source: Поэзия Грузии, Антология, Ред. В. Гольцев и С. Чиковани; Примеч. В. Гольцева Груз. поэты в рус. переводах: (Краткая библиогр.) В. Гольцев, Ил.: И. Тоидзе, Москва; Ленинград. Гослитиздат, 1949.

1949

Korneli Sanadze draws another portrait of Galaktion Tabidze in pencil.

Source: O. Egadze, The poet’s image in the artist’s work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 71.

1949

He makes a note about Leo Kiacheli. He notes to investigate whether the village Kiachi actually exists; if it does, what connection it has to Leon Shengelaia; where the writer was actually born; why he did not choose the name of his real birthplace as his pseudonym; whether there is a religious undercurrent in Kiacheli’s work; what connection Kiacheli has with Simon Chikovani; and mentions that most writers of Mingrelian origin tend to be mystics.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-603, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1949

He writes a one-stanza poem titled “This Year and Many Fifteenth Mays”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-603, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1949

He writes a poem “To Ilia” (“Ilia, the Great Patriarch of Our Literature...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1960; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 194; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 800.

1949

He writes an untitled poem “Behold, This Book with Which We...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 195; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 800.

1949

He writes an untitled poem “It Was Nine Hundred Nine, the Opera Seemed...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 195; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 800.

1949

He writes a poem “Logograph” (“It Stands with Five Parts...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №113-a, 8073; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 197; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 801.

1949

He reads the Calendar of the Georgian Church, making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 156, Calendar of the Georgian Church for 1949, Tbilisi, 1949.

1949

He reads Mitrophan Laghidze’s book “The Production of High-Quality Fruit Waters in Georgia”, making highlights and notes.

Source: GTSM, 221, M. Laghidze, “The Production of High-Quality Fruit Waters in Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1949.

End of 1940s

Under the leadership of Tina Jibladze, an unofficial literary salon called the “Blue Evenings” is established, which is often dedicated to reading Galaktion Tabidze’s poems and discussing his poetry.

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 314.

1949 or later

He underlines the lines and title “Ketevan Iremadze” in Ioseb Noneshvili’s poetry collection “After the Storm”. On the title page, he writes that he is interested in which storm is being referred to, noting that after the Great Patriotic War, Ilya Ehrenburg wrote the Book “The Storm” (“Буря”). He thinks that this word has become outdated and is not fully adequate to convey the period. He mentions that he also used “storm” for the 1905 revolution, but that was in the past.

Source: MGL, t-191, Ioseb Noneshvili, “After the Storm”, Tbilisi, 1949, p. 5-8, 12, 126.

1949 or later

He writes an epigram dedicated to Ilo Mosashvili “Though You Remained Without a Car, Ilo...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 634;

1949 or later

He writes an untitled humorous poem “Hauptmann’s ‘The Sunken Bell’...”.

Source: MGL, d-625, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193;

1949 or later

He notes that there is always a sense of dullness at the Writers’ Union whenever discussions revolve around literary creativity. The atmosphere only livens up when the conversation shifts to topics like honorariums, business trips, editorial appointments, award nominations, and similar matters. Galaktion expresses his surprise at how the writers manage to tolerate one another.

Source: MGL, d-625, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193;

1949 or later

He reads Lev Tolstoy’s Book “Childhood. Boyhood. Youth” in Russian. He highlights passages and makes notes.

Source: GTSM, 164, Л. Н. Толстой, “Детство, отрочество и юность”, Moscow, 1949.

1949 or later

He reads the Book “Our Sea”, compiled by Elizaveta Vishnevskaya, making highlights and notes, and on the table of contents, he writes: “Only Sea”. He notes the artistic elements he likes - the blue colour of the cover and spine, the first page with sailing ships, the line at the beginning of texts and the anchor at the end, as well as the reproductions included in the book.

Source: MGL, t-360, Е. Д. Вишневская, “Наше Море”, Moscow, 1949.

1949 or later

At the end of Elizaveta Vishnevskaya’s compiled Book “Our Sea”, he writes that ethyl gasoline is a poison, should not come into contact with the body, as it can intoxicate the organism through the skin. The careless use of this gasoline is life-threatening; a vehicle driver must be well aware of the sanitary regulations regarding its storage, transportation, and use, which are published at all oil depots and gasoline dispensing stations.

Source: MGL, t-360, Е. Д. Вишневская, “Наше Море”, Moscow, 1949.

Until 1950

He writes an untitled poem “The Poison and Rust of the Poor Poet...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6400; №4482; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 200; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 802.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different opening line (“The Poison and Rust of Poor Verlaine...”).

Until 1950

He writes a poem “Intervention” (“Whether It’s a Peaceful Village or a Mighty City...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5362, 5365; №4407; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 201; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 802.

Until 1950

He writes an untitled poem “All Day, the Rain’s Net Hung...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7809; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 202; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 802.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different opening line (“The Rain’s Net Began to Fall...”).

Until 1950

He writes an untitled poem “Like a Fairytale Beauty...”.

Source: MGL, Sh. Radiani’s manuscript, №28897-50, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 207; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 803.

Until 1950

He writes an untitled poem “Your Devotion by the Sea, Brother...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2513; №2040; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 213; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 805.

Until 1950

He writes a poem “By Boat – Toward Immortality” (“Who Will Speak to Me in a Foreign Word?..”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3528; №4777; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 216; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 806.

1950

Until 1950

He writes a poem titled “Portrait” (“The moments were dizzying...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XX, Galaktion Tabidze’s record, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1950 or earlier

He is editing the poem “Kolkhida”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №313.

Dating: The poem, with the changes included in this version, was published in 1950 in the seventh volume of the writer’s collected works.

1950s

Summer

He is resting in Tskhneti with Nino Kvirikadze and her grandchildren, Marina Pirtskhalava and Zurab Ebanoidze. They are walking in the forest and making an herbarium.

Source: N. Salaghaia, “You are still the only one, Nino...,” *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 391;

1950s

An evening is held at the Polytechnic Institute, and they lay his favourite yellow roses at his feet. Galaktion is pleased, but when a young speaker divides his work into two periods – before and after the revolution – Galaktion cannot contain himself and corrects him, saying, “I never had two periods, I am not a Symbolist”.

Source: I. Kukava, *From the archive of memory*, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 405.

January

1950

January 1

An excerpt from Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “New Year’s Song” is published in the Russian newspaper *Za Bolshevitski Port*”.

Source: Песня нового года (Стихи) Отрывок, Г. Табидзе, За большевистский порт, Потн, 1950, 1 января, №1.

1950

January 1

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Forward!” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* in translation.

Source: Вперед! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1950, 1 января, №1.

1950

After January 1

He notes the idea expressed in the editorial of the January 1, 1950 issue of the French magazine *Les Temps Nouveaux*, which states that the first half of the century is coming to an end - a period unparalleled in history in terms of the magnitude of events and social transformations.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-590, 4; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477.

1950

January 14

He writes a short satirical stanza: “The great with a great tale / Stands with a sack filled with cotton”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1950

After January 17

The Russian newspaper *Pravda* quotes passages from Mikhail Bubenov's critical article about Valentin Kataev's new novel "For the Soviet Authorities". Bubenov attempts to criticize the renowned writer from an ideological perspective.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7-8.

1950

After January 17

In his diary, he makes a note about the series of lectures delivered by Niko Marr in 1924, titled "The Pyrenean Guria".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 3-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

1950

January 19

Ioseb Megrelidze gifts Niko Marr's Russian Book "The Georgian Language" with the inscription: "With the deepest respect to the dear Galaktion Tabidze, with love from the publisher, I. Megrelidze".

Source: GTSM, 243, Н. Марр, "Грузинский Язык", Staliniri, 1949.

1950

After January 19

He reads Niko Marr's Russian Book "The Georgian Language", making highlights and a sketch.

Source: GTSM, 243, Н. Марр, "Грузинский Язык", Staliniri, 1949.

1950

Until January 27

In his diary, he writes down Imeretian sayings, a proverb, and a phrase by William Shakespeare: "Man, man! False and treacherous".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 249, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 8.

Dating: The entry is placed before the January 27, 1950, entry in the notebook.

1950

January 27

In the notebook, he writes the text of an old song: "I love the rose, I love the iris...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 249, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 9.

1950

January 27

In the notebook, he writes the fable "The Eagle and the Crow" from Alexander Pushkin's novel "The Captain's Daughter". In the fable, the crow advises the eagle to eat carrion like it, promising a long life, but the eagle realizes it cannot live by eating carrion.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 249, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11.

1950

January 25

He is admitted for treatment at the Cardiology Institute.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 15.

1950

January 25

While receiving treatment at the Cardiology Institute, he makes a note in his notebook about the patients and medical staff.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19.

1950

January 27

In his notebook, he explains the term "electroencephalography".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1950

January 25 or later

In his notebook, he writes an excerpt in Russian from the article "G. N. Leonidze's Creative Evening" published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, specifically a phrase by the celebrant, Giorgi Leonidze, in which he thanks Joseph Stalin for granting the right to write to the people.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 14.

1950

After January 27

In his notebook, he writes a phrase from "The Tale of the Beggar": "You told me the way!?! Here, I have given up the way, the way of peace!"

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

Dating: The text is placed after the entry dated January 27th.

1950

January 31

He writes a prose sketch titled "Cylinder on the Sea". He recalls how once, in Abkhazia, a poetry evening was almost ruined by a torrential rain. In response, Vasil Arabidze remarks that this was nothing compared to what happened to the actors. Kote Meskhi had planned a celebratory performance in Abkhazia, and the troupe was taken there by boat. He had entrusted his cylinder to David Mgaloblishvili, but during the storm, the cylinder fell into the water. The torrential rain ruined the anniversary celebration, which was supposed to be a source of income for the actor. Vasil Arabidze compares the turbulent life of the artist to a cylinder playing on the sea.

Source: MGL, d-626, 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

February

1950

Until February 5

He writes a poem “The Forgotten Guest” (“Similar to the sources of the mad...”).

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 249, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 11-12.

Dating: It is recorded before the February 5, 1950 entry in the notebook.

1950

Until February 5

He notes instances of inappropriate and distorted use of foreign words in conversational speech.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 249, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 12.

Dating: It is placed before the entry dated February 5, 1950, in the notebook.

1950

Until February 5

He is told about a dialogue between a student of the noblemen’s gymnasium, Mitusha Eristavi, and his father, which he writes in the notebook. Mitusha had been assigned to write a composition by Silovan Khundadze but had been procrastinating and left the task for the last minute. In response, his father told him, “Start writing on time, or are you Galaktion Tabidze, that inspiration might strike you in one night and you’ll write “I and the Night?”

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 249, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 13.

Dating: The entry is placed before the February 5, 1950, entry in the notebook.

1950

February 5

While receiving treatment at the Cardiology Institute, he writes an untitled poem: “I remember that hellish Barbarian...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-249, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-14.

1950

January 20 – February 9

During Galaktion’s hospitalization, his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, receives a salary of three thousand roubles from the Academy. She gets three gold teeth, buys a dress, and sends their daughter on a trip to the Baltic coast. After Galaktion is discharged from the hospital, he only inquires whether Nino had enough money to buy firewood.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 249, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 15.

1950

Until February 9

While receiving treatment at the Institute of Cardiology, he learns that his doctor, Vakhtang Litanishvili, writes poetry and asks him to read his poetic works. The doctor agrees and brings his own poems to be read to him.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 735-736.

1950

February 9

Dissatisfied with the negligence of the doctors, he discharges from the Cardiology Institute.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15.

1950

February 12

He takes his poems for printing to an inexperienced typesetter, who prints them cheaply, at 2 roubles per page, but makes many mistakes in the process. He concludes that one should not choose a typesetter based on low cost and that, in general, anything that is cheap is of poor quality.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

1950

After February 13

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, the content of its 1949 issues is published, which shows that throughout the year, only one poem by Galaktion was printed, titled "To Stalin (on his 70th anniversary)".

Source: "The content of the 1949 issues of the magazine *Mnatobi*", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1950, №1, p. 195.

Dating: The magazine *Mnatobi* was signed for printing on February 13, 1950.

1950

February 14 or earlier

In his diary, he writes that the young poet Archil Sulakauri has several poems published in *Mnatobi*, and that people say he is a great enthusiast.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1950

February 14

He makes a note titled "How Kachalov Read My Poems," in which he recalls the declamatory mastery of actor Vasily Kachalov. According to Galaktion, as soon as his surname was announced, there was an extraordinary revival in the theater hall. The poet mentions that he will never forget the evening when the actor recited his poem "Everyone Has Something to Remember". Kachalov had the ability to reach the hearts of the audience, mesmerizing them with his unique lyricism. The actor made a particularly strong impression on the audience when reading the poem's finale, raising his voice. According to Galaktion, Kachalov read his poem "Oath" with the same passion, and it sounded like the ringing of a trembling sword. The poet emphasizes that he will never forget the artist's performing mastery.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 1090-111.

Note: Vasily Kachalov is referred to by his last name only in the record.

1950

February 14

On the tram, he meets his old acquaintance, the artist and architect Vladimir Tsilosani, and learns that he is building a large building directly in front of the Rustaveli monument. He remembers that it was Tsilosani who designed the cover of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1924.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1950

After February 14

The Soviet Union celebrates its friendship with China with great fanfare. Sculptor Tamar Abakelia creates a "Friendship Cup", decorated with Georgian ornaments, which wins a competition dedicated to the event. The cup is made of crystal in China and is brought to Tbilisi by Tamar's husband, Karlo Kaladze, via airplane. To commemorate the occasion, the couple hosts a banquet at their summer residence in Tskhneti, where the Friendship Cup is displayed on a prestigious pedestal. Suddenly, the door opens, and the room full of guests is greeted by Galaktion, dressed in a raincoat, rubber boots, and a hat decorated with feathers. He looks over the elegantly dressed crowd, then at his own outfit, and with a puzzled expression, asks, "What am I doing here? But I must congratulate Tamariko and Karlo, right?" He slowly approaches the pedestal, takes the cup, it is filled with wine, he takes a sip, and suddenly the cup slips from his hand and crashes to the floor. The room gasps in shock, and Tamar Abakelia's heart sinks. In the eerie silence, only Galaktioni's voice is heard: "What did I want here?" as he disappears into the darkness.

Source: G. Abdaladze, Unknown, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 185 - 188.

Dating: The event is dated to the period following the signing of the Friendship Treaty between the Soviet Union and China.

1950

February 14-15

He notes in his diary that his spouse, Nino Kvirikadze, has a fever, and from 7 p.m. to the following morning at 9 a.m., he has had her temperature checked seven times. The diary records the readings, with the morning temperature being 37.1°C.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1950

February 15

He meets Shalva Mamaladze, the chairman of the Artists' Union, who talks about the events organized by the union. In response to Galaktion's suggestion to hold a poetry evening for him, Mamaladze promises to plan it for the spring.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 15 -16.

1950

February 15

In his notebook, he makes a note about how his evening at the Artists' Union should be organized. Specifically, he plans for 50 portraits of him, created by famous artists, based on photographs taken between 1900 and 1950.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 16.

1950

February 15

He goes to a female dentist named Shanidze at the Medical Center, who tells him that due to the delay in treatment, four of his teeth cannot be saved and will need to be extracted. Furthermore, nothing can be inserted in their place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21, 24, 25.

Dating: It is evident from one of the entries that visits to the dentist began on February 15, and this entry is placed between the texts dated February 15 and 16.

1950

February 15

Twenty years after Vladimir Mayakovsky's suicide, he addresses him with the poem "Organized Persecution".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

Dating: The poem is placed between the entries of February 15th.

1950

February 15

Under the title "Student Life", Galaktion writes a lengthy entry about a young poets' anthology that the State University Press is planning to publish. He is particularly interested in understanding how well the youth have grasped the challenges of contemporary life and how they have managed to reflect it in their literature. He also wants to know which contemporary, progressive poet they are following. He wonders whether these young poets are entirely free and sincere in their expression or if they are influenced by someone or something. Galaktion acknowledges that his influence on young poets, and not only on them, is significant, but he fears that his colleagues will try to see this influence only in the weaker poets. He believes that if the circle of young poets is indeed led by Besarion Zhghenti, he, being an enemy of Galaktion, will try to separate him from the youth. For the poet, what matters most is what new ideas this generation brings. He recalls how he himself introduced a new spark through the almanacs "First Wave" and "Kolkhida" at the beginning of the century.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 12-16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22-24.

Note: The conversation concerns the not-yet-published almanac "First Ray".

1950

February 15

He makes a note about Ivan Turgenev's attitude toward the then Prime Minister of France, Léon Gambetta, who appeared stern in photos from the early stage of his career but was always smiling in later ones. This transformation in his photographs reminds him of Vladimir Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24-25.

Dating: The text appears among the entries dated February 15.

1950

February 15

In the street, he encounters a tipsy Varlam Zhuruli, who is speaking with students. Upon Galaktion's arrival, Zhuruli turns to the poet and says: "These are all your disciples".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24-25.

Dating: The text appears among the entries dated February 15.

1950

February 15 or later

He recalls Shalva Dadiani and Iona Vakeli's speeches at his creative evening in 1948 and makes a note to somehow obtain recordings of their performances.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

Dating: The text is placed in the notebook following the entry for February 15.

1950

February 15 or later

In his notebook, he writes about Polikarpe Kakabadze, highlighting his composure, intelligence, and diligence as personal qualities. He admires his play "Qvarkvare Tutaberi" and considers him one of the founders of modern Georgian drama.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 249, p. 25 G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 17.

Dating: It is placed in the notebook after the entry for February 15, 1950.

1950

February 16

It turns out that the female dentist, whose surname is Shanidze, knows Galaktion from Kutaisi and reminds him that she, along with ten other revolutionary girls from the diocesan school, participated in a gathering held in Sapichkhia in honour of Galaktion. The poet assumes this must have taken place in 1914.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

1950

February 16

He learns from Varlam Mikadze, the director of the Tbilisi University Press, that a collection of student works is being published, which includes poems by several followers of Galaktion's poetic school.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-250, 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21.

Note: It is likely referring to the magazine "First Ray".

1950

After February 16

He underlines the lines from Murman Lebanidze's poetry collection.

Source: MGL, t-76, Murman Lebanidze, poems, Tbilisi, 1950, p. 3-5, 53.

1950

February 17

In his notebook, he writes down the honorariums from the past year and reports the amount of money deducted.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17-18.

1936-1950

Until February 19

He reads the memoirs of the French thinker and sociologist Saint-Simon.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

Dating: The information he reads in these memoirs is mentioned in the entry for February 19, 1950.

1950

February 19

He is running late and barely makes it to Ioseb Mchedlishvili's funeral. He recalls reading in Saint-Simon's memoirs that Duke Antonin de Lauzun also died of tongue cancer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

1950

February 19

At Ioseb Mchedlishvili's funeral, he meets Beso Zhghenti. Beso tells him that for the anthology "Georgian Poetry" published the previous year in Moscow and Leningrad, he wrote an overview of modern Georgian poetry for the introduction, but his name was not included, and due to the small print run, he couldn't even get a copy of the book. Beso Zhghenti passes on Alexandra Ryabinina's words to Galaktion, saying that his Book will be published soon and will consist of 8,000 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

Note: It is likely referring to the Book Табидзе Г. В. Избранные стихи... Москва, Гослитиздат, 1950.

1950

February 19

For the next day, he plans to visit the Federation to collect his honorarium and receive a copy of Beso Zhghenti's newly published Book as a gift. He also intends to pick up a certificate of Lenin's Order of Merit from the Executive Committee named after Stalin to present to the State Publishing House, as well as to visit the dentist.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-249, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 18.

1950

After February 20

He makes highlights and comments in the published Georgian Language Explanatory Dictionary of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR.

Source: MGL, t-192, Georgian Language Explanatory Dictionary. Ed.: Arnold Chikobava, Tbilisi, 1950, p. 005-019, 025-030, 1-2, 19-20, 59-66, 277-278, 283-284, 569-578, 622, 956-958, 987-993, 1003

1950

February 22

He sends a letter to his treating doctor, Vakhtang Litanishvili, who had treated him at the Institute of Cardiology. He writes that he was pleased to read his poems. He apologizes for leaving the hospital without giving him the promised book. He promises that he will visit soon and read the poem they had discussed.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 551.

1950

February 26

He writes two versions of the untitled poem "This Spring, Buba...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28-29.

1950

Until February 27

He writes a poem "The Sands Remained".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №336; №8155; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 249.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "Toast," "The Sands Remained," and without a title, with the beginning: "That spring-filled cup...".

Dating: The poem is listed in the list of texts to be transcribed, prepared on February 27, 1950.

1950

February 12 - 27

He writes an untitled poem "Why Are They Fidgeting...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 251, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 37.

Dating: The entry is made between the entries for February 12 and February 27.

1950

February 27

In his notebook, he writes that Beno Chikobava will prepare his children's collection.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.

1950

February 27

He compiles a list of texts to be transcribed: "First of May" (a poem read at the Academy), "To Giorgi Kuchishvili" (both poems), "The Old Mountaineer", "On the Automobile" ("Sometimes there are holes..."), "Meeting in the Mountains", "By Stagecoach", "Inscription on an American Author's Book", "The Leaf rustled in the Forest", "Phasis", "The Sands Remain", "The Arrow from Shovi", "Oh, My Beautiful Heaven", "Let's Rise Higher", "For the Victory of Proletarian October", "The Little Lamb Led by Hand", "Look, What a Sky", "In Our Childhood Days", "The Happy Running of Children by the Sea", "Is it Day or Dark in the Forest?", "To a Friend Poet", "And the Giant of All Times", "The Nations", "The Renewal of Nature", "The Opening of the Rustaveli Monument", "Until Tomorrow", "Laziness, Leave Me Alone", "Autumn Is Coming", "Shota", "The Poet's Knee", and poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.

Note: The titles of the poems are not specified.

1950

Until February 28

He completes the printing of materials from the books "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" and "The Sea Has Roared". He compares the excerpts with the poem "Amirani" and finds poems to include in the seventh volume of his collected works: "The Leaf Rustle in the Forest", "A Sword Was Hidden in the Rock", "That One, That One Touch of the Breeze", "Nine February", "For an Hour, From Above, Below", "The Light", "The Mountain Was Covered", "Hidden Flags".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.

1950

February 28

Nino Kvirikadze completes the printing of the materials for the seventh volume from the Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" and "The Sea Has Roared". The total is 2600 lines.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1950

February 28

He meets the artist Alexander Bazhbeuk-Melikyan, who invites him to his home, shows him his works, and introduces his sister. The elderly lady tells Galaktion that her mother knew Alexandre Kazbegi. Galaktion also learns that the host's daughter is studying at the Moscow Academy of Fine Arts. The poet likes the family, but he is deeply troubled by their living conditions. He cannot even imagine how an artist could paint in such a small room. When saying goodbye, the host gives

him his painting “The Golden Maiden”. Upon returning home, Galaktion writes down these impressions in his notebook, concluding with the words: “We must help!”

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, d-250, 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 27.

March

1950

March 1

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, congratulates him on the first day of spring and tells him about a dream she had. In the dream, Galaktion was so tall that he barely fit in the room and had bought boots for both himself and Nino. She remarks that it is a good omen. They recall that on this day, a price reduction on industrial goods has been announced. One after another, a milkmaid from Tskneti and a dairy vendor from Mukhrani come by. Neither has yet lowered the prices of their products, as they are waiting to see if the authorities will fulfil their promise and reduce the price of bread.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-250, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28.

1950

March 1

He continues working on the preparation of the seventh volume of his collected works and finds new verses to include in own poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-250, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28.

1950

March 1

He takes the tram to the dentist. The tram ticket price hasn’t been reduced yet, but there is a sign in the department store stating that all prices have been lowered. The dentist tells him that she has a ten-member family and that with these discounts, a thousand roubles a month will be saved.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-250, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27-28.

1950

March 1

He remembers and writes in his diary that in December 1949, the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazia* published his poem about Joseph Stalin on the front page.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-250, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

1950

After March 1

He receives a notification that he has been awarded the Lenin Order and is entitled to certain privileges, and immediately takes it to the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-250, 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27.

1950

March 3

He discovers that the list of previously unpublished poems in his volumes is missing “Twenty Years Ago” and “The Strong Disease”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32.

1950

March 3

He writes a poem “The Young Trees...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37;

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Inscription on a Book”.

1950

March 6

For the seventh volume of his works, he finds poems in old notebooks and compiles the following list: “The Roar of the Lion” (“In the Forest, Is it Day or Dark...”), “Negoreloe”, “The Happy Running of Children by the Sea”, “In Our Childhood, There Was Much”, “Look, What a Sky!”, “The Little Lamb Led by Hand”, “The Kremlin”, “The Teutons Tremble”, “The Paris Season”, “Now, Think Well”, “Now, Hesitation?”, “Lenin, Lenin!” (In Switzerland), “Protection of Ancient Monuments”, “Berlin”, “Abundant, Selfless”, “From Warsaw to Berlin, a Journey of Despair”, “In Montmartre, Your Eyes”, “In Versailles” (“You Were Resting, Witness to Many...”), “The Wind Will Cease. The Wind Will Cease”, and “From the Cabinet into the Masses”. He reflects that, had it not been for Shalva Radiani’s opposition, these texts would already have been published in the third volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 3-5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30-31.

1950

March 6

For the seventh volume of his works, he compiles a list of poems from the Book “The Sea Has Roared” and indicates the page numbers. The list includes the following poems: “How Can I Not Love”, “Under That Shade”, “Guest”, “Where Else Is It?”, “Eucalyptus”, “Ornament”, “In the Rich Garden of Dreams”, “A River”, “Roses”, “Sharda Amta”, “Our Kodori”, “Somewhere”, “War Desires”, “Near Tkvarcheli”, “The Ruined House in Sokhumi”, “Today I Took It Down”, “The Idea of Genius Harmony”, “Eternal Glory to the Heroes”, “Restlessness Outside”, “The Poet and the Mass”, “The Glance of Meskhi”, “Noble Shota”, “Bold and Strong Hand”, “Ilia’s Motif”, “The Ninth Symphony”, “Loud Voice”, and he notes that they should be supplemented with “The Colour of the Lily”, “A New Page of History”, and “The Union of Hearts”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32.

1950

March 6

From the Book “Gold in the Azure of Adjara”, he selects the following poems to include in the seventh volume of his works: “Sunrise Over the Sea”, “Labour, with Science”, “Journey of Silver”, “Unsurmountable”, “Dream by the Adjaristskali”, “Symphony of Plants”, “The Fusion of Dreams and Reality”, “Nature – the Sculptor”, “Oh, Country, Please”, “Autumn Arrives”, “Woman in the Lemons”, “Move the Curtains”, “Our Old Flags”, and “Don’t Forget”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 32- 33.

1950

March 6

For the seventh volume of his works, he finds seven more poems and compiles the following list: “An Hour Has Passed”, “The Light of Rest Disperses”, “How Sweet Is Rest”, “A Sword Is Hidden in the Cliff”, “Hidden Flags”, “The Mountain Is Covered”, and “That Single Touch of the Breeze”. In the end, he notes the total number of lines in these poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

1950

March 6

He recounts the lines of the poem “1939” and determines that it consists of 580 lines, not 478.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-251, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35.

1950

After March 6

He writes an untitled poem “The Sound of Some Whisper...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 251, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 37.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of March 6th.

1950

After March 6

In the diary, he writes about his former teacher, Phakadze, the calligraphy instructor, whose character strangely combined calmness with wrath and mercilessness.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 251, 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 38.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of March 6th.

1950

After March 6

He writes an untitled poem “Shota was Wise...”, inspired by the words of Anton Katholikos about Shota Rustaveli.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 251, 27-28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 39-40.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of March 6th.

1950

After March 6

He recalls information he read in the newspapers of Kutaisi in 1911 about a successful woman living in America, with the surname Tabidze, and wonders how she might have ended up in America.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-251, 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

Dating: With the same ink, there is an entry in the notebook made much earlier, on March 6th.

1950

After March 6

He reflects on Saint Nino, the Enlightener of the Georgians, believing that the groundwork for her work in Georgia had already been prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

Dating: With the same ink, there is an entry in the notebook made much earlier, on March 6th.

1950

March 24

He leaves the dairy shop near Vera Bridge feeling satisfied and in a good mood, walking along the shore towards the current Tamar Bridge, once known as the "Chelyuskin Bridge". He recalls an incident that happened years ago on this street: a peasant woman was carrying a basket with a chicken tied by its feet. The chicken managed to free its legs, suddenly flew up, and landed in someone's high-fenced yard. The woman circled the yard for a while, but couldn't retrieve the chicken and left empty-handed. Galaktion regrets that such misfortunes often befall the already struggling poor.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-252, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1950

After March 24

He writes an untitled poem "Let the edge of the mountain shine...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 252, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 46-47.

Dating: The entry was made after the March 24th entries.

April

1950

April 1 or later

He receives a letter from the son of the writer Daria Akhvlediani, Otar Akhvlediani, who is in the Rustavi colony. He informs that he has been sentenced to two years of imprisonment for losing his passport. He is suffering from hunger and unbearable conditions. He asks for a small amount of money to be sent if his mother Daria Akhvlediani's works have been published, or if they haven't been published, he requests poems to be sent, as someone promises to buy them. He asks for a response soon.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-251; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1950

April 6

Due to illness, he grants power of attorney to his nephew, Vasil Tabidze, to collect his salary from the Academy of Sciences.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

1950

April 18 or later

He receives a letter from the translator Elene Sheri. She is deeply disappointed that Galaktion’s first translator is no longer remembered by anyone. She has read in the newspaper that the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* plans to publish Galaktion’s, Ioseb Grishashvili’s, and Valerian Gaprindashvili’s poems in Russian and has decided to contact Galaktion, as the most humble and noble person. She reminds the addressee that in the collection published by *Zarya Vostoka* in 1938, one-third of the material was translated by Elene Sheri herself. The addressee is very dissatisfied with the fact that her translations in that publication were printed with terrible mistakes, and she even negotiated for the re-publication of the poem “John Reed” that she had translated. Later, a version of this poem by Tsagareli was published, which Sheri believes is no better than hers. She asks if her translations of the poem “John Reed” and the poems “Mtatsminda,” “White Pelican,” and “Blue Horses” could be included in the new collection. She writes that her translation of “Blue Horses” was later translated by Antokolsky 12 or 15 years later, and a number of phrases were taken from her version. Sheri tells Galaktion how she lost her apartment eight years ago, how she is now living in someone’s shack under terrible conditions, and how her health has deteriorated severely. Because of this, she plans to move to Tskaltubo to live. Her pension is insufficient, and she asks if Galaktion could help her somehow with the publication of her translations. She suggests that he speak about this with the deputy chief editor of the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, Beso Zhghenti, or the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party’s Agitation and Propaganda Department, Rostom Shaduri.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-458-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282-283.

1950

April 23

In his notebook, he writes that he can no longer find the letter from Elene Shervashidze, which was on his desk yesterday. He thinks that it might be a prank by his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-596, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: In the entry, Nino Kvirikadze is referred to as “Kneina” (Princess).

1950

April 26

Together with Evgenov, Merab Klimiashvili, and Givi Gegelashvili, he spends a lot of time looking to purchase a car, and at three in the afternoon, he returns home with a new automobile.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-596, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1950

April 26

He attends David Toradze's ballet "Gorda" at the Opera and Ballet Theatre. He is thrilled by certain scenes of the performance. During the ballet, Andro Tevzadze enters Galaktion's loge and tells him that all of his youth is by his side. The poet is greatly pleased by these words. However, he is not impressed by the libretto's author, Otar Egadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-607, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43-44.

1950

April 26

He tells Archil Sulakauri, who visits him, how he bought a car and how tiring all the trips were.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-596, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1950

April 27

In his notebook, he notes that the issue of clothing and footwear needs to be resolved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-596, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

May

1950

May 1

He plans to visit the public library to obtain the first printed texts of his individual works from periodicals; visit the state publishing house; deliver the seventh volume of his works to the printing house "Zarya Vostoka"; negotiate with the head of the printing house about the publication deadlines; obtain the stenogram of the latest plenary session of the Writers' Union; and accelerate the defence of Eteri Shushanashvili's dissertation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-610, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

1950

May 1

A poem "May is Coming" is published in the newspaper *Avangardi*.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1950, №55, p. 1.

1950

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Peace and May" by Georgy Kreytan is published.

Source: Мир и Май (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Г. Крейтан, Заря востока, Тбилиси, 1950, 1 мая, №90.

1950

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Greetings to May" ("How can I not praise my country.") by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Сердце, пой! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1950, 1 мая, №87.

1950

Until May 4

He plans the tasks to be completed on May 4. They include: to visit the State Publishing House (Sakhelgami) and the Writers' Union, buy newspapers, collect the official notice regarding the awarding of the Lenin Order, meet with Georgy Kreytan, go to the Academy of Sciences to collect his salary, and compare translations of his poems with the originals.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-610, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

1950

May 4

He sends a letter to Korneli Kekelidze. He informs him that the addressee's former student, Eter Shushania, will defend her dissertation on Galaktion's work at the university in June and has a strong desire for Korneli Kekelidze to be the opponent. Galaktion recalls the historical evaluation of his work by the addressee at the opera theater and writes that it is also his great wish for Kekelidze to be his opponent.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-79; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76-77.

1950

May 1-5

He writes a poem titled "For Peace".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1950

Until May 5

He plans the tasks to be completed on May 5. They include: to go to the bathhouse, confirm the address of the State Literary Publishing House with Mark Zlatkin, visit the Writers' Union regarding the dacha issue, meet with Georgy Kreytan and Besarion Zhghenti, and return a Book to the Academy of Sciences library while borrowing a new one.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-610, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

1950

May 5

He receives a certificate from the financial department of the Stalin district council of workers' deputies.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-187; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119.

1950

May 5

He submits a request to the accounting department of the Moscow State Literary Publishing House. He sends a certificate taken from the financial department of the Stalin district council of workers' deputies and asks for the royalty for the Russian-language anthology "Georgian Poetry" to be transferred to the address: Tbilisi, Marjanishvili Street, №4.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-187; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119.

1950

May 9

In the Russian newspaper *Batumski Rabochi*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Our Victory" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Наша победа (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Батумский рабочий, Батуми, 1950, 9 мая, №91.

1950

After May 15

He makes highlights and comments in the collection "Literary Explorations" by the Academy of Sciences of Georgia. On the title page, He writes a poem "The Blackbird and the Partridge". In Grigol Kherkheulidze's article "The Poetry of Giorgi Leonidze," he pairs quotations with stanzas from his own poems, repeatedly noting that they are borrowed from him, Rustaveli, or the Bible. He also expresses the assumption that Grigol Kherkheulidze, Giorgi Leonidze, and Giorgi Abzianidze wrote the article together.

Source: MGL, t-70, collection "Literary Explorations", VI, Tbilisi, 1950, p. V-VIII, XXXII-XXXV, 35-39, 45-50, 186-221, 259, 270-271, 280.

1950

May 17

Dimitri Benashvili informs via telephone that the Tskhinvali Pedagogical Institute is hosting an evening of his poetry on April 20th, and he must attend.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325.

1950

May 20

From his apartment balcony, he sees a beautiful woman coming out of the large department store on Marjanishvili Street and feels a desire to meet her. He leaves his house and follows her. The woman heads to the bus station and boards a bus to Bolnisi. Galaktion asks the conductor to give him a seat next to her, and he follows the same bus. On the way, they introduce themselves. The woman turns out to be Eteri Maghradze, a distinguished beauty and educated woman from Bolnisi. The new acquaintances say goodbye to each other in the centre of Bolnisi. The woman goes home, and Galaktion heads to a restaurant. When leaving the restaurant, he injures his foot. The news quickly spreads through the district, and the district party committee gets involved. He is taken to the hospital, where they apply a bandage and attend to him carefully.

Source: Sh. Chakvetadze, “A Beautiful Woman”, “Galaktionology”, IX, 2022, p. 375. G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1950

May 24-28

He is transferred to Tbilisi, where the old bandage is removed and a new one is applied.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1950

Second half of May

He becomes aware of the student almanac “First Ray” published by Tbilisi State University and the information about this publication in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48.

1950

April-May

On a sheet of paper, he writes epigraphs for “Artistic Flowers” and adds a comment that he wanted to explain these quotes at a Writers’ Union plenary, where Simon Chikovani asserted his decadence. He points out that although these quotes are from symbolists, they are realistic, “slightly romantic in direction”.

Source: MGL, d-638, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485.

1950

May

He makes a record of the expenses incurred during the illness.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-253, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1950

Spring

He travels by bus in the direction of Bagebi. A student sits beside him, who, upon recognizing Galaktion, leaps up in excitement. The poet perceives the reason for the young man’s

astonishment and affectionately asks: “You recognized me, didn’t you, brother?” He then inquires whether the student reads his poetry. After receiving an affirmative answer, he states that, indeed, who else should the youth read if not Galaktion, for there is no other poet in Georgia. The astonished young man asks: “Why, isn’t Grishashvili a poet?” Galaktion responds discontentedly that Grishashvili is not even worth mentioning in comparison, and gets off at the university stop.
Source: J. Gvasalia, Galaktion Tabidze, collection “Faith”, Tbilisi, 1995, p. 11-12.

June

1950

June 1

He writes down Leon Nabatov’s phone number and four locations in Tbilisi: Vorontsov Monument, Griboyedov’s Tomb, City Hall, and Mtatsminda.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49.

1950

June 1 or earlier

They tell him about a discussion in one of the Writers’ Union circles regarding the student anthology “The First Ray”. They mention that someone, probably Simon Chikovani, said that the only outstanding figure in this journal is Archil Sulakauri, and he is the one sent from our side. Galaktion writes this account in his diary, adding that Archil Sulakauri is indeed a remarkable figure, but there are no fewer, if not more, refined poets in this anthology, such as Eter Basilashvili and others. In the poet’s view, some deliberately attempt to undermine the young poets who continue his line in poetry. Nonetheless, he believes that the student almanac has many supporters: students, the progressive intelligentsia, and the press. Galaktion is so intrigued by this discussion that he wishes to see the stenographic notes, if such a record exists.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48.

Note: In the entry, instead of the almanac title “The First Ray”, it is written as “The New Ray”.

1950

June 4

He receives a bag and a letter from his nephew, Vasil Tabidze, at the hospital’s surgical department. The letter states that Nino Kvirikadze was unwell, which is why she could not visit. He wishes for a speedy recovery.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-441; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 247.

1950

June 7

He writes a miniature about a lefthanded boy.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1950

June 7

They reopen the old plaster for the second time and apply a new layer once again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1950

June 8 or later

He writes a poem "It is dawning, it has dawned".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 254, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of June 8th.

1950

June 8 or later

He writes an untitled poem dedicated to Shota Rustaveli "To the generations that follow, for fate...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 254, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 52.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of June 8th.

1950

June 11 or later

He reads articles in issue 123 of the 1950 *Zarya Vostoka* newspaper, in which the renowned history of the Kutaisi State Academic Theatre is narrated and the contributions of the esteemed actor Lado (Vladimir) Meskhishvili are discussed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 273, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 245.

1950

Until June 14

He writes an untitled poem beginning with "Renew, renew...".

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription on the Book cover, MGL, t-647, П. Хучуа, "Декада Советской Музыки Закавказских Республик", Tbilisi, 1948.

Dating: The poem was first published in *Collected Works, Volume VII* (Tbilisi, 1950, p. 8), which was signed for printing on September 14, 1950, p. 8.

1950

June 23

For the third time, they reopen the old plaster and apply a new layer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51.

1950

After June 26

He sends a Russian-language telegram to the address of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, expressing his sorrow over the death of Antonina Vasilievna Nezhdanova.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-216, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404;

1950

June

He writes an untitled poem “My reader asked me...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48-49.

Note: Initially, the poem began with the words: “Once Akaki asked me...”.

1950

June

He edits the poem “Ucha and Biki” written in the notebook during August-September of 1948.

Source: MGL, d-216, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, §. XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404;

1950

June

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, gifts him Vladimir Mezentsev’s Book with a Russian inscription: “To Gatunia, from Nino”.

Source: GTSM, 193, B. A. Мезенцев, “Ветер”, Moscow, 1948.

July

1950

July 3

He writes a children’s miniature about how a little boy used his ability to mimic animal sounds to prevent the cat from eating his breakfast.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 7-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 49-50.

1950

July 3

He signs the Stockholm appeal.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 50.

1950

July 3 or later

He writes an untitled one-stanza poem “How could I not be reminded...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 254, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 50.

Dating: The entry is made after the entries of July 3rd.

1950

July 7

They reopen the plaster, prescribing the massages and baths.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-254, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 51;

1950

July 7

In the first half of the day, he gives the driver the Book to be passed to Beno Chikobava, and then waits for three hours in vain for the driver's return, hoping he would bring the doctor for medical procedures. It turns out that after delivering the book, the driver had gone somewhere and hadn't thought at all about the fact that Galaktion, after breaking his leg, could hardly walk properly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 51;

1950

July 8

The driver asks for the car for an hour to take his cousin to the wedding, but he only returns at 4 a.m., drunk. Galaktion's insomnia and anxiety affect him so much that his whole body trembles. His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, takes the keys from the driver, scolds him for being late, and tells him that Galaktion will no longer lend the car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 52.

1950

July 10

His step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, asks to lend the car to the driver, Misha, for two hours, but he returns again at 4 a.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 53.

1950

July 12

In the morning, the driver takes the surgeon, Meskhi, to Galaktion, and then returns the doctor afterward, disappearing until midday.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 53.

1950

July 14

The driver takes the car to Saburtalo for washing and repairs, and only returns in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1950

July 16

In the morning, the driver tells him that the car has a part damaged due to "bumping around here and there". His audacious tone irritates Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-254, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 54.

1950

After July 17

He underlines and makes notes on the stanzas of Aleko Shengelia's poetry collection "I Love". He writes that the poem "Native Feeling" is a well-thought-out and excellent poem.

Source: MGL, t-209, Aleko Shengelia, "I love", Sokhumi, 1950, p. 5, 8-9, 11-14, 18-19, 21-23, 28, 58, 60-61, 136.

1950

July 27

In the morning, at 10:25, he departs with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, in the "Pobeda" car, heading toward Kutaisi. They first stop in Mtskheta to visit a household, then pass through Saguramo and continue on the road toward Gori. The old car shakes a bit as they drive. They pass through the villages of Shavsheti and Ruisi, where they have breakfast at a collective farmer's land. The farmer complains that while the collective farm's land is large, part of the profits go to the collective farm's chairman and part to the clerk. They continue on their journey, passing through Urbnisi, Gomi, Osiauri, Khashuri, Surami, Khunevi, and Moliti. By 4 p.m., they reach Zestaponi and continue toward Kutaisi. He makes entries in his diary about this journey.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-255, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 54 -62.

August

1950

After August 1

He is on vacation and receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Beno Chikobava. The letter informs him about the status of the publication of his seventh volume and the prospects for the publication of a new Russian-language collection by the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house. It states that he picked up the first seven forms of the seventh volume from the editor Aniko Gvinishvili on July 27, made corrections, and returned them the next morning. On the current day, he was again at the editorial office to collect the rest of the material, but Gvinishvili told him that she still needed to review it and scheduled an appointment for August 5. Regarding the Russian-language collection, he writes that on July 29, he visited Mark Zlatkin, but he was out of Tbilisi and they couldn't meet. He visited again on the current day and was told that it would be ready in three days. He writes that as soon as he sees it, he will inform about the situation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-247; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317-318.

1950

August 7

He sends a dispatch to Beno Chikobava in Tbilisi.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-248; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318-320.

Dating: This is mentioned in Beno Chikobava's letter dated August 7.

1950

After August 7

He is on vacation and receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Beno Chikobava. The letter informs him that the remaining forms of Galaktion's seventh volume, including the table of contents, were handed over to Aniko Ghviniashvili on August 5, she corrected them, and returned them on the

current morning. She mentions that there were quite a few mistakes. On August 5, he also met with Mark Zlatkin and handed over Galaktion's letter. The director of the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house suggests publishing Soviet-era poems in a volume of that size. According to him, the Moscow edition is large, but they do not have the same resources. They plan to publish the Book in connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power, and Beno Chikobava advises the addressee to write something about the Sovietization or the 30-year struggle of the Soviet people if he feels inclined. Chikobava asked Zlatkin to show the hard copies of the Moscow edition, but Zlatkin replied that Beso Zhghenti has them and suggested that he speak to him about the new edition. Chikobava met with Beso Zhghenti, who did not have the hard copies with him and promised to show them in two days, but told him that only a small portion would be useful for the new book. Mainly, new translations will be needed, and Russian poets will arrive in the fall to do the translations. Beno promised that he and Galaktion would select materials for the Book and submit them in a few days. He suggests that they present the poems selected for the one-volume edition. He also writes that it would be good to add some poems from the seventh volume to the texts they have selected for the one-volume edition. At the end of the letter, he asks if the addressee agrees to pass this material to Beso Zhghenti for selection, and urges him to send a dispatch urgently. He writes that nothing will be sent without the addressee's consent. Regarding the size of the book, he advises that he should request at least 3,000 lines.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-248; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318-320.

1950

After August 16

He is on vacation and receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Beno Chikobava. The letter states that he met with Beso Zhghenti the previous day, showed him the poems that he had selected with Galaktion for the one-volume edition, and that Zhghenti liked them very much. He mentions that a total of 70 poems were handed over, with more promised for submission. Zhghenti promised to make a selection from these poems in five days. Regarding the volume, Zhghenti himself suggested that it should be up to 4,000 lines. They decided that the material should be selected and the word-for-word translations prepared before the arrival of the Russian poets in the fall. Since the translations are being produced in Georgia, Galaktion will also be able to keep track of the progress. The letter further states that Beso reviewed the hard copies of the Moscow edition and that some of the translations are better than the older ones. The translators include Nikolai Tikhonov, Bugayevski, Mukhina Zviagintseva, Tsagareli, Postupalsky, and others. He writes that he plans to meet with Beso Zhghenti again on August 20-21, and if Galaktion agrees, the preparation of the word-for-word translations for the already selected poems can begin. He adds that work on the seventh volume is progressing well.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-327; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320-321.

1950

August 17

He notes that Natchkebia, the head of the communal department of the Sokhumi Executive Committee, promised to summon the head of the repair office regarding the construction of the poet's summer house. He notes that the plot allocated to him is still registered in his name, but the project that was supposed to initiate the construction has been lost.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-586, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1950

August 17

He writes an application addressed to G. Natchkebia, the head of the Communal Department of the Executive Committee of Sokhumi, requesting that the department's repair office build a house – two rooms with a kitchen – at his own expense, on the plot of land allocated to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 70.

1950

August 17

While in Sokhumi, he writes a poem "Again on the Knight in the Panther's Skin" ("The paper is restless...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, 57; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 108-109.

1950

August 22

He plans to meet the winter better prepared than the previous year: to have the rooms repaired, stock up on fuel, and organize the heating systems. He makes a note about these plans in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-256, 5-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63.

1950

August 22

He submits an application to G. Natchkebia, the head of the Communal Department of the Executive Committee of Sokhumi, requesting that the repair office build a house for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 69.

1950

August 22 or later

In his diary, he writes down the composition of the Writers' Union of Abkhazia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 69.

1950

August 23

The head of the Communal Department of the Executive Committee of Sokhumi, G. Natchkebia, hands Galaktion Tabidze's application for a house to be built over to Chanturia, an employee of the Housing Department.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-256, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 70.

1950

Until August 24

He drafts a letter addressed to the director of the "Ritsa" Hotel in Sukhumi, requesting a room to be reserved for him, as he will arrive in Sukhumi on the 24th.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-603, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1950

August 24

He receives a refusal regarding the application he submitted to G. Natchkebia, the head of the Communal Department of the Executive Committee of Sokhumi, about having his house built by the repair office.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 70, 71.

Note: This is likely what the entry in the notebook "Refusal on August 24" refers to.

1950

Until August 25

He sends a telegram to Leonid Gvatua, the head of Sokhummsheni (Sokhumi Construction). He informs him that he has transferred ten thousand roubles to Sokhummsheni and that he will arrive there on the 25th.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-603, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1950

August 26

He waits for the chief architect, Zurab Tavartkiladze, until 1 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-256, 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 63.

Note: In the source, only Tavartkiladze's last name is mentioned.

1950

August 26

He waits for the painter, David Kutateladze, until 1 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 63.

1950

August 26-27

He meets the painter, David Kutateladze, who tells him that it would be better if his portraits were framed in glass frames.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 64.

1950

August 26-27

He recalls the sinking of the ship “Titanic” and concludes that nothing is more precious than life, because the millionaires found in the ocean’s waves would probably have paid any amount to a beggar for the plank of wood they were clinging to, though the beggar himself would not have given it up for any amount of money.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 64.

1950

Until August 27

During the journey from Surami to Kvirili, he writes that the distance is 68 km and describes the surroundings.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, d-256, 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 69.

Dating: A few pages later, a similar entry made with the same ink is dated August 27th.

1950

Until August 27

He writes a letter to the director of the state publishing house, Niko Kiknadze, requesting the remaining honorarium for the sixth volume to be transferred to him, as he is planning to travel to Abkhazia for medical treatment in the coming days.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-603, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1950

August 27 or earlier

He is in Sukhumi and writes down in his notebook, in Russian, the name, surname, and patronymic of the popular theater and film actress Anastasia Zueva.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-256, 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 64.

Note: It is likely that the poet saw some film with this actor’s participation.

1950

August 27

He writes the address of a construction company in Sokhumi, located at Number 5, Shota Rustaveli Street.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 64.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes untitled poems: “My godfather visited me...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes untitled poems: “Hey, hero fathers!”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes a poem “Against the Obstacles of Life”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 67.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes a poem “For the Winter”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 67.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes a poem “Hero of Heroes Stalin!” but crosses it out completely and stops writing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 65.

1950

August 27 or later

He writes an untitled poem: “On the way, I say to the Gurian woman...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 66.

1950

August 27 or later

In his diary, he writes about the fusion of two beginnings – lyrical and revolutionary dramatism – in such a way that neither overshadows the other. As examples, he mentions Goya and Botticelli, Shelley and Byron, Mayakovsky and Esenin, but adds that in their case, this is very distant, while in Galaktion’s poetry, it is central.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 66-67.

1950

August 27 or later

On the 18th anniversary of the Revolution, he writes about the year 1917 as a turning point in human history, marking the beginning of a literary epoch that no one can turn back from. He lists the poems dedicated to the Revolution: “Flags Quickly”, “Hidden Flags”, and “Flags Up, High Up, Higher”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 256, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68.

1950

August 27 or later

He arrives in Abkhazia. This is reported to the writer Ivane Tarba by Shota Akobia, an employee of the newspaper *Sabtchota Abkhazia* and the city executive committee, who believes that Galaktion Tabidze's evening should be celebrated grandly in Abkhazia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 256, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 68.

1950

August 29

In his diary, he writes the last name of the deputy chairman of the planning committee – M. Pachulia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-256, 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 71.

1950

August 29

He writes an untitled poem: "You who have come to me with bouquets of roses..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-256, 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 71.

1950

August 29

He thinks that somehow, the artwork of Sergei Sudeikin should be revived in the Café "Chimerion". A portrait of Oscar Wilde should be painted, wearing a mask, with raised hands and holding a book. Additionally, the background should feature golden five-pointed stars on a blue backdrop.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-256, 50; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 72

1950

August

He visits the Writers' Union branch in Kutaisi.

Source: D. Khurodze, small recollections of the Great Galaktion, magazine Gantiadi, 1993, №7-8, p. 137.

1950

August

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and her niece, the young teacher Eteri Kvirikadze, he travels to Tskaltubo to treat a fractured leg. At the request of Boris Bukia, the then-director of the Kutaisi Automobile Factory, he stays in a house provided by the factory specialists, located away from the healing springs. Every day, he travels to the fifth bathhouse for water treatments in his personal "Pobeda", driven by a hired chauffeur. The sanatorium staff greets him with great respect, and he expresses deep gratitude. The treatment proves so effective that by the time he leaves the sanatorium, he no longer requires any crutches.

Source: Murtaz Kankadze, What Does Not Settle With Forgetfulness (Galaktion and Tskaltubo), *Mtserlis Gazeti*, October 1-31, 2017, №7, p. 9.

1950

August

On his way to the baths in Tskaltubo, he stops the driver at the entrance of the sanatorium, and despite his difficulty walking, he enters the freshly ploughed cornfield with the help of crutches, savouring the incredible scent of the soil.

Source: Murtaz Kankadze, What Does Not Settle With Forgetfulness (Galaktion and Tskaltubo), *Mtserlis Gazeti*, October 1-31, 2017, №7, p. 9.

1950

August

In the park in front of the Tskaltubo sanatorium, he talks to the elderly janitor for a long time. When reminded that it's time to leave, he enthusiastically says, "He was a very interesting collocutor".

Source: Murtaz Kankadze, What Does Not Settle With Forgetfulness (Galaktion and Tskaltubo), *Mtserlis Gazeti*, October 1-31, 2017, №7, p. 9.

September

1950

Until September 1

His step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, has a daughter, whom they name Marina. Galaktion is very happy and considers her his own granddaughter.

Source: N. Salaghaia, "You are still the only one, Nino...", Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 394;

1950

September 12

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes an announcement that on September 22, at 1:00 PM, Eter Shushania will defend her dissertation "The Poetic Development Path of Galaktion Tabidze" for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences at the open session of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Georgian Literature, named after Shota Rustaveli, at the Georgian Academy of Sciences. The official opponents appointed are Academician Korneli Kekelidze and Associate Professor Sergi Tchilaia.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1950, №202 (September 12), p. 4.

1950

Until September 14

He reads Pavle Khutchua's Book "The Soviet Music Decade of the Transcaucasian Republics: Georgian Music", published in Russian in 1949. (A brief review)" and on the cover, he writes an untitled poem "Renew, renew...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1175; №7284; №647; №1850; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 180; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 630.

Note: The poem also appears under the title “Oh, Homeland! Renew!”. The title of Pavle Khuchua’s Book is: “Декада советской музыки закавказских республик: Грузинская музыка (Краткий обзор)”, Тб., 1949.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem titled “You Must Know” (“You must know what our life is for...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №493; №503; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 175; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 632.

Note: The poem also appears untitled, beginning with: “Now I understand...” and “You must know what it was for...”.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem titled “All the Atoms in the World” (“Would anyone in their right mind ask...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №335; №8308; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 187; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 632.

Note: The poem also appears under the title “An Inscription on an American Author’s Book” and untitled “Would anyone in their right mind ask...”.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem titled “The Bridge of Mestia” (“The Bridge of Mestia, oh, the Bridge of Chelti!”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №316; №327; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 171; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 632.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: He also writes poems titled “A Memory of the Bridge of Mestia” and “The Svan in Love”.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem “Here We Have Arrived” (“Here we have reached the summit of the crevasse...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №367; №4775; N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №334; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 192; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 633.

Note: The poem also appears under the title “The Old Mountaineer” and untitled “We have reached the summit of the crevasse...”.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem “The Great Book” (“Let’s lift it high, my friends...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №337; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 184; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 633.

Note: The poem also appears untitled “Let’s lift it high, my friends...”.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem “The Hidden Flags”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №43-a, p. 6880; №6881; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Derelict”.

Dating: The seventh volume of the eight-volume collected works of G. Tabidze, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on September 14, 1950.

1950

Until September 14

He writes a poem “The Trembling Event”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3324; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №5465; works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 168.

Note: The poem is also found without a title, starting with: “Teuton trembles – ancient and old...”.

Dating: The seventh volume of the eight-volume collected works of G. Tabidze, in which this poem was first published, was signed for printing on September 14, 1950.

1950

Until September 14

The seventh volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works is approved for production by the State Publishing House and the editing of the Book begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VII, 1950, p. 345.

1950

September 14

The State Publishing House signs the authorization to submit the seventh volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works for printing, after which the necessary printing work for the book’s publication begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VII, 1950, p. 345.

1950

After September 14

The seventh volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works is being published, which includes 109 poems and fragments from five poems. These works include the following poems: “In the name of the entire Georgian people”, “New Year”, “First of May”, “From the very beginning with dedication”, “Great Book”, “For the victory of October”, *** (“Is it day in the forest or

dark...”), “The Kremlin”, “Well, think carefully”, “By many meetings”, “Work closely connected with science”, “We are full of sunny days”, “How many”, “My beautiful heaven”, “All atoms in the whole world”, “That which caresses the future”, “Clarity”, “By the call of the homeland”, “Look!”, “The road to victory”, “Horse”, “Homeland, do you hear how they are calling you?”, “Shuddering of the created”, “You should know”, “Here, under that shadow”, “Guest”, “Where else is it?”, “Eucalyptus”, “Ornament”, “Owner of the millions”, “Cursed!”, “Roses”, “Charda Amta”, “Our Kodori”, “Today I took down the colourful map”, “The idea of the genius harmony”, “Eternal glory to the heroes”, “Book”, “Poet and the Mass”, “Bold and great hand”, “Ilia’s motif”, “Ninth Symphony”, “New page”, “Union of hearts”, *** (“The colour of the lily spreads...”), “Seedling of Eucalyptus”, “Ultraviolet rays over the mountains”, “Renewal of nature”, “Happy running of childhood on the sea”, “In our childhood years”, “What a sky!”, “The child was on the road”, “Mosquito-Anopheles”, “Various dreams have come true”, “The linden by the sea”, “It’s spring”, “The whole hour”, “I remember the summer”, “Made from one tree”, “This summer Buba”, “The sands remained”, “The arrow from Shovi has reached”, “Aha, we have arrived”, “Sunrise over the sea”, “Unsurmountable”, “Symphony of plants”, “Dream by the Adjaristskali”, “The fusion of dreams and reality”, “Nature is a sculptor”, “The sky you have”, “Woman in the lemons”, “Move the curtains”, “Our old flags”, “The ruined house in Sokhumi”, “Protection of ancient monuments”, “The bridge in Mestia”, “Morning in Svaneti”, “Hidden flags”, “Light”, “The time of longing will come”, “In Colchis”, “Folk motifs”, “Autumn is coming”, “Day by day life became difficult”, “You remember the sky”, “The incomprehensible country”, “It is a single touch of the breeze”, “The leaf rustled in the forest”, “The ascent sounds”, “Ascent”, “The last winter”, “The poet-tribune”, “You would sing to the hero”, “It dawns, it’s dawned”, “The opening of the monument”, “To a foreign poet”, “In the train”, “Wall”, “Let it Roar”, “Giant of all times”, “From the cabinet – to the masses”, “Berlin”, “Generous, selfless”, “On your spread it comes and goes”, “In Montmartre”, “You were resting”, “Paris season”, “Negoreloe”, “In Europe”, “My native land”; Poems: “Four Days”, “Union for Construction”, “Amirani”, “Explosion”, “1950”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VII, 1950.

Note: The editor of the Book is Grigol Abashidze. The volume contains 345 pages, and the print run is 5,000 copies. The Book is signed for printing on September 14, 1950. The volume includes 114 works, of which 48 poems are published for the first time, along with fragments from the poem “Four Days”.

1950

After September 14

The State Publishing House, under the editorship of Grigol Abashidze, is printing the seventh volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s works with a circulation of 5,000 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze, works, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1950.

1950

After September 14

In the seventh volume of the works, he underlines the lines of the poems, numbers the poems and stanzas, and corrects phrases and words.

Source: MGL, t-141, G. Tabidze, works, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1950.

1950

After September 14

In the seventh volume of the works, he numbers the stanzas of the poem “From the Beginning, with Devotion,” adds other stanzas, and writes a new version of the poem titled “So, Long Live Our Great Constitution”. At the end of the book, he corrects a line in the poem “My Native Land” – changing “Carefree Tseretloba” to “Uncompared Tseretloba”.

Source: MGL, t-162, G. Tabidze, works, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1950, p. 15-19, 342.

1950

September 16

In the process of preparing the seventh volume for publication, he calculates the number of lines of poems and verses.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 261, p. 61; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 110.

1950

September 21

In Alexandre Abasheli’s Book “Golden Steps”, he highlights and comments on the lines of the poems. After reading the poem “The Song of the Young Collective Farmer”, he writes a humorous untitled poem “There are many poets among us...”. At the end of the book, he ironically notes that at first, he thought the author, S. Abasheli, was Simon Abasheli.

Source: MGL, t-6, A. Abasheli, “Golden Steps”, Tbilisi, 1950, p. 3-10, 20-21, 24, 31, 43, 47-49, 57, 62-63, 70, 107, 108, 110-111, 117, 132.

1950

September 22

At the open session of the Scientific Council of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature at the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Eter Shushania successfully defends her candidate dissertation on the topic “The Poetic Development Path of Galaktion Tabidze”. The official opponents of the dissertation, Academician Korneli Kekelidze and Associate Professor Sergi Tchilaia, give a positive assessment of the dissertation’s work.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1950, №202 (September 12), p. 4; G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-511, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1950

September 22

Eter Shushania attends the defence of her candidate dissertation, “The Poetic Development Path of Galaktion Tabidze”, at the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-511, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1950

September 22 or later

In a notebook, he makes a note about the progress of the defence process of Eter Shushania's dissertation on his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-511, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74-75;

1950

September 26

After a walk, when he returns to the "Ritsa" hotel, he is handed a telegram sent from Moscow by someone to the security service, but the address is not fully indicated, and it is returned. Galaktion cannot understand why he is given this "strange telegram" and writes about it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

1950

Until September 27

While in Sokhumi, he learns that Ilo Tsirghvava, the editor of the newspaper *Avangardi* from Tskhakaia, has photos of him taken after the anniversary events held in Tskhakaia on September 18-19, 1948.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

Note: The city of Senaki was named Tskhakaia from 1933 to 1989.

1950

September 26-27

He is in Sokhumi, at the "Ritsa" hotel, and writes a poem "Dew on the Vine" ("Why do you remind me, dew scattered on the vine...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3821; №3822; №3978; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 170.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "Why do you remind me, on the vine...". There is an opinion that the poem was written after March 9, 1956.

1950

September 27

He thinks that the telegram handed to him the previous day was intended for the person who stayed in his hotel room before his arrival and tries to clarify this with the hotel administrator or at the post office.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

1950

September 27

He goes to see the chief engineer of Sokhumi, Sergi Tsintsabadze, to arrange for a specialist who will check the foundation for the construction of his house and carry out the measuring work.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

1950

September 27

He buys a stack of paper so that the typist can print Eter Shushania's dissertation in three copies.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-257, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 73.

1950

End of September or later

From the Sokhumi hotel "Ritsa", he sends a dispatch to Beno Chikobava in Tbilisi. He writes that he forgot to leave the Book of his poems translated into Russian in Moscow for him and asks him to retrieve it from the translator, Giorgi Tsagareli.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-163; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

October

1950

October 1

He submits a request to the State Publishing House of Abkhazia. He writes that in 1948, they published his first Book "The Sea Has Roared" and asks for the inclusion of the publication of the second book, with the same format and number of lines, in the plan for 1951.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-188; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119-120.

1950

October 8

In his notebook, he notes that on October 21, he is scheduled to meet with Shota Basilaia, the deputy director of the Pedagogical Institute. On the same day, at 7 PM, a meeting will be held at the Pedagogical Institute, where Ioseb Botsvadze will give a report, and four lecturers and students will participate. The institute's authorities promise that they will organize an exhibition and have young poets read both Galaktion's and their own poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-258, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 74.

1950

October 8

He is in Sokhumi and writes an autobiographical miniature: how, on a moonlit night, his mother sings the song "Where Has My Husband Gone..." and how her lute echoes the same melody.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-259, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 86-87.

1950

October 9

He is drawing up the program for the literary evening with great enthusiasm.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 258, p. 2-4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 74 -76.

1950

October 9

He is in Sukhumi and notes in his notebook that he will need books, photographs, and publications about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-258, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 74.

Note: Presumably, all of this was needed for holding the meeting.

1950

October 9

He is in Sokhumi and writes the poem "Intelligentsia" ("I love this temple...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-258, 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 74.

1950

After October 10

He receives a letter from his future Russian-language translation Book editor, Igor Postupalsky, in Moscow. The letter informs him that the preliminary copy of his Book was signed off a month ago and was approved by the editorial team. However, since the Book is being printed in Germany, there is a slight delay. Postupalsky advises him to urgently send a notification to the chief accountant of the State Literary Publishing House, Valentin Maslennikov, specifying the address where the royalty should be sent. He mentions that as soon as the Book is signed off for distribution, the royalty will be issued immediately. Postupalsky requests that as soon as the Book is in hand, Galaktion carefully evaluate the work of the translators and editors. If desired, they can begin considering the publication of an expanded edition, first with *Sabtchota Mtserali* and later with the State Literary Publishing House.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-66; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1950

Until October 14

While at the Sokhumi Pedagogical Institute, he meets lecturer David Tevzadze, and they head toward the rector's office. Tevzadze offers Galaktion the opportunity to hold a creative evening at the institute, as he hopes that the head of the department, Ioseb Botsvadze, and the director of the institute, Rostom Tsulukidze, will support the idea. Galaktion suddenly changes the subject of conversation and starts discussing the delayed construction of his house in Sokhumi. They later plan a meeting with the rector. For the meeting, Galaktion along with Tevzadze displays his previously published Georgian and Russian collections, letters from the 1920s and 1930s, and press responses on specially arranged boards in the institute's club one week before. The exhibition is visited by many people before its official opening, and Galaktion himself frequently attends it.

Source: D. Tevzadze, Galaktion - Resident of Sokhumi, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 298-300.

Dating: From the note, it is clear that these events took place at least one week before the evening of October 21.

1950

October 16

He writes a short autobiography in Russian.

Source: MGL, d-659, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 505-506.

1950

October 19

He writes a poem titled "October 19" ("Nothing at all, nothing at all...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3428; №3994-3995; №4096; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, VI, 1968, p. 204.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "October 19" and untitled "Nothing at all, nothing at all...".

1950

October 21

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Youth" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Молодежи (Стихи), Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1950, 21 октября, №209.

1950

October 21

In Sokhumi, he attends an evening dedicated to him with his wife. After welcoming words from professors and teachers, Galaktion reads poems written before the Revolution, which are met with applause and ovations from the crowd in the hall and the people gathered in the institute's yard. The evening features young poets: Nodar Khundadze, Otar Shamatava, Amiran Mikautadze, and Alio Kobalia. After the event, they are invited to a banquet held at the homes of Eleonora Kandelaki and Sergo Akirtava. The party leaves an unforgettable impression on him, and during the celebration, he spontaneously writes an untitled poem "I forgot my fever..." which he gifts to David Tevzadze.

Source: D. Tevzadze, Galaktion - Resident of Sokhumi, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 300-301.

Dating: The poem is dated at the end with the date written by the poet: "October 21".

1950

October 22

While in Sukhumi, poetry-loving students, along with the head of their department and the institute's director, invite him to their home. Before the table is set, the students recite their poems to Galaktion, who is deeply impressed. Davit Tevzadze proposes the idea of establishing a student poets' circle named after Galaktion Tabidze. With the approval of the institute's director, Rostom Tzulukidze, the Galaktion Tabidze Circle for Aspiring Poets is founded at the Sukhumi Pedagogical Institute, led by Davit Tevzadze. At the feast, the poet, full of enthusiasm, delivers toasts and recites the poem "Let This Be a Toast".

Source: D. Tevzadze, Galaktion - Resident of Sokhumi, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 301-302.

1950

Until October 23

He visits the Sokhumi Pedagogical Institute several times and shows interest in the manuscript journal of the student writers' circle.

Source: D. Tevzadze, Galaktion - Resident of Sokhumi, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 302.

1950

October 23

Another group of students hosts him. The meetings are marked by the recurring phrase from Galaktion, "I am a resident of Sokhumi", which particularly delights the young people.

Source: D. Tevzadze, Galaktion - Resident of Sokhumi, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 302.

1950

After October 25

He completes preparations for the winter season. He is satisfied that the artisan has repaired the stove, the telephone is working, and all payments have been made for the year.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 259, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The previous and following entries are from October 1950, but in this entry, the 25th is mentioned in the past tense.

1950

After October 25

After a year and a half of work, he hands over the fifth volume of his works to the publishing house, and they immediately begin the compilation of the text.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 259, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The previous and following entries are from October 1950, but in this entry, the 25th is mentioned in the past tense.

1950

After October 25

He decides to set up a bookshelf by the bedroom door and to definitely arrange a study.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 259, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The previous and following entries are from October 1950, but in this entry, the 25th is mentioned in the past tense.

1950

After October 25

He decides to order large envelopes from the state publishing house for his manuscripts.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 259, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 89.

Dating: The previous and following entries are from October 1950, but in this entry, the 25th is mentioned in the past tense.

November

1950

November 2

Translator Georgy Kreytan calls several times, but Galaktion is not at home. Finally, he visits to read to him his translation of the poem "October and the World" for the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, but cannot find him. Since the matter is urgent, he leaves a note saying that he is taking the translation to the newspaper, and if Galaktion is interested in reading it, he can either visit the editorial office or meet the translator directly.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-487-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321-322.

Note: The title of the poem is not specified in the source, but this particular poem was published on November 5, 1950.

1950

November 5

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To October and the World" by Georgy Kreytan is published.

Source: Октябрю и миру (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Г. Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1950, 5 ноября, №249.

1950

November 7

In the Russian newspaper *Tkvarchelskiy Gornyak*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "To October and the World" by Georgy Kreytan is published.

Source: Октябрю и миру (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Г. Крейтан, Ткварчельский горняк, Ткварчели, 1950, 7 ноября, №136.

1950

November 15

He, together with his wife Nino Kvirikadze, goes to the hospital located at 5 Niko Marr Street and is admitted for treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d- 261, 74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 119.

1950

November 17

He recalls what Akaki Tsereteli said about his first collection of poems in 1914, calling it a novelty. He believes that this Book contains both thematic and technical novelties, and he is once again amazed by the materials published in it. In his opinion, the novelty is that the face of the poet, as represented in his work, is drawn from life itself. In the poem "I and the Night", nature is evident, but without the presence of a human. He writes that the frequent representation of the moon's face, rather than the sun's, is due to it being a symbol of masculinity. He notes that the poem "In the Forest" is innovative in form. He plans to study the collection thoroughly from this perspective.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-260, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 89.

1950

November 19 or later

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads Eremia Karelshvili's review of Ilya Mosashvili's play "His Star", which was staged at the Shota Rustaveli Theatre. In the review, it is mentioned that the role of Professor Zedginidze's wife, Darejan, was exceptionally performed by Tamar Chavchavadze. He then writes an excerpt from the article in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 97.

Dating: The review was published on November 19.

1950

November 23

He finishes correcting the poem "Peace and the Virtue Among Men".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 143; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1950

November 28

He writes a poem "The Sorrows of Osepa" ("He asks for money...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 91-92.

Note: The title "Sakula's Tavern" is crossed out in the autograph.

1950

November 28

He continues transcribing the poem "Peace and the Virtue Among Men".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 143; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1950

November 28 or later

He recalls what was said to him in Moscow about how some hypocrites use the high level of his poetic technique to undermine other poets, and writes about it in his diary. He then adds that Mayakovsky indeed has an excellent technique, but that doesn't mean others should imitate him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-3, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 92.

Note: The entry was made after the poem dated November 28, 1950.

1950

November 30

He talks to the director Shota Aghsabadze, who is in the room next to his in the hospital. According to his conversation partner, actors are divided into four categories based on talent and mastery: artisans, those in between artisans and artists, artists, and geniuses.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d- 261, 40; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 97-98.

1950

November or later

He reads Zurab Chumburidze's article "The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language, Vol. I" in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 121.

December

1950

Until December

He makes plans for the upcoming months and notes them in his notebook. For December 1950, he has scheduled the preparation for the publication of the eighth volume of his works; for January 1951 – the transfer of this volume to the press, the signing of the contract, urgent assembly, and publication, as well as reviewing the collection of his works compiled by Beno Chikobava, finding a translator into Russian, and speeding up the process. In February, he plans to start working on the ninth volume and finish the fifth one. In March, he intends to rest in Tskaltubo for 20 days, in April, he will ensure the publication of the eighth volume and oversee the construction of his house in Sokhumi. In May, he plans to take the "Book of Peace" to Moscow. He hopes that the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* will release his poems' Russian translations in the same month. He also plans to hold literary evenings at the Artists' Club, the Academy of Arts, the Conservatory, the University, and on the radio.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 112-113.

1950

28 November – Until December 1

He drafts a plan for the literary evening to be held at the university and writes down the faculties. He learns that the university has its own stenographers, orchestra, choir, and radio, but he is unsure whether it has a photo laboratory.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94.

1950

28 November – Until December 1

He notes the name of Lena Kipshidze, the daughter of Professor Kipshidze, a friend of his wife Nino's daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94.

1950

28 November – Until December 1

He writes an untitled poem "Playing the very Devil...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 94-95.

1950

28 November – Until December 1

He writes an untitled poem "To Your Precious Picture...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 95.

1950

28 November – Until December 1

He writes a poem "A Poem to S. Abasheli" ("In us, there are many poets...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 96.

1950

December 1

In the morning, he continues talking with the director Shota Aghsabadze, who is in the neighbouring ward. Aghsabadze shares how he staged *Abesalom and Eteri* at the Opera Theater with the efforts of conservatory students. He laments the prevailing rivalries within the theater. In his opinion, Abesalom's aria is performed better by Kekelia, his personal discovery, than by Davit Andghuladze, and even Beria favours Kekelia. Aghsabadze believes that his fall into the lower floor, resulting in broken limbs, was orchestrated by enemies who deliberately removed the flooring where he had to walk in the dark backstage. This hostility reminds Galaktion of Sergo Kldiashvili. The poet reflects that an artist in such a state should receive strong support from their family. When his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, introduces Galaktion to Aghsabadze's wife, Varia, the poet tells her that her husband needs more support. He advises her to find out who is plotting intrigues and to rally others against the malicious schemers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d- 261, 42-43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 97-100.

1930

December 1

In the evening, the conversation with Shota Aghsabadze continues. The latter is deeply upset because, the previous day, the radio discussed the performance of "Abesalom and Eteri", but the

director Shota Aghsabadze's name was not mentioned. The director recalls a similar injustice that happened in Moscow, when, on a poster already printed with his name, Akaki Vasadze had paper pasted over it with his own surname added. Aghsabadze decided that a confrontation between two Georgians in Moscow wouldn't be helpful, so he kept quiet. In his view, Galaktion is in a similar situation, where other poets cannot come close to his stature, yet they appear much more frequently everywhere.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 100-101.

1950

December 1

At night, while in the hospital, he listens to the Moscow radio program "*Georgian Art*", where beautiful Georgian melodies are played, followed by a reading of the translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "October and the World". Galaktion is hurt that Georgian radio does not show proper attention towards him. His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, tells him that it is necessary to establish contact with them and to engage in systematic work.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 102-103.

1950

December 1

He fondly recalls the year 1944, when actor Vasily Kachalov read his poems on the radio, on stage, at the Officers' House, and in various other places.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 102-103.

Note: Only the last name of actor Kachalov is mentioned.

1950

December 2

He is in hospital. He finishes transcribing his poem-oratorio "War, Peace, and the Virtue Among Men" and thinks that it turned out well.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 1, 70; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 90, 103.

1950

December 2

In the new issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, he reads about the staging of "Abesalom and Eteri", and this time, alongside Grigol Kiladze, Shota Aghsabadze is also mentioned. Aghsabadze's wife, Varya, visits him and then reads the newspaper herself, which helps to calm him. Galaktion also learns that the actors had protested the omission of Aghsabadze's surname the previous day and that the management had called him to apologize.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 46; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 103.

1950

December 3

He is in the hospital and feels discomfort in the morning. He recalls Dr. Nino Eristavi's advice regarding a transplant and discusses it with Dr. Aldadanov. He responds that Dr. Khundadze, the one who should perform the operation, will return from his vacation by December 10th and will be able to do it then. Galaktion is satisfied with his attentiveness and promises to give him the seventh volume of his works as a gift. Aldadanov advises him to visit either Dr. Gabriel Pondoev or Kharadze for a consultation at least once a week after being discharged from the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 47; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 104.

Note: Since the poet had a broken leg, it is possible that the discussion was about a bone graft.

1950

December 3

He writes a New Year's poem for the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 47; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 104.

Note: It is likely referring to the poem "New Year's Toast", which was published in the January 1, 1951 issue of *Zarya Vostoka*.

1950

December 3

Varya, Shota Aghsabadze's wife, tells the poet that to prove how much Joseph Stalin valued Galaktion, when it was proposed to award the poet with the Order of the Red Banner for his work, Stalin requested that he be nominated for a higher award, the Order of Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-3, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 104.

1950

December 3

He recalls Jack Lindsay's Book "The World of the Future" in an article titled "The Soviet Diaries of the English Writer" published in the newspaper *Novoe Vremia* on November 7, 1950. The discussion revolves around whether the Soviet Union is attempting to disregard individual identities, levelling personalities, and blending them into a faceless mass. The English writer asserts that the Soviet Union is wrongly accused of such practices. Galaktion provides extensive quotes from this publication, adding his own commentary: "What is written about levelling – let it remain among us, it's somewhat true". Here, artists resemble each other, and this is facilitated by criticism and reviews.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 48-50; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 104.

1950

After December 3

Beno Chikobava, who visited him at the hospital, recounts that Hugo Huppert, the famous Austrian poet and translator of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", upon arriving in Tbilisi, said to him after reading his translation at the Writers' Union: "There is no poet in Europe comparable to Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 75; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 106.

1950

After December 3

At the hospital, he is visited by his brother Abesalom's wife, Tatiana, and his nephews Vasil and Nodari.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 75; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 106.

1950

After December 3

At the hospital, the seamstress brings a newly sewn coat, which Galaktion likes.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 261, p. 75; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 106.

1950

Until December 6

In the hospital, he makes a note titled "List of Virtues", in which he lists the "heroic deeds" against him by various literary circles. In the first paragraph, he recalls how he was not given the opportunity to participate in the creation of the Georgian national anthem. He could not understand why Alexandre Abasheli and Grigol Abashidze were selected as the authors. He believes that Taktakishvili's music is more of an elegy than an anthem and that offering it as a national anthem is inappropriate for the people who created "Midge of the Oak" and "To Lile". In the second paragraph, he describes how Irakli Abashidze befriended a whole group of reviewers and how they pair up to write reviews even of minor works. Galaktion notes that all reviewers remain silent about his influence on the poetry of the authors they review, although this influence is undeniable. In the third paragraph, he speaks about the article published by Zurab Tchumburidze in *Mnatobi* titled "Georgian Language Explanatory Dictionary, Vol. I". He believes that the author is biased because, in the encyclopaedia, he does not mention Galaktion Tabidze among the cited writers at all and refers to the classics in a "deaf" manner. On the other hand, he excessively praises the typographical error in the title of the published version of Lavrentiy Beria's report "The History of Bolshevik Organizations in Transcaucasia". In the fourth paragraph, the poet discusses an article by Mamia Duduchava titled "New Georgian Art", which was published in the same issue of *Mnatobi*. The article discusses the works of artists like Jacob Nikoladze, Gigo Zazashvili, Grigol Meskhi, and David Kakabadze but does not mention any portraits of Galaktion created by these artists. The poet begins to suspect that this, too, may be part of Irakli Abashidze's tricks and another attempt to "block" Galaktion. He ends this paragraph with an epigram about Mamia Duduchava ("Frightened, he fled..."). In the fifth paragraph, he analyses an article titled "The Bright Path" published by a fictional person, T. Jibuti, in the December 3 issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. The article discusses a composition of the same name, presented by the actress Nino Zedginidze in the small hall of the Conservatory. The authors listed are Konstantine Chanturishvili and Ivane Gvichidze. Galaktion believes the purpose of the publication is not only to praise the actress and the authors of the composition but also poets such as Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Simon Chikovani, and Ioseb Nonishvili, whose poems were used in the composition. The poet adds with frustration in his notebook, "What was to be highlighted about

Galaktion Tabidze here?” In the sixth paragraph, he notes that it has been half a year since he gave Irakli Abashidze his poem “War, Peace, and Virtue Among Men”, and that Abashidze has become so arrogant that he refuses to publish it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 261, p. 76; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 121.

Note: The poem is referred to in the source under the title “For Peace”, but that year Galaktion was finalizing the poem “War, Peace, and Virtue Among Men”, and it is likely that this is the one being referred to.

1950

December 6

He will rewrite the poem “Kitesa”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 261, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 124-127.

1950

December 7

He is discharged from the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, d- 261, p. 74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 119.

1950

December 7

He writes an untitled poem, “It is autumn, on the path...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 261, 74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 120.

1950

December 7 or later

He plans to contact the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Literature and Language, with the intention of establishing a literary circle in his name, similar to the one in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, d- 261, 74; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 119.

1950

December 17

They film him as he casts his vote in the local council elections.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197;

1950

December 20

He recalls and writes in his notebook an amusing incident involving Akaki Tsereteli’s niece. He had taken her to the dentist to have a tooth extracted, and the frightened child begged him, “Give the doctor more money, maybe he’ll leave me alone and let me go”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 263, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 138.

Note: The name of Akaki’s niece is not specified in the entry.

1950

December 23

He submits the poem "Peace and the Virtue Among Men" for printing to the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 143; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1950

Until December 24

He writes an untitled poem "No, I Will Not Forget...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №2552. G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 147. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 128-129.

Dating: According to the entry from December 24, 1950, the poem had already been written.

1950

December 24

In the eighth volume of his works, he selects the following poems: "October 1950", "I saw you... with bent shoulders", "By the Docks" ("If a man has a tongue..."), "Fill, Sun, this autumn", "That Millstone!", "This Old Muse!" (excerpt: "She does not spare her rhymes..."), "Were you forging iron or breaking the plow", "To the Woman from the Mountains", "The one who looked at the sky being Drained", "The branch that reaches into the darkness", "But the dead feel!", "From Italy", "Ipati", "The Japanese think", "What do you take from the bosom, tell me, woman", "The Worn Disease", "Song of the Heart", "The Dew on the Vine", "An Extraordinary Winter in Batumi 1911", "In every hurricane or storm", "Every day is a new beginning!", "The enemy digs the grave with its teeth", "What fields have been crossed", "Lenin's Death!", "I and Akaki Tsereteli", "A Woman in the Collective", "The wars mixed the path and trace of the people!", "The fields grow, my heart, calm down", "Did I say: behold, Sculptor!", "Between Zhores' and Plekhanov's streets", "How did the Wave Reached the Opera House!", "The child fell asleep, the child does not stop smiling", "The wind, You are like My Brother", "What do we have in common?" "I paid the price of existence!", "Which generous feeling gave birth", "Who leaps like the tiger?" "In Georgia, every poet today!", "On your Mtatsminda", "Where the gold is genuine...", "From Mtatsminda", "Days change", "Autumn in Tbilisi", "A Drummer is happy", "I sang the song of the laurel", "Old Tskhumi is silent", "The sea ruins the cage", "The Birth of a book", "The sea breeze blows swiftly", "When It Passes the Black Sea coast", "The children's happy running on the sea", "The azure sea sparkles", "Thuja", "A young woman by the seashore" ("A mowing Woman"), "On the high mountain, the hut appears", "How the garden trembles!", "The Guard's Flag!", "The Love of the Sea", "What foolish triumph does he think of", "Two Forces", "My guests, what am I now?", "My Cabman", "The important thing is the thing they are silent about", "And how many friends I have had!", "What does it mean to be a poet?", "The days surrounded me!", "The one who holds the Lute" ("Khevsurian"), "Era of May! This", "What is the gold of Adjara?", "You are no longer here", "Down with the interventionist", "Paris, Rome, and London", "The Oceans never end", "Atomic Energy", "The rocky heights of Tbilisi", "What does the palace do,

has it grown old?”, “If we break through the dark”, “The integrals of my poetry” (“The Hour”), “To hunt...”, “Why do I need to live in this world”, “Ahead of you, your pure path”, “Vazha said: it is not over”, “The floods have washed away the thicket”, “Here comes the ancient Tskhenistskali”, “From the high tower, the azure scarf”, “Oh, why am I not nineteen years old”, “Brothers, comrades, we have no Ilia”, “I have foreseen the year”, “Young people, crown bearers”, “The wolf asked the lamb”, “Dressed in the order of the flag”, “Autumn is here. On the path”, “Ah, we roll and roll these years!”, “The field is as pure as white”, “His name is Capital”, “O sky, O sea, Bichvinta”, “In Memory of Egn. Ninoshvili”, “We were pulling the old needle”, “The sunset on the sea”, “The time of the new year sprints forward”, “Fish”, “No, I will not forget the railway, the first one I saw”, “How futile the bullet struck the chest”, “She does not walk with others”, “Here, by this stone” (inscription), “By the New Year’s hearth”, “The Poplar stood at the summit”, “Oh, my poem, when it celebrates”, “Once upon a time”, “From Kobuleti”, “From Avchala to Tbilisi”, “Ars longa, vita brevis”, “The Third Bell”, “We used to rush on blue horses”, “Cling to the book, you workers!”, “But a chain of roses has formed!” “The homeland is great!”, “Academy”, and “Due to the Death of Akaki”. Additionally, he notes that twenty poems from the epic should be included in the volume.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 262, 3-9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 128-129.

1950

After December 24

He transcribes the poem “Galaktion’s feast granted Mashashvili a pardon” for inclusion in the eighth volume.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 262, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 129-130.

1950

December 27 or earlier

He begins treatment with the dentist Vladimir Zabelin.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 263, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 138.

1950

December 27

Dentist Vladimir Zabelin promises that he will fix his teeth so well that by New Year’s, he will be able to eat fried chicken without any trouble.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 263, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 138.

1950

December

The “Contents of the 1950 Issues of the Magazine *Mnatobi*” is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, from which it becomes clear that in 1950, none of Galaktion’s poems were printed in the magazine.

Source: “The content of the 1950 issues of the magazine *Mnatobi*”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1950, №12, p. 161.

1950

Winter

After the meeting at the Writers' Union, late in the evening, Galaktion takes his coat from the communal wardrobe, puts it on, and heads home. When he reaches into his pocket and cannot find his newspapers, he then examines the coat and realizes that he has put on someone else's. Upon returning to the wardrobe, he encounters a disappointed young writer, Karpe Mumladze, who had found someone else's old coat hanging instead of his new one and didn't know what to do. Galaktion returns the coat, apologizes, and they leave the building together. The young writer wants to see him off but cannot bring himself to speak.

Source: K. Mumladze, *The Poet with the Steel-founders*, magazine *Drosha*, 1973, N 1, p. 9.

February 27 1947 -1950

He writes a poem "Meeting in the Mountains" ("Here Stands the Blessed Ridge...").

Source: *Autographs: MGL, №6635; №1394; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 185; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.*

Note: The poem is also found untitled "Here Stands the Blessed Ridge...".

1950

He writes a poem "From Folk Motifs" ("In the rock, a sword is hidden...").

Source: G. Tabidze, *AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 390; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 1972, p. 142.*

1950

In Moscow, under the editorial work of Igor Postupalski, Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Poems" is published in Russian. The collection includes the sections: "Epoch", "Revolutionary Georgia", "Memories of Europe", "Homeland", "My Life", "The Country Resembling the Sun", "Lyrical Poems of Past Years", and "From the Poems". The publication is accompanied by a list of the poet's books published in Russian.

Source: Табидзе Г. В. Избранные стихи, пер. с груз, под ред. И. Поступальского, разд.: Эпоха. Революционная Грузия; Воспоминания о Европе; Родина, жизнь моя; Стала страна, словно солнце; Из лирики прошлых лет; Из поэм, Москва, Гослитиздат, 1950.

1950

In Tbilisi, a summary of Eter Shushania's candidate thesis "The Creative Path of Galaktion Tabidze" is published in Russian.

Source: Шушания Э.Э., Творческий путь Галактиона Табидзе, Автореферат дис. работы на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук, Акад. наук Груз. ССР. Ин-т истории груз. литературы им. Руставели, Тбилиси, 1950.

1950

He writes an untitled poem, "Today, we handed over to the state, not disordered...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-259, 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 79-85.

Note: The poem is also found beginning with "Clean, not disordered...". Later, a note is added to the text stating that it has been used in the poem "Kitesa".

1950

He describes the roads and paths leading from Kutaisi to Ukimerioni, often noting who lives in these areas.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 264, p. 4-11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 139-149.

1950

He reads three poems by Gogi Chikobava, observes the peculiarities of the rhythm, and discusses literary movements with the author.

Source: G. Chikobava, *Close to Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 5.

1950

He writes a poems "War and Peace", "Send Us Weapons", "Kitesa", "Invention", as well as nearly three hundred lyrical poems, and prepares the eighth volume for publication.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 273, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 244.

Note: The titles of the poems are not specified in the entry.

1950

He completes the word-for-word translations of his own poems for the publishing house "*Zarya Vostoka*".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 273, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 244.

1950

He organizes literary evenings in various regions of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 273, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 244.

1950

From the 25 roubles left in the savings bank in 1947, the amount grows to 275 roubles.

Source: Excerpt from G. Tabidze's storage ledger notebook, 300, p. 38; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 380.

1950

He writes a poem "Oh, Why Am I Not Fifteen" ("Oh, why am I not fifteen...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2856; №4003; №2467; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 173.

Note: The poem also appears untitled “Oh, why am I not fifteen...”.

1950 or later

He reads Nikoloz Chachava’s poetry collection “I Sing to Life”, highlights lines, and writes notes. In the very first poem “The Leader’s Book”, he writes down 28 points highlighting grammatical errors, incorrect rhymes, and tautologies. He concludes that the poem contains 28 lines and just as many ideological or linguistic mistakes. He believes that the main flaw of the Book is the lack of knowledge of the Georgian language and an obsession with formalism.

Source: MGL, t-623, Nikoloz Chachava, “I Sing to Life”, Tbilisi, 1950.

1950 or later

He writes an untitled poem “They tremble like reflections of the sun...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscription on the Book title page, MGL, t-618, “The Acts of the Apostles Based on Ancient Manuscripts”, compiler Ilia Abuladze, editor Akaki Shanidze, Tbilisi, 1948.

1950 or later

He reads the seventh Book of the collection “Monuments of the Old Georgian Language”, published by the Georgian Academy of Sciences - “The Acts of the Apostles” - and on the title page, he writes an untitled poem “They tremble, like the sun...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, t-618, p. 6930; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 189; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 635.

After 1950

In the office ledger, he writes a list of poems dedicated to the events of 1905 from his volumes of works.

Source: MGL, d-441, 1-4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141-143.

After 1950

He makes a record about the initiatives that should be undertaken to honour and recognize his literary work. According to Galaktion, his seven-volume collected works should be published in one volume in both Russian and Georgian languages, and the opposite bank of the Mtkvari River should be named after him. On the same street, a special building should be constructed for Galaktion’s permanent exhibition; a library and a bibliographic office should be established; a monument to the poet should be erected during his lifetime; the state publishing house should be tasked with publishing a Book titled “The Works of Galaktion Tabidze”, which would compile articles about the poet by writers and critics from both older and newer generations; and the city of Samtredia should be renamed “Sagalaktiono”. For his outstanding contributions, the poet should be granted a pension of 10,000 roubles, along with a one-time allowance of 100,000 roubles. A grand jubilee evening should be organized at the Opera Theatre. The Ministry of Health should be tasked with providing the poet with special medical care. Assistance should be offered to help Galaktion set up a summer residence, and he should be provided with a suitable apartment. In all republics of the Soviet Union, efforts should be made to advocate for the publication of his

works. Galaktion should be awarded a car, and a personal office and secretariat should be established at the state's expense. Museums dedicated to Galaktion should be opened in Chkvishi and Kutaisi. The Georgian Academy of Sciences should be entrusted with preparing an academic edition of the poet's complete works.

Source: MGL, d-627, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 267;

1951

1951

Beginning

In his diary, he writes that this year marks the anniversary years of Pavlo Tychyna, Nikolai Tikhonov, Alexander Fadeyev, and Ilya Ehrenburg, while the following year will be the anniversary years of himself and Yakub Kolas.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 262; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 127.

January

1951

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's" is published.

Source: Новогоднее (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1951, 1 января, №1.

1951

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation by Georgy Kreytan of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's Toast" is published.

Source: Новогодний тост (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с грузинского Г. Крейтан, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 1 января, №1.

1951

January 1 or later

He receives another letter from the son of writer Daria Akhvlediani, Otar Akhvlediani, from the Rustavi colony. He expresses his concern that this is the tenth letter he is sending and that Galaktion has not responded to any of them. He writes that two years ago, he handed over his mother's poems to the addressee for publication, hoping to earn a few pennies, but he still hasn't heard whether they were published. He asks either for the money to be sent or for the poems to be returned. He warns that if he does not receive a response again, he will be forced to inform the Writers' Union about the situation.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-252. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1951

January 1 or later

He writes about Giorgi Leonidze's poem "Your Name Will Stay with the Sun" from the newspaper *Komunisti* and adds critical comments. He notes that the poem discusses the village harvest and prosperity, but says nothing about the ongoing reconstruction in the city. Galaktion does not like the poem's graphic form and points out that some of the stanzas are conceptually imprecise and vague, while the rhymes seem to be borrowed from other sources.

Source: MGL, d-646, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191-194.

Dating: Giorgi Leonidze's poem was published in the January 1, 1951 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1951

January 1 or later

While reviewing the materials to be included in the eighth volume, he discovers that he has written fifty poems, of which forty have already been published.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 150.

1951

January 1 or later

He meets Elizbar Ananiashvili who asks him for permission to translate his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 150.

1951

January 1 or later

Since the winter sessions at the university end in late January, he considers that it would be better to hold the literary evening in February.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 2.; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 150.

1951

January 1 or later

Akaki Khorava, Besarion Zhghenti, Jano Bagrationi, Beno Chikobava, staff members of the Writers' Union, booksellers, and others are thrilled with the radio broadcast featuring his address to children and his New Year's poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 150.

Note: Jano Bagrationi is mentioned only by his last name, while the others are referred to by the initials of their first names and their last names.

1951

After January 1

He gifts his books with inscriptions to dentist Vladimir Zabelin.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 263, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 138.

Note: The inscription is recorded in his notebook, but the specific books are not indicated.

1951

January 2

He is informed that the newsreel “Elections” is being shown in Tbilisi cinemas, and in one of the scenes, Galaktion is seen in a wide shot casting his vote.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 151.

1951

January 2

He continues discussions with Beso Zhghenti regarding the volume of the eighth volume of his works. 3500-4000 lines seem insufficient, as a Book of this size would resemble a pamphlet.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 151.

1951

January 3

He completes the transcription of the poems “First Month of September” and “The Serious Illness”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 151.

1951

January 4

Leo Gvatua from Sokhumi informs that due to the rainy weather, the construction of Galaktion’s house has not yet started, but they will begin soon.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

1951

January 4

He takes three poems for printing and is promised that they will be ready in a week. In the meantime, he thinks about preparing more poems for printing. He is glad that the situation with the eighth volume is progressing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

1951

January 4

The newspaper *Leninskoye Znamya* published in Tbilisi refuses to print the poem, and Galaktion makes a note about this in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

Note: The title of the poem is not mentioned in the note.

1951

January 4

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* does not print the translation of his poem by Sergei Serebryakov.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

Note: The title of the poem is not mentioned in the note.

1951

January 4

He falls ill with the flu.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

1951

January 4

He feels that he is the target of hostile attacks both at home and outside, as Karlo Kaladze and Akhvlediani threaten him, his sister-in-law Tatiana reproaches him for not visiting their house, his wife Nino is planning to buy a new coat, and he is waiting for the salary from Galaktion's Academy. At home, everything is disorganized, the driver is looking for an opportunity to use the car for his own needs. He reassures himself by thinking that the work on the book's publication is progressing.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152

1951

January 5

He writes a four-line untitled poem about some Tiniko "You come and go...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 152.

1951

January 6

In his diary, he writes down Vladimir Mayakovsky's poem "Манасею", inspired by the Georgian proverb "This is it, my Manaseo...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 153.

January 9

He prepares a speech in support of Kandid Charkviani, in which he states that, along with other Georgian writers, he supports the proposal of the President of the Academy of Sciences to nominate Kandid Charkviani, the leader of Georgian Bolsheviks, as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet of Georgia.

Source: MGL, d-661, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 567-568.

1951

January 10

He attends the general assembly of the academicians, professors, scientific workers, and staff of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, where the nomination of Kandid Charkviani as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR is discussed, and he supports this proposal.

Source: The general assembly of academicians, professors, scientific workers, and staff members of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR nominated Kandid Nestorovich Charkviani as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR., Newspaper *Komunisti*, January 10, 1951, №8, p. 3.

1951

January 10-11

At the opening of the XX Party Conference in Tbilisi, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, Kandid Charkviani, delivers a report summarizing the work of the party's city committee, in which he criticizes the language of Vazha-Pshavela. His speech marks the beginning of an intensified struggle against formalism in literature. Sergi Tchilaia, the secretary of the Academy of Sciences' Party Bureau, criticizes Giorgi Leonidze and Simon Chikovani, and mentions Galaktion's use of the word "guide" in his poem "My Song" in a negative context. Galaktion disagrees with the critic's assessment, as similar cases of poetic license can be found in the works of Ilia Chavchavadze and Alexander Pushkin.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 306-307;

1951

January 11

He is curious whether the poems to be included in the eighth volume of his works "First Month of September", "The Serious Illness", and the childhood poems have been reprinted.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 11; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 12

In his diary, he writes that Vladimir Lenin loved Jack London.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 12; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 13

Next to the information in the calendar dated January 13, which states that 150 years ago, in 1901, under Stalin's leadership, the local organization of the Russian Social-Democratic Party was formed in Batumi, he references the title of his poem "The Serious Illness", which reflects the events of that period.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 13; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 14

Next to the information in the calendar dated January 14, which states that in 1903, the tsarist executioners killed the revolutionary Lado Ketskhoveli in the Metekhi prison, he notes that he remembers the reaction of the newspapers of that time.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 14; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 15

He continues selecting poems for the work of his eighth volume.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 16

Due to the fact that the tires of the car serving him have worn out, they remove the plates and request the purchase of new tires.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 154.

1951

January 16

Shalva Radiani demands that the editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* decide on the issue of printing Galaktion's writings. Galaktion feels that direct rejection would be awkward for Radiani and wishes to have his opinion expressed through the members of the board. In his diary, he writes down the list of those members.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 155.

Note: The composition of the editorial board of *Mnatobi*: 1. Nika Agiashvili, 2. Levan Asatiani, 3. Shalva Apkhaidze, 4. Konst., Lortk., 5. Ilia Mosashvili, 6. Shalva Radiani, 7. Leo Kiacheli, 8. Simon Chikovani, 9. Otar Chkheidze, 10. Sergo Tchilaia, 11. Irakli Abashidze.

1951

January 16

He continues selecting material for the eighth volume of his works and submitting it for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 156.

1951

January 16

He plans to send a telegram to Sokhumi regarding the construction of his house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 156.

1951

January 16

In the afternoon, he is on his way somewhere by car when the inspector stops him and asks to step out, as the car's tires are worn out.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 263, 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 135.

1951

January 17

He leaves the Writers' Union with Marika Baratashvili, and they walk to Plekhanov Street on foot. Along the way, his companion reassures him not to take the inconveniences to heart. As a token of gratitude, Galaktion writes a short poem titled "To Marika Baratashvili".

Source: M. Baratashvili, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 100.

1951

January 21

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "In Memory of Lenin".

Source: Памяти Ленина (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 21 января, №18.

1951

January 17

He buys a new car, a "Pobeda", with license plate number 57-51 ГН.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 155; G. Tabidze's diary entry, 263, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 136.

1951

January 19

He meets the director of the State Film Industry garage, Japaridze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 156.

1951

January 20

He revises the fable "Kuchkha and the Clock" into a poem and notes that it could be expanded into an epic titled "Grandmother's glasses".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 155.

Note: It is written in the source that it "could be added to the stories about Grandmother".

1951

January 20

In the morning, he reads Shalva Radiani's article "For Marxist-Leninist Literary Studies" in the 1950 issue of the magazine *Literaturuli Dzebani* and does not like that the works of various authors dedicated to the theme of the homeland are simply listed without any analysis or evaluation. The magazine states: "It is enough to mention: G. Leonidze's "Homeland", "Song about the Leader", "Don't Worry, Mother", G. Tabidze's "Homeland, First of All", A. Mirtskhulava's "Hymn to the Homeland", "Homeland of the Leader", A. Abasheli's "Do Not Let It Go, Strike It", S. Chikovani's "Song about David Guramishvili", L. Kiacheli's "Mountain Man", I. Grishashvili's "Two Words", I. Mosashvili's "My Homeland", "Look, Georgian, Your Homeland", K. Kaladze's "Song of the Georgian Warrior", "Letter to Mother", I. Abashidze's "Captain Bukhaidze", A. Gomiashvili's "Three Songs about the Homeland", Sh. Apkhaidze's "To the Homeland", R. Gvetadze's "Life Begins Again", K. Lortkipanidze's "Green Button", Gr. Abashidze's "The Ridge of Victory", "On the Southern Border", S. Shanshiashvili's "Heroes of Krtsanisi", and others". According to Galaktion, simply naming them is not enough, and he calls such critics "enumerators". In the poet's opinion, it is important to highlight where innovation appears in each work.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 233-234.

1951

January 20

He writes an untitled poem that begins with "The enemy will overcome him..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 155-156.

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1951

January 21

He writes an untitled humorous poem about the overwhelming matters "Gvatua sends me a telegram..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 156.

1951

January 21

In his notebook, he comments on his previous notes regarding the 1948 anniversary evening. He mentions that the event took place, but it was Nikoloz Chachava who carried out some task, and he questions, "Who is this Chachava?" and wonders whether the story brought up by Kandid Charkviani pertains to him. He also mockingly refers to the poet's book, calling it "Pentera".

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

Note: Presumably, the reference is to Nikoloz Chachava's poetry Book "I Sing to Life", published in 1950.

1951

January 21

In his notebook, he writes that Sergi Tchilaia declares Sandro Shanshiashvili a primitivist and advocates for a fight against primitivism.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-221, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

1951

January 22

He is dissatisfied that the painting of his portrait by the artist Ucha Japaridze has been postponed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

Note: Ucha Japaridze began to paint his portrait in 1952.

1951

January 23

There is a strong storm in Tbilisi, and Galaktion writes in his notebook that such weather is probably something few people remember.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

1951

January 23

He hands over his poems to the publishing house *Samshoblo* for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

1951

January 23

In his diary, he writes that the issue of printing his material in the magazine *Mnatobi* is still unclear.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

1951

January 23

He travels to Abkhazia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

1951

January 24

He stays at the *Abkhazia* hotel, visits the area where his house is to be built, and is pleased to see that the necessary construction materials – stones, mortar, and gravel – are already on site.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

1951

January 26

He sends a dispatch to Pavlo Tychyna in Kyiv, congratulating him on his 90th anniversary, wishing him a long life, and success in praising the Ukrainian people.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-193; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1951

January 28

He sends a telegram from Sokhumi to Nino Kvirikadze, informing her that he will be in Tbilisi at 2 PM on January 29.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.166; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 55.

1951

January 29

He returns from Abkhazia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

February

1951

February 1

He meets the principal of the Gldani school, Shubladze, and the head of the academic department, Giorgi Tsintsadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 157.

Note: The school principal is mentioned only by his last name, Shubladze.

1951

Until February 2

He is informed that on Friday, February 2, at 2 PM, the chairman of the commission working with young writers, Simon Chikovani, will hold a meeting, and attendance is mandatory.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 263, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 137.

Note: The members of the mentioned commission are: Nino Abashidze, Vera Buachidze, Rostom Bezhanishvili, G. Gogichaishvili, Tengiz Gogoladze, Vladimir Tordua, Murman Lebanidze, Karpe Mumladze, Elizbar Maisuradze, Lado Mrevlishvili, Elizbar Ubilava, Revaz Japaridze, Lado Urjumelashvili, G. Zedgenidze, M. Bakuradze, Bezhan Bardavelidze, D. Gogotchuri, Dodo Vadatchkoria, M. Todua, Revaz Inanishvili, Kartlos Kasradze, Mariam Kvatchadze, Zurab Nakopia, and Edisher Kipiani.

1951

February 6

Vladimir Tatishvili gifts his Book "Georgians in Moscow" with a Russian inscription: "To the National Poet of Georgia – Galaktion, with deep respect and gratitude for the immeasurable pleasure I always receive from the great, yet simple and profoundly humane poetry of our time's poet, Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: MGL, t-477, Вл. Татишвили, "Грузины в Москву" (1653-1722), Tbilisi, 1950.

1951

Until February 11

He begins building a house in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 86; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63.

1951

February 11

He lists the issues to be resolved. Among them are: car repairs, a visit to the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house regarding the book, and matters related to the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 86; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63.

1951

February 16

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Day of Joy" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: День радости (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебрякова, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1951, 16 февраля, №33.

Note: The poem begins with the words, "Патриоты родины! сегодня вся страна справляет торжество...". Its original Georgian text could not be located.

1951

February 18

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Day of Joy" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: День радости (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с Груз. Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 18 февраля, №41.

Note: The poem begins with the words, "Патриоты родины! сегодня вся страна справляет торжество...". Its original Georgian text could not be located.

1951

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Bolshevistskaya Putyovka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Hurrah to this New Georgia..." by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: "Ваша" новой Грузии! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Большевицкая путевка, Тбилиси, 1951, 24 февраля, №25.

1951

February 24

A meeting is scheduled at the Gldani school.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158

1951

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Long Live to our Thirtieth Anniversary!" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Да здравствует наше тридцатилетие! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с Груз. Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 24 февраля, №46.

1951

February 25

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaia Abkhazia*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Long Live to our Thirtieth Anniversary!" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Да здравствует наше тридцатилетие! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1951, 25 февраля, №40.

1951

February 26

He falls ill, and doctor David Tushuriani prescribes a ten-day bed rest.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record in his diary, 266, 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

1951

February 28

He feels a little better and gets out of bed, but he is not fully recovered.

Source: Nino Kvirikadze's record in his diary, 266; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

March

1951

March 5

Doctor David Tushuriani is dissatisfied with his health condition and prescribes another ten-day bed rest.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

1951

March 5

He writes a poem "A Woman from Baghdati" ("The Khanistskali roared, rushed, and raged...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3866; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 193.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "A Woman from Baghdati".

1951

March 12

He calculates the family expenses and, concerned, discovers that the expenditure has already reached 6000 roubles since the beginning of the month.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

1951

After March 22

Shalva Radiani's Book "Georgian Literature of the Twentieth Century" is being published, with one chapter dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The critic reiterates his views on Galaktion's poetry that he had expressed in his earlier works.

Source: Sh. Radiani, "Georgian Literature of the Twentieth Century", 1951, p. 253-276.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on March 22, 1951.

1951

March 27

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Long Live to our Thirtieth Anniversary!" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Да здравствует наше тридцатилетие! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 27 марта, №72.

April

1951

After April 16

The first monograph on Galaktion Tabidze's work is published – Sergi Tchilaia's Book "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze". The author develops his earlier views on Galaktion's poetry. He discusses the following topics: the poet's worldview, Galaktion's relationship with the 1905 revolution, his work during the period of reaction and World War I, Galaktion and symbolism, Galaktion and 19th-century Georgian poetry, the October Socialist Revolution and Galaktion Tabidze, the poet's post-revolutionary work, and the issue of Galaktion's poetic style.

Source: S. Tchilaia, Galaktion Tabidze's poetry, 1951, p. 4-100.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on April 16, 1951.

May

1951

May 1

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "First of May" ("Through the streets and squares, it moves like a blizzard...") by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Первое Мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1951, 1 мая, №102.

1951

May 1

The poem "To Native Stalin" is published in the newspaper *Bolshevikuri Drosha*.

Source: G. Tabidze, "To Native Stalin", *Bolshevikuri Drosha*, May 1, 1951.

1951

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Bolshevik*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Greetings to May" ("How can I not praise my country...") is published, translated by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Сердце, пой! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Большевик, Гагра, 1951, 1 мая.

1951

May 8

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Greetings to May" ("How can I not praise my country...") is published, translated by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Сердце, пой! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1951, 8 мая, N 54.

1951

May 22

An article titled “For the Certificate of Maturity” is published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*. It describes the exam held at Tbilisi’s First Boys’ School, which was chaired by Principal Jaju Jorjikia and the teacher of Georgian language and literature, G. Kutubidze. The publication states that Jorjikia opened the exam packet and read the topics, while Kutubidze wrote on the board: “The main themes of Akaki Tsereteli’s work,” “The work of Leo Kiacheli,” and the free topic “On G. Tabidze’s epigraph: ‘My dear land, I defend your beloved homeland, I will defend your sweet language, I will defend your beautiful harp.’” The publication then mentions that the teacher was curious to see which topics the students had chosen. He walked around the desks and found that 45 students had chosen the first two topics.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-189; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1951

May 29

He submits a request to the Minister of Education of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia. He describes the situation outlined in the article “For the Certificate of Maturity” published in *Zarya Vostoka*, which discusses the exam held at Tbilisi’s First Boys’ School, and expresses his astonishment at why his epigraph should be the title for the free topic, why an offensive statement about students not choosing this topic was made for the press, and why other writers were referred to by their full names, while Galaktion was only mentioned by his last name and initials.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-189; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1951

May 31

Galaktion Tabidze falls ill with the flu.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 266, p. 52. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

1951

May

On the title page of the brochure “Newly Arrived Literature Information Bulletin” by the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, he writes the untitled poem: “I was smart, I became a cretin: / The temperature is elevated / by this kind of bulletin...”

Source: MGL, t-9, “Newly Arrived Literature Information Bulletin”, Tbilisi, 1951, May, №5.

June

1951

June 3

Galaktion Tabidze is diagnosed with angina and general weakness. The doctor prescribes inhalations and a strict diet.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158

1951

June 14

After his illness, Galaktion Tabidze goes out of the house for the first time.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 52. G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 158.

1951

After June 16

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, a review of the seventh volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works is published, written by Sargis Tsaishvili and Revaz Tvaradze. The critics respond positively to the poet's new book, reviewing it thematically and focusing on the depiction of Stalin in Galaktion's poetry. They discuss the theme of the Great Patriotic War in the poet's lyrics, as well as the European cycle of poems, where capitalist Western societies are criticized. The young critics reproach the poet for his neglect of the purity of language. The reviewers note that there are occasional examples in Galaktion's works where the literary language is violated, as the poet sometimes uses archaic forms, vague expressions, and even dialectical words.

Source: S. Tsaishvili, R. Tvaradze, vol. VII of Galaktion Tabidze's works, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1951, №6, p. 158-160.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on June 16, 1951.

1951

June 19

He notes in his notebook that the magazines *Mnatobi* refuses to publish his poem "For Peace", and the publishing house *Sakhelgami* declines to print his book. He believes that certain individuals are attempting to sabotage his upcoming 60th birthday celebration. He considers it necessary to rally the "railway workers" to strengthen his position and organize a "Peace Evening". Galaktion believes that the Writers' Union continues to follow Simon Chikovani's direction.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads Ivane Gigineishvili's article on Arnold Chikobava's "Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language" and does not like it. He is troubled by the negative reception at *the State Publishing House* and the Writers' Union regarding the inclusion of his Book in the publishing plan.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19

He learns that Pyotr Pavlenko has passed away and writes down in his notebook, in Russian, a phrase he heard from him from the Old Testament and translates it into Georgian: “Surround me with many consumed offerings (i.e., the fattened calves)”.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19

He submits a request to the deputy director of the State Publishing House, Erasti Torotadze, asking that the royalty for the seventh volume of his works be transferred either fully or at least partially on the current or following day.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-80; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1951

June 19

Due to the intense heat, he drives out of the city by car.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19

The phone is not working.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 5, 6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19 or later

He writes down a Russian pun about Giorgi Mdivani in his notebook.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 437.

1951

June 19 or later

In his notebook, he notes down the recipe for Sirolin, a traditional remedy for bronchitis.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 9, 10; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436, 438.

1951

June 19 or later

He writes a humorous poem titled “Pina to Mina” in his notebook, addressed to Mina Chkhikvadze, the cashier of the state publishing house, and Pina Goletiani, the chief accountant.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 11, 12; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438.

1951

June 20

He submits a request to the State Publishing House of Georgia, asking that 50 copies of the seventh volume of his works be sold to him at author's prices.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-190; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1951

June 20

He submits a request to the chairman of the board of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of Georgia, asking to be admitted as a member of the society.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-192; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1951

June 21

He submits a request to the State Publishing House of Georgia, asking that 100 copies of the seventh volume of his works be provided to him for his royalty account.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-191; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1951

June 21

He is traveling to Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 53; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 159.

1951

June

He makes critical notes about Simon Chikovani, recalling how, in 1944, he acted "improperly" to ensure that he, rather than Galaktion, received the Stalin Prize. He remembers the harsh criticism Chikovani directed at Galaktion's Book "Gold in the Azure of Ajara" in the Writers' Union and how he tries to present the linguistic distortions in his poetry as innovations. He writes that Chikovani has surrounded himself with futurists and opposes anyone who is not part of his circle. Chikovani, as editor of the Russian-language anthology of Georgian poetry, tarnished its quality, dismantled the cooperative atmosphere within the Writers' Union, leaving only factional meetings, and distributed Stalin Prizes exclusively to his supporters. He edits and promotes the books of untalented young writers and even attempted to disrupt the celebration of Galaktion's 40-year literary anniversary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 236.

1951

June

In his notebook, he makes a note titled *G. Leonidze*, asserting that Giorgi Leonidze believes himself to be superior to him. He claims that Leonidze deceives people at the Literature Museum, pretending to be humble when he needs to be, and proud when he chooses to be. He made a lot

of money from books about Stalin, flaunts the title of “poet-academician”, yet, in reality, no one voted him into the Academy; it was Petre Sharashidze who got him in.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 272, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 238.

July

1951

July 3

He writes rhymes for the word ‘Aragvi’.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 2; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

Note: It is dated according to the next recorded entry.

1951

July 3

He writes the lyrics of the folk song “Kvedrula Has Risen”.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 3; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528.

1951

July 3

He starts working on the text of a poem dedicated to Kandid Charkviani. Around one stanza, he makes a sketch, drawing the head of a man with devil’s horns, inside of which the text is enclosed.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 3-6; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528-531.

Note: The poem, in its revised form, was published in 1952 in the collection “Glory to Stalin”, on page 95, without a title, as “The heroic people, the beloved people...”. Later, it was revised again and, after the poet’s death, was published in an academic edition under the title “A Poem”.

1951

July 3 or later

He writes the list of Georgian writers who are laureates of the Stalin Prize: Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Ioseb Noneshvili, Demna Shengelaia, Khuta Berulava.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 7; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the source, the names of the writers are listed with initials.

Dating: It is dated according to the previous recorded entry.

1951

July 3 or later

He writes a 16-point list in which he records the materials collected in folders on various topics, including materials for the seventh, eighth, and ninth volumes, dissertations, academic publications, materials for the 60th anniversary celebration, translations of various poets, and other issues important to him.

Source: MGL, d-240, p. 8; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531, 532.

Note: It is dated according to the previous recorded entry.

1951

After July 7

He reads the collection of poems translated into Russian by Pavlo Tychyna, “For Stalin, For the Homeland, For the World!” and makes highlights. On the back cover, he writes a quote from the July 7, 1951 issue of the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, which states that there is a clear tendency in Ukrainian literary criticism to consider contemporary leading Ukrainian writers as classics, whose work is free of any flaws and can only be evaluated with the help of enthusiastic epithets. He is interested in whether this is truly the case.

Source: MGL, t-432, Павло Тычина, “За Сталина, За Родину, За Мир!”, Moscow, 1951.

August

1951

August 21

In the Writers’ Union, he collects memories and articles about Akaki Tsereteli. He is promised that Akaki Gatsereia and Eremo Karelshvili will write letters. He notes that at 11 o’clock, in the presence of Beno Chikobava, the poems will be handed over to Marijani. He also notes that Beno Chikobava should be asked to check the punctuation marks in the poems and address other stylistic issues. He thinks that he needs to write the main idea and brief summary of each poem. In a notebook, he writes someone’s words about Lute to Marijani. He is interested in where and when Sergi Tchilaia’s Book about him will be published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 14–17; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438, 439.

1951

August 21

At one o’clock, he takes the fountain pen for repair.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-225, p. 17,18; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 439.

1951

August or later

He visits the illustrator Alexandre Bandzeladze in the printing house, who is supposed to draw his portrait for the magazine *Drosha*. He is wearing a black fur coat, a large turban on his head, and a red chokha draped over his shoulder. Bandzeladze prefers to paint him in his contemporary attire, and Galaktion agrees. However, before the poet takes off his fur coat, hat, and chokha, photographer Otar Turkia takes several photos of him in this outfit from different angles.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let The Toast Be His, And Let His Mention Be In Glory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 176.

Dating: The magazine *Drosha* was published starting from August 1951.

1951

August or later

From the leading article “Through the Path Illuminated by the Party’s Wisdom”, published in the eighth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, which is likely written by Irakli Abashidze, he transcribes long quotes and occasionally adds his own comments: “Hm! Does this even need proving?”, “This is devaluation”, and similar phrases. Additionally, he lists the most pathetic and absurd statements in twelve sections and concludes with the two words: “What backwardness?”
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 20-23; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 182.

September

1951

September 2

In the Rustavi colony, Daria Akhvlediani’s manuscripts are sent by her son, the prisoner Otar Akhvlediani, and he has them signed with a note that they were received from Galaktion Tabidze, with the intention of handing them over to her son.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-254; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

Note: The note is kept along with the letter.

1951

September 11

He has his photo taken with the students of the Medical Institute.

Source: Ts. Kuchuloria-Alania, Recollection about Galaktion, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, April 2, 1993, p. 12.

1951

September 15 or later

He receives another letter from Otar Akhvlediani, the son of writer Daria Akhvlediani, from the Rustavi colony. Otar informs him that he has received “a part” of his mother’s poems and 125 roubles, which is equivalent to his survival. He apologizes for troubling him but asks if he could send his old clothes through the messenger of this letter, as everything he had is worn out.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-254; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1951

September or later

A meeting is organized at the 25th Secondary School, where 11th-grade student Nugzar Tsereteli recites a poem dedicated to him and hands over a typed copy of the poem. Galaktion hugs him and kisses him on the forehead.

Source: N. Tsereteli, Meetings with the Immortal Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 171-172.

Dating: According to the recollection, at this time, Nugzar Tsereteli was in the 11th grade, which could not have happened before September 1951.

October

1951

October 1

He is in Sokhumi and writes a poem “With Heart and Soul” (“The ronin of years, days, minutes...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №541; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 193.

1951

Until October 11

He learns that Beso Zhghenti has given poems for translation into Russian for Galaktion’s Russian-language Book to Vladimir Derzhavin and other translators.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 11

In his diary, he writes quotes from the speech made by Kandid Charkviani at the Soviet Writers’ Union’s Executive Committee’s plenary session dedicated to Rustaveli, which relate to Galaktion’s poem “Epoch”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 11

In Moscow, the Georgian translator Pati Tvaltvadze introduces Russian critic Iosif Grinberg to Galaktion, referring to him as the Patriarch of Poets.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 159.

1951

October 11

Unexpectedly, the Copyright Protection Department grants him 200 roubles as an honorarium.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

Note: The source does not specify which publication the honorarium is for.

1951

October 11

Konstantine Kapaneli promises that he will write an article about him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 11

He meets with the rector of the State University, Niko Ketskhoveli, and discusses holding his literary evening at the university. He asks for his guidance and suggests that a special issue of the university newspaper be printed for the occasion. Ketskhoveli promises to help.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 267, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 11

He meets with Varlam Mikadze, the responsible editor of the university newspaper, and discusses the printing of a special issue of the newspaper, posters, and programs for his jubilee evening planned at the university. Mikadze promises to do everything as instructed by Rector Niko Ketskhoveli.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 267, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 11

During discussions with the university administration about his jubilee evening planned at the institution, he senses that the students are persistently following him step by step.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 267, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 160.

1951

October 13

He speaks at the plenary session of the Writers' Union's Executive Committee, and is met with a warm round of applause.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-550, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 264.

1951

October 16

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti* and writes down a stanza from his poem "The Year 1940": "When the embankment is covered..." and a stanza from his poem "The Tale of One Night": "I swiftly emerged from the trench...".

Source: MGL, t-691. newspaper *Komunisti*, October 16, 1951, №2444, p. 3.

1951

October 17

He makes excerpts from the speeches of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Kandid Charkviani's report at the plenary session, as well as from the speeches of the Secretary of the Writers' Union, Sergi Tchilaia, and the Vice President of the Academy of Sciences, Rafael Agadze. He writes his conclusions alongside these excerpts. Against Sergi Tchilaia's views, he notes that Kandid Charkviani's speech was not harsh, that unhealthy relationships among Georgian scientists are not a new development, and that it is not just some, but everyone who fights for privileged positions. He agrees with Chikobava's correct opinion that Vazha-Pshavela, Ilia Chavchavadze, and Akaki Tsereteli should be recognized as creators of the Georgian literary language. He also argues that symbolists and futurists are still active, and it is incorrect to speak of them in the past tense. As for Sandro Shanshiashvili, he writes that he cannot be considered a representative of primitivism if by "primitively writing" one does not mean

writing primitively. Regarding Agadze's speech, Galaktion writes that he does not reflect on his own words and comes across as if all Georgian scientists have issues with their relationships.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 269, p. 1-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 162-166.

1951

October 23

He prepares the Russian word-for-word translation of the poem "For October".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-259, 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008. p. 88-89.

1951

After October 25

He reads the second issue of the magazine *Drosha*, in which Mikhail Mrevlishvili's short story "The Hero of His Portrait" is published. The author's approach to the theme reminds him of another writer, Germane Giorgadze, who often published feuilletons under the pseudonym "Germane Shubidze" in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 183.

Dating: The issue of the magazine is signed for printing on October 25, 1951.

1951

October 26

In his diary, he writes that traveling from home to the Academy and the University and back costs 50 roubles for gasoline.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 159

1951

October 27

At 9 o'clock in the morning, the driver takes Galaktion's step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, to the university. He is not seen for a while, and when he returns, he tells Galaktion that his mother is ill and he stopped by home. At 2 o'clock, the driver takes Galaktion's wife, Nino Kvirikadze, for lunch, and the poet writes all of this in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 266, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 159.

1951

October 29

In his diary, he writes in Russian the name and surname of Natasha Korneyeva, the granddaughter of Boris Korneyev, the head of the arts and literature department of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* and a translator.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 267; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 162; For

1951

October 29

In his diary, he writes the name and surname of children's writer Tamar Chkhaidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 267; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 162;

November

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled "Makhata" ("We were tormented by the old Makhata...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6662; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, VI, 1968, p. 202; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 641.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "We were tormented by the old Makhata..." and "We were tormented...".

1951

Until November 6

He revises the untitled poem "Rapid flow, wave upon wave...", written on September 11, 1946, creates a new version titled "By the Metekhi Bridge", and prepares it for publication in the fifth volume of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №22-d, p. 22, №3975; №4117-4118; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, VI, 1968, p. 23; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 641.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "By the Tbilisi Baths" and untitled "Everything the night listened to...".

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled "To a Comrade" ("Many storms roared across the world...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3977; №4153; №4145, 4150; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, VI, 1968, p. 204; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 641.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "To Your Legal and Illegal" and untitled "To your legal and illegal...".

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled "The Woman Mower" ("A young woman...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №701; №3979; №3321; №5493; Na-390, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 200; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 642.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "The Shepherd-Artist" and untitled, beginning with "The shepherd, enchanted..." and "A young woman...".

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled “The Old Millstone” (“This millstone, this millstone...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №540; №3992-3993; №4142-4143; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 206; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 643.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Millstone”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled “Peace” (“The door of the Book or the gates of peace...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6417, p. 254; №6666; 4100; 6145-6145s; 4157; 4158; G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 254; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 644.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “May 1”, “With Stalin’s Flag”, “With Lenin’s Flag”, and an untitled poem “Praise upon praise...”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled “By Nasakirali” (“Not a palace, but a golden pavilion...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3986; №6662; №4147-4148; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 257; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 644.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In Memory of Egnate Ninoshvili”, “In Guria”, and an untitled poem “Not a palace...”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled “Red Square” (“There I stand, where the Mausoleum is...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6416; №6669; №7637; №131-a, p. 3965-3966; №8322-8323; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 209; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 645.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Dear Stalin”, “Lenin”, “To Lenin”, and untitled poems “Today we remember the International...”, “There I stand, where the Mausoleum is...”, and “There I stand, where the great...”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem titled “Young People!” (“Young people! We carry the flag of the crowned...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4009; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 58; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 645.

1951

Until November 6

He revises the poem “Prologue” (“A short, distant sound...”), written on June 19, 1935, creates a new version titled “The Distant Sound of the Locomotive”, and prepares it for publication in the fifth volume of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №544; №3987; №7637; №8422; №4328; №66-a, p. 1623-1624; №4164-4165; №1396-1399; №5237-5240; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 356; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 638.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Distant Sound of the Locomotive”, “Europe”, “Prologue”, and untitled poems “A short, distant sound...” and “The farthest sound...”.

1951

Until November 6

He revises the untitled poem “I saw you – shoulders bent...”, written on May 7, 1946, creates a new version titled “The Handshake”, and prepares it for publication in the fifth volume of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №645; №4004; №6794; №4129; №8358; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, 1968, p. 17.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In the Vineyards”, “Khelkhvavi” (name of choral harvesting song), “Memory”, and an untitled poem beginning with “I saw you: shoulders bent...”.

1951

Until November 6

He revises the poem “Autumn” (“Fill it up, oh sun!..”), written on October 5, 1946, creates a new version titled “Fill It Up, Oh Sun”, and prepares it for publication in the fifth volume of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №108-a, p. 2984; №3991; №6518; №4107; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, VI, 1968, p. 199; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 640.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Fill It Up, Oh Sun, This Autumn” and an untitled version “Fill it up, oh sun, this autumn...”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem “The Return of the Warrior”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1190-1191; №2694; №1869; №3690; №3961; №4127; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 249.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “August in Us”, “August in Tbilisi”, “The Machine in the Mountains”, “Rachveli”, and without a title, starting with: “I feel that in Tbilisi, it is a scorching month...”; “August is a good, beautiful month...”; “August in Tbilisi...”.

Dating: It is dated according to the date of submission for the production of the fifth volume of the eight-volume collected works.

1951

Until November 6

He revises the untitled poem “Well, Think Carefully”, written on April 15, 1935, creates a new version titled “Rustavi”, and prepares it for publication in the fifth volume of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4008; №4106; №6418; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 202; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 636.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “In Rustavi”, “The Monument at the Agreement Square”, “At Voltaire’s Monument”, “How Could You Not Be Offended?”, “Well, Think Carefully”, and untitled poems “Steel itself rings, sings...” and “Here steel rings, sings...”.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem “We Cut Off the Event and Triumphed!”

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4128; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 251.

Dating: It is dated according to the date of submission for the production of the fifth volume of the eight-volume collected works.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem “Young People!” (“Young people! The crown bearers...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, works, vol. V, 1952, p. 46; AE, Book VII, p. 259.

Dating: It is dated according to the time of submission for printing of the fifth volume of his works.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem “The Genius of the People, the Talent of the People”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4102; N. Kvirikadze’s autograph, №3967; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 46.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Academy”.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1951

Until November 6

He writes a poem “Evil Conversation”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №546; №2034; №4125; №5503; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 93.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“Sloping Heading...”).

Dating: It is dated according to the submission date for the production of the fifth volume of the eight-volume collection of works.

1951

Until November 6

He writes an extensive response regarding the comments made by the reviewer Kale Bobokhidze on the fifth volume of his works. Galaktion demands that the reviewer explain the basis for requesting the removal of three poems – “Invention”, “Nine Hundred Forty Years”, and “Flower

of Light” – from the volume. Galaktion expresses doubts about the reviewer’s competence and asks for his qualifications to be checked. He cannot contain his irony regarding Bobokhidze’s remark about the words inscribed on King Erekle’s sword, quoted in his poem, “Evil Conversation”. Bobokhidze describes these words as “the acrobatic jargon of symbolists and futurists”. Galaktion considers the only valid comment in the review to be the “discovery” of a printing mistake made by the typesetter, for which the critic dedicated a quarter of the page to correcting.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 274; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 251-258;

1951

November 6

The State Publishing House grants permission for the production of the fifth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s eight-volume collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. V, 1952, p. 243.

1951

November 6

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To October and the World” is published in the Russian newspaper *Bolshevistkaia Putiovka*.

Source: Октябрю и миру (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Большеви́стская путе́вка, Тбилиси, 1951, 6 ноября, №133.

1951

November 7

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “To October and the World” by Georgy Kreytan is published in the Russian newspaper *Leninski Put*.

Source: Октябрю и миру (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Г. Крейтан, Ленинский путь, Цалка, 1951, 7 ноября, N 85.

December

1951

December 3

As a sign of respect, he presents a Book to the doctor, Ketevan Kandelaki, the head of the biochemical laboratory.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 198.

Note: It is not mentioned which Book he dedicates to Ketevan Kandelaki.

1951

December 4

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Teacher, Leader, Creator of Victories”, dedicated to Joseph Stalin, is published in the Russian newspaper *Bolshevistkaia Putiovka*.

Source: Учитель, вождь, творец побед! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Большеви́стская путевка, Тбилиси, 1951, 4 декабря, №145.

1951

December 8

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, notes the article “Results of the VII Republican Olympiad of Artistic Amateur Performance”, and makes highlights.

Source: MGL, t-693. newspaper *Komunisti*, December 8, 1951, №287, p. 1.

1951

After December 10

He reads Pavel Shaduri’s poem “The Rooster – The Translator” in the Donbas newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* and translates it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 40; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 191-192.

1951

December 12

Sergi Tchilaia is preparing a Book about Galaktion Tabidze, which is planned to be published by *Zarya Vostoka*. The critic asks Galaktion to provide a New Year’s poem, which pleases the poet.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 192.

1951

After December 12

He writes an untitled poem “New Year! You again, again...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 194.

1951

After December 12

In his notebook, he writes when, where, with whom, or under what circumstances he was photographed on a film reel.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 197.

1951

December 14

He quits smoking.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 170.

1951

December 15

The State Printing and Publishing Combine grants permission for the printing of the fifth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s eight-volume collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. V, 1952, p. 243.

1951

December 16

The State Publishing House informs that in order to publish the fifth volume of his works, they need the photograph, which was displayed by the manager of the photo salon. Therefore, Galaktion sends his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, to him and asks for the photo to be sent or for the same photo to be reprinted.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 171.

1951

December 16

In his notebook, he writes that in 1924, his poem was published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, which was written based on the principle of Samaia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 271, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 219.

Note: The poet does not mention either the title of the poem (which is also sometimes referred to as a poem) "Memories of the Days When It Flashed" or the issue number (№5) of the magazine *Mnatobi*, because after the publication of this poem, dedicated to the August 1924 anti-Soviet uprising, the authorities removed it from the magazine and arrested the author.

1951

December 16

In his diary, he writes about the poetic meter he introduced in the lyrical and epic genres called "Samaiani", which consists of rhymed stanzas made up of three lines, each containing an equal number of syllables. As an example of a five-syllable Samaiani, he cites his poem "Memories of Those Days When Lightning Flashed"; for an eight-syllable Samaiani, "Voices Resound of Marvelous Tales..."; and for a ten-syllable Samaiani, the poem about the seasons, "Garden, How Your Eyelashes Tremble...". Among his poems, he names the following as examples of Samaiani: "The People of Amirani", "The Return of Elguja", and "Serious Illness". Galaktion writes that such segmentation of a poem allows for maximum compression of expression. According to him, this type of laconicism was characteristic of the orators of Laconia (Sparta), and the term itself derives from this origin. In the second, third, fifth, and sixth lines, the dynamic shifts to a static state. The poet remarks that this form of verse does not appear in the works of Ilia, Akaki, or Vazha and wonders whether it might be found in the works of Besarion Gabashvili, Alexandre Chavchavadze, or Davit Guramishvili, or if it is referenced in Mamuka Baratashvili's "Trial". Galaktion then discusses Italian and French tercets and terzinas, adding that the Georgian Samaiani is older and distinguished by its innate simplicity. Additionally, the poet examines the integration of three traditional forms within Georgian culture: poetry, song, and dance, as well as their reflection in the fresco on the southern wall of Svetitskhoveli Cathedral.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 271, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 219-220;

Note: Inspired by the fresco on the southern wall of Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, Iliko Sukhishvili choreographed the dance “Samaya”. The poet notes that the poem “Voices Resound of Marvelous Tales...” was published in 1910 in the magazine *Teatri da Tskhovreba*. Additionally, the poem about the seasons, “Garden, How Your Eyelashes Tremble...” is mentioned. However, neither this publication nor these specific poems have been located.

1910

December 16

Under the title “Structure of Lower Letters”, the poet discusses a technical innovation that is highly significant in connection with the so-called “printing aesthetics”. The issue concerns an unresolved problem in Georgian typography: fitting every letter between two horizontal lines, as is done in Russian, French, and English texts. The Georgian alphabet proved incompatible with this approach, but Galaktion considers it possible to compose a poem entirely using either equal letters (a, i, o, t, etc.) or only those with lower letters. As examples, he cites his own poems, “ღეღე-ღეღე” (from spring to spring) and the untitled piece “The Wind Carries the Hawk Away...”. The poet concludes that it would be both impossible and unnecessary to write an entire epic poem or novel using this method.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 271, p. 3-25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 222-227.

1951

After December 16

He makes a note titled “Poets as Editors” and lists the editors of renowned journals and newspapers, referred to as “Kvatchi” (artful dodger) editors: Irakli Abashidze - *Mnatobi*, Grigol Abashidze - *Droscha*, Karlo Kaladze - *Niangi*, Giorgi Kachakhidze - *Oktombreli*, Niogol Chachava - *Kedlis Gazetistvis*, and Revaz Margiani - *Dila*. He then adds Giorgi Natroshvili, editor of the magazine *Literatura da Khelovneba*, describing him as the embellisher of this group.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 59; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 205;

1951

After December 16

In the note titled “What Some Poets Are Like”, he presents dialogues to illustrate how certain poets, when asked to do one thing, end up doing something entirely different and fail to keep their promises.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 59; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 205;

1951

After December 16

In his diary, he notes that phrases from his poems are often used as titles for contemporary writers' works and provides examples: the title of Alexandre Kutateladze's novel "Face to Face" is taken from the preface to his poem "Epoch"; the title of Sandro Euli's 1951 poetry collection, "Life is Joy", is derived from a line in a poem from "Epoch", which states, "Life is still joy". He also mentions that one of Yakinthe Lisashvili's books bears a line from one of his poems as its title, and there are numerous such instances with Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 206;

Note: It is possible he is referring to Yakinthe Lisashvili's 1926 Book "The Caravan of Waves", as Galaktion uses similar phrases in his works, such as "The Caravan of Clouds", "The Caravan of Mists", and "The Caravan of Thoughts".

1951

After December 16

From the fifth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, he copies a stanza from Alexandre Abasheli's poem "In Memory of I. Nikoladze" into his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 206;

1951

After December 16

From the ninth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, he copies a statement from the article "Andro Lomidze: New Short Stories", noting that Lomidze is almost the only one in Georgian Soviet prose who works with the theme of the sea.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 206;

1951

After December 16

He calls the accountant of the State Publishing House, and the phone is answered by Irakli Abashidze, who speaks in an official tone.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 206;

1951

After December 16

In his diary entry titled "Never Has There Been" vs. "Never Was", he wonders whether the double negative form is correct. To clarify this, he does not refer to the works of Ilia or Akaki, nor does he inquire about the stance of the Academy of Sciences. Instead, he observes how this form is used by writers. Based on his observation, he notes that in the eighth issue of *Mnatobi*, there are numerous instances of double negation, whereas in the ninth issue, it is the opposite.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 61; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 207;

1951

After December 16

In his diary, he notes that on December 20th, Professor Petre Sharia will give a lecture at the university on the topic "The Main Issues of Marxist-Leninist Ethics".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 61; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 206;

1951

After December 16

In the eighth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, he reads Givi Gachechiladze's article "Irakli Abashidze: A Song", which is essentially an apology for Irakli Abashidze. Since it is published in a magazine edited by Abashidze himself, Galaktion believes it to be self-promotion. In the diary entry where he discusses this, Galaktion titles it "Irakli Abashidze (i rak riba) (and a crab is a fish)", alluding to Abashidze by comparing him to a crab that engages in fishing when there are no fish.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 62; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 207

1951

After December 16

In the eighth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, he reads Solomon Tsaishvili's article about Estate Mtchedlishvili, in which the author recalls an article published about him in the 98th issue of the newspaper *Droeba* in 1885. The author of *Droeba* praises Mtchedlishvili's relentless literary battle against the immoral life of certain members of the clergy. It is also mentioned that one week after the publication of this article, on May 20th, Bosleveli was treacherously killed while heading towards the Bagrati Cathedral in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 210;

1951

After December 16

He recalls an incident from the time of the Great Patriotic War, when the Russian writer and Supreme Soviet deputy Pyotr Pavlenko visited Tbilisi. During his visit, Irakli Abashidze, the secretary of the Writers' Union, asked for a military parade uniform so that he could appear as a participant in the war. In response, Pavlenko, speaking behind Abashidze's back, muttered a Russian proverb: "Even a crab tries to fish when there are no fish".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 63; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 207;

1951

After December 16

He reflects on the fact that Alexandre Kutateladze was nicknamed “Kokia” (a term suggesting a flat face) and notes in his diary that his physical appearance and literary style complement each other well. In general, he recalls the phrase “The face is the mirror of the soul”, and in this context, he also considers the appearances of other authors, including Sergo Kldiashvili and Karlo Kaladze.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 63; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 209;

1951

After December 16

In the ninth issue of the magazine *Mnatobi* in 1951, he reads Nazim Hikmet’s 1927 poem “Sadness” and is puzzled by the fact that while such pessimistic poems by foreign poets are translated, Georgian poets are criticized for expressing sadness. In his notebook, he writes a quote from S. Tsulukidze, who speaks about Parment Tsakhelis’ poetry and emphasizes that when a poet writes about the bitterness of life, it does not mean that they have lost all hope or are a pessimist.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 209;

1951

After December 16

He writes an untitled poem “And you rise, beloved sun...”.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 209;

1951

After December 16

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads what Britain and the United States say about the 1939 Soviet-Germany pact and notes it in his diary.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 70; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 215;

1951

After December 16

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads the statement by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the various reactions to it. He also notes that Eden considers it necessary to declare a ceasefire in order to reunify Korea.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 270, p. 71; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 215-216;

1951

After December 16

From the calendar, he writes that an International Commission for Cultural Relations has been established with the World Council and that steps are being taken to facilitate cultural exchanges between nations. He also notes plans to celebrate the anniversary milestones: the 150th anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth, the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth, the 100th anniversary of Nikolai Gogol's death, and the 1000th anniversary of Avicenna's death.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 72; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 216;

1951

After December 16

He writes an untitled poem "The wing burst from the volcano, the sky erupted...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 193;

1951

After December 16

He plans to talk to the director of the State Publishing House, Andro Tevzadze, regarding the fifth volume of his works. Before determining the price of the volume, it is necessary to clarify the author's honorarium. He is curious whether the accounting department is aware of the amount they intend to pay him and what price will be listed for the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 193-194;

1951

After December 16

He plans to adapt his poem "The Flower of Light" into a one-act opera and to include some of the poems from the sixth volume's cycle, "On the Centenarians".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 44; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 194;

1951

After December 16

He writes two versions of the poem "The Land of Mao Zedong" ("Mist Covers the Map...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 49; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 196;

1951

After December 16

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads the information from the Georgian News Agency about the arrival of a delegation of Chinese literary figures led by Fin-Sue-Fin in Tbilisi on November 30th, and he notes it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 198-199

1951

After December 16

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads the information about the meeting held on December 3rd at the Georgian Writers' Union with a delegation of Chinese writers, and he notes it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 198-199.

1951

After December 16

He writes a poem titled "March" ("He builds the railway station...").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 201;

1951

After December 16

In his notebook, he writes words and poetic phrases that rhyme with the word "peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 199-200;

1951

After December 16

In his notebook, he writes about the composition of the Cinema Commission within the Writers' Union and expresses frustration that half of the six members are not part of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 57; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 203-204;

1951

After December 16

In the November 25th issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads that on November 26th, a jubilee evening dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Ekaterine Gabashvili will be held at the Rustaveli Concert Hall. He also comes across Sergi Tchilaia's article "Ekaterine Gabashvili" and expresses his impression in his diary with the words "It's nothing special".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 58; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 204;

1951

After December 16

In the November 25th issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads an article by the Chief Oncologist of the Ministry of Health of Georgia titled "Innovations in the Treatment of Malignant Tumours" and writes down the doctor's surname in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 58; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 204; For

1951

After December 16

In the November 25th issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads German Shubidze's feuilleton "The Investigator in Distress", about the violations and attempts to cover up crimes within the *Kommuna* artel, and he likes it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 58; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 204;

1951

After December 16

He writes a poem "The Georgian Automobile is Rushing".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 191;

1951

December 20

Shalva Radiani uses a phrase to assess Galaktion, which he "borrows" from the writer Belov. G. Orjonikidze exposes the plagiarist, and as a result, Radiani is expelled from the graduate school. Orjonikidze informs Lavrentiy Beria about the matter, prompting Beria to assign the issue to Kandid Charkviani for clarification. Radiani is summoned to the Central Committee and asked about the reason. He is unable to provide a convincing answer. G. Orjonikidze is reinstated in the graduate school, but the issue related to Galaktion remains unresolved.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 234.

1951

December 20

In his diary, he writes that Shalva Radiani, Giorgi Abzianidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Grigol (Kitsa) Kherkheulidze, and Sergi Tchilaia formed a group against him in the magazine *Literaturuli Dzebani*, with the goal of promoting Giorgi Leonidze's name.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 234.

1951

December 20

In the entry "Is It Acceptable?" he writes that Givi Orjonikidze exposed Shalva Radiani for plagiarizing a phrase in his article about Galaktion from a Russian critic. As a result, Radiani was expelled from the graduate school by Orjonikidze. After the intervention of Lavrentiy Beria and Kandid Charkviani, Orjonikidze was reinstated, but Radiani was not punished for the plagiarism.

Galaktion suspects that Radiani sabotaged his proposal to read one of his poems at the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Literature. He also accuses Radiani of ignoring information about the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle at the university.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 234.

1951

December 20

In *Mnatobi*, Shalva Radiani has still not made a decision on the poem that was submitted for publication almost a month ago. Initially, he told Galaktion that he had not read it yet, and later he said that he would present his opinion to the editorial board.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 235.

Note: The title of the poem is not indicated in the autograph, but on the cover page of the notebook, it is written "The Sunrise in Georgia".

1951

After December 20

Under the title "Irakli Abashidze's Heinous Actions", Galaktion notes that Irakli Abashidze rejected the young and talented poet Mirza Gelovani simply because he admired Galaktion. When the war began, Abashidze saved many from going to the front, but the physically frail Mirza Gelovani was sent to war. Galaktion also recalls how, before the celebration of the "Knight in the Panther's Skin" days in Sokhumi, Abashidze arrived there several days earlier and had his photo along with his friends' photos published in the local press. When Galaktion expressed surprise at this behaviour, Abashidze responded, "Shouldn't we honour ourselves?" Galaktion also reflects on how Irakli Abashidze caused the disbandment of the magazine issue *Chveni Taoba* because of a letter by Yeremia Astvatsaturian, who had called Galaktion the founder of modern literature. When Abashidze became the editor of *Mnatobi*, he dissolved the old editorial board, which included Galaktion, and formed a new one, which has done nothing. As an editor, Abashidze blocks the publication of Galaktion's poems. Galaktion still hasn't received a response about the poem he submitted almost a month ago. Galaktion is convinced that no one regards Irakli Abashidze as a worthy writer. In his notebook, Galaktion notes Nino Nakashidze's remark when Abashidze was elected to the Writers' Union board, saying, "What kind of writer is that?"

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 235.

Dating: The entry is dated after December 20th.

1951

December 22

He finishes writing a new poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 170.

Note: The title of the poem is not specified in the note.

1951

December 22

He is in the hospital and hopes to be discharged soon.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 170.

1951

December 22

In the evening at 9:30 PM, he listens to a discussion on Georgian Radio in Russian, focused on the topic "The Use of Fictional Literature in Agitation", in which contemporary poets such as Giorgi Leonidze, Grigol Abashidze, and Leo Kiacheli are mentioned. He is astonished at how his poetry was overlooked, calls the program's text "shamelessly" composed, and wonders who the author is.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

1951

December 22

He recalls his unforgettable speech at the Writers' Union on the topic of translations, unfortunately, which was not published by any of the newspapers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

1951

December 22

He reads Levan Asatiani's article "I. B. Stalin's Letters to Soviet Writers" published in *Komunisti* on December 21, as well as Ivan Tsulukidze's review titled "Georgian Revolutionary Poetry" in *Zarya Vostoka* on the same day, concerning Levan Asatiani's Russian-language Book "Georgian Workers' Revolutionary Poetry in Legal and Illegal Bolshevik Presses, 1901-1907". Galaktion draws attention to this coincidence and considers Levan Asatiani's article provocative in nature.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

1951

December 22

In his diary, he ironically notes that the children's program cycle "Reveille" on Georgian Radio has become a platform for Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

1951

December 22-23

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, he reads Nikolai Gribachov's poem "Rivalry", which describes the competition between the mountains, Kazbegi and Ararat.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

Note: In the note, Gribachov is referred to by his last name.

1951

December 24

He believes that Georgian Radio is not paying him adequate attention and is curious about who the editor of the literary programs is. He wonders whether Sergi Tchilaia, Giorgi Natroshvili, Shota Dzidziguri, or Lado Sirbiladze might have contributed to this situation.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185.

1951

December 24

In the magazine *Ogonyok*, he reads the Russian-language poem "Rioni" by Otar Kuprava and is surprised that he only knows this author through Russian publications and *Mnatobi* reviews, but has never read anything by him in Georgian. He then recalls the case of Vasil Baiadze, who, while writing articles for the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, also translated his own Russian-language poems. He thinks that such an approach has become a trend now.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 185;

1951

Until December 26

He writes the phrase: "The enemy of the national poet / is, for the first time, the enemy of the people".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 189;

1951

Until December 26

He dedicates an untitled calambour, "You are not a forehead..." to Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 193;

1951

Until December 26

He writes a satirical poem about Khariton Vardoshvili "For example, let's take...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 54; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 202-203;

1951

Until December 26

The poem "There is a Country..." reflects on the ongoing political events in Korea.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 270, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 183;

1951

December 28

An article titled “The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze” by Sergo Maghlaperidze is published in the newspaper *Industrial Kutaisi*. It serves as a review of the Book “*The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze*” by Sergi Tchilaia, published in 1951. The reviewer evaluates the work positively, recognizing it as the first monographic study about the great poet.

Source: S. Maghlaperidze, Galaktion Tabidze’s poetry, newspaper *Industriuli Kutaisi*, 1951, №256, (December 28). p. 3.

1951

December or earlier

To arrange a meeting with Galaktion and finalize the evening event in Batumi, the Union of Writers of Adjara sends a student from the Faculty of Philology, young poet Shota Rokhva, along with another poet friend of his, to Tbilisi. Galaktion, delighted, suggests that they visit Book editor Andro Tevzadze, thinking he should also be present at the meeting. Galaktion offers the boys a ride in his car, and together they head towards Tevzadze’s place. On the way, the poet offers them cigarettes and matches. The students already have matches, but suddenly Rokhva says that it would be nice for young poets to light their cigarettes from the match struck by Galaktion, so that his fire would pass on to them. Galaktion likes what he hears and asks, “What did you say, my friend? My fire, you say?” and laughs.

Source: Sh. Rokva, First Meeting with the Great Poet, newspaper *Sabtchota Ajara*, December 11, 1982, N 238, p. 4.

1951

December

He arrives in Batumi with his wife to organize a literary evening and settles in the “Intourist” hotel.

Source: P. Khalvashi, Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 104.

1951

December

In Batumi, he has his photo taken with Andro Tevzadze and Pridon Khalvashi near the colonnades. At the hotel restaurant, he drinks very little and shares many fascinating stories about his time in Paris with the people at the table. He mentions that he dedicated the poem “To the French Academy on Our Stay There” to his impressions of Paris.

Source: P. Khalvashi, Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 104.

1951

December

After lunch at *Intourist*, he heads towards the theater with his wife, Pridon Khalvashi, and Andro Tevzadze. On the way, Nino Kvirikadze complains to Khalvashi that Galaktion neglects his appearance and hygiene. She recounts how she once even tried to trim his nails while he was asleep, which startled him.

Source: P. Khalvashi, *Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 105.

1951

December

In Batumi, Pridon Khalvashi opens Galaktion's evening and invites him to the stage. The audience gives a standing ovation. The poet suddenly opens his collection and recites the poem "The Moon Over Mtatsminda". Khalvashi manages to record the moment on a tape recorder. After reading the poem, Galaktion leaves the podium and heads towards the exit, but Khalvashi stops him and the evening continues. At the end of the event, Galaktion signals for the curtain to be drawn and, visibly agitated, exclaims, "We made it, we made it!"

Source: P. Khalvashi, *Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 105-107. Sh. Rokva, *First Meeting with the Great Poet*, newspaper *Sabtchota Ajara*, December 11, 1982, N 238, p. 4.

1951

December

The day after the meeting in Batumi, Galaktion returns to Tbilisi by train, traveling in the same compartment as Pridon Khalvashi. Galaktion tells him a story from the 1920s, about an encounter he had in the Tsipa Tunnel with a woman who was a relative of a conversation partner, and about a train robbery he witnessed.

Source: P. Khalvashi, *Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 107-108.

1951

He places his Book in the hands of one-year-old Marina Pirtskhalava, affectionately called Kakina, and takes a photo of her.

Source: N. Ebanoidze, *Recollections about Galaktion, Tskhvediani, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 395-396.

1951

While in Sokhumi, during a stroll along the seashore, he shows his wife's niece, Nazi Kvirikadze, how Vladimir Mayakovsky used to write poems. First, he dictates some rhyming words, and then, using those words, he composes the poem "The Beautiful Sky of Abkhazia...".

Source: T. Sanikidze, *About Another Unknown Poem by Galaktion Tabidze*, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1955, №26, July 7, p. 6.

1951 or later

One winter day, near the Marjanishvili Bridge, Galaktion meets young poets: Jansugh Charkviani, Taniel Chanturia, Givi Gegechkori, Otar Tchiladze, Vakhtang Javakhadze, and Tamaz Bibiluri. He stops in front of the young men and says, "National poet... it doesn't sound good, does it? After all, I've written twenty-five volumes". The young poets respond with compliments. After a brief silence, Galaktion says, "Young people, let's go and drown ourselves in the Mtkvari". Jansugh

Charkviani jokingly replies that it's too cold now, and it would be better to postpone it until summer. Galaktion agrees.

Source: T. Bibiluri, Fragments, magazine *Kldekari*, 1993, №1, p. 123-124;

1951

Beno Chikobava is collecting poems and verses from Galaktion's various editions, and the poet is considering publishing them.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 93.

1951

Composer Olga Baramashvili is writing a cantata based on the text by Galaktion Tabidze, "The Happiness of People - Peace".

Source: <http://www.nplg.gov.ge/bios/ka/00003518/> biographic dictionary, Olga Baramishvili.

1951

A significant amount of time is dedicated to writing and editing the poem "Paper".

Source: G. Chikobava, Close to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 10-11.

1951

He writes an untitled poem "Here, ancient as ancient...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4007; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 194.

1951

He writes an untitled poem "Last year, in front of our house, stood four hyenas...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3810; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 195.

1951

He is drafting a letter to be sent to Nikolai Tikhonov, in which he informs the recipient that he is sending Kakhetian wine and wishes him good health.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-488, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418;

1951 or later

He writes a poem "From the notebook".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 274, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 256;

1952

January

1952

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, Georgy Kreytan's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's Toast" is published.

Source: Новогодний тост (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Г. Крейтан, Колхозный путь, Тетрицкаро, 1952, 1 январь, №1.

1952

January 1

He writes an untitled poem "My reader!..".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6324; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 199.

1952

January 15

Pati Nishnianidze, as a member of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of Georgia, selects the life and work of Galaktion Tabidze as the topic of her lecture. To coordinate certain details, she visits the poet at his home and reads aloud the lecture material. The poet listens attentively but firmly objects when it comes to dividing his work into two periods, stating that such a division is inappropriate. Upon parting, the poet asks her to inform him of the lecture date.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 135 -136.

1952

After January 16

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Petre Bakhturidze's review of Sergi Tchilaia's Book "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze" is published. The reviewer gives high praise to Tchilaia's efforts, noting that Galaktion's poetry has not yet been thoroughly studied. Under such circumstances, he emphasizes the importance of a monographic study dedicated to the poet's work. According to Petre Bakhturidze, Sergi Tchilaia correctly addresses issues such as Galaktion's relationship with literary tradition, the poet's worldview, and the genesis of his early works. However, the reviewer also points out certain shortcomings in Tchilaia's work. Some sections of the Book are linguistically flawed, and at times, the author struggles to effectively select poems from Galaktion's work to illustrate his points.

Source: P. Bakhturidze, The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1951, №12 p. 156-160.

Dating: The magazine was signed for publication on January 16, 1952.

1952

January 21

In the Russian newspaper *Bolshevitskaya Putyovka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Immortal Lenin" is published.

Source: Бессмертный Ленин (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Большеви́стская путе́вка, Тбили́си, 1952, 21 января, №10.

1952

January or later

The fifth volume of the eight-volume collection of Galaktion Tabidze's works is published, containing 43 poems and 7 long poems. The included works are: "With Stalin's Flag", "Who Said It", "Red Square", "For Peace", "The Genius of the People, the Talent of the People", "In Every Storm", "At the Metekhi Bridge", "Paper", "Makhata", "Shine, Sun", "The Beginning of the School Year", "The Child Fell Asleep", "Four Seasons", "Rustavi", "My Guests", "Abyssinian", "The Enemy Must Be Defeated", "Let Everyone Know", "The Hut Replaced the Wooden House", "The Return of the Warrior", "We Routed the Invaders and Triumphed", "Khelkhvavi", "The Child's Smile Never Fades", "October 19", "Let's Forge Steadily", "Young People", "The Ashes of Feelings", "To a Comrade", "To the Woman from the Mountains", "Near Nasakirali", "The Distant Sound of the Locomotive", "Look, the Land", "With a Golden Boat", "Evil Conversation", "The Female Mower", "The Stone of the Old Mill", "Ipati", "The People and the Government", "Radio", "America, Thus Beats Your Heart", "England and the United States", "Europe, Do You Remember?" "There Was a Meeting of Indians". Long Poems: "The Serious Illness", "The Story of One Night", "The Flower of Light", "Kitesa", "The First Day of the New Year", "The Invention", "Nineteen Forty".

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. V, 1952.

Note: The editor of the Book is Andro Tevzadze. The volume consists of 244 pages, and the print run is 5,000 copies. The Book was submitted for production on November 6, 1951, and signed for publication on December 15 of the same year. The volume includes 50 works (43 poems and 7 long poems), with 28 poems and 3 long poems being published for the first time. Other works had already been published in periodicals or in the poet's collections.

February

1952

After February 2

In the collection "Glory to Stalin", two poems by Galaktion Tabidze are published: "To Stalin" and "Stalin".

Source: "Glory to Stalin", Tbilisi, 1951, p. 95-97.

1952

After February 2

In the collection "Glory to Stalin", he makes highlights and comments on the lines of the poems in the preface. Regarding Shalva Apkhaidze's poem "The Hope of the People", he writes: "Is it only hope?" He finds the phrase "The noble father of heroism" in the address to Stalin vulgar. On the same author's poem "I Sing to Him", he notes that the author speaks more about himself than Stalin and mentions that he is party-oriented. In the translation of Liviu Deleanu poem "People's Love", in the first two lines "When you see the Ural land reddened with great furnaces", he points

out that the land can only be reddened on the surface, while furnaces in the Ural are mostly underground. Regarding Leonid Corneanu's poem "Carpet", he writes at the end that the stanza translated by Alexandre Abasheli is a masterpiece. He raises questions about the translated lines and word agreements in Ilya Mosashvili's translation of Pablo Neruda's poem "Joseph Stalin". He alters the stanza from Georges Amado's "Song of the Soviet Union" in Khariton Vardoshvili's translation. On the translation of Raúl González Tuñón's poem "Stalin" by Irakli Abasheli, he notes that the line "You will establish the era of peace in the land of labour" is ambiguous and unclear. He summarizes that, of the 142 poems in the book, 65 are heptasyllabic, 31 are octosyllabic, and 28 are dodecasyllabic.

Source: MGL, t-52, "Glory to Stalin", Tbilisi, 1951, p. 3, 7-14, 16-19, 21, 23-27, 30-31, 34, 40-41, 56-59, 65, 70-71, 77, 84-85, 91-98, 102-111, 116, 123, 126-129, 145-146, 157, 177-179, 199, 219, 226, 266-274, 278-282.

1952

After February 6

In the Russian-language Book "The History of Georgian Literature", authored by Alexandre Baramidze, Shalva Radiani, and Besarion Zhghenti, the chapter "Poets of Soviet Georgia" begins with an article about Galaktion Tabidze. It is noted that the National Poet and full member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences stands out for his rich creative imagination, refined taste, and great mastery. Over the course of 40 years of artistic activity, he went through a complex creative path to shape the main process of 20th-century Georgian poetic culture. A brief biographical overview and a photograph are included, and both his pre-revolutionary and later-period poems are discussed.

Source: MGL, t-261, А. Барамидзе, Ш. Радиани, Б. Жгенти, "История грузинской литературы", Moscow, 1952., p. 273-2779.

1952

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "My Homeland" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Моя страна, Отрывок из поэмы, Г. Табидзе, Перевел с грузинского Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 24 февраля, №47.

March

1952

Until March 1

At a meeting of the Writers' Union, the discussion revolves around the influence of Russian literature on Georgian literature. Some writers excessively emphasize this influence. Irritated by this, Galaktion rises to the podium and says, "Recently, I read in *Izvestia* that a Russian playwright is writing a comedy called 'The Alazani Valley.' What is comedic about the Alazani Valley?" He then ends his displeased remark with the words "Gogoli-Mogoli".

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 305-306.

Note: Galaktion's irritation with Gogol was caused by the fact that he was refused the opportunity to organize a poetry evening, as it was deemed more important to celebrate Gogol's anniversary instead.

Dating: The 100th anniversary of Gogol's death was celebrated on March 1, 1952.

1952

Until March 1

A representative of the Writers' Union visits Akaki Mgeladze at the Central Committee and reports how Galaktion had supposedly mocked the name of the Russian writer Nikolai Gogol. Writers are urgently instructed to provide explanations, confirming Galaktion's words. Who knows how the situation might have ended if it hadn't been suggested to the Secretary of the Central Committee to speak with the poet personally. Mgeladze summons Galaktion and asks, "Did you say 'Gogol-Mogol'?" Galaktion denies it and wittily remarks, "How could I say such a thing? That would be like saying 'Akaki-Bakaki', or even worse, 'Galaktion-Malaktion!'". Mgeladze, unsettled by the poet's irony, changes the subject and asks if there's anything he needs or how they could assist him. Galaktion responds, "They're planning my jubilee, but I don't have a suit". They issue him an order for a suit and see him off with great respect.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 305-306.

1952

Until March 1

He writes a poem "To Marika Baratashvili" and calls the addressee to inform her that the poem is dedicated to her. Marika, out of modesty, cannot bring herself to ask for the poem and promises to send her child to collect it, but she is unable to do so.

Source: MGL, 1-1185, works in 12 volumes, vol. VI, p. 193;

1952

Until March 1

He is intoxicated, decides to drown himself and falls into the Mtkvari River from the Vera Bridge. He is rescued and taken to the hospital.

Source: M. Baratashvili, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 98-99;

Dating: According to recollections, this happened in the year of Gogol's 100th anniversary, which was celebrated on March 1.

1952

Until March 1

After writing a poem dedicated to Marika Baratashvili, which the recipient was supposed to retrieve through her son by visiting Galaktion, the poet and the poem's addressee meet for the first time on Machabeli Street. Marika brings up the poem, but Galaktion changes the subject. Marika Baratashvili assumes that the poet has lost the poem and chooses not to press the matter further to avoid putting him in an awkward position.

Source: M. Baratashvili, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 98-99;

1952

March 2

An article by Givi Meladze, titled “The Book on Galaktion Tabidze’s Creativity”, is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*. It is a review of Sergi Tchilaia’s Book “The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze”. The reviewer notes that Galaktion is the first Soviet poet whose work has been the subject of a dedicated monograph, and that Sergi Tchilaia has largely succeeded in addressing the task at hand. The author thematically reviews the work and offers some observations. According to him, the Book does not show Galaktion’s relationship with Georgian Soviet literature, lacks a linguistic analysis of his poetry, and does not address the critical literature created about the poet’s works. In his final assessment, the reviewer concludes that Sergi Tchilaia’s work is a valuable contribution to Georgian criticism.

Source: G. Meladze, A Book about the works of Galaktion Tabidze, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1952, №53 (March 2), p. 3.

1952

March 7

He writes a parodic poem about Sergi Tchilaia and Leo Kiacheli “We don’t have just one writer today...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 274,. G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 256.

1952

March 7

He reads the current issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, which includes an obituary for Ketevan Bakradze-Ingorokva’s passing, signed by 15 members of the Writers’ Union and Simon Kaukhchishvili. Galaktion believes this is a faction, with all but 2-3 of the individuals being his literary enemies. He feels that they oppose him just as the “Tsisperkantselis” group, the magazine *Tsisartkela*, and other literary circles did in 1917 and the years that followed. Galaktion thinks that the majority of those who signed the obituary will prevent him from organizing a literary evening.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 275, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 259.

Note: The following writers sign the statement: Giorgi Leonidze, Leo Kiacheli, Geronti Kikodze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Alexandre Abasheli, Sergi Tchilaia, Konstantine Chichinadze, Levan Asatiani, Simon Kaukhchishvili, Yakinthe Lisashvili, Khariton Vardoshvili, Akaki Gatserelia, Giorgi Natroshvili, Iona Vakeli, Alexandre Gomiashvili, and Ioseb Noneshvili.

1952

March 8

In the morning, his classmate Genadi Mikhelidze, who had studied with him at the Kutaisi Theological Seminary and later at the Tbilisi Seminary from 1900 to 1910, calls him. He tells

Galaktion that he will visit him at 7 PM, and indeed, Mikhelidze comes to see him. He is writing his memoirs about Galaktion and has collected poems from 1905, a proclamation about Ippolit Grekov, the supervisor of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary, information about the gatherings, and various biographical facts. Galaktion recalls his own notes from that period and thinks about looking for them. He writes down Mikhelidze's phone number and is ready to collaborate with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 260.

Note: The first name of Ippolit Grekov is not mentioned in the record.

1952

March 8

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, there is a mention of the cantata "For Peace" written by Olga Baramashvili, based on Galaktion's poem. Galaktion imagines how pleased the author of the music would be to see a mention of it in the newspaper, for he is persecuted.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 260.

1952

March 8

In the evening, Nino Ebanoidze, the daughter of his wife, brings to him the poem "On the Road, Galaktion", dedicated to him by the geologist Valerian Mamukelashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 260.

1952

March 9

Without interruption, he watches the snow from the window of his house, gazing at the state publishing house and the small garden across from her, where the acacia stands – the one he and Giorgi Kuchishvili saved from drying out 15 years ago. He reads the news in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* about the literary evening dedicated to Giorgi Leonidze, held in Leningori (Akhalgori), at which Candidate of Philological Sciences Eter Shushania and Associate Professor Shota Dzidziguri gave presentations. As Galaktion reads this, an unpleasant feeling washes over him, and he thinks that Giorgi Leonidze has been unfairly glorified, and that Shushania and Dzidziguri have joined his camp, adding two more people to his faction.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 260-261.

1952

March 10

He dedicates an untitled poem to the construction of the New Bridge in the Vera district (now called Galaktion's Bridge): "I see, I see, how magnificently he moves..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 261.

1952

March 11

He learns from his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, that the university student Vakhtang Gogolashvili has given a public lecture titled "Folk Motifs in Galaktion Tabidze's Works", which sparked great interest among the audience. In his own archive, he discovers a poem dedicated to him by the same individual: "The sea stood by the sea..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 261.

1952

March 11

He learns from his step-daughter, Nino Ebanoidze, that during the entrance exams at Tbilisi University, more of his poems (eight) have been included than those of any other poet.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 261.

1952

Until March 14

He is ill and does not leave the house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

Note: In the entry from March 14, he writes, "This is how one should inquire about a patient".

1952

March 14

He receives the author's copies of the fifth volume of his works from the state publishing house, but the issue of royalties has not yet been resolved.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 14

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* sends him a royalty for the translation of his poem published there.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 14

He receives a poem dedicated to him from a regular Red Army soldier.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 14

Grigol Tsetskhladze calls him on the phone and tells him that if he decides to hold an evening, he should count on his help. Galaktion is pleased, as he is the only poet who personally expresses a desire to assist him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 14

Kale Bobokhidze calls him, passing on greetings from Sergi Tchilaia and asking him to get in touch. Galaktion is surprised that Tchilaia, after writing a dreadful review of Galaktion's fifth volume, is now inquiring about his well-being through the embarrassed Bobokhidze, yet does not call himself. He decides not to contact Tchilaia, believing that Tchilaia either wants to align with his enemies or is interested in speaking at his evening. Galaktion thinks he will find a better speaker than Tchilaia, whose monograph was completely discredited, and he will not allow Tchilaia a chance for rehabilitation through his event. In this regard, Galaktion recalls a popular saying, which tells of the poem sent by Rostom Eristavi to King Solomon: "This cannot go on, Basila and Kvirika...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

An actress from the Marjanishvili Theatre, Elene Kipshidze, a friend of his step-daughter, Nino Ebanoidze, visits the family and informs him that young actors from the same theatre wish to meet with him. The poet gladly accepts the offer, and they schedule the event for May 5th, Press Day.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

The poet Ilia (Kochoba) Arosia visits him at home.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

Lado Matchavariani's daughter, Leila, visits him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

An unknown young Svan calls to inquire about his health on the phone.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He speaks on the phone with Korneli Sandadze, who is painting his portrait. As his wife tells him, in the portrait, Galaktion gazes over all of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He speaks on the phone with Erasti Torotadze, the deputy director of the state publishing house, regarding the book's royalties, and they promise to settle it in five days.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

Note: Torotadze is mentioned in the text only by first name.

1952

March 19

He learns that Kale Bobokhidze is still holding Andro Tevzadze's position at the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He speaks on the phone with Ioseb Grishashvili, who swears his friendship.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

Someone named Kote Alaverdov visits him and asks to be employed as a driver, but Galaktion finds it difficult to make a decision.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He sees that in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Giorgi Leonidze's poem "Bershoulá", written five years earlier, is being published, and he thinks that people are probably receiving the news with irony. He himself is surprised by the grandiose manner in which the second-class Stalin Prize has been awarded. *Literatura da Khelovneba* advertise, and Beso Zhghenti is "dances Davlury", praising and glorifying Leonidze's poems "Bershoulá" and "Orange".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He begins working on the staging of the poem "The Flower of Light".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 19

He sends a telegram to Leonid Gvatua, the head of the Sokhumi district, regarding the construction of his house in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

1952

March 20

He writes several poems, a memoir, and an epigram about Beso Zhghenti.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 262.

Note: The titles of the poems are not specified in the note.

1952

March 20

He calls Sokhumi at 12 o'clock and learns that the construction of the second floor has not started, despite the fact that 24,000 roubles has already been paid. In the evening, he speaks with the deputy of *Sokhumsheni*, who promises that they will receive the bricks by April 2nd and resume construction.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 263.

1952

March 20

He writes down the phone number of engineer Mikheil Chkhikvadze in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 263.

Note: The first name of Chkhikvadze is not specified in the source.

1952

March 20

He needs a suit, cardboard, scissors, and a pocket knife. His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, promises to take care of everything.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 263.

1952

March 23

In his notebook, he writes down the name and surname of the driver Kote Alaverdov and the phone number of someone named Lominadze, who lives on Chonkadze Street.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1952

March 24

He speaks on the phone with Beso Zhghenti, who informs him that the editing of his Russian Book has been entrusted to Elizbar Ananiashvili. Ananiashvili will translate part of the material himself, while the rest will be translated by Moscow-based translators. He will specifically travel to Moscow to have Russian poets translate the poems. Galaktion asks Zhghenti to arrange a meeting with Ananiashvili, as there are many details to discuss, and Zhghenti promises to do so. When he hears that the publication of Galaktion's seven-volume edition has been completed, Zhghenti praises it, noting that no living writer has had such a large volume of work published, even in the previous century. He suggests that, in honour of the anniversary, either all the volumes should be reissued since the entire print run has sold out, or all seven volumes should be published as a single book. Galaktion likes the second suggestion.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 264.

Note: In the note, Ananiashvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1952

March 24

He writes a parody about Beso Zhghenti: “რეტი. ტეტი. ბრეტი. კეტი. აი ბესოს ეტიკეტი.”
[“*Reti. Tseti. Breti. Keti. Here's Beso's label.*”]

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 264.

1952

March 24

He receives a telegram from architect Giorgi Gvatusia in Sokhumi, stating that the construction of the house has been halted due to a lack of bricks.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 275, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 264.

1952

March 29

He reads the Russian Book "The Artistic Word" and makes highlights. In the end, he writes that Solomon Zurgielidze passed away, whose last words were that death means nothing; what is more terrifying than death are the feelings of a dying person who sees how their loved ones await their passing with concealed joy.

Source: MGL, t-449, "Художественное слово", Moscow, 1950.

1952

March 30

At the end of the Russian Book "The Artistic Word", it is written that good poetry can only be created in a country where good people live.

Source: MGL, t-449, "Художественное слово", Moscow, 1950.

April

1952

April 6

In his notebook, he writes that at the Railway Workers' House, which many desired to take over, the father and son Chikobavas, with whose help a permanent exhibition could be organized, are involved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-637, 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 457.

Note: By "father and son Chikobava", the poet is likely referring to Beno and Giorgi Chikobava.

1952

April 7

He submits a request to the chairman of the Stalin district council, stating that he lives on the second floor of 4 Marjanishvili Street, where he suffers from the cramped space and is disturbed by the noise from the street. He requests permission to build a three-meter-long glass extension on the side of the yard, where he could work in peace.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-194; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121-122.

1952

Until April 17

In his apartment, located at Kote Marjanishvili No. 4, he plans to open an exhibition showcasing his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 272.

Dating: The record in the notebook is placed earlier than the record dated April 17.

1952

Until April 17

He writes a statement addressed to the Tbilisi Executive Committee, requesting that, due to public demand regarding the opening of an exhibition in his apartment, they provide him with a 3-4 room apartment elsewhere, even in a newly constructed building.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 272.

Dating: The record in the notebook is placed earlier than the record dated April 17.

1952

Until April 17

The seven-volume collection of Galaktion Tabidze's writings is ready to be published as a single book. Only the preparation of commentary is needed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 272.

Dating: The record in the notebook is placed earlier than the record dated April 17.

1952

April 17

He revises the poem "Again, Youth", written on January 22, 1948, and creates a new untitled version of the piece, "On the Edge of Life, the Sailor...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №578; №2889; №3940; №7240; G. Tabidze, G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 80.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "The City Underwater", "Again, Youth", and without a title, starting with: "On the Edge of Life, the Sailor...".

1952

April 17

He completes the adaptation of the poem "The Flower of Light" into a play and plans to meet with Nodar Chkheidze regarding this.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 273.

1952

April 17

He is curious about how the previous day's meeting at the Academy of Sciences concluded and writes about it in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 273.

1952

April 17

He is curious whether there is any news from the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* in Moscow regarding the publication of his "Selected Works".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 273.

1952

April 17

At 4 o'clock, he plans to go to the Academy of Sciences to collect his salary, and at 5 o'clock, he is expecting Erasti Torotadze at home.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 277, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 273.

Note: Erasti's last name is not mentioned in the entry.

1952

April 22

By the resolution of the Presidium of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Alexandre Abasheli is assigned the task of presenting a plan of events to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's birth.

Source: MGL, WUF №46.

1952

April 22

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Most Important" is published.

Source: Самое главное (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с гурз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 22 апреля, №96.

1952

April 23

At the Writers' Palace, he familiarizes himself with the Directory of the Soviet Writers' Union for 1950-1951 and numbers the writers' surnames.

Source: GTSM, 201, Справочник Союза Писателей СССР на 1950-1951 годы, Moscow, 1950.

Dating: According to Galaktion Tabidze's inscription.

1952

April 24

He speaks with Shalva Radiani, the director of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature History, from whom he learns that the preparation of the academic edition of Galaktion's works by the institute depends on the vice-presidents of the Academy of Sciences, Alexandre Janelidze and Nikoloz Berdzenishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 275.

Note: The first names of Berdzenishvili and Janelidze are not mentioned in the entry.

1952

April 25

Wearing new shoes, he goes to the laboratory at the medical complex to have a gastric juice test, but he is turned away because he was supposed to come on an empty stomach, and he has already eaten.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 275.

1952

April 25

He finishes a poem about May Day.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 275.

1952

April 25

He speaks with Shalva Radiani over the phone, who promises to meet Nikoloz Berdzenishvili at 2 o'clock and discuss the academic publication of his works with the Academy's president, Nikoloz Muskhelishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 276.

1952

April 25

Alexandre Abasheli asks him when his anniversary date is. Galaktion replies that it is on November 17. Abasheli adds that the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences should commemorate it. Galaktion agrees but is not sure if they actually will.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 276.

1952

April 25

The driver and the housemaid ask him for their salaries.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 278, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 276.

1952

April 26

He plans to undergo a gastrointestinal examination.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-493, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 450.

1952

April 26

He takes out a seven-volume edition of Gavrila Derzhavin's works, bound in covers, from the university's bookbinding workshop.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-300, Сочинения Державина, с объяснительными примечаниями Я. Грота, том первый, стихотворения, часть I, Saint-Petersburg, 1868.

1952

After April 26

He reads the first volume of Gavrila Derzhavin's works and writes on the back endpaper that he wondered whether Derzhavin might be superior to Alexander Pushkin, but immediately notes that this is nonsense.

Source: MGL, t-300, Сочинения Державина, с объяснительными примечаниями Я. Грота, том первый, стихотворения, часть I, Saint-Petersburg, 1868.

1952

April 28

In his notebook, he writes that Korneli Kekelidze is a good man. He describes the geologist Giorgi Dzotsenidze as a despicable person, a suspicious character who pretends to be a great man and disregards the work of poets. Galaktion is surprised that Dzotsenidze once received the Stalin Prize. He is outraged that Dzotsenidze attacked Giorgi Akhvlediani and other senior academicians.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-509, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64-65;

1952

April

The Austrian Georgianologist Hugo Huppert, residing in Tbilisi, gifts the edition of two poems by Vladimir Mayakovsky – "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin" and "It's Good" – which he translated into Georgian, with a Russian inscription: "To my very dear Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia, as a sign of respect and friendship from his admirer and a patriot of Soviet Georgia".

Source: MGL, t-486, W. Majakowski, Zwei Dichtungen, "Wladimir Iljitch Lenin" "Gut und Schon", Nachdichtungen von Hugo Huppert, Moscow, 1940.

May

1952

Until May 1

He is making a note that on May 1, 1952, his poem “Patriots of May Day” will be published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, and it will resonate with the broader public.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-572, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1952

May 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the signature Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia, he publishes the poem “May day” (“Forward, Forward to Communism...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, “May Day”, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1952, 1 May, N 104, p. 2.

1952

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “We Sing to May Day” is published.

Source: Мы песню поем Первомаю!... (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 1 мая, №104.

1952

May 1

He plans to purchase a radio.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-509, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66.

1952

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Batumski Rabochi*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “May Day” is published.

Source: Первое мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Батумский рабочий, Батуми, 1952, 1 мая, №87.

1952

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Bolshevik*, Boris Serebryakov’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “Greetings to May” (“How could I not glorify my country...”) is published.

Source: Сердце, пой!... (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Б. Серебряков, Большевик, Гагра, 1952, 1 мая.

1952

May 3

In his notebook, he writes that his new publications have brought a sense of revival to the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-518, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 105.

1952

May 4

An unknown woman brings a three-rouble coin to his home and hands it to the family members, saying it was sent from the Writers' Union - claiming that Galaktion Tabidze had dropped it the previous day. He wonders who sent it, why it wasn't delivered immediately, how they know it belongs to him, and what message they are trying to convey with this gesture.

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription on a three-rouble envelope, MGL, m-422.

1952

May 5

Andro Tevzadze informs him that during a discussion held at the Writers' Union, the poet Otar Tchelidze stated that the history of the first half of the century had ended, both in politics and literature, and that the future now belongs to the youth. This remark provoked irony among the audience. After the meeting, Ipolite Vartagava commented that Tchelidze was right, pointing out how poor Galaktion's poem published in the newspaper *Komunisti* was. However, Andro Tevzadze disagreed, arguing that it was an excellent poem.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 277.

Note: Otar Tchelidze was likely referring to the poem "May Day", published on May 1, 1952.

1952

May 6

He learns from Vukol Beridze that his son, Vakhtang, has painted a portrait of Galaktion, and he is very pleased.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 278.

1952

May 6

After making a diary entry about Otar Tchelidze's speech at the Writers' Union, he writes a satirical verse about him: "This Tchelidze, Otar, will never become Shota".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 277.

1952

May 6

He goes to the State Publishing House and requests a Repository transfer. They promise to clarify by the evening whether the funds will be transferred during the current week.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 277.

1952

May 6

Alexandre Abasheli does not greet him. This is followed by an introductory word from Karlos Kaladze, and he begins to suspect that some movement is being initiated against him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 277.

1952

May 6

In his diary, he notes that the previous day, Ioseb Imedashvili passed away.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 278.

1952

May 8

He attends an Azerbaijani evening at the Academy of Sciences with Viktor Kupradze and a mathematician. Viktor is thrilled when Galaktion promises to give him his books with an autograph. Their mathematician companion recalls the emotional details of Galaktion's evening in Leningrad in 1934, bringing tears to the poet's eyes. The event is opened by Nikoloz Muskhelishvili, with speeches by Paata Gugushvili, secretary-academician Giorgi Dzotsenidze, and Ioseb Grishashvili. Galaktion dislikes all the speeches and makes ironic notes about them in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 22-26; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 279-280.

1952

May 9

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "May Ninth" is published.

Source: Девятое мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 9 мая, №109.

1952

May 14

He plans to contact Murman Lebanidze on May 16 and notes down his phone number.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 298, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 362.

1952

May 14

A second-grade student from Lentekhi Secondary School, Tsiuri Kurasbediani, writes her name and surname in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 298, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 363.

1952

May 15

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads an announcement from the Writers' Union about the formation of a 13-member jubilee commission, chaired by Giorgi Leonidze, to celebrate Alio Mirtskhulava's 50th anniversary. The commission has decided to hold the poet's jubilee evening at the Opera House on May 25. Galaktion finds the attention given to Alio Mirtskhulava's anniversary thought-provoking.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 298, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 363.

1953

May 15 or later

He listens to an aria from the opera "Rigoletto" on the radio and reflects that it greatly resembles Giuseppe Verdi's "Ninth Symphony", Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony", and the Georgian folk song "How Beautifully It Suits You."....

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 364.

Dating: The note is placed on the second page of the May 15 entry.

1952

May 16

He makes a list of artists who have painted or are supposed to paint his portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 27-32; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 280.

Note: The list includes the following artists: Tamar Abakelia, Elene Akhvlediani, Bliotkin, Shalva Beritashvili, Bazhbeuk-Melikov, Vepkhvadze, Serapion Vatsadze, Vadbolsky, Grigolia, Beno Gordeziani, GrigOlya, Gudiashvili, Gordeladze, Ucha Japaridze, Gigo Zaziashvili, Ap. Kutateladze, D. Kutateladze, Silovan Kakabadze, Sev. Ketskhoveli, Sergo Kobuladze, Nik. Kandelaki, Lado Keshelava, Sev. Maisashvili, Makashvili, Gr. Meskhi, Shalva Mamaladze, K. Maghalashvili, Vano Pataridze, Samson Nadareishvili, Doni Natsvlishvili, Korneli Sanadze, Giorgi Sesiashvili, Mose Toidze, Nina Tamamsheva (Ig. Urushadze, Sh. Kvashvadze), Al. Tsimakuridze, Datiko Tsereteli, Charlemagne, Ir. Shtemberg, Chernishkov, and Chudetsky.

1952

May 16

He begins renovating the balcony.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-623, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160.

1952

May 16

He waits for a long time in the waiting area of the office for the chairman of the Writers' Union, Giorgi Leonidze, but in vain.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 36; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 280.

1952

May 16 or later

A young artist, Amiran Dgebuadze, visits him at home and promises to paint his portrait against a landscape background and present it to him. Galaktion examines the landscapes painted by the artist, who leaves a good impression on him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

1952

May 17

He notes that his home's balcony is gradually becoming more beautiful and that employees of the State Publishing House, the Printing Trust, and the Book Chamber couldn't take their eyes off the balcony the previous day. Their attention was drawn by three workers pouring cement on the balcony. By morning, the cement had dried, and the balcony was covered with blossoms that had fallen from the acacia tree in the yard. He writes that he preserved 42 of those acacia blossoms as a keepsake.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1952

May 17

He meets the writer Mikheil Kintsurashvili (Iasamani), who lectures on Ukrainian literature at the university, and learns from him that Galaktion's poems, a monograph about him, and his portraits are included in Ukrainian textbooks. Galaktion inquires whether it would be possible to connect with Ukrainian writers for his anniversary. Kintsurashvili promises to find out and suggests meeting at his home. In the telephone directory published by the communications office, only Kintsurashvili's phone number is listed. Therefore, Galaktion looks up his address in the Writers' Union membership list but is surprised to find a completely different phone number recorded there.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 283.

1952

May 17 or later

He meets translators and literary scholars Viktor Goltsev and Ivan Karabutenko, who have arrived in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 310; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

Note: In the entry, Goltsev and Karabutenko are mentioned only by their last names.

1952

May 19

He listens on the radio to a song based on his poem "O Wind Traveling from Tskaltubo to Kutaisi", composed by Bidzina Ghoghoberidze and performed by the Tskaltubo Singers' Choir.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-493, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1952

May 22

At the Writers' Union, a slightly inebriated Aleksei Surkov delivers a speech, having earlier celebrated in Saguramo with Viktor Goltsev and Giorgi Leonidze. Unlike the other writers, Galaktion does not greet the speaker with applause, considering it disrespectful for him to address Georgian writers in such a state. Surkov's speech is mostly formulaic, but he raises the issues of restructuring the Presidium of the Writers' Union and the editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi*. The debate is postponed to the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 312; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 283-284.

1952

May 27

A commission is appointed to celebrate Galaktion Tabidze's 60th anniversary, consisting of Shalva Radiani, Sergi Tchilaia, and Alexandre Gomiashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 281.

1952

May 28

He is at the Writers' Union, notices Giorgi Natroshvili, and wonders how he has the right to write and publish anything he wants. He also observes Kale Bobokhidze entering the room "confidentially".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 49; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 282.

1952

After May 28

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, a list of new books published by the State Publishing House is printed, noting that the fifth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works, edited by Andro Tevzadze, has been published at a price of 12 roubles.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1952, №5, the third page of the cover.

Note: The issue of the magazine was signed for printing on May 28.

1952

May 30

He writes a letter addressed to Alexandre Gomiashvili, the director of the Georgian Literary Fund, requesting to be included in the list of writers eligible for a 50% discount when purchasing a house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 281, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 295.

1952

May 31

Together with a large group of Georgian writers, he travels to the city of Stalinir, now Tskhinvali, where the local population warmly welcomes him and Giorgi Leonidze. A celebratory meeting is held in the conference hall of the House of Soviets. During the evening, Simon Tsverava delivers a speech on the development of Soviet Georgian literature. Galaktion then takes the podium, and after the hosts' prolonged applause, he recites the poem "Stalin". Suddenly, in the middle of the reading, his voice breaks, and he is unable to continue, signalling his condition with his hand to the audience. The listeners see him off with applause once again. During the event, Aza Tibilova dedicates a poem titled "To the National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is one – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 352-356.

1952

May 31

After the meeting in Stalinir (Tskhinvali), he visits the Java Gorge with the group of writers. Following the visit, they are invited to a feast. Quite intoxicated, he delivers toasts about poetry and friendship directly in verse, then passes the turn (alaverdi) to Giorgi Leonidze.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is one – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 352-356.

1952

May

The State Publishing House plans to organize an exhibition dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's anniversary at the Kote Marjanishvili State Academic Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 279, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 276.

1952

Spring

Mikheil Mrevlishvili, in the presence of several ladies, tells Galaktion that he has loved reading his poetry since childhood and that this love has never waned.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 201; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 328.

June

1952

June 3

He submits a request to the President of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, Niko Mushelishvili. He writes that he has a lot of work and requests a corner in the building of the Academy of Sciences.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-195; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1952

June 6

He looks for a box to pack materials for the evening planned at the Marjanishvili Academic Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 293.

1952

June 12

By the resolution of the Presidium of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, a commission is established to commemorate Galaktion Tabidze's 60th anniversary, consisting of Ioseb Noneshvili, Alexandre Gomiashvili, and Simon Tsverava.

Source: MGL, WUF №47, №49.

1952

June 13

At 2 p.m., he plans to visit the Writers' Union regarding photographs, and at 8 p.m., he intends to go to the Dzerzhinsky Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 281, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 297.

1952

After June 13

He compiles a list of exhibits for an exhibition planned at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Club. The list includes sculptures of Ioseb Jughashvili, heroes of labour, miners, generals, academicians, actors, and others, as well as still lifes and paintings.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 284, p. 35-43; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 299-300.

Dating: Dated based on the time of a previous entry.

1952

June 15

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Rustavi".

Source: Рустави (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 15 июня, №141.

1952

June 16

He reads a telegram sent from Moscow to Giorgi Leonidze, the chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union. The telegram recommends that the Tbilisi City Council distribute the Tskneti cottages based on the same principles used in Peredelkino near Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 282, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 304.

1952

Until June 17

He plans to travel to Stalinir (now Tskhinvali) on June 17 for a business meeting at a hotel.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 281, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 296.

1952

June 19

His step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze writes her friend, actress Elene (Lena) Kipshidze's address on a newspaper page and tells him to definitely visit and speak with her regarding the upcoming event at Marjanishvili Theater. Nunu Ebanoidze informs her that the theater troupe is rehearsing for the poet's evening. Galaktion memorizes the actress's address and drives with his chauffeur to see Lena Kipshidze. The poet and his driver diligently try to find the actress's residence, but it turns out that the address provided by his step-daughter is incorrect.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 88; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 64-64.

1952

June 20 or later

At the Marjanishvili Theatre, he attends a performance of “The Mistress of the Inn”, a play by Carlo Goldoni, directed by Giga Lortkipanidze. He enjoys it and laughs a lot.

Source: G. Lortkipanidze, profession – Director, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 142-144.

Dating: The play “The Mistress of the Inn” was directed by Giga Lortkipanidze on June 20, 1952.

1952

June 26

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, Boris Serebryakov’s translation of the poem “A Child’s Smile Never Fades...” from Galaktion Tabidze’s cycle “Pacifism” is published.

Source: Улыбка на устах ребенка (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1952, 26 июня, №77.

1952

June 29

At his apartment on Marjanishvili Street, he is visited by composer Alexi Matchavariani, who asks him to write the text for an oratorio. Galaktion agrees.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, My heart, my turmoil, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 15, 1981, N 188, p. 4;

1952

June 29

Composer Alexi Matchavariani visits him at home; he is composing an oratorio based on Galaktion’s poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 283, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 304.

1952

Until June 30

He prepares for his evening event scheduled for June 30 at the Marjanishvili Theatre and writes a list of Writers’ Union and Academy of Sciences members to whom he plans to distribute tickets.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 284, p. 3-9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 305-306.

Note: Galaktion plans to invite the following members of the Writers’ Union to his evening event:

1. Alexandre Abasheli, 2. Iliia Abuladze, 3. Marika Baratashvili, 4. Aleksandre Baramidze, 5. Kale Bobokhidze, 6. Viktor Gabeskiria, 7. Mariam Garikuli, 8. Akaki Gatsereia, 9. Vaso Gorgadze, 10. Iona Vakeli, 11. Solomon Tavadze, 12. Andro Tevzadze, 13. Shalva Kashmadze, 14. Yakinthe Lisashvili, 15. Konstantine Lortkipanidze, 16. Marika Mikeladze, 17. Tsvarnami Mebuke, 18. Makvala Mrevlishvili, 19. Mikheil Mrevlishvili, 20. Ioseb Noneshvili, 21. Besarion Zhghenti, 22. Vladimir Tatishvili, 23. Giorgi Tsagareli, 24. Grigoli Tsetskhladze.

1952

June 30

He meets Alexi Matchavariani and begins working on the oratorio, but it gradually becomes clear that they have different visions for the process, leading them to discontinue their collaboration.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, My heart, my turmoil, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 15, 1981, N 188, p. 4;

July

1952

July 1

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Meeting" is published.

Source: Встреча (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1952, 1 июля, №79.

1952

July 2

The Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council grants a plot of land in the Tskneti resort zone.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-202; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125-126.

1952

After July 2

He writes a statement in which he mentions that on April 29, the Literary Repository of Georgia received a notice from the Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union about the provision of long-term loans for writers to build summer cottages. Based on this notice, Galaktion Tabidze purchased a house from the Tbilisi City Construction Timber Trading market and the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council allocated a plot of land in the Tskneti resort zone. The construction of the house costs 40,000 roubles, and he requests that half of this amount – 20,000 roubles – be provided as a long-term loan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-202; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125-126.

1952

July 3

He calculates the total number of lines in the collected one-volume edition of his works, which consists of the already published seven volumes, amounting to 50,100 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 285, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 309.

1952

July 6

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads an article by Irakli Abashidze titled *Yanka Kupala*, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Yanka Kupala (Ivan Lutsevich). He compares it to Lukash Bende's text published in the fifth volume of the *Literary Encyclopaedia* and notices that Abashidze neglects significant moments of Kupala's biography, such as his membership in the

Ukrainian Academy and his status as a National Poet. Galaktion interprets this as a deliberate disregard not only for Yanka Kupala's achievements but also for his own merits and labels Abashidze's actions as "trickery".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 286, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 310-311.

1952

July 6

He learns that the previous day, Grigol Abashidze had gone to the Tbilisi City Council and complained, saying, "Why is it that you're always focused on Galaktion and forget about other poets?"

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 286, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 310-311.

1952

July 6

At 4 p.m., he listens to the broadcast *Literatura da Khelovneba* on the radio, featuring the recording of his evening event at the Marjanishvili Theatre, and cannot hide his indignation. The broadcast includes only his speech and that of actress Elene Kipshidze. His speech sounds terrible because it was recorded directly in the hall without his knowledge, losing the audience's reactions and ovations. He begins to suspect that this might be a provocation against him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 286, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 312.

1952

July 6

While reviewing the sixth volume of his seven-volume collection in the Academy of Sciences Library, he discovers that pages 1-69 have been removed. He decides to check other libraries as well.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 287, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 316.

1952

July 7

He addresses the Writers' Union of Georgia with a statement, writing that he is experiencing financial difficulties and requesting a loan of 10,000 roubles for a period of 10 months.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-197; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1952

July 7

He addresses the director of the Communal Bank of Georgia, D. Demetradze, with a statement. He writes that the Tbilisi City Council has allocated him a plot of land in Tskneti for building a

house. He informs that he has purchased a standard house and intends to install it, for which he needs a loan and requests the provision of 10,000 roubles for a short period.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-197; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123.

1952

July 11

In the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*, Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Book" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*, July 11, 1952, N 28, p. 1.

1952

July 15

He addresses the state publishing house with a statement, requesting the organization of an exhibition for his meeting day. For this, he needs 300 portraits, a magazine, a newspaper, and other materials to be mounted on cardboard and framed.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-199; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1952

Until July 17

He submits a request to the chairman of the Mutual Aid Repository of the Academy of Sciences, asking for a loan of one month's salary, amounting to 3,000 roubles, for a period of three months.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 284, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 307.

1952

Until July 18

He addresses the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili, with a statement. He writes that he has been allocated a residential plot in Tskneti and has already purchased a house to install there. Now, it needs to be transported and an additional lower floor constructed, for which he requests assistance through the technical base under the recipient's authority. He asks for an appropriate order to be issued and for the payment to the technical base to be deducted from his salary.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-196; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123-124.

1952

July 18

The President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili, issues a resolution on Galaktion's statement, ordering that his request be fulfilled and assigning the technical base to carry out the specified work.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-196; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123-124.

September

1952

September 3

He commissions engineer Petre Martirosov to make three windows and two doors for his Tskhneti cottage, paying him 600 roubles in advance. The agreement stipulates that if the work is not completed by September 5, the money must be refunded.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 287, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 320.

1952

After September 3

The engineer Petre Martirosov, who had agreed to make the doors and windows for the Tskhneti cottage, fails to fulfil his promise. Altogether, he takes 1,000 roubles and does not return the money.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 287, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 320.

1952

September 4

He addresses the Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Deputies of Tbilisi, Vakhtang Eпитashvili, with a statement. He writes that the construction of his house is underway on the plot allocated to him in the Tskneti resort area, but it is being obstructed by a village cooperative kiosk that was supposed to be relocated but remains in place. He requests the issuance of an appropriate order to resolve the issue. Vakhtang Eпитashvili issues a resolution on the same day, ordering the immediate relocation of the kiosk away from the writer Galaktion Tabidze's house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-200; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1952

September

Apollon (Guguli) Kipiani, the assistant director of the Tbilisi State Opera Theatre, promises to gift him a program booklet at the season's opening.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 292, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 334.

October

1952

October 14

At the Writers' Union, Akaki Beliashvili inquires about the date of Galaktion's jubilee evening. When the poet responds, "November 17", Beliashvili repeats several times that it is good if it takes place before the cold weather sets in, which makes Galaktion smile.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 330.

1952

October 14

At the Writers' Union, he observes Demna Shengelaia, Sergo Kldiashvili, Akaki Beliashvili, and a curly-haired young man talking to each other. Leo Kiacheli enters, greets Galaktion with a handshake, and tells him that Demna Shengelaia and Marijani had a quarrel related to their trip to Kvareli.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 331.

1952

After October 14

In his notebook, he writes down Shalva Kashmadze's poem dedicated to him, "When You Cross the Likhi Mountain...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 333.

1952

October 17

He writes an untitled poem "If somehow I pass through safely...".

Source: Autographs, MGL, №6808; №714; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 214.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning: "In this nineteen forty-two...".

1952

October 20

He learns from the Writers' Union Presidium's announcement that a meeting with R. Kim, the author of the story "The Notebook Found in Sunchon", is scheduled for 3 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 292, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 334.

1952

October 24

In his notebook, he writes down quotes from his own poem "I and The Night".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-469, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 250.

1952

October 24

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, he reads Akaki Topuria's article "A Grand and Captivating Theme". After reading it, he notes his observations about the article in his notebook. He believes that the publication deliberately neglects his contributions to the revolution while excessively highlighting Giorgi Leonidze's role. Galaktion points out that he was the first in

Georgian poetry to mention Lenin and Stalin, which the article ignores. In his view, Akaki Topuria portrays the situation as if Georgian revolutionary poetry did not exist before 1934. He finds it inconceivable for an article discussing Georgian Soviet poetry not to mention his name. The poet suspects that the article is part of a larger conspiracy against him, orchestrated by members of the Writers' Union Presidium with the involvement of Giorgi Natroshvili. Galaktion notes that he now understands why the Presidium members were opposed to celebrating his jubilee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-597, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521-524.

1952

October 24

He writes an untitled verse: "My long-suffering homeland..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-469, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 250.

1952

October 25

He is visited by Revas Orjonikidze, an employee of the state publishing house, who informs him that the planned volume of his new book, as determined by the publisher, is expected to be 12 printing forms.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-588, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

1952

October 27

At the state publishing house, he meets with publishing house employee Rezo Orjonikidze and discusses his upcoming book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-588, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462.

1952

October 29

He gifts the Russian-language book, authored by Alexandre Baramidze, Shalva Radiani, and Besarion Zhghenti, to his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, with the inscription: "To my Nino. This is good as well, dear Nino - if you can make a crow drop a walnut".

Source: MGL, t-261, A. Барамидзе, Ш. Радиани, Б. Жгенти, "История грузинской литературы", Moscow, 1952.

1952

October 29 or after

He reads the Russian-language Book “The History of Georgian Literature”, authored by Alexandre Baramidze, Shalva Radiani, and Besarion Zhghenti, making underlining and notes.

Source: MGL, t-261, А. Барамидзе, Ш. Радиани, Б. Жгенти, “История грузинской литературы”, Moscow, 1952.

1952

October 30

He speaks with the poet Savle Abuladze, who complains that certain things were incorrectly announced during his lectures.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 290; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 321.

1952

October 31

The board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia petitions Akaki Mgeladze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, to commemorate Galaktion Tabidze’s 60th birthday and 45th anniversary of literary activity with a jubilee celebration and the publication of a single-volume collection of his works.

Source: MGL, WUF №52.

1952

October

While strolling in the courtyard of Tbilisi University, students Nargiza Mgeladze and Eteri Jijeishvili quietly follow him. Galaktion heads toward the zoo. Nargiza begins reciting the poem “The Wind Blows” aloud. Galaktion turns around, wraps his arms around the girls, and they continue walking, reciting the poem together. When the poem ends, Galaktion waits for Eteri to recite the next one. However, she gets flustered and cannot recall any poem. Galaktion takes her notebook, pulls a red pencil from his breast pocket, and prepares to write. Just then, the sound of a lion roaring comes from the zoo. Galaktion lifts his head and says sorrowfully, “An equal seeks an equal – perhaps they, too, took one away from him”. He then returns the notebook and, with a nervous stride, walks toward the zoo entrance.

Source: E. Jijeishvili, Since you’re following me, you must have had something to say, newspaper *Sabtchota Ajara*, December 11, 1982, N 238, p. 4.

1952

Until November

He reads Giorgi Salukvadze’s Book “Snow Avalanches on the Caucasus”. At the end, he writes that the literary circle at Tbilisi State University is organizing a grand exhibition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the birth of the National Poet and full member of the Academy of Sciences, Galaktion Tabidze. The exhibition is titled “Soviet Georgia in the Works of the National Poet - Galaktion Tabidze”. The circle selected five Galaktionologists who are the most knowledgeable

about the poet's work and entrusted them with the task of selecting texts for the exhibition. The exhibition is planned to be held in November.

Source: GTSM, 803, G. Salukvadze, "Snow Avalanches on the Caucasus", Tbilisi, 1952.

November

1952

November 5

Giorgi Abzianidze promises that he will begin writing a monograph about him in a year.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325.

1952

November 7

He attends the November 7th demonstration, where Nikoloz Chachava and Ioseb Noneshvili are active, displaying their administrative talents. From a distance, he sees Polio Abramia and wants to ask him what kind of person Vano Tsulukidze is, but he is unable to reach him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325, 329.

1952

November 7

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Song of October" is published.

Source: Октябрьская песня (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 7 ноябрь, №265.

1952

After November 7

In his diary, he writes that Nikoloz Chachava had the portrait of him, painted by Aleksandre Bandzeladze, repainted for the magazine *Droscha*. The portrait, however, was not liked by Mamia Duduchava and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 287; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 329.

Dating: In the 1952 diary entry, November 7 is referred to in the past tense.

1952

After November 7

In his diary, he recalls a crucial meeting at the Writers' Union where Irakli Abashidze attacked him, saying he does nothing but drink wine, and how Grigol Chikovani agreed, stating that everyone knows this.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 287; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 329-330.

1952

November 8 or earlier

After speaking with Irakli Abashidze, the director of the State Publishing House, Erasti Tsvitshivadze tells Galaktion that in order to publish his large single-volume edition, a special directive from the Central Committee of the Party is required.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 324-325.

1952

November 8

He is disturbed by the intrigues orchestrated by Irakli Abashidze in the editorial offices of *Zarya Vostoka* and *Mnatobi*. He suspects that Abashidze is trying to sabotage Galaktion's jubilee evening and the publication of his large single-volume edition, and he does not hide his hostile attitude toward him. Galaktion is concerned that there is no one in the Presidium of the Writers' Union to support him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 324.

1952

November 8

He calls Irakli Abashidze on the phone, but no one answers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 324.

1952

November 8

He recalls the literary evening held at the Kutaisi Theatre on October 5, 1911, organized by Alexandre Abasheli. He remembers how much Akaki Tsereteli enjoyed his melodic reading. He humorously describes how the hall emptied out and how Akaki Tsereteli waited until Abasheli gave him his honorarium.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 322.

Dating: November 7 is referred to with the word "yesterday", and the latest entries are from 1952.

1952

November 8

He recalls that Alexandre Abasheli "dishonestly" received the prize established by the newspaper *Tem'i* in 1912, a prize that should have rightfully gone to him. He also mentions how, in 1944, during the creation of the anthem of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Galaktion was "dishonestly" sidelined, and how Dimitri Tomasheli was greatly surprised that Galaktion was not asked to write the anthem.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 322.

Dating: November 7 is referred to with the word "yesterday", and the latest entries are from 1952.

1952

November 8 or later

In his diary, he writes that the members of the Writers' Union Presidium are hostile toward Savle Abuladze, the leader of the literary circle at the Teachers' House. He also regrets that he has been misled several times and believes that the situation must be corrected.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325.

1952

November 8 and onwards

In his notebook, he writes down the names, surnames, and phone numbers of the members of the Writers' Union who are not supporting the celebration of his jubilee, or who are silent or opposed to it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 2-21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 324-330.

1952

November 11

Someone named Ermokrati Talakvadze is the author of a poem titled "To Galaktion".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 293, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 340.

1952

First half of November

The administration of the Teachers' House in Khashuri plans to arrange a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze and informs him about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 294, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 345.

1952

First half of November

He sends a telegram to the Teachers' House in Khashuri, informing them that he will arrive in Khashuri on the morning of November 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 294, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 345.

1952

November 15

He arrives in Khashuri and goes to the Teachers' House, where he meets the chairman of the organization's administration, Zoia Chikovani, who shows him the invitation for the meeting scheduled with Galaktion on November 16. Galaktion notices that under the glass on Zoia's desk, there are also invitations for the 100th anniversary of Nikolai Gogol and for Ioseb Noneshvili's evening, and he realizes that a more elaborate invitation has been prepared for Noneshvili. Galaktion reflects on the frequent use of the name "Zoia" in Noneshvili's poetry. He has a poem about Zoia Kosmodemyanskaya, a poem about Zoia Rukhadze, and wonders if Zoia Chikovani might also be interested in him.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 294, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 345.

1952

November 15-16

The weather in Khashuri is windy, and the hotel is very dirty, with even Stalin's portrait covered in dust. On the desk of the chairman of the Teachers' House administration, there is no ink in any of the pens, and Galaktion is dissatisfied with Zoia Chikovani's reception.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 294, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 345.

1952

November 15-16

In the chairman's office at the Teachers' House in Khashuri, a teacher tells Galaktion that he is very interested in his early poems but cannot find them.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 294, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 345.

1952

November 17

He submits a request to the Presidium of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia for a creative assignment. By the decision of the meeting, he is granted a three-month assignment to collect materials for new works in various districts of Georgia. He is allocated a daily allowance of 50 roubles.

Source: MGL, WUF №50-51.

1952

November 19

He addresses the director of the state publishing house, Erasti Tsivtsivadze, with a statement. He notes that the Book he submitted to the publishing house together with Revaz Orjonikidze is more complete than all his previous editions. Nevertheless, it does not include poems that would disrupt the book's coherence and historical character. The Book is divided into five chronological sections: 1908–1917, 1917–1933, 1933–1941, 1941–1945, and 1945–1950. This structure better illustrates the poet's creative evolution, not only for scholars but also for the general readership.

The poet requests permission to personally oversee the proofreading and printing of the selected works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-201; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124-125.

1952

November 20

He attends a concert where a cantata titled “The Happiness of Peoples – Peace”, composed by Olga Baramishvili based on his poem, is performed. He plans to have the musical text of the cantata transcribed at the conservatory so that he can later use it for an exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-606, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 43.

1952

November 23

On Rustaveli Avenue, in a bookstore, he purchases Alio Mirtskhulava-Mashashvili’s selected poetry collection “The Leader of the Homeland”. The seller thanks him, saying that he is the only person who has bought the book. Upon hearing this, a few others also purchase the book, and the seller expresses gratitude to them as well.

Source: G. Tabidze’s inscription on the book, MGL, t-80, Alio Mirtskhulava-Mashashvili, Selected – “The Leader of the Homeland”, Tbilisi, 1952, p. 380.

1952

November 25

He attends a meeting invited by the editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* at the Writers’ Club, which addresses issues of literary criticism. The meeting, originally scheduled for 8 o’clock, begins at 9 instead.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 294, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 346.

1954

November 29

The Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia requests the director of the Tbilisi Academy of Arts to lend either the original or a copy of the bust of Galaktion Tabidze, created by Jakob Nikoladze, for an exhibition related to the Writers’ Congress.

Source: MGL, WUF №66.

December

1952

Until December

During the construction of the Vera Bridge, Jansugh Charkviani, together with Otar Tchiladze and Givi Samsonadze, is drinking vodka. Galaktion approaches and orders 150 grams of vodka

from the vendor. He takes two sips, swishes it around in his mouth, and spits it out. He rubs the remaining vodka into his beard and tells the surprised Jansugh that when passing Zemeli, he wants passers-by to think he is drunk.

Source: J. Charkviani, Brief Recollections about Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 101-102.

Dating: The event is dated according to the completion time of the Vera Bridge construction.

1952

December 4

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an obituary titled “In Memory of Riazhden Gvetadze” is published, with Galaktion Tabidze’s signature alongside those of other writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1952, №286, p. 3.

1952

Until December 5

In his diary, he writes about two accounts by Polio Ireteli regarding Iakob Gogebashvili. In one, it is described how, in his final years, Gogebashvili often became cold and would sit at home wrapped in blankets. The second memory recalls how Iakob was served dinner at the Georgian club, drank little wine, and fell asleep there. By morning, he was carried in and taken home.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 294, p. 21-23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 346-347.

Dating: The record in the diary is placed before the entry of December 5, 1952, written with the same pencil.

1952

Until December 5

In his diary, he writes about Valerian Gunia’s account of how, on the day of Dimitri Kipiani’s funeral, the police and the army blocked the procession’s path. They demanded that the procession take a different route, toward Vikro Street, but Gunia took the initiative, broke through the cordon, moved ahead, and the crowd followed him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 294, p. 21-23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 346-347.

Dating: The record in the diary is placed before the entry of December 5, 1952, written with the same pencil.

1952

December 5

In the previous day’s newspaper *Komunisti*, he reads the obituary of Razhden Gvetadze and cannot hide his irony at the words “immaculate and pure”, as he knew the deceased as a corrupt and depraved individual.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 294, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 348.

Dating: The record in the diary is placed before the entry of December 5, 1952, written with the same pencil.

1952

December 5

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Law of Great Stalin" is published.

Source: Великий Сталинский Закон (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 5 декабря, №287.

1952

December 12

In the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, an article by Sergi Tchilaia titled "On the Remnants of Nationalist Superstitions" is published, in which the following individuals are criticized for "nationalist errors": Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Ioseb Grishashvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Kolau Nadiradze, Galaktion Tabidze, Irakli Abashidze, and others. The author of the article expresses concern that Georgian poets are still including poems written before the revolution in new editions of their books that clearly express nationalist sentiments. Tchilaia considers Galaktion Tabidze's "Ephemera" to be such a work, particularly the lines from the poem: "A drop of blood in me is not of non-Georgian origin". According to the critic, in these words, the poet indirectly advocates for national exclusivity and uses a somewhat mystical concept of "Georgian blood". Tchilaia traces the origins of these views to bourgeois nationalism. While acknowledging that the poem was written long ago, the critic argues that the poet still deserves reproach because this work was included in the 1944 edition of his "Selected Works". Tchilaia also points out that nationalist and decadent themes are not foreign to Galaktion's later poetry, and the seventh volume of his works serves as evidence of this. At the end of the article, the critic clarifies that the examples he cited are individual mistakes and should not be confused with the mistakes found in the works of some other writers.

Source: S. Tchilaia, "On the Remnants of Nationalist Superstitions", newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*, 1952, №50 (December 12), p. 3.

1952

December 14 or later

Andro Tevzadze sends a brief note reminding him of the promise to submit a poem for his almanac.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-487; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

Note: As Andro Tevzadze was the responsible secretary of the Adjara branch of the Writers' Union of Georgia, it is likely referring to the almanac "Ajara's Literary Youth", which was published in 1956.

1952

December 21

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Stalin" is published.

Source: Сталин (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер с груз. Б. серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1952, 21 декабрь, №300.

1952

December 5 -31

He writes a poem-memoir titled "On Which Side Is the People".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 295, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 351-354.

1952

December 31

He writes an untitled poem "The former editor of a dubious source...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 295, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 354.

1952

December

He writes an untitled poem "You step onto the stage...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №161-a, p. 4277-4278; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 73; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 647.

1951-1952

He fills out the creative report questionnaire for the years 1949-1951 in Russian.

Source: MGL, WUF №61, №65.

Dating: Since he is writing the report for the years 1949-1951, it is likely to be at the end of 1951 or the beginning of 1952.

1952

He writes a poem "Youth".

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book I, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 390; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 46.

1952

He examines his portrait, painted by Aleksandre Bandzeladze, at the State Museum of Georgian Art and is satisfied with it.

Source: Sh. Amiranashvili, Our Galaktion, A Toast To Him, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 15.

1952

On the road leading to Tchomi, there is a spring, the embellishment of which Galaktion requested from engineer Vladimir Jikia. The people of Kutaisi call it “Galaktion’s Spring”.

Source: L. Nutsubidze, *Seen and Heard*, magazine Gantiadi, 1993, № 3-4, p. 112-113.

1952

While strolling on Rustaveli Avenue, Galaktion encounters Grigol Meskhi and Jeneto Tchanturaia. Galaktion recalls the events from Kutaisi to Grigol and laughs out loud. He then tells Tchanturaia that when Grigol was painting his first portrait, Galaktion was wearing a worn-out jacket, and the artist had to lend him his own cloak.

Source: J. Tchanturaia, *The Poet’s First Artist and Illustrator*, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, November 2, 1973, N 43-44, p. 5.

1952

The poet Gio Kanashvili, under the pseudonym “G. Kananeli”, dedicates a poem titled “Let Us Remember, Comrade – G. Tabidze”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 281, p. 17; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 296.

1952

He addresses the Georgian Academy of Sciences with a statement, writing that due to a prolonged illness, he was unable to submit information about his work in 1951. He informs them belatedly that throughout that year, he was primarily working on the fifth volume of his seven-volume collected works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-202; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125.

1952

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “Look: The land rejoices, brilliant...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №223; №224; №6914-6915; №7282; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 292. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, *AE*, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 692.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different opening lines: “Look, the land rejoices, brilliant...”, “Come, let us recall our brilliant...”, “So let us toast our brilliant...”, and “You have crossed the impassable roads...”.

1952 or later

In his notebook, he writes a list of poems and publications dedicated to him, with the years indicated.

Source: MGL, d-437, 1-9; G. Tabidze, *AE* in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 119-122;

1952 or later

Drunk, he enters Aleksandrov’s Park. He sits down next to an unknown young man and begins a conversation. He says that life is no longer worth living because you can’t escape people; they are

everywhere, watching you at every step, and the deeper you sink into the current, the more eyes you see on you. He tells the young man that a few days ago, some young people pulled him out of the river. He entered the river because it seemed like it was calling him. When the young man asks why he wanted to end his life, he answers: because life is no longer worth it, and he has already reached the limit beyond which he is only going nowhere fast. As he says these words, tears come to his eyes.

Source: S. Narimanidze, The Native Garden Slept, newspaper *Sitkva Kartuli*, March 25, 1993, №4, p. 10.

Dating: Since his jump into the Mtkvari River is mentioned, we can date this event to 1952 or a later period.

1952 or later

On behalf of the Writers' Union, he writes the text of a petition stating that the Writers' Union is initiating a request regarding the 60th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's birth and the 45th anniversary of his literary career. The petition calls for the publication of a collection of the poet's selected works, which will be based on the already published seven volumes of his works, poems printed in the press, and unpublished materials. The Book will be compiled according to a chronological principle and will include a preface and commentary. The project and layout of the Book will be submitted to the State Publishing House by the author.

Source: MGL, d-492, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448;

1952 or later

He reads the Russian translation of "The History of Georgia" by Niko Berdzenishvili, Ivane Javakhishvili, and Simon Janashia, making underlining and comments. He writes on the back endpaper that information about Vani is located on page 37. He lists the portraits of himself that he needs in chronological order: He does not have a portrait from 1905-1907, which needs to be created, the seminary portrait with Badriashvili (1908-1912), the portrait published in the first Book (1913-1914), the Book portrait with Abesalom (1915-1917), the Book portrait with Giorgi Kuchishvili (1918-1921), the portrait from Volume II (1921-1925), the portrait from Volume III (1926-1930), the ornamented portrait (1931-1940), the portrait from Volume IV (1941-1945), and the portrait from Volume V (1946-1949).

Source: MGL, t-318, Н. Бердзенишвили, И. Джавахишвили, С. Джанашиа, "История Грузии", Часть I, С Древнейший времен до начала XIX века, Учебник для старших классов средней школы, Tbilisi, 1946.

After 1952

He writes an untitled poem "I do not expect rewards from anyone...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-501, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1953
January

1953

Until January 1

He plans to organize a documentary exhibition titled “1917: ‘Flags, Quickly!’” He believes that this exhibition will prove the falsehood of the views held by Beso Zhghenti and Shalva Radiani, who argue that the history of Soviet literature begins with the founding of the “Proletarian Writers’ Association”. Galaktion points out that Georgian Soviet poetry existed even before the establishment of this association. The association was founded in 1922 but quickly dissolved. He also thinks that the history of the magazine *Mnatobi* should be properly covered. Initially, the editorial work of *Mnatobi* was led by Sandro Euli, but he was removed from the magazine due to unsatisfactory results. According to Galaktion, the magazine’s situation improved once it was ideologically led by him, Polikarp Kakabadze, and Ivane Ioseliani. He notes that his poem “Troubled Wind” was published in the second issue of the magazine.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-493, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451-452.

Note: The title of the poem is not specified in the source.

1953

Until January 1

He makes a note about the Main Pharmacy Department. He mentions that this organization forcibly took over the basement of a house on Zhores Street, which was intended to be used as housing for writers. He believes that writers definitely need basements, and they could even have their own club, but this is impossible as long as the basement is occupied by the Pharmacy Department.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-493, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1953

Until January 1

He notes the expected anniversary dates in January 1953.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-493, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1953

January 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the signature “Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia”, the poem “Hymn to Peace” (“Look: the brilliant land is flourishing...”) is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Hymn to Peace”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №1, p. 3.

1953

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Sun Shines for Us" is published.

Source: Солнце сияет для нас! Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, 1 январь, №1.

1953

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year's Song" is published.

Source: Новогодняя песня (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1953, 1 января, №1.

1953

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "New Year" is published.

Source: Новый год (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1953, 1 января, №1.

1953

After January 23

He receives a letter from Igor Postupalsky from Moscow. Postupalsky informs him that his single-volume collection has been included in the publication plan of the State Literary Publishing House. The editor of the publishing house will likely once again be Sofia Khitarova, while an external editor has not yet been selected. He expresses his strong desire to be the editor of this book. Although certain circumstances interfered with his work on the previous book's editing, this time, many improvements can be made: adding poems and verses, replacing some poor translations with better ones, refining certain sections within existing translations, and involving new translators, such as Anna Akhmatova and Nikolai Zabolotsky. He asks that if Galaktion agrees, he should write to the publishing house's director, Anatoly Kotov, and Alexandra Ryabinina to confirm the decision. He also includes a draft text justifying his selection as the editor. However, if Galaktion prefers someone else for the role, he should urgently inform the same individuals to ensure that the Book does not fall into the hands of an unmotivated editor. Additionally, he should specify that the book's length should be 10,000 or 12,000 lines. He concludes the letter by stating that if he is appointed as the editor, he will be able to include Elizbar Ananiashvili's exceptional translations for *Zarya Vostoka*, in accordance with the publishing contract.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-65; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311.

1953

January 31

Russian artists Evgenia Solonchenko and Aleksandr Morozov visit him and promise to paint his portrait for a collection of poems to be published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419.

1953

January 31

He addresses the management of the State Publishing House with a statement, writing that the costs of retyping his Russian Book will be covered from his Book royalties

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-203; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

February

1953

February 1

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaia Abkhazia*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Stalingrad" is published.

Source: Сталинград (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебрякова, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1953, 1 февраля, №22.

1953

Until February 2

He receives news from Moscow that the State Publishing House of Fiction has included the publication of his Book in their plans, and the editor for the project will be Igor Postupalskiy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420;

1953

Until February 2

The translator Giorgi Tsagareli visits him, and Galaktion instructs him to send a letter on his behalf to Moscow, expressing approval for Igor Postupalskiy's appointment as the editor of his book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

February 2

At Galaktion's request, Giorgi Tsagareli sends a letter to Moscow, to the State Publishing House of Fiction, stating that Galaktion Tabidze agrees to have Igor Postupalskiy appointed as the editor of his Russian-language collection.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

Until February 3

He notes on a piece of paper that he is scheduled to visit Elizbar Ananiashvili on February 3.

Source: MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1953

Until February 3

Sculptor Boris Shebuev is making a bas-relief of Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1953

Until February 3

He notes on the paper that he must to inform the editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, Mark Zlatkin, that the printing of the materials is starting anew.

Source: MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420;

1953

Until February 3

He plans to write a statement addressed to the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia, stating that he will cover the costs of printing the Book materials on the printing press.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420;

1953

February 5

He marries Nina Kvirikadze, at the Registry Office of Kalinin District in Tbilisi.

Source: Marriage Certificate, MGL, WUF №77.

1953

February 7

He discusses the publication of his poems with Simon Tsverava and promises to present additional texts in about a week and a half: "Epoch", "Revolutionary Georgia", "Pacifism", "Children Selling Cigarettes", "The Dream Near Sokhumi HPP", and a poem about the early days of collectivization.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

Until February 8

He is editing the poem "The Dream Near Sokhumi", which he plans to have published in the second issue of the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

February 8

He notes on a piece of paper that on February 9, Elizbar Ananiashvili will present his “Selected Poems” to the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

Until February 11

He notes on a piece of paper that Amiran Gabeskiria has agreed to be the editor of his Book at the Soviet Literature Publishing House.

Source: MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

Until February 11

He notes on a piece of paper that sculptor Boris Shebuev is ready to provide the photo of his bas-relief for printing in the book.

Source: MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

February 11

He notes on a piece of paper that he is scheduled to meet Amiran Gabeskiria on February 12.

Source: MGL, d-580, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1953

February 13

The *Literaturuli Gazeti* publishes Galaktion Tabidze’s poems “Be Glorious, My Homeland” and “Immortal Is”.

Source: G. Tabidze, “Be Glorious, My Homeland”, newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, February 13, 1953, N 1, p. 1.

1953

After February 13

He asks an unknown young man standing in front of the Writers’ House whether he happens to write poetry. After receiving a negative answer, the speaker praises him, saying that many people write poetry here, even though they don’t know Georgian properly, and writing poetry is very difficult.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, “Leap Toward the Sky”, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 103;

1953

February 24

Sergi Tchilaia, as agreed, sends an article about Galaktion Tabidze to Viktor Goltsev, the editor of the Russian magazine *Druzhba Narodov*.

Source: MGL, WUF №43.

Note: In the source, only Viktor Goltsev's first name and patronymic are mentioned.

1953

February 25

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Soviet Georgia" by Boris Serebryakov is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Советской Грузии (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевод Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, 25 февраля, N 47.

1953

February 25

A translation of a fragment from Galaktion Tabidze's poem, titled "My Country", by Boris Serebryakov is published in the newspaper *Gamarjvebis Drosha*.

Source: Моя страна (Отрывок из поэмы) Г. Табидзе, Перевод Б. Серебряков, Гамарджвебис дроша, Гагра, 1953, 25 февраля, №24.

March

1953

March 9

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Fire Set by Him Shines" by Boris Serebryakov is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Горит огонь, его рукой зажженный (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевод Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, 9 марта, №58, с. 1

1953

After March 9

He creates a list of images and posters based on the themes of his own poems and books.

Source: MGL, d-485, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 393-394;

1953

March 13

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Fire Set by Him Shines" by Boris Serebryakov is published in the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaia Abkhazia*.

Source: Горит огонь, его рукой зажженный (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевод Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1953, 13 марта, №52.

1953

Until March 16

In the manuscript, he comes across Isidore Ramishvili's Book "The Tragedy of Tsitsamuri" and makes a summary of his conclusions in his diary. He evaluates the work positively and notes that the publication of such studies is essential in today's time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-521; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117;

Note: It seems that the author of the work asked Galaktion to provide a recommendation to the publisher.

1953

March 16

He writes a power of attorney for Kote Alaverdov, authorizing him to collect his salary for the first half of March on his behalf.

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 154.

1953

After March 23

He learns that on March 23, at an evening dedicated to Georgian Soviet literature held in Kyiv, Mykola Bazhan began his talk on the history of contemporary Georgian literature with Galaktion’s work, and he believes this is a victory.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 360.

1953

Until March 28

While staying at the treatment centre, Isidore Odishvili hands over his manuscript of the Book “The Tragedy of Tsitsamuri”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

1953

March 28

He carefully reads Isidore Odishvili’s Book “The Tragedy of Tsitsamuri”, considers it a work of great historical significance, and writes that he shares Veriko Anjaparidze’s view on the necessity of publishing this book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

Note: The Book was indeed published in 1953.

1953

After March 28

He comes across the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union regarding amnesty, which provided for the release of individuals sentenced to imprisonment for up to five years. In his notebook, he notes that this is a historic decision and will contribute to the country’s progress, the improvement of the population’s well-being, and the elevation of cultural awareness.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-521, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 117.

1953

March 29

He writes an untitled stanza: “The tragedy of Tsitsamuri stands vividly here once more...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-614, 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92.

1953

March 29

He writes an untitled poem “Now is the time, worker Roma...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №317; №6375; №6548; №7292; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 215; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 648.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Now is the Time, Solomon, Roma” and untitled, beginning with: “Irakli! Brotherhood, conscience, labour!..”, “Now is the time, Solomon, Roma...”, “Currently is the time, Solomon, Roma...”.

1953

March 29 or earlier

At that time, Vladimir Chiaureli, the head of the Literature and Art Department of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, visits the ailing French journalist and politician Yves Farge at the treatment centre. During his visit, Galaktion, who is also undergoing treatment at the same facility, inquires about the celebration of his 60th birthday. He receives the response that this issue has not been removed from the agenda. Galaktion cannot understand why the matter would have been removed and thinks that supporters of Leonidze must have had a hand in it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 361.

Dating: The entry is placed before the diary entry of March 29, 1953.

Note: Yves Farge passed away the following day.

1953

After March 29

He tries to recall the details of an illegal meeting held in a hut in a mountainous village near Kutaisi between 1903 and 1908. He remembers that the person delivering the report in Russian closely resembled Joseph Stalin. He attempts to verify whether Stalin was in Kutaisi during those years. In his memory, he recalls that the following people attended the meeting with him: Genadi Mikhelidze, Kipshidze, Baratashvili, and Makharoblidze, one of whom knew the way and led them all there.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 362.

Dating: The entry is placed after the diary entry of March 29, 1953.

April

1953

April 20

Galaktion Tabidze's collection "Poems" is submitted for production with the approval of the Children's Literary Publishing House *Sablitgam*, and the book's editing process begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, 1953, p. 154.

1953

April 26

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, making highlights and a sketch.

Source: MGL, t-614. newspaper *Komunisti*, April 26, 1953, №99, p. 3.

1953

April 29

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Immortality" by Boris Serebryakov is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Бессмертие (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Перевод Б. Серебрякова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, 29 апреля, №101.

1953

After April 29

He receives a letter from his nephew, Vasil Tabidze, who works as a doctor in the village of Tsalka. Vasil writes that the weather is quite cold, and they try to keep warm by dancing the Lezginka. The local library lacks medical books. He has discovered that Turks and Georgians share many words with common roots. He has already learned a few phrases in Turkish and is making an effort to learn the language. He wishes him success and sends regards to Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-441; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 247.

May

1953

Beginning of May

He has been lying in the treatment centre for over a month and recalls with bitter irony the fact that a servant, who came to deliver a tray to the representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia visiting Yves Farge, took away an ashtray and has not returned it yet.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 297, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 361.

Dating: The entry suggests that more than a month has passed since Yves Farge's death, whereas he actually passed away on March 30.

1953

May 3

In his notebook, he writes that the 20th century began with “The Tragedy of Tsitsamuri”, and Georgian literature experienced it in its entirety.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

1953

After May 3

He writes a satirical poem about Georgian criticism titled “Advice to Georgian Writers”, in which Beso Zhgenti is ironically mentioned.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his notebook, he writes a quote from the sanitary worker of the treatment centre, taken from Saltykov-Shchedrin’s poem “Two Angels”, which states that everything beautiful is transient.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his diary, he writes that washing parquet with water is not allowed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his diary, he writes an untitled poem “You lift your forehead and tear through the darkness...” and indicates the year of writing as 1904.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 297, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 356.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his notebook, he writes that there are more than 4,000 libraries throughout Georgia and suggests selecting 10 people who would be responsible for documenting the publications from each period of his works, ensuring a complete bibliography.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 297, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 357.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his notebook, he writes that he needs a partition to place between his writing desk and the bookshelves, a good radio, a bell replacement, and the installation of a cabinet, a staircase for the bookshelves, a vacuum cleaner, a box for keys, cupboards for food, supplies, and medications, as well as chairs. He also mentions the need to purchase a travel bag or box, electrical installation in the bedroom, and tabletop games (chess, backgammon, and cards).

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 297, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 358.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his notebook, he writes that the bas-relief created by Boris Shebuev for the Russian-language "Selected Works" can also be used for the children's literature publisher's book, and that several photos of this bas-relief, printed on high-quality paper, will be needed for the exhibition. He considers asking Kutateladze or another artist to create several versions of his portrait and states that if Sergi Tchilaia does not manage to write the foreword for his Russian-language "Selected Works", the Book should not be delayed because of this. Sergi Tchilaia, claiming that Galaktion was influenced by certain writers, justifies those who write under Galaktion's influence. He is curious about who asked Ananiashvili to write the foreword for Tchilaia and what agreement he and Tchilaia made in Moscow. He plans to leave large empty spaces between the poems and stanzas in the Book and is ready to fight for the best quality paper. He is also wondering why the typed text wasn't reviewed, how many typesetters are working on the text, and whether a bribe is needed to speed up the process.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 297, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 358-359.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 3

In his notebook, he writes that for the Tskneti estate, he needs to build a fence from the direction of the children's sanatorium, iron beds, summer blankets and quilts, renovation of the bathroom and electrical wiring, a stove, a sofa with two armchairs, curtains, a radio, a television, the relocation of a large wardrobe and kiosk, setting up tables in the forest, hammocks, tidying up the alley, and planting trees.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 297, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 359-360.

Dating: The record is placed after the diary entry of May 3, 1953.

1953

After May 11

He reads Dmitry Gulia's Russian collection of poems. At the end of the book, he writes: "Here is Dmitry Gulia, there is Giorgi Gulia, if the first one is Kulia".

Source: GTSM, 279. Димитрий Гулиа, Moscow, 1953.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on May 11, 1953.

1953

After May 17

He reads Grigol Chikovani's article about Davit Gachechiladze's children's poems in the magazine *Mnatobi*, makes highlights, and writes that the criticized thoughtless actions, mischief, lies, and boastfulness in the didactic poems are characteristic of futurists.

Source: MGL, t-557, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №5, p. 151.

1953

After May 17

On the back cover of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he counts the number of printed forms and lines in Alio Mirtskhulava's Book "Enguri".

Source: MGL, t-557, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №5.

June

1953

June 21

He plans to transfer money for the construction of a house being built in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 311, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 411.

1953

June 21

In his diary, he writes about the materials that will be included in the Georgian exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 311, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 411.

1953

June 21

He is interested in whether the National Library is working on his bibliographic biography.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 311, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 411.

1953

June 21

In his notebook, He writes a poem "Mozart is coming, Chopin is coming..."

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 311, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 411.

1953

June 27

He addresses the Literary Repository with a statement, writing that he needs a short-term loan of 10,000 roubles to complete the construction of his house in Tskneti.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-205; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

1953

After June 28

He submits a statement to Andro Tevzadze, requesting that the Adjara State Publishing House include the publication of the second part of his Book "Gold in Adjara's Azure", originally published in 1944, in the following year's plan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-488; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

Note: This is referenced in Andro Tevzadze's letter dated June 28.

1953

June 28 or later

He receives a letter from Andro Tevzadze. The sender complains that he lost the statement Galaktion had given him in Tbilisi before arriving in Batumi. He asks him to rewrite it and officially resend it.

He also informs him that he has already spoken with his colleagues, and the Book will definitely be published. He will notify him later about when the submission of the material will be required.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-488; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 322.

July

1953

Until July

He sends a letter to the Rector of Tbilisi University, Niko Ketskhoveli, reminding him that his relative, Nazi Kvirikadze, was unable to enrol in the Faculty of Philology the previous year due to a delay. He writes that she is a talented and hardworking young woman and expresses hope that this time she will achieve her goal.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-85; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 86;

Dating: We date based on the upper limit of Niko Ketskhoveli's tenure as university rector.

1953

July 3

He addresses the Georgian State Communal Bank with a statement, writing that he needs a loan of 15,000 roubles to complete the construction of his house in Tskneti.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-208; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126-127.

1953

July 3

He addresses the Adjara State Publishing House with a statement, requesting that the publication of the second part of his Book “Gold in Adjara’s Azure”, of the same volume as the first, published in 1944, be included in the following year’s plan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-207; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127.

1953

July 3

He addresses the State Publishing House with a statement, requesting that the publication of a Book containing Russian translations of his poems, with an approximate volume of 15,000 lines, be included in the following year’s plan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-206; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127.

1953

July 9

He addresses the Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Forestry Association, S. I. Jebashvili, with a statement, informing him that the construction of his house in Tskneti is nearly complete. The only remaining work is the balcony, for which he requires planks covering an area of 24 meters in length and 12 meters in width, as well as four six-meter-long posts. On the same day, the recipient issues a resolution and gives the corresponding order to the sawmill of the “Temp” artel.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-209; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127-128.

1953

July 31

He addresses the Writers’ Union of Georgia with a statement, writing that he is beginning work on a piece in which he intends to depict the new way of life in Abkhazia. He requests a work-related trip to complete the project on-site.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-210; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128

1953

End of July or later

He attends an event dedicated to the 15th anniversary of actor Valerian Gunia’s death and enjoys the performance of Taso Abashidze and Shalva Dadiani in the presented play.

Source: V. Kiknadze, Galaktion and Theatre, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 76.

Dating: Valerian Gunia passed away on July 31, 1938, so the 15th anniversary of his death would have been commemorated at the end of July or after, in 1953.

August

1953

After August 11

Shalva Radiani's Book "Literary Portraits" is published, in which one essay is dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The critic repeats the views he expressed in his earlier works on Galaktion's poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, *Literary Portraits*, 1953, p. 3-46.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on August 11, 1953.

1953

After August 17

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, in the section "Excerpts from the Circle - Poems of Childhood", signed by "Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet", and dated 1905-1907, nine untitled poems are published, numbered in Roman numerals: "An Hour Has Passed...", "On a Cloudy Day by the Gorge...", "The Wolf and the Lamb...", "The Lightning-Like Path...", "Do Not Take Offense...", "The Grandmother Complains About Her Eyes...", "The Grandmother Says...", and "The Grandmother Was Astonished..."

Source: G. Tabidze, "Devoted Millions", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №7, p. 73.

Note: The magazine is signed for printing on August 17, 1953.

1953

August 21

In his notebook, he writes that of the books to be published in 1954, the Book from the State Publishing House has been submitted to the Central Committee for approval, a contract has been signed for his Book of poems and critical essays to be published in South Ossetia, and preparations are underway for a Book to be published in the federation "Soviet Writer". The plan for this Book has been approved by the Secretariat of the Writers' Union, but it has not been presented at the Presidium meeting. The plan has been sent to Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 1; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 365-367.

1953

August 21

In his notebook, he writes that the Academy of Sciences' library has good stands that will be useful for the exhibition, and that Londa Chudetskaya, the daughter of Theodor Chudetsky, works there.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 1; G. Tabidze, *AE*, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 365-366.

Note: In the source, Londa Chudetskaya is mentioned only by the name Kukusa.

1953

August 21

In his notebook, he writes that a lady named Leila Kotetishvili works at the Library of the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences, and it is possible to process Galaktion's poem "*Integrals*".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 365-366.

Note: In the source, only the last name of Leila Kotetishvili is mentioned.

1953

August 21

In his notebook, he writes that a good exhibition and meeting with readers can be arranged at the public library, as there are great opportunities for beautiful decoration: there is a large hall and stands; they have a binding workshop and bibliographical section, and probably also artists and photographers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 366.

1953

August 21

In his notebook, he writes that Tamar Popkhadze, an employee of the Writers' Union library, treats every new development indifferently and dismisses everyone with a refusal. Galaktion likes the Writers' Union's hall and wants to arrange an evening there, but he has not yet decided whether it is worth talking to this lady about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 366.

1953

August 22

He plans to include the poems "The Return of Elguja", "The Return of Svan", "The Return of Rachvelian", and "The Return of Imeretian" in the poems in a timely manner.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 368.

1953

August 22

He goes to the Soviet Writers' Federation, where they have not yet started working on his book, and thinks that he must somehow speed up the process.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 368.

1953

August 22

He goes to the State Publishing House and announces that starting from January 1, he will begin working on the magazine *Mnatobi*. He knows that there are two “subversive” women there, but he believes that many are his supporters.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 368.

1953

August 22

He goes to the Opera Park and greatly enjoys the surroundings: Mitrophan Laghidze’s new café, the State Publishing House’s bookstore, the artists’ atelier, the conservatory, the Artists’ Union, the Ministry of Culture, and the Academy of Arts.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 368.

1953

August 22

He goes to the telephone network station to set up a telephone at his Tskneti villa, where the director greets him warmly and promises to fulfil the request.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 368.

1953

August 22

He goes to the stone quarry near the new bridge in Didube and inspects the stones for his sculptures. He plans to return a second time with the sculptor. The old surroundings remind him of many things, and he thinks that if he survives, it will still be for the sake of art.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 299, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 369.

1953

August 22

Eter Shushania tells him that Moscow is not approving her dissertation on Galaktion’s work because someone from Georgia sent an anonymous letter claiming that the paper was not written by her. Therefore, she plans to take the materials and go to Moscow no later than November.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 299, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 369.

1953

August 22

He learns from Eter Shushania, an employee of the Academy of Sciences, that the South Ossetian State Publishing House will publish her Book about Galaktion Tabidze’s work in Ossetian in January 1954.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 369.

1953

August 22

He learns that his collection of poems is ready at the Children's Literature Publishing House and will be handed over to the printing house for publication next week.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 370.

1953

August 23

Niko Ketskhoveli promises to organize an exhibition for the Russian-language Book "Lyrics".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 372.

1953

August 23

For the jubilee, he plans to enlarge the images for the presentation materials and creates a list of speakers.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 372.

1953

August 24

He plans to visit the artist Ucha Japaridze's house at 7 o'clock and leave three of his photographs for the portrait to be painted.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 299, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 373.

1953

Summer

Galaktion, who is in Tskneti, is working in the yard. His sleeves and trousers are rolled up, and he is smoothing wet sand with a shovel. A small, neatly dressed seven-year-old girl, Mzia Khetaguri, comes to him, and when she learns that this man is the poet Galaktion Tabidze, she joyfully jumps in the sand. Then, she takes the ribbons from her hair and throws them into the sand in front of Galaktion. Galaktion says that what she just did is a poem.

Source: M. Khetaguri, King and Poet, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 425.

September

1953

September 4

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Shalva Radiani's article "On the Question of Tradition and Innovation" is published, where the author attempts to discuss a theoretical issue based on Georgian literature — the relationship between literary tradition and the individual approach of the creator. Shalva Radiani points out that Soviet poets continue the best traditions of 19th-century Georgian literature, and one example of this is Galaktion Tabidze, whose poem "Near the Ruins of the Fortress" is, according to the critic, a response to Ilia Chavchavadze's "The Mountains of Kvareli". Moreover, the poet frequently draws from the tradition of folk poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, On the Question of Tradition and Innovation, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, № 30 (September 4), p. 2.

1953

Until September 5

In his diary, he writes that on September 5, at 8:30 PM, an evening and concert will be held at the Writers' Club to mark the 70th anniversary of Ivan Turgenev's birth and the 30th anniversary of his death.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 375.

1953

September 5

He attends the Leo Tolstoy Days held at Mushtaidi Garden, where Demna Shengelaia gives a lecture, but due to bad weather, the evening is not as appealing as expected.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 375.

1953

September 5 or later

He attends an evening at the House of Artists dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Valerian Gunia's death and enjoys Taso Abashidze's memories. He also liked Shalva Dadiani's publication.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 375.

Dating: The entry is placed after the diary entry of September 5.

1953

September 8

The Children's Literary Publishing House signs the permission to send Galaktion Tabidze's collection "Poems" for printing, after which the necessary printing work for the book's publication begins.

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, 1953, p. 154.

1953

After September 8

The children's literary publishing house *Sablitgami* publishes Galaktion Tabidze's collection "Poems". The Book includes 86 works, such as the following poems: "My Song", "To Youth", "My Native Land", "To the Homeland", "Lenin", "Let the Voice Roar...", "Homeland, Life", "Stalin", "The Foundation of New Tbilisi", "Today's Day...", "Our Luminary is of Fire's Colour", "Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left", "In the Name of All the Georgian People", "Hymn to Peace", "Be Glorious, Homeland", "Immortal", "Great Book", "All Atoms in the World", "Stream, Stream", "Book", "Eucalyptus Seedling", "The Happy Run of Children on the Sea", "Unsurmountable", "East", "An Era Was Born and Grew", "Let Every Red Army Man Stand Like a Lion", "Our Army Is Strong, but with Another Strength", "Why Do We Want to Be Alive", "Look", "The Sun Will Shine in Your Eyes and Add Light to Your Sight", "The Car and the Cart", "From Every Side", "Greetings to Youth", "Pioneer, Be Worthy", "Flags Quickly", "The Throne Has Fallen", "In Countless Flags", "We Poets of Georgia", "To the Memory of the Revolutionary", "We Went to the Gallows", "How Many Nights Ended", "There Was Fog", "The Ship Dalland", "Let His Toast Be", "First May", "Prologue to 100 Poems", "Before They Were Broken", "March 8", "My Song, Up, Higher, Higher!", "The Argonauts of the New Era", "Peaks of New Mountains", "Rage", "Homeland", "What Will You Find Here, Abroad?", "My Life", "Woman", "Reconciliation", "Flags High, Up, Higher!", "Joy Spreads", "Excitement in Hope and World Victory", "Rocking the Cradle of New Life", "Do Not Abandon a Poem Without a Home, Outside Time, Era, and Space", "The Traveler's Song", "Glory to the Present", "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...", "The Integrals of Poetry", "The Heart Has Been Renewed", "The Ninth Symphony", "How Wonderful You Are, How Magnificent", "Stanzas", "Work Closely Connected with Science", "Lute, So Much Good Time", "Mountains In the Evening, Sea-wind In the Day...", "Heading to Betania", "I Love the Storm Alone", "What Was Your Childhood?", "I and the Night", "You by the Seaside", "They Were Restless", "My Star", "I Still Deserve It", "Peach Blossoms", "Will You Remember...", "Sing Something for Me", "Stanzas" and "On a High Mountain, I Built a Palace, New and Fresh".

Source: G. Tabidze, poems, 1953.

Note: The editor of the Book is Amiran Gabeskiria. The collection is 154 pages long, and the print run is 7,000 copies. The Book was submitted for production on April 20, 1953, and signed for printing on September 8, 1953. The collection includes 86 works, of which two poems are published for the first time: "Praise, Homeland" and "Hymn to Peace".

1953

September 15

The board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia requests the director of the State Opera and Ballet Theatre, Dimitri Mtchedlidze, to allocate the theatre on October 12 for a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: MGL, WUF №44.

1953

September 23

Galaktion accidentally meets Ioseb Pantskhava near the Palace of Pioneers and expresses interest in the portrait of Galaktion painted by Theodor Chudetsky, which the artist gifted to Pantskhava.

They head towards Ioseb's apartment on Griboedov Street. On the way, Galaktion talks about Roman Pantskhava and mentions the great affection they shared. Upon arriving at the apartment, Ioseb reads from Roman's notes about Galaktion, and Galaktion is very pleased. When he sees Chudetsky's painting, he asks Ioseb to display it at the event celebrating his 45 years of literary work, which will be held on October 12 at the Zakaria Paliashvili Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre. Galaktion learns that Ioseb has compiled the biographies of Akaki Tsereteli and Roman Pantskhava and suggests that he also create his biography. Ioseb replies that it is a difficult task, as gathering scattered materials might prove impossible.

Source: S. Pantskhava, Galaktion, newspaper *Alaznis Gantiadi*, December 7, 1982, №144, p. 4.

1953

After September 24

In Alio Mirtskhulava's collection of poems and epics, he underlines lines and rhymes, adding notes and comments. After reading the poem "The Main Theme of My Life", he remarks: "Well done, Alio! If you ask him, he'll say, 'I am what I am, me and Baratashvili.'" He also records a statement by his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, who claims that Alio did not work on the Book at all, that everything was stolen from Galaktion, and that she could not determine who the real author of the Book was. At the end of the collection, he poses a rhetorical question: "Can the author of this Book lead the magazine *Mnatobi*? Should he be elected to the Presidium of the Writers' Union? And do those who published such a poor Book have any sense of taste?"

Source: MGL, t-79, Alio Mirtskhulava-Mashashvili, Verses and Poems, Tbilisi, 1953, p. 11-50, 69-70, 154, 646.

1953

September 27

He receives a letter from Elene Bakradze. She writes that on October 12, the Institute of Georgian Literature will also be participating in the jubilee evening at the Opera Theater, celebrating his 45 years of literary work. However, she does not have tickets and asks if he could call and reserve at least two, if not three, tickets for her, as it would deeply sadden her to miss his anniversary. She also informs him that she has delivered his Book to Lado Gudiashvili, who is using it as inspiration to paint a certain episode.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-460-d; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 280.

1953

September 29

A student from the University's Journalism Faculty, Alexandre Shengelia, meets him in front of the university and dedicates an untitled two-stanza poem to him, "The Core of Georgian Poetry...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 376-377.

1953

September 29

He is requested to attend the Presidium meeting at the Writers' Union at 2 o'clock.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1953

After September 29

Lado Gudiashvili visits him and requests an hour to an hour and a half for a painting session. He asks Galaktion to coordinate the timing by phone in advance.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1953

After September 29

Ioseb (Sosiko) Pantskhava visits him at home, leaves an address, and asks him to come by at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518;

October

1953

Until October 1

He plans to organize 9 evenings, inviting 9 academicians, and writes a list of speakers and those who will give speeches.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 312, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 415-416.

1953

October 5

He receives a letter from Sosiko Pantskhava, who writes that he wants to offer him something beneficial. Therefore, he asks him to visit his home after 8 o'clock in the evening sometime during the current week or call him at his workplace any day after 3:30 PM.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-472; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

Note: It is possible that he wanted to discuss naming the literary circle of the Financial-Credit Technical School after Galaktion Tabidze.

1953

October 6

Mariam Matchavariani calls the house and leaves a message with Nino Kvirikadze, stating that if Galaktion wishes for Batu Kraveishvili to perform his composed romances "Do You Remember", "Mary" and "Keepsake" at Galaktion's literary evening, they should get in touch.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

Note: Matchavariani's name is not mentioned in the source.

1953

October 6

Nino Kvirikadze hands over Galaktion's text "Lullaby" to the composers.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1953

October 7

Visitors come to the house: musician Valerian Tsagareishvili, two unknown women, one unknown man, and an employee of the Industrial Institute, who brings the invitation card text for review and asks Nino Kvirikadze for a photograph of Galaktion.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1953

October 7

On October 12, he is called regarding tickets for Galaktion's jubilee evening at the Opera Theater. Among the callers are a female teacher from the Teachers' House, a male Georgian literature teacher from the Second Secondary School, Gogi Chikobava, Valiko Kashakashvili, and Elene Kipshidze. Additionally, composers call and request his presence at the Philharmonic.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1953

October 8

Gamkrelidze calls from the radio's literary department. A call also comes from the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*, urgently requesting materials for the following day. Calls are received from Lenin District, where several schools wish to arrange a joint meeting with him. The Industrial Institute calls again, requesting a photograph.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519.

1953

October 9

Visitors from the Industrial Institute come to collect the photograph. A call comes from the museum, informing him that they are expecting him. Jvarsheishvili calls from Mtskheta, and Meskhi calls from the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519-520.

1953

October 9

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Shalva Radiani's article "The Poet and the Revolution" is published. The critic presents a literary portrait of Galaktion and repeats the views he expressed in his earlier works about his poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, The Poet and Revolution, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, № 35 (October 9), p. 2.

1953

October 9

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Khuta Berulava's letter "National Poet" is published, in which the author addresses an important issue — the problem of translating Galaktion's works. She expresses with regret that the issue of translating Galaktion Tabidze's works into Russian has still not been resolved, and often publishers release very weak translations that fail to even come close to the original. Khuta Berulava urges publishers to pay more attention to the translation of Galaktion's poetry.

Source: Kh. Berulava, National Poet, National Poet, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, № 35 (October 9), p. 4.

1953

October 9

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Grigol Abashidze's brief anniversary address "A Master of Words" is published, in which Galaktion is acknowledged as one of the prominent poets of contemporary Soviet literature. The author of the congratulatory letter does not forget to mention that Galaktion Tabidze's work was not always ideologically progressive. His poetry was influenced by foreign decadent schools, but to the poet's credit, it must be noted that he did not remain trapped by these influences until the end.

Source: Gr. Abashidze, A Master of Words, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, № 35 (October 9), p. 4.

1953

October 10

Visitors from the Industrial Institute come to collect the photograph. A call comes from the museum, informing him that they are expecting him. Jvarsheishvili calls from Mtskheta, and Meskhi calls from the newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-488-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

1953

After October 10

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Petre Bakhturidze's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which the author characterizes the poet's creative journey from early romanticism to socialist realism, based on the approaches established in Soviet criticism.

Source: P. Bakhturidze, Galaktion Tabidze, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №10, p. 162-175.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on October 10, 1953.

1953

After October 10

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Petre Bakhturidze's article "Galaktion Tabidze" is published. The author reviews the poet's work, dividing it into the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods. He writes that Galaktion's creative path faced the danger of falling into a dead end and becoming detached from social realities, a challenge the poet successfully overcame. The critic notes that no matter what neutral theme Galaktion wrote about, he was always tense, like a bow,

and his work emitted a torrent of emotions. The article addresses the poet's pre-war and post-war works, giving high praise to themes covered with patriotism and revolutionary humanism. The critic concludes by stating that Galaktion Tabidze, a true member of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR and National Poet, is in a period of creative growth and ascent, and his work will justify the honourable title of a soldier building communism.

Source: Petre Bakhturidze, On Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №10, p. 162-175.

Note: The issue of the magazine is signed for printing on October 10, 1953.

1953

Until October 11

On October 11, at 8 PM, he is invited to the assembly hall of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

1953

Until October 11

In his notebook, he writes a phrase by Vazha-Pshavela: "I began life in darkness / and it ends in darkness".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 303, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 393.

Dating: We date it according to the time of the next entry.

1953

Until October 11

In his notebook, he writes 6 lines from his untitled poem "Tbilisi Was That Woman...".

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 303, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 394.

Dating: We date it according to the time of the next entry.

1953

Until October 11

He writes his untitled poem "The Moon Shines Bright... The Sky is Ornate..." from the 169th issue of the newspaper *Amirani* in 1908.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 303, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 395.

Dating: We date it according to the time of the next entry.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Giorgi Natroshvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry" is published, in which the critic repeats the views he expressed in his earlier writings about Galaktion's work.

Source: G. Natroshvili, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, (October 11), p. 3.

1953

October 11

A notice is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* announcing that on October 12, an evening will be held at the Zakaria Paliashvili Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre to celebrate the 45th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary work. The event will be opened with a speech by the chairman of the organizing committee, Sergi Tchilaia. A lecture on the poet's work will be given by Shalva Radiani. The evening will conclude with a concert.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's 45th Anniversary Literary Evening, Tabidze, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, (October 11), p. 3.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a photo of Galaktion Tabidze and the poem "Be Glorious, Homeland, Be Glorious!" ("Again and Again...?") are published.

Source: G. Tabidze, Remember. Remember!, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, p. 3.

1953

October 11

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Beso Zhghenti's article "National Poet" is published, dedicated to the 45th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative work. The article states that Galaktion's work is a poetic encyclopaedia of Soviet Georgian life and that his poems have a strong emotional impact on readers. The article quotes stanzas from Galaktion's poems, such as "A Talk About Lyrics", "The Connection of Hearts", "May Day", "We, Poets of Georgia", and others. It is mentioned that Galaktion's creative success began in Kutaisi, with a poem "May Day" read at a gathering of revolutionarily-minded youth. According to the article, the pessimistic tones in the poems of his first Book were caused by the defeat of the 1905 revolution, while the poems in his second Book reflected a turn towards Western European symbolism and showed decadent influences. Despite this, the critic notes, Galaktion always maintained the strong realist and democratic tendencies of Georgian poetry, which came to dominate his work after the victory of the 1917 socialist revolution. Galaktion encountered the revolution in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and expressed his impressions in several poems. The article emphasizes that his works reveal his gratitude to the "elder brother", the Russian people. Beso Zhghenti writes that Galaktion became actively involved in public life, participated in the publication of journals and newspapers, and used his articles to call on the public to support the victorious proletariat. To better understand the changes happening in the country's development, the poet traveled through Georgia's regions, and later to the industrial cities of Soviet republics. Drawing from these impressions, he wrote poetic cycles and poems such as "Pacifism", "Epoch", and "World Orchestra".

Source: Бесо Жгенти, Народный поэт, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, №241, стр. 4.

1953

October 11

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, fragments from Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Conversation About Lyrics" are published, translated by Igor Postupalskiy; the poem "Our Day", translated by Elena Nikolaevskaia and Irina Snegova; the poem "Eucalyptus", translated by Vera Potapova; and the poem "I Love Only the Roar of the Storm...", translated by Nina Manukhina.

Source: Беседа о лирике, Открывок, Г. Табидзе, Пер. И. Поступальского, Наш день (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Е. Николаевской, И. Снеговой, Эвкалипт (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. В. Потаповой, Я люблю лишь буйство бури (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Н. Манухиной, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1953, 11 октябрь, №241.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Mgznebare Kolkhideli*, Pavel Natsvlshvili's article "A Prominent Soviet Poet (On the 45th Anniversary of His Creative Work)" is published, in which the main trends of Galaktion Tabidze's work are reviewed in general.

Source: P. Natsvlshvili, "The Eminent Soviet Poet (On the 45th Anniversary of His Creative Work)", newspaper *Mgznebare Kolkhideli*, 1953, №121 (October 11), p. 3.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the poem "Be Glorious, Homeland!" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, p. 3.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informative article titled "The 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Work" is published, which states that on October 12, a large-scale event dedicated to Galaktion will be held at the Opera Theater. The event will be opened with an introductory speech by the secretary of the Writers' Union, Sergi Tchilaia, and a lecture titled "The Work of Galaktion Tabidze" will be delivered by Shalva Radiani. Additionally, writers and scholars will deliver welcoming speeches. The event will conclude with a concert. The event will start at 8 o'clock.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, p. 3.

1953

October 11

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an article by Giorgi Natroshvili titled "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze" is published, in which it is stated that Galaktion belongs to the ranks of those first-rate masters of words who pave new paths in poetry. The critic reviews the poet's early works and notes that from the very beginning of his creative journey, Galaktion Tabidze was imbued with liberating ideas. He was the first to welcome the October Revolution with the poem "Flags Quickly", and with the poem "The Sorrow of the People Was Passing Away", he passed a harsh

judgment on the old world. The critic points out that after February 1921, with the establishment of Soviet power, Galaktion dedicated many beautiful poems to the reconstruction of the country, the party's theme, and the courageous struggle of the people. According to Giorgi Natroshvili, Galaktion's masterpieces strengthened people's unwavering belief in victory in the Great Patriotic War. The critic considers the poet's great achievement to be his ability to capture the spiritual qualities of the forward-moving human being, shaped by struggle and labour. In his opinion, this is exactly why Galaktion's work deserves high recognition from the Soviet reader.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1953, №241, p. 3.

Note: The article contains a factual inaccuracy: "Flags Quickly" is not dedicated to the October Revolution. The poem was published several months before the mentioned revolution, on March 23, 1917, in the newspaper *Sotsial-Demokrati*.

1953

Until October 12

He receives a letter from Jose, a close family acquaintance, from Moscow, who met him at the Moscow State Publishing House. He also receives a short note from Ossetian poet and translator Iliia Kavkazagi. Kavkazagi writes that he is sending him a poem dedicated to him, "To the Great Poet", and asks him to have it translated and published. He also requests to be informed about the date of his jubilee, to have his name included in the program, and expresses his intention to read both Galaktion's poems and the poem dedicated to him at the event. Additionally, he informs him that two of his poems have been published in the magazine *Piliogi* and that he is continuing to translate more.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-470; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332;

1953

October 12

Akaki Shanidze presents him with his Book "Fundamentals of Georgian Grammar", with the inscription: "To the renowned poet, Galaktion, on the 45th anniversary of his poetic career".

Source: MGL, t-206, Akaki Shanidze, "Fundamentals of Georgian Grammar", I, Morphology, Tbilisi, 1953.

1953

October 12

The newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba* requests four photographs. Sculptor Silovan Kakabadze calls to inform him that everything is ready and asks who will come to collect it.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

1953

October 12

A ceremony dedicated to the 45th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary work is held at the Opera Theater, opened by the secretary of the Writers' Union of Georgia, Sergi Tchilaia. A detailed report on Galaktion's work is presented by Shalva Radiani. The poet is greeted with

speeches from: Grigol Abashidze on behalf of the Writers' Union, Alexandre Baramidze on behalf of the Academy of Sciences, Akaki Shanidze on behalf of the University, and poet Ilia Kavkazagi on behalf of the Writers' Union of South Ossetia. Poems dedicated to the jubilarian are read by: Alexandre Abasheli, Makvala Mrevlishvili, Khuta Berulava, Andro Tevzadze, Archil Sulakauri, Emelian Kurdiani, and Ioseb Noneshvili. Galaktion is also greeted by pioneers who present him with a woven fork.

Source: Magazine *Drosha*, 1953, №11, p. 13.

Dating: According to the informative article “The 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Work” published in the newspaper *Komunisti* (1953, №241, p. 3), this event was supposed to take place on October 12, 1953.

1953

October 12

On the occasion of his 45th anniversary in literary work, he receives a congratulatory letter and a gift from his childhood friend, Genadi Mikhelidze. The gift is a photocopy of entries made on September 28 in the “Tovarishch” notebook by students of the Tbilisi Theological Seminary during the 1908–1909 academic year. He recalls that Sunday in 1908, in the courtyard of the Tbilisi Seminary, when his fellow students blessed his path as a poet. He also remembers how the sender himself wished for the foundation laid by the poet to be crowned with a “wreath of victory”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-497; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323.

1953

After October 12

He wants to find the latest issue of the magazine *Drosha*, which discusses his anniversary, and is wondering if the editor of this magazine, Vladimir Matchavariani, might have it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 303, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 396.

Dating: We date the event of Galaktion’s evening according to the time it was held, as mentioned in this publication.

1953

After October 12

He sends a letter to Sergi Tchilaia, the chairman of the organizing committee for the evening marking his 45th anniversary in literary work. He reminds him that various literary materials had been submitted to him as the organizer and asks whether a list of those materials had been compiled and where those documents are currently located. He also expresses interest in viewing the late Konstantine Kapaneli’s monograph about Galaktion, which had also been entrusted to Sergi Tchilaia.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-81; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77-78.

Dating: The letter must have been sent after the evening took place.

1953

October 13

An article by D. Tcheishvili titled “The Great Singer of Our Epoch (On the 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Creative Work)” is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, in which the main trends of the poet’s work are reviewed in general.

Source: D. Tcheishvili, “The Great Singer of Our Epoch (On the 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s Creative Work)”, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1953, №126 (October 13), p. 2.

1953

October 13

The newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* publishes a facsimile of Galaktion’s poem “Youth”. The poem is accompanied by an editorial note stating that it was written on January 23, 1948, when the poet was visiting the students of the Sokhumi Pedagogical Institute, and it is being published for the first time.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1953, №126 (October 13), p. 2.

1953

October 13

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, a poem titled “The Singer of Happiness” by the Ossetian writer Ilya Kachmazov, written under the pseudonym “Kavkazagi”, is published in honour of Galaktion.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, 1953, №202 (October 13), p. 3.

1953

October 13

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, an article titled “The Great Soviet Poet” by Alexandre Ghlonti is published, dedicated to the 45th anniversary of Galaktion’s creative work. The author of the publication discusses topics such as Galaktion’s early poetry, the poet’s attitude towards symbolism, Galaktion and literary tradition, and Galaktion’s poetic language. Alexandre Ghlonti notes that Galaktion astonishingly expanded the boundaries of linguistic creativity, and his intonation and rhythm reach the peak of poetic expression.

Source: Newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, 1953, №202 (October 13), p. 3-4.

1953

October 14

In the newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, an article titled “The 45th Anniversary of G. Tabidze’s Creative Work” is published, which states that on October 12, the 45th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze’s creative work was celebrated at the Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theater. The event was opened by the secretary of the Writers’ Union, Sergi Tchilaia. The main speaker was Shalva Radiani. Galaktion was greeted with speeches by Alexandre Baramidze, Grigol Abashidze, and Akaki Shanidze. Poems dedicated to Galaktion were read by young poets. Pioneers presented the jubilarian with a garland of flowers shaped like a harp.

Source: The Evening Marking the 45th Anniversary of G. Tabidze's Creative Work, newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, 1953, №42 (October 14), p. 1.

1953

October 14

In the newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, an article by Sergi Tchilaia titled "Galaktion Tabidze (On the 45th Anniversary of His Creative Work)" is published. The author provides the readers with the poet's key biographical details. Sergi Tchilaia discusses Galaktion's creative journey, pointing out that from the early stages, the poet never detached himself from the roots of national literature. After the establishment of Soviet power, he clearly distanced himself from the anti-revolutionary literary front. Through his poems "John Reed", "Epoch", and "Revolutionary Georgia", Galaktion vividly reflected the new socialist reality.

Source: D. Tcheishvili, "The Great Singer of Our Epoch (On the 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Work)", newspaper *Sakhalkho Ganatleba*, 1953, №42 (October 14), p. 3.

1953

Until October 15

The artist Vava Gabunia calls and invites him to his place for the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

He meets the artist Apolon Kutateladze, who tells him that he and his son Gurami will participate in the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

The sculptor Boris Shebuev leaves a letter and invites him to his place.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

He is visited by the artist Mikhail Vadbolski, who promises to write an article about Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

He visits the actor Akaki Vasadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

He attends Pyotr Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades" at the Opera Theater. He likes the set design, lighting, and the interior of the hall in the second act.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 378.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

Until October 15

The visitor from Stalingrad, Yuri Okunov, offers to make copies of the poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 378.

Dating: The record is placed before the entry from October 15.

1953

October 15 or earlier

The magazine *Drosha* sends a message requesting new photographs of him at his writing desk. Additionally, Book covers will be printed on a full page of the magazine. They ask him to call the editorial office and speak with Vakhtang Tchelidze.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521.

1953

October 15

The collector intends to cut off the electricity, but as a special favour, he is given one extra day to make the payment.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521.

1953

October 15

He sends a telegram to Elizbar Ananiashvili, the editor of his Russian-language book, in Moscow, expressing his astonishment at his neglect. He writes that the Book will not be printed until his

return, and if the delay continues, it will be removed from the publishing process, which he will never forgive.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 379-380.

Note: Elizbar Ananiashvili traveled to Moscow to have Galaktion's poems translated into Russian by Russian poets.

1953

October 15

An article by Bezhan Bardavelidze, titled "The Singer of the Revolution", is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, in which Galaktion's poetic evolution is briefly described.

Source: B. Bardavelidze, "The Singer of the Revolution", Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, 1953, №31 (October 15), p. 2.

1953

October 15

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, Galaktion's poem "My Song" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, 1953, №31 (October 15), p. 2.

1953

October 15

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, Tamaz Tchiladze's poem "It Will Thunder Many More Times" dedicated to Galaktion is published.

Source: Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, 1953, №31 (October 15), p. 2.

1953

October 15

In the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, Archil Sulakauri's poem "To Galaktion Tabidze" is published.

Source: Newspaper *Akhalgazrda Stalineli*, 1953, №31 (October 15), p. 2.

1953

October 16

In the newspaper *Komunari*, an article by D. Cheishvili titled "The Great Singer of Our Epoch (On the 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Work)" is published, in which Galaktion's creative journey is reviewed.

Source: The Great Singer of Our Epoch (On the 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Work), newspaper *Komunari*, 1956, №124 (October 16), p. 2;

1953

October 16

In the newspaper *Norch'i Lenineli*, an article by L. Tchitchinadze titled "The National Poet" is published, dedicated to the 45th anniversary of Galaktion's literary work.

Source: Newspaper *Norch'i Lenineli*, 1953, № 42 (October 16), p. 2.

1953

October 16

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, an article titled "The 45th Anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Work" is published, which briefly describes the held anniversary event.

Source: *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, № 36 (October 16), p. 3.

1953

October 17

Regarding the landscaping of the garden at the dacha in Tskneti, he goes to the Horticulture Department and agrees with Abel Japaridze to prepare the soil by Monday, October 19. After the leaves fall from the trees, they will begin planting on November 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 382.

1953

October 18

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Sopeli*, an editorial article titled "Galaktion Tabidze (The 45th Anniversary of His Creative Work)" is published, which briefly characterizes Galaktion's creative journey.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze (45th Anniversary of Creative Work), newspaper *Sabtchota Sopeli* (Abasha), 1953, №284 (October 18), p. 2.

1953

October 18

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Sopeli*, Nodar Narsia's poem "Galaktion's Lines" is published.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze (45th Anniversary of Creative Work), newspaper *Sabtchota Sopeli* (Abasha), 1953, №284 (October 18), p. 2.

1953

October 18 or later

He familiarizes himself with the article "Creative Community" by Elizbar Ubilava, published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, and adds a note in the same newspaper. He points out that this article is a premeditated act of sabotage. He mentions that it does not mention at all that in the issue of the Armenian magazine, which contains translations of almost all Georgian poets' works, the name of Galaktion Tabidze is missing.

Source: MGL, d-637, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

Dating: The note was made in the October 18, 1953, issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1953

October 20

Ruben Zubiashvili comes to visit and informs that one ton of barbed wire needed for the fence at the Tskneti dacha will cost 3500 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 382.

1953

After October 20

He is preparing material for the newspaper *Komunisti*. He needs to prepare content for five columns, a total of 725 lines, but he has only completed 241 lines so far.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 383.

Dating: The record is placed after the entry from October 20.

1953

October 22

He has a successful and interesting day, as he had productive meetings at the State Publishing House, the Printing Trust, the Book Chamber, the Industrial Institute, the Writers' Union, the Theatre Society, the University, the Pedagogical Institutes, and the Agricultural Institute.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 390-391.

1953

October 22

The Bureau of the Vani District Committee of the Georgian Communist Youth Union requests him and the Writers' Union to fulfil the district youth's wish to hold a jubilee evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze in Vani. At the meeting, a six-member organizing committee is presented to arrange the event.

Source: MGL, WUF №42.

1953

October 25

He accidentally meets Shalva Kashmadze and Kolau Nadiradze and thinks that for some reason, they are in bad mood.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 389.

1953

October 27

The Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia receives an excerpt from the minutes of the Vani Komsomol District Committee Bureau meeting regarding the invitation of Galaktion Tabidze and the establishment of an organizing committee for the event.

Source: MGL, WUF №53.

1953

Until October 29

On October 29, he is invited to the teacher's house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 300, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 377.

1953

October 29

At 8 o'clock in the evening, a lecture by Pati Nishnianidze on the 55th anniversary of Galaktion's creative work is held at the Teachers' House in Tbilisi. Due to the warm reception from the audience, the poet becomes cheerful and, after stepping onto the stage, delivers a thank-you speech. When asked to read a few poems, he apologizes, saying he doesn't remember them by heart, and recalls excerpts from the poems "Ilia sings – Oh my, or what does it really mean, I wonder..." and "You walk, and your suffering goes with you". He is so pleased with the lecture that he later asks Pati to read it at other gatherings as well.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1964, p. 136 -138.

November

1953

Until November 6

The editorial team of *Literaturuli Gazeti* asks for a poem to be submitted in honour of the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Galaktion sends a poem dedicated to this event, titled "Forever Passionate".

Source: T. Jangulashvili, "Leap toward the Sky", magazine Tsiskari, 1992, №8, p. 105.

Note: The source does not specify the event it relates to, nor the title of the poem. However, on November 6, 1953, a poem titled "Forever Passionate" was published in this newspaper.

1953

Until November 6

He writes a poem "Forever Passionate" ("Thus it rushes and races with such glory...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3868; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 213.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "With Such Glory" and untitled "Thus it rushes and races with such glory...".

Dating: It is dated according to the date of its first publication.

1953

6 November

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, the poem “Forever Passionate” is published, but two lines in it have been altered by the editorial staff without agreement from the author.

Source: G. Tabidze, Forever Passionate, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1953, №39, November 6, p. 2.

1953

After November 6

In the magazine *Drosha*, under the rubric “45 Years of Creative Work”, an informative article titled “Galaktion Tabidze” is published. It begins with a brief overview of the significance of the poet’s Soviet-themed poems, followed by a statement that Galaktion’s works dedicated to the new epoch are distinguished by passionate content and high artistic quality, which in turn explains the working people’s affection for the author. The article also includes photos of Galaktion Tabidze, his collected works, and individual editions. Additionally, the key aspects of the event held on October 12 at the Opera Theater, dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the poet’s creative career, are reviewed.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Drosha*, 1953, №11, p. 13.

Dating: The magazine *Drosha* is signed for printing on November 6, 1953.

1953

After November 6

The poem “Be Glorious, Homeland!” is published in the magazine *Drosha*.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Drosha*, 1953, №11, p. 13.

Dating: The magazine *Drosha* is signed for printing on November 6, 1953.

1953

After November 6

After reading the altered version of his poem “Forever Passionate” in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Galaktion meets with the newspaper’s staff member, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, and, laughing, thanks him for printing the poem “so well”.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, “Leap toward the Sky”, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 105.

Note: The source does not specify the event it relates to, nor the title of the poem. However, on November 6, 1953, the poem “Forever Passionate” was published in this newspaper.

1953

November 6-7

For two consecutive days, Galaktion’s poems “With the October Flag”, “Forever Passionate”, and “Flags Quickly” are broadcast in both Georgian and Russian on Georgian Radio.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 385.

1953

November 8

He goes to Tbilisi Radio to collect his honorarium. He is received very well, but the payment is delayed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 385.

1953

November 12-14

He is in Sokhumi and buys shingles for the roof of his house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 384.

1953

Until November 15

In Tskneti, he plans to build a 40 square meter garage and a 15 square meter basement, and writes about it in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-500, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 14;

1953

November 16

From the Sokhumi hotel *Abkhazia*, he sends a telegram to the director of the Children's Literary Publishing House, asking urgently whether the honorarium for his book, which is in production at their publishing house, has been credited, and if so, how much.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 397.

1953

November 16

From the Sokhumi hotel *Abkhazia*, he sends a telegram to the accounting department of the Georgian Dzerzhinsky Academy of Sciences, requesting the urgent transfer of his salary.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 397.

1953

November 16

From Sokhumi, he sends a telegram to his step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, informing her that he is sending 200 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 397.

1953

November 16

From Sokhumi, he sends a document to the Literary Repository and requests confirmation of its receipt via telegram.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 397.

1953

November 16

He attends a performance at the Sokhumi Theater.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 302, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 397.

Note: He has recorded 12 roubles for the theater in the expenses of that day.

1953

November 16

In Sokhumi, for the construction of his house, he pays 862 roubles for 250 shingles in the market alley.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 308, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 405.

1953

November 17

In Sokhumi, for the construction of his house, 4,000 bricks and a large quantity of building sand are taken to the builders so that they can begin the construction of the second floor at an accelerated pace.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 308, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 405.

1953

November 17

While in Sokhumi, the Presidium of the Writers' Union urgently calls him to a meeting in Tbilisi. This situation makes Galaktion think, as he has never been invited to such meetings before. He suspects that there might be some scheme behind it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 308, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 405.

1953

After November 19

He familiarizes himself with the selected collection of his poems translated into Russian, makes notes in the table of contents, and writes that the Book includes 171 poems.

Source: GTSM, 1639, Г. Табидзе, Избранное, Tbilisi, 1953;

1953

Until November 21

In Sokhumi, He writes a poem “The Palm Twig”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 305, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 398-399.

Note: The initial titles were “Palm Branch” and “Palm Twig”.

Dating: The finalized version of the poem is dated November 21, 1953.

1953

November 21

He is in Sokhumi and writes an untitled poem “O branch of the palm, branch of peace...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5176; №7273; №497-d, p. 1; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 213.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Palm Branches”, “Two Poems”, “The Palm Branch”, and untitled “O branch of the palm...”.

1953

Until November 23

In his notebook, he writes the text for the evening’s poster to be held on November 23 at the Sokhumi State Theater.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 386.

1953

November 24

He is pleased with the enthusiasm of the builders at his house in Sokhumi and is reassured that the construction materials have already been delivered to the site. The neighbour took down the fence that was put up around his house, and now the yard looks even more spacious.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 308, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 405-406.

1953

November 26

The bank director gives him 15 percent of the money and promises the rest once it is determined how much of the house’s construction has been completed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 385.

1953

November

He writes a list of 89 poems, with the first one being “Who Does Not Recognize the Ship?”

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 305, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 398-399.

1953

November

At 3 a.m. in the Sokhumi hotel, he writes in a twelve-page notebook containing rhymes. On the cover, he writes: "№1 Rhymes Notebook / Sometimes Sand, Sometimes Gold", and then fills out the standard fields, indicating which school he is a student of ("Romantics"), which grade ("I"), and his name and surname ("Galaktion Tabidze").

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 307, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 402.

Dating: "1953 Sokhumi" is written, and the month is determined based on his stay in Sokhumi.

1953

November

The poem "To Youth" is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1953, №11, p. 9.

1953

November

The Literary Circle of the Tbilisi Financial and Credit Technical School, initiated by Ioseb Pantskhava, is named after Galaktion Tabidze. The members of the circle will develop a program focused on studying the poet's work.

Source: S. Pantskhava, Galaktion, newspaper *Alaznis Gantiadi*, December 7, 1982, №144, p. 4.

1953

November or later

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, song!..".

Source: MGL, a-1722, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 322;

December

1953

December 1

He addresses Valerian Khatiashvili, the director of the Simon Janashia State Museum of Georgia, with a statement requesting permission to have the first issue of the 1909 magazine "First Wave", preserved in their library, retyped by a machinist.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-211; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1953

After December 3

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, under the signature "Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet", the poem "With the October Flag" ("...and proud of that title...") is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, “With the October Flag”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №11, p. 17.

Note: The magazine is signed for printing on December 3, 1953.

1953

After December 3

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Giorgi Merkviladze titled “Notes on 1930s Georgian Soviet Literature” is published, which reviews the main trends of Georgian literature in the 1930s. The author primarily focuses on Galaktion’s work, noting that in the 1930s, there was an increasing presence of realistic motifs in Galaktion’s lyrics. Giorgi Merkviladze argues against critics who had claimed that in Galaktion’s early poetry, symbolist-decadent motifs held a dominant role. According to the critic, while there are indeed melancholic moods in the poet’s early lyrics, the dominant theme in his work from the beginning was a revolutionary spirit, which the poet expressed in certain poems. In the 1930s, Galaktion further developed the traditions of socialist realism.

Source: G. Merkviladze, “Notes on 1930s Georgian Soviet Literature”, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №11, p. 113-137.

Note: The magazine is signed for printing on December 3, 1953.

1953

December 7

He attends the anniversary celebration dedicated to Mariam Garikuli, marking the 70th anniversary of her birth and the 35th anniversary of her literary work.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 134.

1953

Until December 12

In his notebook, he writes that on December 12, in the evening from 7 to 8 o’clock, the Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages will host his evening event.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 388.

1953

Until December 15

He prepares a guest list and a list of participants from the musical department for the evening to be held at the Mtskheta Club on December 15.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 386.

1953

December 15

In his notebook, he lists the issues to be resolved, which include: Book publication, preparation of a portrait, poster, and small pictures, the improvement of houses in Tskhneti and Sokhumi,

organizing manuscripts and books, organizing evenings in Kutaisi, Sokhumi, and Batumi, preparing the academic publication, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-485, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392-393.

1953

December 15

He makes a note titled "1915-16: Balmont in Kutaisi", in which he outlines a plan for writing a memoir about Balmont's visit to Georgia.

Source: MGL, d-544, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 216.

1953

December 15 -21

He plans to have Ucha Japaridze create a portrait for the book, make vignettes with Georgian-style ornaments, and design the initial letter of each poem, as was done in Akaki Tsereteli's publication. He hopes that if possible, the Book will also include photographs of himself from different periods and portraits painted by artists. He thinks that if these are placed on separate pages, they will not interfere with the editorial work of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 22-23; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 387.

Note: A vignette is an ornament or illustration placed at the beginning or end of a Book or a part of it.

1953

December 21

He is worried about the house under construction in Sokhumi, fearing that the building materials might scatter or get ruined due to bad weather.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 301, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 388.

1953

December 21

For literary activities, he is granted a business trip certificate for 15 days, starting from December 22, to Batumi and Sokhumi.

Source: MGL, WUF №45.

1953

December 22

Together with Bondo Keshelava and Andro Tevzadze, Galaktion arrives in Batumi by train, where an evening dedicated to his poetry is held at the Batumi State Theatre. At the railway station, admirers of his poetry gather from every corner of Adjara. Galaktion is deeply moved by the warm welcome. During the evening, writer Ilia Rurua reads a lecture on Galaktion's life and work.

Giorgi Salukvadze presents a lecture titled “The Sea in Galaktion’s Work”. Poems dedicated to Galaktion are read by poets Nana Gvarishvili, Pridon Khalvashi, Shota Rokva, Bondo Keshelava, and Andro Tevzadze. Later, actors from the Batumi State Theatre read Galaktion’s own poems. At the end of the evening, Galaktion thanks the audience and promises that he will never forget this evening.

Source: G. Salukvadze, *Unforgettable Evenings, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 265-266.

1953

December 22 or later

At the literary evening organized in Batumi, young poets present a cigarette case, a pen, and a notebook with the inscription “From the young fellow poets of Batumi”.

Source: L. Kheladze, Everyone has something as a keepsake, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1983, 10 August, N 33, p. 3.

Dating: We date it according to the time of his arrival in Batumi in 1953.

1953

December 22 or later

Together with the writers from Batumi, he tours the sights of Adjara and they take photographs.

Source: P. Loria, Recollections about Galaktion, newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, October 12, 1973, N 199, p. 4.

1953

23

December A poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion’s work is held at the Teachers’ House in Batumi. The poet reads the poem “I and the Night”, which is recorded on tape by the staff of the Adjara radio station.

Source: G. Salukvadze, *Unforgettable Evenings, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 267.

1953

December 24

A meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Shota Rustaveli Pedagogical Institute in Batumi.

Source: G. Salukvadze, *Unforgettable Evenings, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 267.

1953

December 25 or later

He writes the lyrics of the folk song “Alilo” on a copy of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: MGL, d-637, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

Dating: The inscription was made in the December 25, 1953, issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

1953

After December 25

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Vasil Baiadze titled “With All My Heart” is published, in which he discusses how the theme of Gori is reflected in Georgian Soviet poetry. The critic talks about Galaktion’s poem “Gori”. According to him, the poem portrays the revolutionary upheaval against a historical backdrop, succinctly conveying several moments of Stalin’s activities. The poem is crowned with an image of the happy life of Soviet citizens.

Source: V. Baiadze, With All My Heart, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1953, №12, p. 123-124.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on December 25, 1953.

1953

December 30

He revises his poem “Then Glory to the Sun” and sends a new version of the text, titled “Many New Years”, to Baghdati for publication in the local newspaper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №238; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 193.

1953

After December 30

On the back endpaper of Tedo Razikashvili’s collection of recorded folk poems, he writes a note stating that the Book must be sent to Tariel Iashvili at the Theatrical Institute in the evening.

Source: MGL, t-231, Folk Oral Literature, III: Folk Poems Recorded by Tedo Razikashvili, Tbilisi, 1953.

1952-1953

He frequently visits Shalva Radiani in Tskneti, and since his summer house is located near a pioneer camp, he often talks to the children there.

Source: M. Gomarteli-Radiani, Brief Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 282.

1952-1953

Annoyed that recently more attention has been given to translating Russian literature rather than supporting national writers, Galaktion complains to Karlo Kaladze, saying, “What good will just Pushkin-Mushkin and Gogol-Mogol do for us?” He has great respect for these Russian writers and has no intention of disrespecting them, but he is frustrated by the neglect of national literature. Karlo Kaladze relays the poet’s words to Akaki Mgeladze, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, who then summons Galaktion. When the poet sees Karlo Kaladze in the Central Committee Secretary’s office, he immediately realizes what the matter is about and resorts to a familiar tactic - he energetically begins talking about the new volume he has prepared and asks Mgeladze for help in getting the Book published. He speaks so energetically that the Central Committee Secretary cannot steer the conversation to another topic, and the matter ends there.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1436, p. 2-3.

Dating: The record suggests that this must have happened not long before Akaki Mgeladze was removed from his position.

1953

In Tbilisi, under the editorial work of Elizbar Ananiashvili and with a foreword by Sergi Tchilaia, Galaktion Tabidze's *Selected Poems* is published in Russian. The collection includes the following cycles: "Flags Quickly", "Homeland, Life", "May and Peace", "Paths and Years", "Under the Native Sky", as well as the poems "The New Shore" and "A Conversation About Lyricism".

Source: Табидзе Г.В. Избранное, Стихи, Пер. с груз, Под ред. Э.Г. Ананиашвили, Шумите, знамена!; Жизнь моя, Отчизна!; Май и мир; Тропы и годы; Под родным небом; Поэмы: Новая набережная; Беседа о лирике, Вступ. статья С. Чилая, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1953.

1953

He writes an impromptu to Simon Kakhiani, the accountant of the Writers' Union: "Under your kind hand, Mr. Simon, / The moon's strings should also play".

Source: T. Jangulashvili, "A Leap Toward the Sky", magazine Tsiskari, 1992, №8, p. 105;

1953

He withdraws 275 roubles from the savings account and leaves a small amount in the account.

Source: Excerpt from G. Tabidze's storage ledger notebook, 300, p. 38; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 380.

1953 or later

He makes a note on the telegram form stating that in order to activate literary processes, it is essential to ensure the material interest of the writers. This is an issue that needs to be addressed promptly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-468, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248;

After 1953

He recalls that the seriously ill Daria Akhvlediani wrote a memoir in which she mentioned that Akaki Tsereteli considered Galaktion Tabidze the best of the young poets. He also recalls someone saying that Giorgi Leonidze, who was then leading the Literary Museum, had visited the sick Daria and offered to buy the memoir, if she removed the passage where Akaki's praise of Galaktion was mentioned. According to the account, Daria Akhvlediani, allegedly following the advice of her relatives, accepted Leonidze's offer, had the memoir rewritten without the episode about Galaktion, and sold it to the museum. However, she sent the full version of the memoir, including the Galaktion episode, to Galaktion himself, ensuring that he kept the authentic and complete version. Along with this story, Galaktion writes in his notebook that Giorgi Leonidze had supposedly purchased reactions about Galaktion from some writers – Davit Kldiashvili, Vasil Barnovi, Domenica Eristavi, Ia Ekaladze, Zakaria Chichinadze, and Shio Mghvimeli – for the museum, but instead of preserving them, he had them removed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-625, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187-189;

1954
January

1954

Until January 3

He writes a poem titled “Many New Years!” (“Dear friends!..”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №189; №3875; №4045; №7293; №7774; №8349; №15; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 211.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “Oh, Hatred to the Unspeakable”, “What is Conscience?”, “Dear Friends!”, and untitled “Dear friends!..”, “Oh, dear guests...”, “Let us first mention the homeland...”, “Let us mention the brotherhood of nations...”, and “Dear friends...”.

Dating: It is dated according to the date of its first publication.

1954

January 3

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the signature “Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet”, the poem “Many Happy New Years” (“Dear friends!..”) is published.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1954, №2, p. 3.

1954

January 6

In the newspaper *Metalurgiisatvis*, the poem “Many Happy New Years” is published.

Source: Newspaper *Metalurgiisatvis*, 1954, №2, p. 1.

1954

January 7

He drafts a plan on how to revise the poem “The Flower of Light”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-607, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1954

January 9

He writes an untitled poem “A pure conscience, purity, and clarity...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №430-433; №499; №2853-2854; №3427; №8132; №8350-8351; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 216.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles “On Literary Conscience”, “Editors Whom I Have Met”, “Brothers, Writers!”, and untitled, beginning with “To Moscow and Kyiv, oh, thousands of kilometres away...”, “Oh, friends! Over many thousands of kilometres...”, and “With this greatest example...”.

1954

January 12

He meets with Rezo Orjonikidze, the editor of the State Publishing House, and Giorgi Merkviladze, the director. He is coordinating the details with them regarding the publication matters of “Selected Works”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-574, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 384.

1954

January 19

For submission for the Stalin Prize, the Writers’ Union compiles Galaktion Tabidze’s documents in Russian and attaches a list that includes: a photograph, the personal card of a Writers’ Union member, an autobiography, and a questionnaire. The nomination document, prepared in Russian, states that the basis for his nomination for the prize was the publication of his poems in Russian in 1953.

Source: MGL, WUF №57, №64.

1954

January

At the editorial office of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he meets Nika Agiashvili, and when he learns that Agiashvili is from Dikhashkho, he recalls his time in Dikhashkho in 1908. When mentioning his aunt’s husband, Thaddeus Namicheishvili, he remembers that it was Namicheishvili who chose the name “Galaktion” for both him and his son. He explains that the name comes from the Greek word “galaktos”, which means “milky”. He adds that milk puts him in a bad mood and he generally doesn’t like it, but he really likes his name.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Quietly, Past, Quietly, newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1981, 16 January, N 3, p. 12-13.

February

1954

Until February 15

He drafts a dedication text to be written in a Book intended for the writer Lado Tatishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-560, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 327.

1954

Until February 19

He sustains a hand injury and is hospitalized. His treatment is overseen by surgeon Andria Ghvamichava.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

Dating: Based on Eter Kvirikadze’s letter dated February 21, this must have occurred a few days earlier.

1954

February 19

He writes a poem “To Javakhishvili” (“Let the land rejoice in the sun of nations’ brotherhood!..”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6383; №6384; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 216.

1954

February 27

While in the hospital, he is visited by his wife Nino Kvirikadze and his step-daughter Nunu Ebanoidze. They tell him about the list of writers nominated for Stalin’s Prize by Moscow Radio, which includes Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 313, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 419.

1954

After February 27

He writes about events related to his work over the past months: His 45th anniversary in literary work was celebrated at the Opera Theater. In connection with this occasion, 30 events were held with his participation, and 300 events took place in his absence. *Zarya Vostoka* published his “Selected Works” in Russian, which was submitted for the Stalin Prize. He handed over 25 printed sheets, approximately 20,000 lines of material, to the State Publishing House. In Moscow, the State Literary Publishing House began translating the books he had submitted. He continues working on the ninth and tenth volumes of his collected works. His poems are being published in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* and in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, in accordance with a resolution of the Central Executive Committee, has begun preparing an academic edition of his works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-214; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 129.

Dating: We date based on the submission for the Stalin Prize, which he learned about on February 27.

Note: His 45th literary anniversary was celebrated in 1953, and *Zarya Vostoka* also published “Selected Works” that year. However, the entry mistakenly lists 1954.

1954

February 28

In the hospital, he is visited by Apolon Makharadze, who shows him the issue of Moscow’s *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, which contains the list of 26 writers, including Galaktion Tabidze, nominated for the Stalin Prize.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 313, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 419.

1954

February

In the magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, an article by G. Iaseshvili, the head of the academic department at Tbilisi's 7th Boys' School, titled "Teaching G. Tabidze's Work in the 11th Grade", is published. Taking into account the approaches established in Soviet criticism, the article provides methodological guidelines for teachers on how to teach Galaktion's biography and work to students, considering the historical and social context.

Source: G. Iaseshvili, Teaching G. Tabidze's Work in the 11th Grade, magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, 1954, №2, p. 46-52.

March

1954

March 1

Surgeon Andria Ghvamichava informs him that he can now be discharged from the hospital.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

1954

March 2

In his notebook, he makes a note that his doctor, Arkadi Gotsiridze, has passed away.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 423.

1954

March 13

He sends a telegram to Alexandra Ryabinina, the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow, requesting an update on the status of his book's publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-169; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78.

1954

March 13

He sends a telegram to Leonid Gvatua, the head of Sokhummsheni in Sokhumi, requesting an update on the progress of his house construction.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-165; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78.

1954

March 13

He sends a telegram to engineer Shura Tabidze in Sokhumi, requesting an update on the progress of the house construction.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-165; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78.

1954

March 27

At 7 o'clock, a meeting with the poet Galaktion Tabidze is held at the Literary Circle club of the Tbilisi Financial and Credit Technical School. The event program includes a lecture, welcoming speeches, readings of Galaktion's poems and poems dedicated to him, and a literary section.

Source: S. Pantskhava, Galaktion, newspaper *Alaznis Gantiadi*, December 7, 1982, №144, p. 4.

1954

March 29

On a pencil-drawn self-portrait by Mamia Malazonia, he writes: "A picture, my dear Mamia, is truly an immortal thing".

Source: M. Malazonia's private collection.

1954

March

He writes a poem "May You Soon Reach Your Goal" ("You lift your brow and break through the darkness...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №815; №1121; №67-a, p. 1643; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. I, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 56.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "You lift your brow and break through the darkness...".

April

1954

April 14

In Sokhumi, he writes a poem titled "The Problem of the Sokhumi House" about the delayed construction of his house.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 313, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 420.

1954

April 14

He finds out that the builders of his house in Sokhumi have received the money he sent, but the roofing is not yet finished, and neither the ceiling nor the floor have been completed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 313, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 421.

1954

April 15

He speaks by phone from Tbilisi to A. Zhvania, the acting chairman of the Sokhumi City Council Executive Committee, and to the accountant. Despite the fact that the full amount has already been paid, the accountant still demands a transfer of 10,000 roubles and tells him that it is necessary for him to come to Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 313, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 421.

1954

April 17

He meets with the Minister of Construction, Giorgi Jabua, who promises to issue an order for the immediate continuation of the house's construction.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 313, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 421.

Note: The source does not mention Jabua's name.

May

1954

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinetz*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "May Day" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Первое Мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1954, 1 мая, №53.

1954

After May 7

He reads Sergi Danelia's Russian-language Book "On the Worldwide Significance of Russian Literature", making highlights and notes. Next to the publishing records, he writes that he is interested in the book's release date, given that it was submitted for production on April 7 and signed for printing on May 7.

Source: GTSM, 297, С. Данелия, "О мировом значении русской литературы", Tbilisi, 1954.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on May 7, 1954.

1954

May 9

He prepares a plan for the work to be carried out at the summer house in Tskhneti.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 313, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 419-420.

1954

After May 14

He is in Sokhumi, reading Shalva Inal-ipa's Book "Essays on the History of Abkhaz Marriage and Family", making underlining and writing rhymes.

Source: MGL, t-320, III. Инал-Ипа, "Очерки по истории брака и семьи у Абхазов", Sokhumi, 1954.

1954

After May 14

On the endpaper of Shalva Inal-ipa's Book "Essays on the History of Abkhaz Marriage and Family", he writes: "Galaktionology, Foundations of Galaktionology, Galaktionologists".

Source: MGL, t-320, III. Инал-Ипа, "Очерки по истории брака и семьи у Абхазов", Sokhumi, 1954.

1954

After May 14

He writes a poem "Dawned" ("One gaze comes into the world...").

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-320, III. Инал-Ипа, "Очерки по истории брака и семьи у Абхазов", Sokhumi, 1954.

1954

After May 14

He writes three versions of the untitled poem "Mountain and Valley...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, t-320, III. Инал-Ипа, "Очерки по истории брака и семьи у Абхазов", Sokhumi, 1954.

1954

After May 31

He reads Dimitri Arakishvili's Book "The Modal Structure of Folk Songs of Western Georgia", making highlights. At the end of the book, he writes down the 1945 threat made by British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, stating that the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons against peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Union, and the countries of people's democracy is necessary and inevitable, and that a new war would be a true celebration because many people would perish. He concludes that atomic weapons are a destructive force and will bring terrible consequences.

Source: GTSM, 233, D. Arakishvili, "The Modal Structure of Folk Songs of Western Georgia", Tbilisi, 1954.

June

1954

June 18

He addresses G. Kavkasidze, the administrative manager of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, with a statement, requesting his salary for the second half of June due to illness and severe financial difficulties.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-212; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 129.

1954

June 20

He makes a note titled "Ashtree Garden", in which he lists the tasks required for the landscaping of the yard at the Tskhneti summer house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-634, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1954

June 22

He is anxious because his “Selected Poems” have not yet been edited and submitted for printing at the State Publishing House. He has little hope that the Book will be published in the coming months.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-574, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 384. G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 313, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 422.

1954

June 22

He speaks with the Minister of Construction, Giorgi Jabuashvili, who promises that the roof of his house in Sokhumi will be completed soon.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 313, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 421.

July

1954

Until July 1

He notes that Sergi Tchilaia, the secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, in one of his feuilletons, reviews the works of 122 Georgian writers and primarily attacks him. Galaktion believes that Tchilaia’s article should be considered a sort of report from the Presidium of the Writers’ Union - if such a text, filled with polemical pathos, incorrect conclusions, and self-promotion, can even be called a report.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-580, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 418-419;

1954

Until July 1

He makes a note about the upcoming congress at the Writers’ Union, which is intended to summarize the path travelled by Georgian Soviet literature since the third congress held in 1946. According to the note, the objectives of the congress were to assess the effectiveness of the governing bodies of the Writers’ Union, evaluate how Georgian literature fulfilled its patriotic duty to the people and the homeland, and examine how it contributed to instilling a new socialist consciousness in society.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-580, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 419;

1954

July 1

At the Fourth Congress of Writers of Georgia, Carlo Kaladze delivers a report on Georgian poetry, in which, among other authors, he also discusses the work of Galaktion Tabidze. Kaladze points out that Galaktion's collected works have been poorly compiled and that some of his poems are printed twice. He also notes that some of the published poems do not match Galaktion's style. According to Kaladze, the editors were too hesitant to refuse to publish some of the poet's weaker poems. In his opinion, "It is time to protect Galaktion Tabidze's work with true heartfelt love, even from Galaktion Tabidze himself". After Kaladze's speech, Archil Sulakauri defends Galaktion, stating that Galaktion Tabidze should not be protected from Galaktion Tabidze, but rather from the critics.

Source: V. Javakhadze, On Literary Conscience, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1998, №51, December 25, p. 14.

1954

July 3

He speaks at the Fourth Congress of Writers of Georgia. He is introduced without any formal titles, with the words: "The floor is given to poet Galaktion Tabidze". In his speech, he talks about literary conscience. He mentions that for nearly half a century, he has written not one hundred, two hundred, or a thousand, but seven thousand poems, and the path he chose from childhood was supported by Ilya Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli. He states that he was granted the title of National Poet of Georgia, which he views as a clear expression of literary conscience. At the end of his speech, he reads the poem "A Pure Conscience is Purity and Sharpness...".

Source: V. Javakhadze, On Literary Conscience, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1998, №51, December 25, p. 14; G. Tabidze's speech, MGL, d-661, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 569-570.

1954

July 11

In the newspaper *Kutaiskaia Pravda*, an article by Raphiel Shamelashvili titled "An Outstanding Master of Georgian Poetry" is published in Russian, which discusses the "Selected Poems" of Galaktion Tabidze, published by *Zarya Vostoka* in 1953.

Source: P. Шамелашвили, Выдающийся мастер грузинской поэзии, Кутаисская правда, 1954, №83, 11 Июля.

1954

July 13

Aristo Tchumbadze reads a story at the Writers' House in which "svintria" is mentioned, and he explains several times that svintria is a type of grass in Imereti. Motivated by this, Galaktion spontaneously writes the poem "Svintri" ("Neither in Kizikhi, nor in Dvaleti...").

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 307.

Dating: The poem is dated according to the time it was written.

1954

After July 17

He reads Shalva Inalipa's Russian-language Book "Essays on the History of Abkhaz Marriage and Family", making underlines and brief notes.

Source: MGL, t-320, III. Инал-Ипа, Очерки по истории брака и семьи у абхазов, Sokhumi, 1954.

1954

July 21

He writes a statement addressed to the Director of the State Publishing House, Giorgi Merkviladze, requesting that the eighth and ninth volumes of his works be included in the next year's publishing plan, which would involve printing material of approximately seven thousand lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 77; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1954

July 22

He goes to the State Publishing House and submits the statement he wrote the previous day, requesting that the eighth and ninth volumes of his works be included in the next year's publishing plan. The statement is read by the Director of the Publishing House, Giorgi Merkviladze, who makes a note on the text, stating that the publishing plan for the books to be issued should be presented during the discussion of the statement.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 78; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1954

July 22

He speaks by phone with the Deputy Director of the State Publishing House, David Dumbadze. He promises the poet that the eighth volume of Galaktion's eight-volume collection will definitely be included in the publishing plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 78; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 193.

1954

July

He writes an untitled poem "On Contemporary Georgian Prose".

Source: MGL, d-625, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191.

August

1954

After August 12

On the title page of the magazine *Mnatobi*, he writes that *Mnatobi* throws a stone up, exposes its head, and lets the stone strike it on the head.

Source: MGL, t-650, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1954, July, №7.

1954

After August 12

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, makes underlining, and draws a pipe on the portrait of Stalin placed at the beginning.

Source: MGL, t-649, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1954, December, №12.

September

1954

After September 24

Sergi Tchilaia's Book "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature" is published, in which the critic expands on the views he expressed in his earlier works regarding Galaktion's poetry.

Source: S. Tchilaia, *The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature*, 1954, p. 34-37, 77-83, 180.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on September 24, 1954.

1954

After September 24

He reads the third volume of Akaki Tsereteli's works. He writes under the stanza of the poem "Bodva" - "I prepare honey for the living, / a holy candle for the dead, / and I connect the sweetness and light / of the two worlds"- that Shota Nishnianidze took it. In the table of contents, next to the poems from 1908, he notes that 50 years since his literary debut will be completed in 1958.

Source: GTSM, 1634, complete works in fifteen volumes, vol. III, poems, Tbilisi, 1954, p. 43, 582.

October

1954

October 1

He writes an untitled poem "And I remember nineteen seventeen...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4211; №2847; №162-a, №4281; №4934; №4935; №5904; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 218.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "Heavy Downpour"; "Cloud", "New Year", and untitled "I remember the sky of nine hundred and five...".

1954

October 6

He attends a performance at the Sokhumi Drama Theater. He notices that in the nearly empty hall, the majority of the audience consists of Russian spectators who are using headphones. He is satisfied with the service staff, except for the cashier woman, whom he does not like. He notes the names of the actors whom he believes could be involved in literary evenings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-590, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 488.

1954

October 8

He writes a list of tasks to be completed on paper, which includes settling the debt for timber, finding frames for pictures, resolving the issue of Book publishing, visiting the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-469, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 262.

1954

October

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, an article by Carlo Kaladze titled "Issues of Georgian Soviet Poetry" is published. The author notes that over the years, the cult of personality was established not only in political life but also in literature, which greatly hindered the development of Soviet literature. Dominant poets were met with submissive and intimidated criticism, which no longer dared to speak out. Kaladze specifically highlights two poets whom, in his opinion, Soviet criticism showed excessive tolerance toward. One of them is Ioseb Grishashvili, who, according to Kaladze, no longer approached his poetic output with the necessary responsibility due to excessive praise. The second poet he mentions is Galaktion. Kaladze sharply criticizes Giorgi Merkviladze, who, in his view, "artificially exaggerates Galaktion Tabidze's pre-revolutionary revolutionary stance" and attempts to separate Galaktion from the label of decadent. The author not only mentions Galaktion's previous "sins", but also points out that his poems are still not entirely free from decadent recidivism. According to Kaladze, Galaktion failed to completely free himself from the influence of symbolism after the revolution, and he did not become a typical representative of socialist reality.

Source: K. Kaladze, "Issues of Georgian Soviet Poetry", magazine *Mnatobi*, 1954, №10, p. 118-133.

November

1954

November 1

He writes an untitled poem "Hurrah to the native, the indestructible...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1117; №6814-6815; №7633; №7841-7842; №6356-6358; Na-35, p. 64; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 219.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles "The Battle Path of 37 Years", "The Battle Path", "To the Great October", and untitled, beginning with "Let the flags not be touched..." and "On every October day...".

1954

November 6

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "On the Path of Victories" by Aureli Levit is published.

Source: По дороге побед (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. А. Левита, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1954, 6 Ноябрь, №4.

1954

November 6

Ioseb Megrelidze gifts his Book "Legends About Rustaveli" with the inscription: "To my dearest poet".

Source: GTSM, 254, I. Megrelidze, "Legends About Rustaveli", Staliniri, 1954.

1954

November 9

He writes a poem "Ash Tree Garden" ("Since this alley was formed...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8181; №8202; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 252.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Just About a Hundred Years" and untitled ("Since this alley was formed...").

1954

November 9

At the end of the reference Book of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, he writes that the salary received from the academy since 1944 amounts to 395,000 roubles.

Source: GTSM, 364, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences – 1954, Tbilisi, 1954.

1954

November 12

He reads *Literaturuli Gazeti*, making highlights. He notes that Shota Nishnianidze's poem "Autumn" contains a sentence with 43 words, while Givi Dzneladze's poem "Khevistskali" has a sentence with 62 words.

Source: MGL, t-674. newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, November 12, 1954, №46, p. 3.

1954

November 13 or later

He refers to an article by Simon Kintsurashvili, published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, titled "The Magazine Sabtchota Khelovneba", and writes the author's opinion that it is inappropriate to place completely different images next to each other on the pages of the magazine. As an example of such a case, Kintsurashvili's article mentions the printing of Korneli Sanadze's artwork "Galaktion Tabidze" and Kahi Khutsishvili's still life on the same page of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-544, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212; S. Kintsurashvili, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1954, № 268 (November 12), p. 3.

1954

November 13 or later

He learns from an announcement in the newspaper *Komunisti* that a new season is opening at the Zakaria Paliashvili Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-544, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212; Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1954, № 269 (November 13), p. 4.

1954

November 21

He writes a list of 33 Georgian writers and notes that 20 of them are no longer alive.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-595, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1954

After November 24

He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter sent by Lavrenti Dzidziguri from Tskaltubo. The letter mentions that the weather there is good, and they are expecting his arrival.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-227; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1954

November 25

He writes an untitled poem "Swift as a Thought, the Wind Howls Outside...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nt-478; №160-a, p. 4275; №6671; №6706; №7269; №7295; №7318; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 250; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 678.

Note: The poem is also found under the title: "O, Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana"; "Nana, Nana..." and untitled, with a different beginning ("Swift in thought, outside the wind howls...").

December

1954

First half of December

In Moscow, among the list of individuals selected to participate in the Second Union Congress of Writers, Galaktion's name is absent. The chosen delegates meet with the First Secretary of the Central Committee, Vasil Mzhavanadze, at the Government Palace. When he reviews the list, he is surprised and asks Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia why Galaktion's name is not included. Aleko Shengelaia responds that they simply didn't have time for Galaktion and forgot. A murmur is heard in the hall, followed by restrained laughter. Mzhavanadze personally adds Galaktion's name to the list of delegates.

Source: M. Kvlividze, *Galaktion is in Moscow (about the Writers' Congress and the Decade)*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 274.

Dating: The Decade opened on December 15, though it should have taken place earlier.

1954

Until December 15

He meets the composer Kote Potskhverashvili, who laments that he has grown old and lost his strength. In response to the composer's question about the state of poetry, Galaktion replies that preparations are underway for the Second All-Union Congress of Writers. Kote Potskhverashvili tells the poet that he has composed a Hymn to Poetry, which he wrote based on Galaktion's text. Galaktion is delighted, thinking that another wonderful song has been created, which could be used at creative evenings and literary events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-554, 7; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288;

1954

Until December 15

He meets Mark Zlatkin, the head of the publishing house "Zarya Vostoka". They exchange general greetings and inquire about each other's well-being. He feels that Zlatkin is in the camp of his opponents.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-554, 7; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288;

Note: In the note, Mark Zlatkin is mentioned only by his surname, Zlatkin.

1954

Until December 15

In Moscow, Galaktion Tabidze does not travel with the Georgian delegation to the Second Union Congress of Writers. Instead, he arrives the following day by an international carriage. At Kursk Station, as the train empties of passengers, he remains in his compartment, smoking a cigarette. When Mikheil Kvlividze – specially sent to greet him and serving as a consultant on Georgian literature in Moscow – arrives, Galaktion greets him with mockery before recognizing him. He responds in Russian to questions posed in Georgian and instructs him to remove his luggage from the compartment. However, Galaktion's initial negative attitude soon dissipates, and he speaks warmly. Kvlividze escorts the poet to the "Moscow" hotel and settles him in a private room.

Source: M. Kvlividze, *Galaktion is in Moscow (about the Writers' Congress and the Decade)*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 274-75.

Dating: The Decade opened on December 15, and he could have arrived the day before as well.

1954

December 15

He is unable to attend the publication of the 3000th issue of the newspaper *Stalineli* because he is in Moscow at the Congress of Soviet Writers. Instead, he sends a telegram to the editorial office

from Moscow, congratulating them on the release of the jubilee issue and wishing them success. The telegram is read aloud at the evening event and is met with ovations.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-213; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78-79; Sh. Nutsubidze, Gori hosted Galaktion, newspaper *Gamarjveba*, November 1, 1973, №131, p. 3.

1954

December 15 or later

In his notebook, at the end of an old entry describing how Aleksei Surkov arrived tipsy at the Georgian Writers' Union on May 22, 1952, and how Galaktion did not applaud him, he adds a note after December 1954. This new addition mentions that Surkov, who in 1954 served as the chairman of the Writers' Union during Georgia's Decade in Moscow, took his revenge on Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 312; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 284.

1954

December 15 or later

While participating in the Second Union Congress of Writers in Moscow, Galaktion glances over the Georgian delegation's poets of noble lineage and remarks, "There are plenty of Dadianis, Abashidzes, Lortkipanidzes, and Chikovanis, but where are the people?"

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 135.

Dating: This is dated according to the first day of the Congress.

1954

December 15 or later

During his time in Moscow for the Second Union Congress of Soviet Writers, Galaktion has to travel by car with other Georgian writers. Annoyed by their apparent desire to sideline him, he asks the driver if he writes poetry. When the driver responds negatively, Galaktion, feigning surprise, gestures toward the writers seated in the back and says, "Why, man, all of these people write poetry – what, did God forsake you?"

Source: L. Nutsubidze, Seen and Heard, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1993, № 3-4, p. 115.

1954

Until December 15

On the eve of the Second Union Congress of Writers in Moscow, Konstantin Voronkov, the secretary of the Union's executive committee, asks the literary consultants of the republics to name the "patriarch" writers in each genre, so these distinguished figures could be seated on the presidium. For Georgian literature, Kvlibidze nominates Galaktion for poetry, Leo Kiacheli for prose, and Shalva Dadiani for drama. However, he fails to account for the fact that one Georgian poet, Irakli Abashidze, was already slated to be seated on the presidium as the chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union.

Source: M. Kvlevidze, *Galaktion in Moscow (at the Writers' Congress and the Decade)*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 275.

Note: The name of Voronkov is not mentioned in the memoir, but historical documents reveal that the person in question is likely Konstantin Vasilyevich Voronkov.

Dating: According to the memoir, this took place before the congress, which officially opened on December 15.

1954

December 15

The writers' congress opens in a columned hall. Mikhail Kvlibidze is astonished when he cannot spot Galaktion on the presidium. He scans the parterre, but Galaktion is not there either. Then, in the tiers, the vestibule, and finally on the dark and deserted pedestal, he finds him in the last row, his hat tilted over his head. Kvlibidze asks why he is not on the presidium. Galaktion believes they are asking him to leave the hall and, irritated, responds in Russian, saying they have no right to ask him to leave, showing his invitation as proof. Kvlibidze tells him that he is there to assist him and repeats his last name. Galaktion replies that he knows who he is and also knows that he is an artist. Overjoyed, Kvlibidze rushes to Konstantin Voronkov and asks why Galaktion is not sitting on the presidium. The response he receives is, "Irakli Abashidze told me that Galaktion would be drunk and should not be allowed on the presidium".

Source: M. Kvlevidze, *Galaktion in Moscow (at the Writers' Congress and the Decade)*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 275-276.

1954

After December 15

From Moscow, he sends a telegram to the editorial office of the *Stalineli* newspaper in Gori, congratulating them on the publication of the three-thousandth issue.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78, 79.

1954

Until December 20

He is in Moscow and writes a miniature titled "Somewhere, above the tenth floor...". A starving student needs to sell his jacket to buy food, but he shows the holes in his pockets and on the sleeve. This peddler reminds Galaktion of the compilers of his books. They often rummage through his poems and include those in his collections, the publication of which he does not particularly enjoy.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

Dating: We date the next entry according to the date of the following record.

1954

Until December 26

While in Moscow to participate in the Second Congress of Writers, Galaktion, accompanied by his nephew, Nodari Tabidze, enters a restaurant in the evening. There, they coincidentally meet the National Poet of Belarus, Yakub Kolas, and greet each other warmly.

Source: N. Tabidze, *Where the True Galaktion Began*, newspaper *Tbilisi*, December 3, 1982, N 277, p. 3.

1954

December 29

He travels from Moscow to Tbilisi by train. He is in an international carriage and writes several versions of the poem “Nine Volumes” (“I erected my nine volumes as a monument...”).

Source: G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 277.

1954

December 28-31

He travels from Moscow to Tbilisi. During the journey, he writes an untitled poem “In the Field Stands a Single Sheaf...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №292-d, p. 21; №292-d, p. 15; G. Tabidze, *works in twelve volumes*, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 249.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning (“In the Field Stood...”).

1954 or earlier

Stalin’s death gives hope that the country may free itself from the totalitarian swamp and he writes a poem titled “I Wish You Reach Your Goal Soon...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №a-1218; G. Tabidze, “Selected Works”, Tbilisi, 1954, p. 66; *AE*, Book I, p. 390; For clarification of information: V. Javakhadze, “Again Galaktion”, 2008, “Galaktionology”, №4, p. 10.

Dating: We date according to the first publication.

1954 or earlier

He sends a dispatch to Revaz Asaev, reminding him that Galaktion’s poems were published in his magazine in December and requesting the payment of the honorarium. He also inquires about the progress of the translation of his poems for the Ossetian book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-277; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 89;

Note: Presumably, this refers to the magazine «Фидиуæг».

1954

He teaches the alphabet to his four-year-old granddaughter, Marine. He enjoys spending time with the child and is eager to fulfil all her wishes.

Source: E. Mamukelashvili, *New Pages from Galaktion’s Life, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 418.

1954

He visits the Academy of Sciences and converses with the Academy's president, Niko Muskhelishvili. After leaving his office, he approaches a young scientist standing nearby and asks several questions: where he is from, whether he holds a scientific degree, whether he loves poetry, and more. After hearing the answers, he tells him that a time has come when everyone aspires to science, and the government is ready to support everyone, both the talented and the untalented. However, he warns that this approach will not work because the untalented will overwhelm the country, and such populism in science is harmful. He states that our science has been thoroughly polluted. After this, he bids farewell to his interlocutor and leaves the building of the Academy of Sciences.

Source: B. Kevanishvili, Two meetings with Galaktion, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1994, №3-4, p. 162.

1954

Sergi Tchilaia's Book "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature" is published, and a small section of it is dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. The work states that since 1922, Galaktion has firmly stood among the fighters for Soviet literature, serving the new ideas as a master of the artistic word. The Book mentions "some mistakes" associated with the symbolist period of the poet's work, which, according to the critic, Galaktion quickly corrected. Galaktion becomes acquainted with the Book and is dissatisfied with its content, particularly with the fact that Sergi Tchilaia does not present him as the founder of Georgian Soviet poetry.

Source: S. Tchilaia, "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", Tbilisi, 1954. G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1954

Giorgi Merkviladze's Book "On Socialist Realism" is published, in which the theoretical problems of socialist realism and the trends in the development of Soviet poetry are discussed. Among other topics, the author aims to highlight "some characteristic moments in the growth and establishment of realist motifs in Galaktion's work". Like other Soviet critics, Merkviladze attempts to see a revolutionary spirit in Galaktion's early lyric poetry. He examines Galaktion's poetry from the 1930s and 1940s as a notable example of the achievements of Georgian socialist realism. He speaks about the heroism of labour, the image of the new man, and the reflection of the capitalist world's ugliness in Galaktion's work.

Source: G. Merkviladze, "On Socialist Realism", 1954, p. 141-174.

1954 or later

He reads the Book "From the History of Cultural Relations Between Georgia and Ukraine" by Alexandre Baramidze, Levan Asatiani, and Besarion Zhghenti, making highlights. In the concluding section of the publication, regarding the translation of Ukrainian poetry by prominent Georgian writers, he writes that this is "the looting" of Simon Chikovani, Giorgi Leonidze, and Irakli Abashidze.

Source: GTSM, 663, A. Baramidze, L. Asatiani, B. Zhghenti, From the History of Cultural Relations Between Georgia and Ukraine, Tbilisi, 1954.

1954 or later

He reads the Russian Book “Documents on the History of Georgia”, edited by Shalva Chkhetia, making highlights and comments regarding Chkvishi and Satchilao.

Source: GTSM, 135, “Документы по истории Грузии” (1962-1917), vol. 1, Part. 1, Tbilisi, 1954.

1954 or later

He reads Maria Ovsyannikova’s Russian Book “Women in the Fight for People’s Happiness” and makes highlights.

Source: GTSM, 260, М. Овсянникова, “Женщины в борьбе за народное счастье”, Moscow, 1954.

1954 or later

He reviews the catalogue “All-Union Art Exhibition – 1952”, makes underlining, and writes a list of the 16 Soviet republics on the cover.

Source: MGL, t-634, “Всесоюзная Художественная Выставка – 1952”, Тбилиси, Баку, Киев, Львов, Вильнюс, Рига, Таллин, Ленинград, 1953-1954.

1955

January

1955

January 1

A poem titled “Many New Years” is published in the newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*.

Source: Newspaper Sabtchota Oseti, 1955, №1, p. 1.

1955

January 7

In the *Literaturuli Gazeti*, he reads Irakli Abashidze’s speech at the Second Union Congress of Soviet Writers and expresses his attitude toward the speaker with a bilingual, two-line satirical verse: “Irakli struck the pliers / На безрыбье И рак рыба” (In a place where there’s no fish, even a crayfish is a fish”), which he writes in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

Note: The Russian part of the verse is a proverb, which corresponds to the Georgian saying: “In a land without dogs, the cats learn bark”.

1955

January 7

He plans to attend the meeting of the Writers’ Union Presidium at 2 PM and is curious about who the secretary of the Presidium is. He also tries to figure out whether it would be worthwhile to attend future Presidium meetings.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33

1955

January 7

Galaktion's wardrobe, which the poet had delivered to the Writers' Union, becomes the centre of widespread attention. Notable figures such as Marijani – Mariam Tkemaladze, Irodion Kavzharadze, Revas Japaridze, Emanuel Feigin, and Besarion Zhgenti show particular interest. Marijani comments that the wardrobe is very large in size, while Besarion Zhgenti clarifies the dimensions, saying that even the poets themselves could fit inside the “poets' wardrobe”. At this moment, Irodion attempts to open the wardrobe and inspect its contents.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33.

Note: In the source, Emanuel Feigin is mentioned only by his last name, Irodion Kavzharadze by his first name only, and Mariam Tkhemaladze by her pseudonym, Marijani.

1955

January 7

He is at the Writers' Union, where he meets Revas Japaridze, who recites his poems from memory, including the poem “Mysteria in the Rain”. The poet is pleased by this and makes a note of it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 34.

1955

January 8

He unexpectedly meets the critic Lavrosi Kalandadze on the street, and together they wait for the tram.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29.

1955

January 8

He believes that Ioseb Noneshvili is a true admirer of his poetry and a patriot of his work, and he writes this in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31.

Note: Galaktion referred to the sincere and true admirers of his poetry as “Galaktion's patriots”.

1955

Until January 9

The publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* releases an anthology in Russian titled “Georgian Soviet Poetry”. The Book includes translations of Works – poems and poems – published by Georgian poets between 1934 and 1954. As stated in the annotation of the anthology, the selected works specifically reflect Soviet life, the Great Patriotic War, and the post-war period. The anthology

devotes nearly twenty-seven pages to the translations of poems by the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze. The poems included are: “To the Homeland”, “My Song” (“Everyone has something to remember...”), “The Glory of the Present”, “Red Square”, “Moscow”, “I Write, Some Meskhi Was Writing”, “***The Eye of the Current Day”, “Thoughts in the Growl of Rationing”, “The City Underwater”, “To the Homeland”, “The Union of Hearts”, “May and Peace”, “The Old Woman”, “Paris. This Voice”, “The Poppy Bloomed”, “How Could I Not Love”, “The Oaks”, “Calm Down, Wind”, “The Great Winter”, “The Starry Dome Shines!”, “Spring”, “From the Train”, “In the Fields”, “In the Evening, When the Mist Covers Mtatsminda”, “Rati Ratishvili”, “Henri Barbusse at the Anti-Fascist Congress”, “Abkhazian, War-hardened”, and a fragment from the poem “Conversation About Lyricism”. The Book includes information about the authors of the works featured in the anthology. The brief biographical notes on Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia, place the main emphasis on his work during the Soviet period.

Source: “Georgian Soviet Poetry”, Tbilisi, *Zarya Vostoka*, 1954 (“Грузинская советская поэзия”, Тб., “Заря Востока”, 1954).

1955

January 9

In his notebook, Galaktion notes information stating that on February 7, 1955, a major creative evening of his will be held at the Opera Theater. This information is confirmed with signatures from Galaktion Tabidze and Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

1955

January 9

He meets Konstantine Chichinadze, and they discuss the anthology “Georgian Soviet Poetry” published in Russian by the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*. It turns out that Konstantine Chichinadze is dissatisfied with the anthology, but he appreciates the translations of the poems by Giorgi Tsagareli and also the translations of Galaktion’s poems by various authors included in the collection.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,27, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Chichinadze is mentioned by his initials and surname.

1955

January 9

He attends the funeral of writer Mikheil Kintsurashvili (Yasamani) and is displeased with the farewell speeches given by the speakers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s note on the calendar page, MGL, d-326, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 7.

1955

January 9

While reviewing his papers, he selects important materials written about him by 300 writers at different times.

Source: G. Tabidze's note on the calendar page, MGL, d-326, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

1955

January 9

He begins working on an untitled poem: "Having shattered the mountain strewn with cliffs..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №418; №111-a, p. 8056-8057; №8059; №1065; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 225.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Two Aragvis".

1955

January 9 or after

He completes work on the untitled poem "Having shattered the mountain strewn with cliffs..." and creates a new version of the piece under the title "Two Aragvis" ("Having shattered the mountain...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №418; №111-a, p. 8056-8057; №8059; №1065; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 225.

1955

January 10

While traveling on the trolleybus, 100 roubles are stolen from his pocket.

Source: G. Tabidze's note on the calendar page, MGL, d-326, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

1955

January 10

He thinks about holding the event in the evening and preparing posters for it. He writes on the calendar page that opera posters are varied, and the posters of the opera theater singer, People's Artist Vera Davidova, are good, but in Galaktion's opinion, a better one could be prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

1955

January 10

On a calendar page, he marks the tasks and issues he needs to address, which are related to his poems, as well as the publication of Georgian and Russian books.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8.

1955

January 11

He learns from the printer that part of his early works, specifically material from 1905, has already been printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8

1955

January 12

On a calendar page, he makes a note that Shalva Ghambashidze – an actor from the Marjanishvili Theatre – is dissatisfied with the writers' congress because Galaktion was not properly presented. Based on Shalva Ghambashidze's words, he concludes that the Marjanishvili Theatre is on his side.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8-9.

1955

January 12

He purchases three new bookcases and 60 folders. He discovers that one of the newly purchased bookcases comes with a foldable table, and he is so delighted that he jots down a small impromptu verse in his notebook: "Discoveries brand new / Look, how many the world has too".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 8-9.

1955

January 12

He learns from the State Publishing House that his book, "Selected", will be ready in a week.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

Note: The title of the Book is not mentioned in the entry and was established through research.

1955

January 12

Beno Chikobava is assigned to compile the eighth volume of Galaktion Tabidze's works, and he suggests to the poet that they begin working on the poems right away.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 12

He gives a recommendation for the journalist and poet Aurel Levit to be accepted as a member of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

Until January 12

He reviews the 1954 "Selected" collection of his poems and discovers a section titled "The Poet-Tribune", which will be useful for the cycle "Art poétique". He also finds numerous poems that are not included in his volumes but should be added.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 14

He begins organizing his study and arranging his manuscripts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 14

He makes a note on a calendar page, indicating that he plans to go to Tskneti the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 14

Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia ask him to work in the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 14

At the State Publishing House, they tell him again that his book, "Selected", which had to be released in 1954, will be ready in a week.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

Note: The title of the Book is not specified in the entry. It's true, it was released in 1955, but the cover page states 1954.

1955

January 15

They inform him that a plenary session of the board is scheduled at the Writers' Union on January 24th.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9

1955

January 15

While reviewing the manuscripts, ideas emerge for three publications: his seven-volume collection, the works of Georgian writers, and the publication of his poems. He believes that for this, they will need active and culturally engaged people who will properly organize the material.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9-10.

1955

January 15

He is in Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 9.

1955

January 16

He makes a note on a calendar page that he was in Tskneti the previous day and is satisfied with the location of his house there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10.

1955

Until January 17

He records information in his notebook about the reporting meetings of the sections of the Writers' Union. He notes which section's meeting is scheduled for which day. According to the entry, the Poets' Section meeting is set to take place on January 17th at 2 PM.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31-32.

1955

January 17

He gives a speech at the Poets' Section meeting of the Writers' Union, and is unanimously elected as the chairman of the bureau for this section.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10.

1955

January 17

At 8 PM, he attends a discussion on the results of the second Congress of the Writers' Union at the Marxism-Leninism Institute and also delivers a speech.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10.

1955

January 17 or later

He writes in his notebook that he will never forget January 17, 1955, the day he was elected chairman of the Poets' Section bureau.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

1955

After January 17

At the Writers' Union, he speaks at a writers' meeting. He notes that due to illness, he could not participate in the First Congress of Soviet Writers. When the Georgian writers attending the congress visited Joseph Stalin, he expressed surprise that Galaktion was not among them. The poet states that this news was brought to him by colleagues from Moscow, and it gave him a tremendous boost in his creative work. According to Galaktion, he first met Stalin in 1917 in Smolny and warmly greeted him. In his speech, the poet responds to the viewpoint voiced by some writers, claiming that contemporary Georgian poetry is going through a crisis. He points out that he has personally written about 50 poems, which are still waiting for their researcher. In

response, Khuta Berulava interjects ironically, saying that 50 poems have not been written even in the entire Georgian poetry. Galaktion disagrees with him and continues to speak about the necessity of a scientific study of the poem genre. At the end of his speech, he emphasizes that writers must adequately prepare for important dates, such as the 40th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's death and the 50th anniversary of the 1905 Revolution.

Source: MGL, d-661, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 570-572;

1955

After January 17

During his time as the chairman of the Poetry Section at the Writers' Union, he goes to the office every day at 2 PM and stays there until 5 PM. He converses with young writers, offering them advice and guidance. On one occasion, he mentions that he was once fascinated by Théophile Gautier's artistic style and even wrote a poem dedicated to him, but now his artistic vision has become more realistic.

Source: M. Jibuti, *One Summer, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 315;

1955

After January 17

He outlines the future goals of the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union. He plans to organize lectures and excursions under the section's aegis, establish connections with various literary circles, representatives of different fields of art, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-513, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83;

1955

After January 17

He makes notes about the work plans of the Poets', Prose Writers', Critics', and Translators' Sections of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-513, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85-86;

1955

January 18

He attends a meeting of the Translators' Section of the Writers' Union. He is dissatisfied with their work, noting that only ten people attended the meeting. He ironically remarks on the fact that seven of these ten were elected as members of the board. He is pleased with Geronti Kikodze's speech, but does not like the one delivered by Shalva Apkhaidze. However, it is Apkhaidze who is elected as the chairman of the section.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 10.

Note: In the source, only the initial of Geronti Kikodze's name is mentioned.

1955

January 19

They negotiate with him that a meeting with students and young people will be held in Avlabari on January 25.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1955

January 19

He writes in his notebook the work report for 1954. He notes that the year was primarily devoted to selecting materials for the substantial one-volume collection of selected poems from the seven volumes of his works, which has already been sent for printing. He also mentions that he participated in numerous literary events over the past year, including the Writers' Union Congress held in Moscow, where he was sent as a delegate by the Georgian Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-483, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1955

January 19

He attends a meeting of the Prose Writers' Section of the Writers' Union, where Konstantine Lortkipanidze is elected as the chairman of the section. Galaktion listens to the speeches of Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Sergo Kldiashvili, Aleksandre Tcheishvili, Leo Kiacheli, and Demna Shengelaia. The poet is displeased with both the election and the speeches, and writes in his notebook that the prose writers are uncultured people.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1955

January 19

At the Writers' Union, he meets Khuta Berulava. His speech and behaviour seem strange to him, but he cannot figure out what the issue is. While reflecting on this matter, he even suggests that perhaps Khuta Berulava is displeased by the fact that the poets unanimously elected Galaktion as the chairman of their section's bureau. He plans to speak with her about it and get to the bottom of the situation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1955

Until January 20

He meets with the person responsible for the publication of his "Selected", Zakaria Papukashvili, who provides information about the book's printing process. After this conversation, Galaktion notes in his notebook which forms of "Selected" are already ready and which ones are still to be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

Note: In the source, Zakaria Papukashvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1955

Until January 20

Along with other poets, he participates in a meeting organized by the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, dedicated to the results of the Second Congress of Soviet Writers. At the event, he delivers a speech, talks about his future creative plans, and recites one of his new poems.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, January 20, 1955, №9.

Note: The source does not specify the date of the event.

1955

January 20

The article “An Evening Dedicated to the Results of the Soviet Writers’ Congress” is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*. The informational piece states that a meeting dedicated to the results of the Second Congress of Soviet Writers was organized by the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. The event was opened by Academician Giorgi Akhvlediani, and the report was delivered by the Secretary of the Writers’ Union, Sergo Kldiashvili. Following this, the creative plans of the attendees were shared with the audience by Georgia’s National Poet Galaktion Tabidze, Karlo Kaladze, Revaz Margiani, Ioseb Noneshvili, Khuta Berulava, and others. Additionally, the mentioned authors read their new works.

Source: newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, January 20, 1955, №9.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Akhvlediani, Sergo Kldiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Karlo Kaladze, Revaz Margiani, Ioseb Noneshvili, and Khuta Berulava are mentioned by their initials and last names.

1955

January 20

He attends a meeting of the Playwrights’ Section of the Writers’ Union, where Makvala Mrevlishvili gives a report, and the following individuals speak: Alexandre Shanshiashvili, Simon Mtvaradze, Iona Vakeli, and Shalva Dadiani. The session is chaired by Shalva Dadiani. While listening to the speakers, Galaktion gradually becomes filled with irony, but when reflecting on the events of the day, he still notes that Makvala Mrevlishvili, Alexandre Shanshiashvili, and Iona Vakeli possess oratorical talent. He also likes Konstantine Lortkipanidze’s speech, in which he is mentioned in a positive context.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

Note: In the source, Makvala Mrevlishvili, Alexandre Shanshiashvili, Simon Mtvaradze, Iona Vakeli, Shalva Dadiani, and Konstantine Lortkipanidze are mentioned by their initials and last names.

1955

January 20

Family problems are hindering his work. He is irritated by the fact that, some time ago, the key to the garage was lost, and the issue remains unresolved. Additionally, his granddaughter, Marine Pirskhalava, is screaming terribly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1955

January 20

He meets with Ilia Arosia, who informs him that the previous day, his poem "Shoulder to Shoulder" was sung in Megrelian on the radio. He also shares that the final forms of his Book "Selected" are being printed, along with copies featuring a different-coloured cover. According to Arosia, the printing process of the Book is expected to last until February.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

1955

After January 20

On the radio, he hears a song sung in Megrelian, based on his poem "Shoulder to Shoulder, Side by side".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 11.

1955

January 21

He learns that the printing of his "Selected" has begun, and that the price of the Book will be determined by the accounting department only once the printing is finished. He is now curious about when this will happen.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24-25.

1955

January 21

He reads the January 20th issue of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, which contains an article titled "An Evening Dedicated to the Results of the Soviet Writers' Congress". The article mentions that, at the event dedicated to the results of the Second Congress of Soviet Writers, Georgia's People's Poet Galaktion Tabidze and other poets shared their future creative plans with the public. The article also notes that the poets read their new poems. After reading the article, he notes the information about himself and the other poets in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1955

January 21

He attends an evening held at the Officers' House and listens to Beso Zhghenti's report. He is curious as to why Lavrosi Kalandadze, whose persistent request led him to decide to attend the event, did not show up. His attention is drawn to the laughter in the hall when Beso Zhghenti

looks at a question written on a piece of paper thrown from the audience and responds with a serious expression.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26.

1955

January 21

He speaks with Ilia Khoshtaria, who praises his new Book "Verses and Poems". Khoshtaria has high hopes for this collection and is convinced that after reading the book, everyone will begin to flatter him, including those who had not paid him attention before. Galaktion is amazed by the poet's confidence and notes his words in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1955

January 21

He speaks with a poet who mentions that the entire literary era has been conquered by Galaktion and Mikhail Sholokhov. Galaktion recalls a caricature displayed nearby – a giant Book and a tiny figure of Sholokhov. According to the poet's observation, the meaning of the caricature is that sometimes a writer cannot reach the height of his own book. Considering this context, Galaktion wonders if his conversation partner is implying some similar subtext.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1955

January 21

He sits in the presidium at a meeting of the Writers' Union Children's Section and also attends an evening at the Officers' House. In both events, he is photographed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1955

January 17 – 22

He reflects on the future work of the Writers' Union Poets' Section and the atmosphere within this section.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1955

January 17 – 22

He plans to visit Sosiko Pantskhava, the head of the literary circle named after Galaktion, on January 22. For this purpose, he notes down his address in his notebook. Since Pantskhava had previously been involved in organizing events related to Galaktion's work, the poet intends to collaborate with her even more intensively in the new context, as the chairman of the Poets' Section.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

1955

January 17 – 22

He thinks about his upcoming poetry evening, which is to be held at the Opera and Ballet Theatre. Organizing the event requires addressing several formal issues, which is why he wants to involve the Academy of Sciences and the former director of the Opera Theatre, Mamia Duduchava, in this process.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21.

1955

January 22

He is at the Writers' Union, attending a meeting of the Critics and Literary Scholars Section, where Dimitri Benashvili speaks. In the poet's opinion, the critic speaks very well about him. During the same meeting, Beso Zhghenti is elected as the chairman of the bureau.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1955

January 22

In his notebook, he makes a note that on the radio, they spoke about Kale Bobokhidze's poetic work but did not mention anything about the quality of his creations. He is particularly upset by the fact that they failed to mention the origins of the author's main characters. The poet refers to this behaviour as "shameless", as he believes it represents a deliberate attempt to diminish Galaktion Tabidze's role and contributions in the ongoing literary process.

Source: MGL, d-355, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 269.

1955

January 22 or later

He makes a note about his poem "Memories of the Days When the Sun Shone". He mentions that due to the work, the magazine *Mnatobi* was banned, and copies were cut with scissors and destroyed. The poem has not been included in any of his collected works.

Source: MGL, d-475, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310;

1955

January 22 or later

He makes a note about the future plans of the Writers' Union's Poets' Section. He states that the section should establish connections with the poets' sections of all the republics; it should have its own material base, a secretary, and a chancery, as well as a library and a car. The section should organize literary evenings, prepare anthologies in Georgian and Russian, and hold events against the improper use of atomic energy. The section should lead the children's poetry department and also organize evenings dedicated to Paolo Iashvili, Titsian Tabidze, and Valerian Gaprindashvili.

Source: MGL, d-475, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311;

1955

January 23

He writes on the calendar page which person was elected as the chairman of each section in the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1955

January 23

He is looking for a photo of his "seven-volume" collection and the cover illustration of the same edition. He believes that the photo needs to be redrawn in ink and a plate prepared for the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1955

Until January 25

In his notebook, he notes lines from his poem "Flags Quickly": "Freedom was so longed for by the soul..."

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22;

1955

Until January 25

On January 25th, from 4 to 6 PM, he plans to meet with the students of the 26th Commissars District School (now Avlabari) in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21.

1955

January 25

He attends a plenary session of the Writers' Union, where the chairman of the Union, Irakli Abashidze, announces that the Critics' Section has already started working. This statement confuses the head of the Critics' Section, Beso Zhghenti, and causes laughter in the hall, as a section that was just elected the day before could not have started working so quickly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

Note: Beso Zhghenti is referenced by his first name only in the source.

1955

After January 25

He is at the Writers' Union and notes the phone numbers of the poets Grigol Abashidze, Khuta Berulava, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Karlo Kaladze, Revaz Margiani, and Ioseb Noneshvili in his notebook. He also plans to verify and write down the numbers of Alexandre Shengelaia and Simon Chikovani. He believes this information is important for him as the chairman of the Poetry Section.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

Note: In the source, Grigol Abashidze, Khuta Berulava, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Carlo Kaladze, Revaz Margiani, Ioseb Noneshvili, Alexandre Shengelaia, and Simon Chikovani are referred to by their initials and last names.

1955

After January 25

While at the Writers' Union, he learns that Irakli Abashidze has traveled to Moscow on a business trip. He clarifies and notes in his notebook the name of the hotel and the room number where the Chairman of the Writers' Union is staying. He thinks that this information may be useful for sending a letter to Irakli Abashidze or calling him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 21;

Note: The entry is written in Russian - "Москва, гост. "Гранд-отель". Ком. 526. Ираклий Абашидзе".

1955

January 27

He goes to the Writers' Union and takes the desk of the chairperson of the poets' section. At the request of Khuta Berulava, he changes the date of the poetry section meeting from January 29, as originally planned, to February 1.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,26, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 12.

1955

Until January 28

He meets Davit Mamaladze, an employee of the Mtskheta Culture House, who asks him to plan a poetry evening in Mtskheta. In his notebook, the poet writes down his own name and surname, as well as the address of the Mtskheta Culture House. While talking to Davit Mamaladze, the poet also notes the name and surname of the director of the Culture House, as if he decides to hold the poetry evening, it will naturally be necessary to negotiate the details with the director of the institution.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31;

1955

Until January 28

He is invited to attend a scientific session at the Academy of Sciences, where a presentation is scheduled to be given by researcher Givi Mikadze on January 28. Later, he learns that the planned session has been postponed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31.

1955

January 29

Together with Georgian writers, he travels to the city of Rustavi and participates in a meeting with metallurgists and construction workers at the Rustavi Culture House, organized by the city committee of the Georgian Communist Party and the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*. The meeting is opened with a welcoming speech by Vasil Chaladze, the First Secretary of the Rustavi City Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. A presentation titled “Rustavi in Georgian Soviet Literature” is given by Giorgi Guruli, head of the planning department at the Stalin Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. The writers read poems and prose excerpts. The event concludes with a concert by the Song and Dance Ensemble of Rustavi Culture House and a screening of the new film “They Came Down from the Mountain”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, February 1, 1955, №26, p. 4; Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 1.

Note: The publication states that the meeting is attended by writers Grigol Abashidze, Shalva Amisulashvili, Akaki Beliashvili, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Tengiz Gogoladze, Nodar Gureshidze, Sandro Euli, Solomon Tavadze, Carlo Kaladze, Ioseb Noneshvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Sandro Shanshiashvili, Demna Shengelaisia, Boris Chkheidze, Otari Tchelidze, and Shalva Ghonghadze.

1955

January 31

He is at the Nikoloz Baratashvili School, meeting with the teachers and students.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

1955

January 31

He writes from the Russian newspaper *Pravda* that fiction literature ranks fourth in terms of the number of publications.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 5.

1955

January

He is contemplating organizing an event dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli’s passing and is listing, in alphabetical order, the names of writers who should participate in this event.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 23-24, 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28;

Note: The list is not completed.

1955

January

He wishes to contact the teacher at the Kutaisi Music School, Simon Kukhianidze, whose father, Bartolome Kukhianidze, composed a choral song in 1945 based on Galaktion’s poem “On the High Mountain, I Built a Home”. He plans to reach out to this individual to request the sheet music for

the song. He assumes that, with the help of Meliton Tevdoradze, an employee of the State Publishing House in Kutaisi, he will be able to find the teacher's address and phone number.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29-30.,

1955

January or later

In his notebook, he records a list of poets who are members of the Writers' Union. He divides the names into separate groups, distinguishing, in his view, slightly reliable and neutral writers. To the first group, he assigns: Alio Adamia, Kale Bobokhidze, Ketevan Kuchukashvili, Lidia Megrelidze, Kolau Nadiradze, Ilia Sikharulidze, and Solomon Tavadze. Meanwhile, in the second group, he includes: Grigol Abashidze, Alexandre Shengelia, Ioseb Noneshvili, Andro Tevzadze, Grigol Khechuashvili, Giorgi Tsagareli, Grigol Tsetskhladze, Konstantine Chichinadze, and Revaz Margiani. Additionally, he observes that, according to the official list compiled in 1950-1951, the Writers' Union had forty poets, while the list recently provided by Writers' Union employee Tamar Andghuladze indicates forty-seven. Based on this information, he concludes that seven new poets have joined the Writers' Union in recent years.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23;

1955

January or later

He speaks with the critic Giorgi Khukhashvili. From their conversation, he learns that Khukhashvili wishes to write an article about Galaktion's Book "Selected Works". The poet believes that this same individual could also deliver a presentation about his seven-volume collection.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24.

1955

January or later

He reflects on the activities of the State Publishing House. He believes that the publishing house should produce books based on readers' demands and interests. Specifically, it should first print promotional copies, observing their sales performance to determine the appropriate size of the full print run. Only after this should the mass publication of a particular Book be carried out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 24;

February

1955

From January 17 to February

As the head of the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, he reflects on the future activities of this section. He plans to prepare an anthology that will bring together poetic works by both classical and contemporary authors.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 29;

1955

February 1

He attends the first meeting of the Poets' Section Bureau with Alexandre Gomiashvili, Ioseb Noneshvili, Khuta Berulava, and Aleko Shengelia. The secretary of the meeting is Tamar Andghuladze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 6.

1955

February 1

A notice is published in the newspaper *Komunisti* stating that on January 29, Galaktion Tabidze, along with other Georgian writers, participated in a meeting of Georgian writers with metallurgists and builders at the Rustavi House of Culture. The event was organized at the initiative of the Rustavi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, February 1, 1955, №26, p. 4.

1955

February 1

He is at the Writers' Union, where his attention is drawn to Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's remarks. The writer refers to Davit Chkhikvishvili, the head of the Central Committee's Department of Science and Culture, as a scribbler.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33

1955

February 1

He is curious whether the Russian translation of Sergi Tchilaia's Book "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry" has been published.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33

Note: Galaktion refers to the translation of Sergi Tchilaia's Book "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry" done by Giorgi Mazurini and Mikheil Zaverin: Чилая С.Е., Поэзия Галактиона Табидзе, Перевод с груз. Г. Мазурина и М. Заверина, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1955.

1955

February 1

In his notebook, he records the phone number and home address of the researcher Giorgi Jibladze.
Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 33

1955

February 2

At five o'clock in the morning, he makes a note that he has copied 1,180 stanzas. He also reports the number of lines copied. Since each stanza contains eight lines, it turns out that he has copied a total of 9,440 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,29, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1955

February 3

At the Voroshilov Club, he attends a meeting with voters along with Akaki Beliashvili, Sandro Euli, and Alexandre Gomiashvili. He is impressed by Dimitri Benashvili's speech.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 7.

1955

February 3

He is preparing for the event dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's death. With the help of his colleagues, he tries to establish contact with newspapers and the radio. Poet Alexandre (Aleko) Shengelia takes responsibility for liaising with the press. He goes to the editorial offices and asks them to publish informational articles about the upcoming event. First, he informs Beno Tatariashvili, an employee of the *Komunisti* editorial office, about the event, and Tatariashvili greets the news with enthusiasm. Alexandre Shengelia is assured by the editorial offices that they will publish informational articles about the event on Sunday, February 8. What catches Galaktion's attention is the fact that Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union, does not refer to Galaktion Tabidze as the National Poet of Georgia in the notices sent to the editorial offices. The same occurs with Teimuraz Jangulashvili: in the invitation cards for the guests, he also fails to mention Galaktion Tabidze as the National Poet of Georgia. Galaktion speaks with both of them, giving them a reminder. As a result, they amend the text according to his instructions.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1955

February 3

He learns that the theater critic and musicologist Ilia Zurabishvili is seriously ill. This news deeply worries him, especially considering Zurabishvili's age, as he has already passed eighty.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 41.

1955

February 4

He reads information about the sections of the Writers' Union in the *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 9.

1955

February 4

He attends a meeting with students at the Writers' Union and also delivers a speech.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 9.

1955

Until February 7

He is thinking about the grand creative evening scheduled to take place at the Opera and Ballet Theatre on February 7. He wants to contact Teimuraz Jangulashvili to find out whether the invitations are ready and if the information about the event has been sent to the magazines and newspapers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22.

1955

Until February 7

He reflects on significant events related to his biography. He recalls the events of the first and second congresses of the Writers' Union, remembering the atmosphere of the first congress in 1934 when Stalin was still alive, and how the situation changed during the second congress in 1954, after Stalin's death. He also recalls how, not long ago, he was elected as the head of the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union. Following this, he begins to think about his future plans and upcoming publications. First and foremost, he intends to publish an academic collection of his works and a Book of poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22;

1955

February 7

He buys a wardrobe for storing books and manuscripts, referring to it as the "smart wardrobe" due to its intended purpose. He notes that Nino Kvirikadze, Lavrosi Kalandadze, and Tamar Andghuladze particularly like this wardrobe.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27.

Note: In the source, Nino Kvirikadze, Lavrosi Kalandadze, and Tamar Andghuladze are mentioned only by their first names.

1955

February 7

He prepares a speech for a literary evening dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's passing. In his notes, Galaktion refers to Akaki as one of the greatest Georgian poets, who, alongside Ilia Chavchavadze, was a key figure in the national liberation movement. According to Galaktion, Akaki Tsereteli's defining characteristic as an artist was his constant expression of the aspirations and interests of the people and the wider masses.

Source: MGL, d-661, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 572-574.

1955

February 8

He prepares for his speech at the event dedicated to the anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's death. In his notebook, he writes out the text of his speech, where, alongside discussing the significance of Akaki Tsereteli's poetry, a large portion is devoted to talking about contemporary Georgian poetry. Special emphasis is placed on the closeness of Georgian Soviet poets of the 20th century to the people and their participation in the process of building a better future.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 45-46.

1955

February 8

He conducts the evening dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli at a high level.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 11.

1955

February 8

He receives a short note from Sosiko Pantskhava, requesting that he send back as many tickets as possible with the bearer of the note, as the members of the Galaktion Literary Circle at the Finance and Credit Technical School also wish to attend the evening dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-473; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

1955

February 9

He attends a meeting of the Presidium of the Writers' Union. Observing the heated speeches, he feels as though he is in a marketplace. He thinks that the writers show little respect for one another. He sees that the argument between Besarion Zhghenti and Alexandre Gomiashvili nearly escalates into a physical altercation. Someone calls Ioseb Noneshvili by the name of Khuta Berulava, which upsets him. Simón Chikovani, Akaki Beliashvili, Carlo Kaladze, and Alio Mirtskhulava criticize Savle Abuladze and Tedo Sakhokia. Galaktion tells Simón Chikovani that it is unacceptable to attack the older generation of writers and that Tedo Sakhokia deserves to be treated with respect.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 11; GTDA №403, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 314-315.

1955

February 10

He writes an untitled stanza: “ჯვინს, თუნს, მერე სანს...”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 13.

1955

February 7 -11

He reads the information noted in the notebook, which states that a grand creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze was scheduled to take place at the Opera Theatre on February 7, 1955. Below this text, he makes a note that the planned event has been postponed to March 7. The note is confirmed with signatures from Galaktion Tabidze and Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1955

February 11

The grand creative evening, initially scheduled to take place at the Opera Theatre on February 7 and later postponed to March 7, is now rescheduled for March 14, in agreement with Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 23.

1955

February 11

In the name of the Secretary of the Presidium of the Writers' Union, he writes a letter addressed to the director of the Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre, requesting that the Opera Theatre be made available on March 7 to host an evening dedicated to the poetry of Georgia's National Poet, Academician Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 42.

1955

February 11

He goes to the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, meets Shalva Radiani, and hands him a letter requesting permission for his poetry evening to be held at the Opera Theatre on March 7. Shalva Radiani, in turn, passes the letter to Vakhtang Kochoradze, a representative of the Central Committee. The decision on the event's approval depends on Kochoradze's decision. Because of this, the poet closely observes his actions and later, when recalling the events of that day, notes that Kochoradze made a good impression on him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1955

Until February 12

He notes the anniversary dates of prominent figures and significant events for the year 1955.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-603, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 25.

1955

February 12

When he arrives at the Writers' Union, he finds an anonymous letter on his desk, in which the recipient's audacity and insolence are discussed. He is troubled by this and suspects that the letter might be referring to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-620, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147.

1955

February 15

He writes a welcome speech for the 20th anniversary of the Literary-Creative Circle at the Tbilisi Teachers' House. In his address, he emphasizes his deep respect for the circle and, as a token of sincere appreciation, announces that he will present them with handwritten copies of his poems.

Source: MGL, d-661, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 574-575.

1955

February 16

He plans to go to Navtlughi with the construction worker, Bitchiko Gotsadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-607, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48.

1955

Until February 17

He notes the name and phone number of Vakhtang Kochoradze, a representative of the Central Committee. He plans to meet with this person to obtain permission for the grand creative evening to be held at the Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 22;

1955

February 17

In order to obtain permission for the evening at the Opera Theatre, he goes to the Central Committee, where he meets Vakhtang Kochoradze. During their conversation, he notices that Kochoradze is friendly and supportive. He also learns that Kochoradze has already contacted the Academy of Sciences, specifically speaking with Amberki Gachechiladze. During their discussion, Kochoradze requests a precise program of the planned event, which should be given to Davit Mtchedlishvili, the Secretary of the Central Committee for Ideology. After his conversation with Kochoradze, Galaktion goes to the Academy of Sciences, where he meets Shalva Radiani. They agree that Galaktion will present the event program plan for the Opera the following day. This

conversation is attended by Mamia Duduchava, the head of the Department of Literary Theory at the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,30, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1955

Until February 19

In his notebook, he writes a plan to organize his materials. His goal is to save and separate manuscripts, books, magazines, newspapers, folders, photographs, and posters from each other.

Source: MGL, d-467, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228;

1955

After February 19

In Akaki Khintibidze's Book "I. Grishashvili's Poetry", he makes underlining and comments. He notes that it is incorrect to associate Grishashvili's early books in terms of content and form with the poetry of Besiki and Sayat-Nova. Additionally, he does not agree with the opinion that Grishashvili is an outstanding expert of the Georgian language and a devoted guardian of its purity.

Source: MGL, t-233, Akaki Khintibidze, "I. Grishashvili's Poetry", Tbilisi, 1955. p. 5, 17, 28, 44-45, 52-53, 61-71, 81, 87, 90, 98, 102, 104-105, 110, 125, 133, 137, 138-138, 140-149, 154, 171-173,175, 177.

1955

February 19-20

He begins organizing his archive, but is unable to complete the task.

Source: MGL, d-467, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 227-228;

1955

February 21

He receives a letter from Sosiko Pantskhava, who expresses dissatisfaction that Galaktion's evening at the Finance and Credit Institute has been postponed several times due to the poet's unavailability.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-474; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1955

February 23

During the day, as well as the previous night, there is a strong wind in Tbilisi. The wind tears through everything in Tskneti, and in the Writers' Union, it breaks the windows of the poets' section room. Seeing the aftermath of the storm, Galaktion recalls that this is the very room where, in 1921, during a time of homelessness, he lived.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

1955

February 24

A poem titled “Be Glorious, Homeland!” is published in the Gori newspaper *Stalineli*.

Source: G. Tabidze, Be Glorious, Homeland, newspaper *Stalineli*, February 24, 1955.

1955

February 24

At the initiative of Otari Chkheidze, the Nikoloz Baratashvili Pedagogical Institute of Gori holds a meeting. Simon Gachechiladze delivers a report on the poet’s work, and Galaktion reads his poems.

Source: Sh. Chubinidze, Only This and the Fortress of Gori Have Left, newspaper *Gori*, №144, December 12, p. 4.

1955

February 24

The meeting is organized by the Pedagogical Institute of Gori and the city’s community. Before the evening begins, Galaktion browses the *Stalineli* newspaper, in which an entire page is dedicated to his life and work, and he likes the issue. At the meeting, lecturers from the Pedagogical Institute of Gori, Giorgi Chitaia and Nodar Alania, give speeches. Poems dedicated to the poet are read by P. Janashvili, A. Kartoza, and M. Dzvelaia. The poet concludes by thanking the hosts and reading several of his poems.

Source: Sh. Nutsbidze, Gori hosted Galaktion, newspaper *Gamarjveba*, November 1, 1973, №131, p. 3.

Note: In the source, the titles of the poems are not specified.

1955

February 26

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The Day of Joy” is published, translated by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: День радости (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1955, 26 февраля, №25.

1955

From January 18 to February 28

Galaktion Tabidze writes several different versions of the poem “*A Monument of a Poem*”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,27, p. 4-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-21;

1955

From January 18 to February 28

Galaktion Tabidze is preparing to organize an event titled “One Poem Evening”, dedicated to a single poem, with himself as the organizer and as the chairman of the Writers’ Union’s Poets’ Section.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,27, p. 4-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13-21;

1955

February 28

Galaktion Tabidze takes a new notebook for making entries and titles it: “One Poem Evening”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,27, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13.

1955

February 28

At the Writers’ Union Club, he magnificently conducts an evening dedicated to a single poem.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 25.

1955

February 28

He meets the agronomist Ilia Nakashidze, who writes his own address and the address of the Dighomi Nursery Farm in the notebook. He wishes to cultivate various grapevine varieties on his private estate in Tskneti and plans to take the seedlings from this farm.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52.

1955.

February 28

He notes the name of the representative from the Housing Supply Department. He believes that this person will assist in organizing the documentation related to the renovation of his house in Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52.

1955

February 28

He learns that the daughter of Ioseb Imedashvili possesses archival materials of Mikheil Abramishvili and Vakhtang Kotetishvili. This information piques his interest, and he notes it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52.

Note: Mikheil Abramishvili and Vakhtang Kotetishvili are mentioned in the source by their initials and last names.

1955

February 27

He writes a poem titled “One Poem”.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let us erect a monument to a single poem, newspaper *Tbilisi*, December 3, 1982, N 277, p. 4.

Note: The poem also appears in the autograph under the title “A Monument of a Poem”.

1955

March

At the Writers’ House, the second “One Poem” evening is held, initiated by Galaktion Tabidze. The event is attended by Ioseb Grishashvili, Simon Chikovani, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Shatberashvili, Grigol Abashidze, Mukhran Matchavariani, Nazi Kilasonia, and others. The evening is opened by Galaktion himself, the chairman of the Poetry Section Bureau. He explains the concept of “one poem” and, specifically, the purpose of poetry, emphasizing the contemporary poets who remain in the readers’ memory with only one or two remarkable poems. Galaktion notes that the first such evening was dedicated to Georgian classics and reads the poem “One Poem”, written specifically for this event.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let us erect a monument to a single poem, newspaper *Tbilisi*, December 3, 1982, N 277, p. 4.

March

1955.

March 1

He attends an event held at Tbilisi’s 47th school, which begins at 2 PM. The meeting opens with a speech by Besarion Zhghenti. The critic presents a report on the works of Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52-53.

1955.

March 1

He visits the State Union-Republican Committee of Wine Industry’s vineyard in Dighomi. He discusses viticulture and grapevine varieties with the director of the facility, Davit Sanadze, and the chief agronomist, Akaki Khutsishvili. They agree that on Thursday, between 1 PM and 2 PM, they will deliver the rooted one-year-old saplings he has selected, specifically thirty saplings of Tavrizi variety and seventy of Shavtita variety, to Tskneti. Before making this decision, the poet carefully studies the specifics and names of various grapevine varieties, which he records in his notebook. He also notes the phone number of the vineyard director, Davit Sanadze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 5-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 2

On behalf of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, a request is made to the director of the State Opera Theatre, Dimitri Mtchedlidze, asking for the use of the hall on March 21 to organize an evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-216; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-331, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 54.

1955

March 2

He is in Tbilisi. He calls the vineyard farm in Dighomi and asks them to prepare the vine seedlings for the next day. He also calls the council of the collective farm in Tskneti and requests that a truck with manure be arranged for the vine seedlings. He asks his driver, Ohana, to somehow find a truck that can transport the manure. He considers that it might be necessary for him to go to Tskhneti to resolve the issue. However, in the end, due to the situation, it turns out that everything is taken care of in Tbilisi, and there was no need for him to go to Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 54.

1955

March 2

He talks to writer Revaz Margiani about the event dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the 1905 Revolution, which the Writers' Union is planning to hold.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 35

1955

March 3

He is in Mtskheta with his driver, Ohana. They are taking a portion of vine saplings from the nursery farm to his country house in Tskneti to plant a vineyard.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 4

He is at the Soviet-Republic State Committee for Wine Industry of Georgia, located on Lenin Street (now Kostava Street). He wishes to speak with a representative of this organization regarding the purchase of vine saplings and the arrangement of a vineyard.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 4

He plans to visit the Dighomi Nursery Farm to discuss the acquisition of the next batch of vine saplings with the agronomist Ilia Nakashidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 4

He is thinking about the renovation of his house in Tskneti and plans to go there to personally get involved in the planning of the renovation works. He has decided to contact a representative of the Housing Supply Department, who will assist in resolving this issue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 4

He remembers that on March 12th, an event titled "One Poem Evening" is scheduled at the Writers' Union, and he is the main participant. He is curious about the preparation progress for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 53.

1955

March 4

He makes a note that his palm has been itching since morning and wonders what it could mean. He recalls the popular superstition that itching on the palm is related to incoming money. He goes to the "State Publishing House" and finds out that he has a royalty of 128,844 roubles to collect.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 55.

1955

March 6

He is thinking about the renovation of his house in Tskneti, wishing to organize both the yard and the house itself. Specifically, he plans to renovate both floors of the house, repair and repaint the fence, and address the issue with the staircase.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 55.

1955

March 6

He writes an untitled poem: "I opened the calendar...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №119-d, p. 9-11; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 196; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 657.

1955

March 6

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, he is in Tskaltubo. He plans to renovate the house and arrange the yard. Additionally, he intends to change the roof of the house. In his notebook, Nino Kvirikadze writes down the length of the fence to be painted and also notes the dimensions of the rooms on the second floor that need renovation, so that this information can be provided to the craftsmen.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-332, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 71.

1955

Until March 7

He writes the poster text for an event dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the publication of his seven-volume collection of works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-526, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 140;

1955

March 7

He writes a recommendation for the publication of selected works by Noé Zomleteli in Russian. The recommendation highlights that this poet began his literary career in 1905 and gained significant popularity among the broad public of Georgia. Therefore, it is deemed appropriate to publish his book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-501, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 20.

1955

March 7

He is interested in the lecture "On the Moment of New Familial Abnormality".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

Note: In the source, the lecturer is referred to as "N".

1955

March 7

He is awaiting the official authorization for the sale and distribution of the 1954 "Selected Works", which was scheduled to be issued by the end of January.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

1955

March 7

He is interested in whether a collection of the Russian poet Aleksey Merzlyakov is available in the public library.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

Note: In the source, Merzlyakov is mentioned only by his last name.

1955

March 7

He is a member of the Writers' Union, in the section for poets, where discussions are held about the trends in the development of contemporary poetry. A great debate takes place, in which the following participate: Lavrosi Kalandadze, Sergo Kldiashvili, Tamar Andghuladze, Mariam Tkemaladze, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, Giorgi Shatberashvili, and others. Later, reflecting on this discussion, the poet notes in his notebook that Marijani – Mariam Tkemaladze – agreed with his position and supported him. In light of this, Galaktion plans to offer his support to her in the future. He believes that this debate, initiated by the young philosopher Venori Kvachakhia, will soon spread throughout Georgia. He hopes that the poetry section of the Writers' Union will select four speakers to represent its position.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

Note: In the source, Lavrosi Kalandadze, Sergo Kldiashvili, Tamar Andghuladze, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, and Giorgi Shatberashvili are mentioned only by their first names, while Mariam Tkemaladze is referred to by her pseudonym – Marijani.

1955

March 7

To mark the fifth anniversary of the release of Galaktion Tabidze's seven-volume collection, seven evenings are planned to be held. The events will take place from March 25 to 31 at the Tbilisi Financial and Credit Technical School. Critics and writers – Besarion Zhghenti, Eter Shushania, Ilia Bakhtadze, Solomon Tsaishvili, and Sergi Tchilaia – will participate in the evenings, delivering lectures on Galaktion's works as well as the creative output of other authors.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is mentioned by his last name and initial, while Eter Shushania is mentioned by her first name and initial.

1955

March 8

He is given Sergi Tchilaia's Russian-language monograph "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze". He plans to purchase several more copies of this book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

Note: Galaktion refers to the Russian translation of Sergi Tchilaia's 1951 Book "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze", which was translated into Russian by Giorgi Mazurin and Mikheil Zaverin: Чилая С.Е., Поэзия Галактиона Табидзе, Перевод с груз. Г. Мазурина и М. Заверина, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1955.

1955

March 8

The photographer gives Galaktion two of his photographic portraits, which he took some time ago.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

1955

March 8

The writer Teophile Kekelidze gives Galaktion photographs of the article "The Yellow Leaf" by Alexandre Abasheli, published in 1915. This pleases the poet, as Abasheli's article is dedicated to his early poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56.

1955

March 8

He is reading the March 8th issue of the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* and enjoys Murman Kikvadze's review "The Play about the Heroic Girl of the People", which is dedicated to the performance "Maia From Tskneti" staged at the Marjanishvili Theatre.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 56; М. Киквадзе, "Спектакль о героической дочери народа". газ. "Заря Востока", 1955, №56, 8 март, стр.3.

1955

March 8

He is troubled by the fact that the official permission for the sale and distribution of the 1954 "Selected Works", printed at the end of January, has not yet been issued, which is why the Book has not yet been delivered to the stores.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57.

1955

March 8

He plans to visit the secretary of the Artists' Union Presidium, Vladimir Lemonjava, to discuss the poetry evening that had been planned a long time ago, for which a special commission had been appointed by the Artists' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57.

1955

March 9

In the morning, he is in Tskneti, reflecting on the nearby places of Pantia and Abrameti. Afterward, he returns to Tbilisi and heads to the Artists' Union. On the way, near the Ministry of Culture, he encounters his friend, the artist Mikheil Vadbolsky. He tells him that although the Artists' Union had appointed a commission some time ago to organize his poetry evening, nothing has been done so far. Together, Galaktion and Mikheil Vadbolsky go to the Artists' Union, where they meet Vladimir Lemonjava, the secretary of the Presidium. Lemonjava hands Galaktion a list from the old 1954 commission. At Galaktion's request, Mikheil Vadbolsky is added to the list. During this conversation, Shalva Kvashvadze, a member of the Artists' Union, enters and joins the discussion. They decide to begin work on March 11, as by then Vadbolsky will have the event's project ready. They plan to meet again on March 15 at 3 p.m. Galaktion is pleased with this arrangement, believing that the involvement of artists in the preparation of his poetry evening is a wonderful initiative. He also plans to include his nephew, Nodari Tabidze, in the preparations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57.

Note: In the source, Mikheil Vadbolsky, Vladimir Lemonjava, and Shalva Kvashvadze are mentioned by their last names only, while Nodari Tabidze is mentioned by his first name only.

1955

March 10

At 11 o'clock, he attends the general assembly of the Academy. He listens to speeches by Niko Ketskhoveli, Alexandre Baramidze, Varlam Tophuria, Niko Berdzenishvili, and Alexandre Janelidze. He meets with Mikheil Vadbolski.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 32.

1955

March 11

He is at the Academy of Sciences, where he attends a session with Korneli Kekelidze, Apolon Tsanava, Akaki Shanidze, and other scholars.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 57.

1955

Until March 12

In his notebook, he makes a note of the list of artists provided by the Artists' Union a few days earlier, which was compiled on October 8, 1954. The artists named – Ucha Japaridze, Lado GrigOlya, Konstantine Chankvetadze, Shalva Kvashvadze, and Dimitri Tavadze – were to participate in organizing Galaktion's creative evening. At Galaktion's request, Mikheil Vadbolsky

was added to this list on March 9, 1955. The poet also notes that a meeting with the artists is planned for March 12, marking the start of preparations for the long-awaited event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

Note: In the source, Ucha Japaridze, Lado GrigOlya, Konstantine Chankvetadze, Shalva Kvashvadze, Dimitri Tavadze, and Mikheil Vadbolsky are mentioned by their initials and last names.

1955

March 12

He is thinking about the plans to be carried out in the coming days. He intends to visit the Artists' Union and work with the artists involved in organizing his creative evening. He also plans to speak with a representative from the Housing Supply Department, who is supposed to assist with organizing the documentation related to the renovation of the house in Tskneti. At six o'clock in the evening, he plans to go to the Ministry of Culture's club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 12

He plans to purchase several copies of Sergi Tchilaia's Russian-language monograph "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

Note: Galaktion refers to the Russian translation of Sergi Tchilaia's 1951 Book "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze", which was translated by Giorgi Mazurin and Mikheil Zaverin: Чилая С.Е., Поэзия Галактиона Табидзе, Перевод с груз. Г. Мазурина и М. Заверина, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1955.

1955

March 12

He plans to visit the State Publishing House to inquire about when it will be possible to obtain the official permission for the sale and distribution of the 1954 "Selected Works", which was printed at the end of January.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 12

He addresses a statement to the head of the Tbilisi Housing Administration, Vladimir Chomakhidze, requesting 5 cubic meters of sawn timber to complete the construction of his house in Tskneti, 4.5 cubic meters of low-quality planks for soil retention, and 45 support beams.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-217; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

1955

March 14

He intends to meet Bichiko Gotsadze at two o'clock in the afternoon, who is to assist with planning the renovation of the house in Tskneti. However, Bichiko does not arrive at the appointed time, and therefore the meeting does not take place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 14

He is greatly irritated by the fact that the official authorization for the sale and distribution of the 1954 "Selected Works", printed at the end of January, has been excessively delayed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 14

He plans to visit the Writers' Union and clarify what kind of "anthologies" are being planned for publication and which of his works they intend to include in these "anthologies".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 14

He is troubled by the fact that he was unable to visit the Academy of Sciences and, consequently, is unaware of the latest news from there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 14

He is pleased to learn that the issue of organizing an exhibition showcasing his biography and works has been resolved positively, and holding the exhibition is no longer a problem.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 14

He meets with a staff member of the State Publishing House, writer Noe Kakushadze. They discuss his "Selected Works", which was printed back at the end of January, but despite this, the official

authorization for its sale and distribution has still not been granted. Kakushadze explains that the “Selected Works” was sent to Vasil Mzhavanadze and Davit Mtchedlishvili on March 12. This information causes Galaktion to be astonished and raises the question of whether the authorities send every newly published Book to officials or if, in this case, they were particularly interested in his “Selected Works”. He tries to find out how long it will take to receive the official authorization for the book’s sale and distribution, but no one can provide an answer. Instead, they hand him the author’s copies of the “Selected Works” and ask him to meet with the accountant on March 15 to clarify the honorarium, and with the director of the publishing house on March 16 for further discussions.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58.

1955

March 15

He plans to meet with Besarion Zhghenti and discuss the events planned and to be held by the Poetry Section. He also wishes to clarify the matter of the 1954 “Selected Works”, as he wants to find out whether the official authorization for the sale and distribution of the Book has been obtained.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59

1955

March 15

He reflects on the problems that need to be resolved. He plans to look into the issues of the renovation of the house in Tskneti and the construction of the house in Sokhumi. Additionally, he intends to have his car repaired.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59

1955

March 15

He learns that while he was not at home, poets Kale Bobokhidze and Teimuraz Jangulashvili visited his house.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59

Note: In the source, Kale Bobokhidze and Teimuraz Jangulashvili are mentioned by their last names only.

1955

March 15

He learns that, at last, his Book is being published and writes, “Shota, Ilia, Akaki, Vazha, / Today my Book is coming out, hurray!”

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 34.

1955

March 16

He is at the Writers' Union, attending a Presidium meeting. During the session, Besarion Zhghenti learns that he has been assigned to the Russian section, while Grigol Abashidze is announced as being assigned to the poetry section, despite being a bureau member. Observing the situation, Galaktion concludes that even Presidium members are being attached to specific sections of the Writers' Union. He is also surprised that, although the quarter has not yet ended, the administration has already begun summarizing the completed work – and in a negative light. It is stated that the sections have slowed down their activities.

Galaktion closely observes the writers' behaviour and their attitude toward him. He is irritated by Grigol Abashidze's provocative actions and by Lavrosi Kalandadze's remark that the event dedicated to Akaki Tsereteli was merely a ceremonial gathering. He also disapproves of the actions of Sergi Tchilaia, Besarion Zhghenti, and Irakli Abashidze. However, he decides not to pay attention to them and to continue focusing on his own work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-330, p. 16-18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 48-49.

Note: Sergi Tchilaia, Besarion Zhghenti, and Irakli Abashidze are mentioned by their surnames in the source, while Grigol Abashidze and Lavrosi Kalandadze are referred to by their surnames and initials.

1955

March 16

He plans to visit the Academy of Sciences to collect his rightful salary, and afterward, he intends to go to Navtlughi to meet Bichiko Gotsadze, who is to assist with planning the renovation of the house in Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59

1955

March 16

He is at the car workshop with the driver, trying to explain to the mechanic what is wrong with his car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59.

1955

March 16

He plans to purchase the fourth issue of the Russian political magazine *Partiuli Tskhovreba* and read the *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59.

1955

After March 16

He receives a letter from Otar Akhvlediani, the son of writer Daria Akhvlediani. In the letter, Otar reminds him that on April 13, 14, and 15, 1949, he visited Galaktion in Tbilisi, requesting his support in publishing his late mother's poems. The problem is that Otar has been accused of participating in a theft in Tkibuli on those exact dates. He asks Galaktion to go to the Supreme Court and testify that he was in Tbilisi during those days, thereby helping an innocent man regain his freedom.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-255; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317.

1955

March 17

He plans to meet Bichiko Gotsadze at 10 a.m., who is to assist with planning the renovation of the house in Tskneti. After this meeting, at 11 a.m., he intends to go with the driver to purchase car parts. Additionally, throughout the day, he wishes to visit the State Publishing House and a bookstore, where he plans to buy several copies of Sergi Tchilaia's Russian-language monograph "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry". He also intends to purchase the fourth issue of the Russian political journal *Partiuli Tskhovreba*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60.

Note: Galaktion is referring to the Russian translation of Sergi Tchilaia's 1951 Book "Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry", originally published in Georgian, and translated into Russian by Giorgi Mazurin and Mikheil Zaverin: Чилая С.Е., Поэзия Галактиона Табидзе, Перевод с груз. Г. Мазурина и М. Заверина, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1955.

1955

March 17

He calculates how many lines he will be able to write over the course of several months, assuming he writes one hundred lines per day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60.

1955

March 19

He calculates the amount of money he had on March 9 and how much remained ten days later, on March 19. It turns out that out of 10,426 roubles, he has only 6,496 manats left. He thinks that he must have spent half of his monthly salary – 4,000 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

1955

March 19

He examines the calendar, observing the first and last dates of September, October, November, and December to determine which days of the week they fall on. He notes this information in his notebook and separately writes down the dates of each Monday for those months. He thinks that since performances are not held in major theatres on Mondays, he could plan his creative evenings for that day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,33, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73.

1955

March 19

He takes part in an event for the pioneers, alongside Ioseb Grishashvili, Mariam Tkemaladze, Revaz Margiani, Akaki Beliashvili, Mikheil Mrevlishvili, and Lavrosi Kalandadze. He is dissatisfied that the organizers initially planned not to introduce him as the National Poet, and it was only after a remark from Revaz Margiani that the host's approach was changed. He is also displeased by Lavrosi Kalandadze's departure from the established order, as he first named Akaki Beliashvili and Mikheil Mrevlishvili, and only later mentioned Galaktion Tabidze. Additionally, the poet is struck by how much attention the children pay to Ioseb Grishashvili and Mariam Tkemaladze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 60.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is referred to as Soso, while Mariam Tkemaladze is mentioned as Marijani. Lavrosi Kalandadze is referred to by both his last name and initials.

1955

March 19

In the notebook, there is a recorded dialogue between unknown individuals discussing intrigues and scheming. The conversation takes on a comic tone due to the fact that one of the participants does not understand the meaning of the word "intriguer" and considers scheming to be a noble endeavour.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 36.

1955

March 19

He writes a humorous, untitled text dedicated to Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia, titled "Irakli is Coming from Moscow".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 27.

1955

March 19

In the Writers' Union, he meets poet Ovanes Karayan and notes down his phone number in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-493, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1955**March 20**

He plans to go with the driver to purchase car parts, and also intends to buy fruit tree saplings for the house in Tskneti and have keys made for the Tskneti residence.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 61.

1955**Until March 21**

He makes a note planning a literary evening dedicated to his seven-volume collection of works. He mentions that a separate event is needed to present his recently published "Selected Works". He anticipates that an exhibition will be organized and that the event will feature participation from actors, writers, and critics.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 93; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66-67.

1955**March 21**

He makes a note stating that "I and the Night" is a revolutionary poem and has an autobiographical nature, just like "Send Us Weapons".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 93; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

1955**Until March 23**

In the notebook, he notes information about the events to be held by the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union. He indicates that Andro Tevzadze is scheduled to speak on March 23, while on March 31, he himself plans to deliver a lecture, which will review the literary output of the previous year – 1954.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 59.

1955**March 25**

He is thinking about the events to be organized under his leadership by the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union. He plans to gather the section members every two weeks and, together with them, hold an evening dedicated to the Georgian ballad, as well as an evening celebrating brotherhood among nations. Additionally, he wishes for the Poetry Section to dedicate some time to listening to and discussing the works of Ioseb Noneshvili and Andro Tevzadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,34, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 73-74.

1955

March 25

He signs an agreement with the representatives of the library at the Medical Combine, according to which a special corner will be set up in the library for the study of the works of the Georgian National Writer Galaktion Tabidze. This corner will feature all editions of the poet's works, as well as articles, monographs, and photo-documentary materials related to Galaktion. According to the agreement, this corner must be arranged within no more than one month.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,35, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1955

Until March 27

He learns that Ilia Bakhtadze is giving a lecture titled "The Life and Works of Galaktion Tabidze" at the Ministry of Culture's Lecture Bureau. He notes down the address of the Lecture Bureau in case he is able to attend the lecture.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,31, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70.

1955

March 29

He is preparing for the Georgian Ballad Evening to be held at the Writers' Union. He plans to reprint his own ballads, take part in the organizational tasks of the event, prepare the text for the announcement, and compile a list of participants.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-468, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 243.

1955

March 30

He continues his preparations for the Georgian Ballad Evening to be held at the Writers' Union. He plans to have François Villon's ballad reprinted.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-468, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 243.

1955

March 30

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, writing next to the headline: “Galaktion and Shota Rustaveli, Galaktion and Guramishvili, Galaktion and Baratashvili, Galaktion and Ilia, Galaktion and Akaki, Galaktion and Vazha, Galaktion – the founder of the new Soviet themes”.

Source: MGL, t-694. newspaper *Komunisti*, March 30, 1955, №75, p. 1.

1955

March 31

He goes to the Labour Palace to help his cousin, Ioseb Tabidze, resolve the issue of his trip ticket.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1955

March 31

In the morning, he goes to the Labour Palace, trying to speak with the Minister of Labour or his deputy to request a trip ticket for his cousin, Ioseb Tabidze. He intends to tell the officials that it doesn’t matter which month’s ticket he receives – whether for April, May, or June – what matters is that the ticket is granted. Galaktion is unable to meet with any representatives of the government or resolve the issue. The staff at the Labour Palace advises him to return after 2 PM.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82.

1955

March

He is thinking about what needs to be arranged in order to improve the living conditions at the Tskneti summer house. In the notebook, he notes that both floors of the house need to be renovated. Additionally, the shutters, the pool, the porch, and the balcony need to be refurbished, the fence should be painted, and the issue with the stairs must be addressed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,32, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 70.

April

1955

Until April

He is thinking about having his works translated into Russian. He learns that the Russian poet and translator, Aleksandr Mezhirov, is in Tbilisi. In the notebook, he notes down the name of the hotel and the phone number where Mezhirov is staying.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31.

Note: In the source, Aleksandr Mezhirov is mentioned only by his last name.

1955

Until April

In his notebook, someone has written down the lines of the Megrelian folkloric poem “Chvins, Tuns”. Following that, based on the same poem, he begins writing an untitled text, “When does the phase have the modesty of someone else”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 30;

Note: It was not possible to determine who should have made this entry in the poet’s notebook.

1955

Until April

He thinks that Leila Lortkipanidze, a candidate of philological sciences who defended her dissertation last year on the biography and works of the children’s writer Shio Mghvime, is capable of writing a monograph titled “Children in Galaktion Tabidze’s Works”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 31.

1955

Until April

He makes a note listing the members of the Scientific Council of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of the History of Georgian Literature at the Georgian Academy of Sciences. He indicates that the council members should receive his books. In the poet’s opinion, sending the books to the researchers will be the first step toward starting the preparation of an academic edition of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26;

1955

Until April 3

He takes an old photo of his mother, Makrine Adeishvili, to a photo studio and requests the photographer to prepare one large and six small copies of the image. The photographer promises that the photos will be ready by April 3rd or 4th. The news delights the poet, and he plans to gather photo portraits of his aunts, uncle, and other relatives, and, if necessary, have them reprinted by the photographer.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82.

1955

April 3

He writes a poem “Yesterday” in memory of the recently deceased musicologist and theater critic, Ilia Zurabishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-640, 91; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 66. G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 288.

1955

Until April 4

He is thinking about the upcoming events planned by the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union. In the notebook, he notes the themes and dates of the evenings to be held at the Writers' Union in April and May. According to the entry, on April 4th, a "Georgian Ballad Evening" is planned; on April 7th, there will be a discussion of Ioseb Noneshvili's poetry book; on April 14th and 17th, events dedicated to Vladimir Mayakovsky are scheduled; and in May, an evening featuring writers from the North Caucasus will take place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,35, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 76.

1955

Until April 4

He prepares an announcement for the event "Georgian Ballad Evening", which he will lead and participate in on April 4th. According to the announcement, the opening speech will be given by the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze, while Giorgi Kalandadze will present a lecture titled "The Georgian Ballad". The evening will begin at 8 PM, and attendance is free.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,35, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78.

1955

Until April 4

He meets Giorgi Kalandadze at the Writers' Union, who agrees to present a lecture titled "The Georgian Ballad" at the ballad-themed evening scheduled for April 4th.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 26;

1955

Until April 4

He prepares the text of the introductory speech for the Georgian Ballad Evening. In his speech, he notes that the purpose of the event is to highlight one interesting aspect of the history of Georgian poetry – the characteristics of the ballad genre – while considering the rich history of world poetry.

Source: MGL, d-661, 12-13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 583-586;

1955

April 4

He attends the "Georgian Ballad Evening" organized and led by him. He listens to Giorgi Kalandadze's lecture titled "The Georgian Ballad". In his notebook, he notes the names of the types of ballads: heroic ballads and hunting ballads.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,35, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 78.

1955

Until April 6

He learns that on April 6th, at 1 PM, Ivane Gomelauri will give a lecture titled "Nuclear-Powered Electric Station" in the session hall of the Academy of Sciences. After the lecture, the film "The Structure of the Atom" will be shown. He plans to attend this event without fail.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1955

Until April 6

He reads Sergi Tchilaia's Book "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", making highlights on the section written about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription in the book, GTSM, 176, S. Tchilaia, "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", Tbilisi, 1954, p. 34-83.

1955

April 6

He attends a discussion about Sergi Tchilaya's Book "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature" at the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's inscription in the book, GTSM, 176, S. Tchilaia, "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature", Tbilisi, 1954.

1955

April 6

On the page of the wall calendar, he makes a note that today, Sergi Tchilaia had his skin removed because he does not refrain from vulgar talk.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-620, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146.

1955

April 6

He makes a humorous note about the Writers' Union, suggesting that it should be divided into the following sections: 1. The Summit Writers' Union, which would include the best writers, or literary "peaks"; 2. The Writers' Union, for ordinary writers; 3. The Non-Writers' Union, for those who are not writers but are part of the Union; 4. The Transcribers' Union, or the critics' section; 5. The Correspondents' Union, where registry clerks would be grouped; 6. The Recorders' Union, for honorary authors; and 7. The Writers' Union, which would unite writers and various "parasites" – those artificially linked to the Union. Galaktion believes these "sections" perfectly reflect the current state of the Georgian Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 87.

1955

April 7

At his initiative, the fourth evening of the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union is held, during which the new Book by Ioseb Noneshvili, "On the Steppes of Kazakhstan", is discussed. Galaktion gives the opening speech. He mentions that Ioseb Noneshvili had spent two months on the vast lands of Kazakhstan alongside Georgian patriots, and it was these impressions that inspired the writing of his book, which is now being presented for public discussion at the Poetry Section's meeting. After this, the poet hands the floor to the author of the book, poet Ioseb Noneshvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1955

April 9

He purchases a round table.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 53.

1955

April 9

He writes a draft of a letter to the head of the State Publishing House, stating that he is experiencing severe financial hardship and requests the transfer of his Book royalties, amounting to 30,000 roubles, to his savings account.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-572, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1955

April 4-10

From April 4th to 10th, the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union, under the leadership of Galaktion Tabidze, plans to hold a series of Georgian Ballad Evenings. The events will take place on April 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, with lectures covering the following topics: "The Origins and Development of the Ballad – The Beginnings of the Georgian Folk Ballad", "Georgian Folk Heroic, Hunting, and Love Ballads", "Domestic Ballads and Those Reflecting the Struggle Against Social Injustice", "Ballads on War, Soldiering, Death, Religion, and Folk Tales", and "The Reflection of the Folk Ballad in Georgian Literary Art". He initially thinks it would be a good idea for Grigol Abashidze to give the opening speech, but later changes his mind and crosses out his name in the event plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,34, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 74.

1955

April 12

He arranges a car excursion to Udzo. He is greatly delighted by the spring scenery, which reminds him of his childhood, when he once descended from a great height toward the valley. Along the way, they admire a massive wine-jar, and then the poet's attention is captured by a shepherd and a flock of sheep. They stop in Shindisi to visit the driver Artur's relatives. Galaktion watches with interest the behaviour of the driver's young relative, seven-year-old Sandrik. After observing the surroundings, he suddenly wonders, "Will I ever have my own house in Tskneti?"

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 50-51; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 91-92.

1955

April 14

He writes a one-stanza untitled poem: "If Mayakovsky believed..."

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 56.

1955

Until April 19

He plans to organize an evening dedicated to the events of 1905, with the participation of senior-generation writers and critics.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-507, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 58-59.

1955

April 20

He makes an agreement with two workers regarding the renovation of his Tskneti cottage and gives them 200 roubles in advance, under the condition that they will start working the next day and complete the first stage of the renovation by May 1st.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

1955

April 21

They plant 197 Rkatsiteli vines.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 57.

1955

April 25

He goes to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* and submits five poems for publication, neatly copied onto a clean sheet of paper: "The Future," "When One Understands Friendship with the People...", "And I Remember...", "There Where the Sun-Coloured..." and "Dedicated in Spirit..."

Source: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 579.

1955

April 25

He writes an anti-Soviet sketch titled “At the Spring”. In it, he describes a conversation between peasants gathered at the spring and an urban woman, clearly showing an ironic attitude towards the communists.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

1955

Until April 25

He is in Ash-tree Garden, where he writes an untitled poem: “The young lion’s eyes reflect the colour of the sky...”, with the refrain: “Georgia stands, Georgia stands”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4219; №2848-2849; №94-d, p. 1-2; №8326; №5906; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 248; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 568.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “The Future”; “May and Children”; and untitled versions “The young lion’s eyes reflect the colour of the sky...”; “The gentle dew of the sky shimmers in their eyes...”.

1955

Until April 25

He is in Ash-tree Garden, where he writes an untitled poem: “There, where the sun-coloured...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №8113; №8114; №6816-6817; №6812; №8303; №5907-5908; №2850-2851; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 281; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 660.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Maple Tree”; “May in Ash-Tree Garden”; and untitled versions (with the opening lines: “What has it not seen...”; “Does it even know what sleep is...”; “Aptsiauri! In this world, no one...”; “Comrades! In this world, no one...”; “Oh, friends! In this world, no one...”).

1955

April 29

He makes a note of the list of materials purchased and to be purchased for the renovation of the Tskneti house and reports the amount of money to be paid to the workers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 69-70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 97.

1955

April 30

He thinks about the renovation of the Tskneti house, lists the materials needed for the renovation, and specifies the corresponding amount of money required for their purchase. It turns out that the total amount needed for this stage of the renovation is 2.978 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 60; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94.

1955

April

He hears from someone and writes in his notebook how a Megrelian lecturer gave a failing grade to a Megrelian student simply because the student didn't know how many Platan trees stand near the Abasha railway station.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 96.

1955

April

He stands in line at the newsstand, surrounded by young people. Galaktion thinks they are gathering around him to express their love, and he feels pleased, but upon talking to them, he realizes they are just waiting for newspapers. Disappointed, the poet remarks that it's not enough to just read newspapers; the young people should read poems and other things as well, and quickly leaves the area.

Source: M. Turava, brief recollection, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, January 29, 1993, p. 14.

1955

March-April

He reflects on the major cultural events the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, under his leadership, could organize. In a note titled "Major Cultural Anniversaries", he lists several key dates: June 15 marks the 150th anniversary of Friedrich Schiller's death, September 26 the 100th anniversary of Adam Mickiewicz's death, and November 26 the 100th anniversary of the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass". He also notes that May 21 will mark the 100th anniversary of Emil Verharn's birth, the 155th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's birth, and the 70th anniversary of Victor Hugo's death. He suggests that Akaki Gatsrelia will give a lecture on Grigol Orbeliani during the event dedicated to him, while Geronti Kikodze will speak at the event for Victor Hugo. He also plans for the Poets' Section to hold events to commemorate the victory in World War II on May 9 and Naval Day on July 24. Other planned events include an evening celebrating Ekaterine Gabashvili's birthday on June 28 and one dedicated to Ivane Machabeli on July 8.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 79.

1955

Until May

He reflects on the events to be organized by the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, which he will lead and participate in, during May, June, and July. In his notebook, he outlines the schedule of events. According to the note, in May, there will be a session dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the victory in World War II, and a poets' meeting with the collective farmers of Ortachala. On June 19, there will be an evening to mark the 70th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's death. A discussion of Andro Tevzadze's Book is also planned for June, with a lecture on Andro Tevzadze to be given by critic Lavrosi Kalandadze. On July 8, there will be an evening dedicated to Ivane Machabeli, and later in July, an event in collaboration with the Military Defense Literary Commission, as well as an evening dedicated to Walt Whitman.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81-82.

1955

Until May

In his notebook, he records the income and expenses for March and April. The expenses amount to 16.772 roubles, while the income is 38.522 roubles. He also notes the expected upcoming expenses, including 3,000 roubles for carpenters, 1.000 roubles for construction work by Bichiko Gotsadze, and 1.500 roubles for masonry and building materials. Upon reviewing his accounts, he realizes that he does not remember what the 1.000 roubles was spent on.

Source: MGL, d-355. p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1955

Until May

He is in the ash tree garden. He writes an untitled poem "May comes with a full cup in hand...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6796; №8182; №1060; №4218; №8325; №2848; №5905; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 288. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 692.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: "Farewell, May" and "May of Peace", as well as untitled with a different beginning line: "Dedicated with spirit and heart...".

Dating: It is dated according to the first publication.

May

1955

May 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the signature "Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia", the poem "May Comes with the Chalice of Truth..." is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "May of Peace", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1955, №103, p. 1.

1955

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "May and Peacefulness" by Pavel Antokolskiy is published.

Source: Май и мир (Стихи), Г. Табидзе, Переводчик П. Антокольский, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1955, 1 мая, N 103.

1955

May 1

In the Russian newspaper *Kutaiskaya Pravda*, a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "First of May" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Первое Мая (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Кутаисская правда, Кутаиси, 1955, 1 мая, N 52.

1955

May 5

The poet from Stalingrad (now Volgograd), Yuri Okunev, gifts him with his 1954-published Book "Poems" with an inscription.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,75, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1955

May 5

He talks to the poet Yuri Okunev, who shares stories about Stalingrad (now Volgograd). During the conversation, it becomes clear that Yuri Okunev has begun translating works of Georgian poets. In this context, he recalls a humorous remark by the Russian writer and translator Pavel Antokolskiy, who, based on his own experience, warned Okunev that if he started translating Georgian poetry, he would be doomed, as he would no longer be able to accomplish anything else.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,75, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 365.

1955

May 6

He thinks about the renovation of the house in Tskneti. In his notebook, he makes a note in Russian about the construction materials needed for the renovation and the amount of money to be paid to the workers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 49-50; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1955

May 7

He thinks that steps have already been taken to repair the interior walls of the house in Tskneti, as the necessary materials have already been delivered to the summer house, and the craftsman will arrive the next day to begin the work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

May 8

He attends an evening at the Teachers' House. As soon as the poet enters the hall, he is greeted with standing ovations. He reads a poem, and at the end of his speech, he recalls his years at the seminary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 8

The driver and the construction worker, Bichiko Gotsadze, take Galaktion's car without his permission, which annoys Galaktion and makes him feel insulted. However, they soon return, and the poet's anger fades away.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

Until May 9

He prepares the text of an announcement stating that on May 9, at the Writers' Union, an evening dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the victory over Fascist Germany will be held. The event will be opened with an introductory speech by Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-563, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 337.

1955

Until May 9

He writes down on a piece of paper phrases spoken by Marine Pirtskhalava, the daughter of his foster daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-565, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

Note: In the source, Marine Pirtskhalava is mentioned by the nickname Kakina.

1955

Until May 9

Galaktion visits Ioseb Noneshvili. Also present are Viktor Goltsev and Giorgi Leonidze.

Source: M. Noneshvili, brief recollection, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, June 26, 1992, № 24, p. 14.

Dating: The date is based on Viktor Goltsev's death (May 9, 1955).

1955

May 9

He is informed that the Victory Day celebration has been postponed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

May 10

He is in Tskneti, waiting for the driver and the construction worker, Bichiko Gotsadze, from 11:00 to 14:30.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 13

The renovation of the Tskneti summer house continues. This time, the painters begin work on the house. The poet closely observes the process and notes every important detail related to the work in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 47; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

May 14

He attends a poetry evening dedicated to Ioseb Grishashvili, where part of the speakers are Armenians. The event also includes Sergi Tchilaia, Tamar Andghuladze, Mariam Tkemaladze - Marijani, and Teimuraz Jangulashvili. The poet is struck by the small number of attendees. What particularly irritates Galaktion is the fact that Ioseb Grishashvili attempts to establish the notion during the evening that he is the main poet of modern Georgia. In Galaktion's view, this attempt fails; instead, the event demonstrates Grishashvili's estrangement from contemporary Georgian literature. Based on his overall impressions, the poet concludes that Ioseb Grishashvili seeks to become the flagbearer of the Tbilisi Armenians against Georgian writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 47-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133-134.

1955

May 14

The renovation of the house in Tskneti continues, and Galaktion notes in his notebook that the plasterers have been working in the house for two days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

May 14

He goes to the vehicle inspection station with the driver to register the car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1955

May 14

He notes the plan for the day's tasks. The list includes: going to the inspection at 6 a.m., the Writers' Union at 11 a.m., and then heading to Tskneti at 12 p.m. He plans to bring posts and nails to the house and take care of the painting work at the summer house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 15

He writes a humorous untitled poem "They Are Building the Seaside".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 124; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1955

May 15

In his notebook, he writes an untitled humorous poem by one of the workers, someone named Ohana, titled "When a Man Gets Bored".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1955

May 15

In Tskneti, there is a heavy hailstorm that destroys and damages the trees. Galaktion hears from the local residents that such a strong hailstorm hasn't occurred in a long time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 16

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, he reads Alio Mirtskhulava's poem "To Stalin", underlines rhymes taken from it, and writes "Chqimi!" (Mine) next to them.

Source: MGL, t-648, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1955, March, №3, p. 5.

1955

May 16

He is informed that a literary evening is planned at the Teachers' House, and that he himself should be one of the participants.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

After May 16

In the magazine *Literaturuli Dziejani*, Ksenia Sikharulidze's article "Galaktion Tabidze and Folk Creativity" is published. The researcher points out that Galaktion showed an interest in folk creativity from the very beginning of his artistic journey, as evidenced by the use of folkloric themes, plots, and artistic images in his early poems. Ksenia Sikharulidze notes that one of the most cherished artistic images for Galaktion was that of Amirani, which in the poet's post-revolutionary works comes to symbolize a liberated homeland. According to the researcher, in Galaktion's poetry, not only the images rooted in Georgian folklore but also those from Greek mythology are imbued with new meanings. The author of the article suggests that in Galaktion's lyrics, there is also a tendency to lexically and phraseologically approach folk creativity. According to the critic, Galaktion's works are deeply influenced by his great love for folk music. In the poet's verses, the artistic image of a wandering musician appears repeatedly, and folk instruments such as the 'salamuri' (reed pipe), 'chonguri' (four-stringed lute), 'panduri' (three-stringed lute), 'kamancha' (three-stringed fiddle), 'stviri' (bagpipe), etc., serve as artistic adornments. Ksenia Sikharulidze points out that the poet pays particular attention to one of the most important genres of folk creativity – the fairy tale – and, just like Ilia and Akaki, frequently uses the form and tone of children's songs and lullabies. Among the folkloric genres, the poet also makes use of the riddle form. The researcher explains that the appearance of palindromes in Galaktion's poetry can also be attributed to the influence of folk creativity.

Source: K. Sikharulidze, Galaktion Tabidze and Folk Creativity, magazine *Literaturuli Dziejani*, 1955, IX, p. 57-68.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on May 16, 1955.

1955

After May 16

In the magazine *Literaturuli Dziejani*, Dimitri Benashvili's work "On the Issue of the Specificity of the Poem in Georgian Soviet Literature" is published. Describing the trends in the development of Georgian Soviet poetry, Dimitri Benashvili points out that it can be said with certainty that Galaktion Tabidze holds special significance for Georgian Soviet poetic epic, as his "John Reed" stands at the beginning. Despite the historical and literary importance of this work, according to Benashvili, we must accept the fact that Galaktion Tabidze failed as an epic poet during this experiment. The critic attempts to explain the reasons for this failure, indicating that it was caused by the failure to account for the nature of epic poetry. According to the author of the article, the foundation of epic poetry is the unfolding of action, but in "John Reed", it is not the protagonist who acts, but rather the poet who narrates events that happened to him, thus depriving the narrative of its epic nature. This flaw, according to the critic, is also present in the poem "Akaki Tsereteli", as for Galaktion Tabidze, Akaki is material that only serves as a pretext for expressing his own desires. Considering this, "Akaki Tsereteli" is perceived more as an extensive poem than

an epic. Despite these shortcomings, Dimitri Benashvili argues that Galaktion's poems laid the groundwork for the development of the Georgian Soviet poetic epic.

Source: D. Benashvili, "On the Issue of the Specificity of the Poem in Georgian Soviet Literature", magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani*, 1955, IX, p. 45-53.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on May 16, 1955.

1955

May 17

He considers ways to address the issues at the Tskneti summer house. He mentions that poles and nails need to be brought from Tbilisi. Additionally, he thinks it is important to cover the round table in the Tskneti house with cellophane in such a way that the symmetry is maintained and no creases appear. In the future, he plans to cover all the tables at the summer house, both inside the house and in the yard, with the same type of cellophane.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 41; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1955

May 17

He writes down the amount he needs to pay the driver, the painter, and the domestic helper. He is calculating the total amount of money required to settle their payments.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 17

He plans to go to the Academy of Sciences at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 18

He is calculating the expected expenses and writing down the amounts he needs to pay to the helpers who assisted with the renovation of the Tskneti villa. He recalls the behaviour of one of the helpers, Arkadi, and thinks that he should never give him money in advance. Additionally, he notes in his notebook that he owes 100 roubles for his wife, Nina Kvirikadze's, dress.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132.

1955

May 19

He learns that Shalva Ghambashidze has passed away and that Levan Asatiani's funeral is also taking place on the same day. He records both pieces of information in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1955

May 19

He browses through the latest issue of the magazine *Drosha*, reading Grigol Abashidze's article "Montesquieu", which is dedicated to the French writer and philosopher Charles-Louis de Montesquieu. He has an ironic attitude toward both the article and the magazine in general. He thinks that this issue of *Drosha* contains several intrigues, and that Grigol Abashidze doesn't know much about Montesquieu.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1955

May 21 or later

He attends the funeral of the actor Shalva Ghambashidze.

Source: V. Kiknadze, Galaktion and Theatre, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 74-75.

Dating: Shalva Ghambashidze passed away on May 18, and his funeral took place on the third day or later.

1955

May 25

The radio announces that the Ukrainian composer Lazarenko has composed music based on a text by Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №403, p. 60-61.

1955

May 28

He is in Tskneti, inspecting his yard, and recalls the difficulties he faced while building the fence and who helped with the fencing of the summer house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120-121.

1955

May 28

He writes down phrases spoken by strangers on the street in his notebook. He notices that the speakers use urban jargon, the Imeretian dialect, and Russian words.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

1955

May 28

He is in Tskneti with the driver and the helper. While listening to their conversation, Galaktion's attention is drawn to the unusual form of the verb "Atana" (lifting) which is used as "Aitaneba". He notes the heard dialogue about this in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121;

1955

May 28

He plans to build a fence at the house in Tskneti, which will require digging holes and cutting planks, a task that will take 6 days. He also considers making benches in various locations around the house, including the large area next to the house, by the water tap, in the shade of the trees, near the entrance to the yard and the eastern doors, by the oak grove, near the toilet, along the alley, and in the forest. He makes notes about this plan in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-501, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 19-20.

1955

May 28

While in Tskneti, he listens to the locals' conversations and writes down unfamiliar, colourful phrases in his notebook. Additionally, he clarifies and notes what needs to be done to tidy up the villa. He believes it is essential to sort, distribute, and properly organize the building materials he has gathered. He also remembers that he owes 1200 roubles to the worker, Bichiko Gotsadze, for the construction work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 8, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122-123;

1955

May 29

He returns to Tbilisi from Tskneti and cleans his shoes in front of the Tbilisi hotel. Based on the dried mud on the shoes, the cleaner deduces that he had been in the countryside, and Galaktion responds that he has just arrived from Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 121.

1956

May 29

He thinks it would be possible to organize an event dedicated to the topic: "1905 in Galaktion Tabidze's Creativity". In his opinion, the following people could participate in the event: Sargis Tsaishvili, Ipolite Vartagava, Savle Abuladze, Giorgi Kavtaradze, Grigol Khechuashvili, Bezhan Svanidze, Mikheil Kvinikadze, Ilia Kazmachov, Giorgi Tavzarashvili, Elene Didimamishvili, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 26-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126-127.

Note: In the source, Sargis Tsaishvili, Ipolite Vartagava, Savle Abuladze, and Mikheil Kvinikadze are mentioned by their initials and last names. Ilia Kazmachov is referred to by his pseudonym, Kavkazagi, while Grigol Khechuashvili is mentioned as Gigo Khechuashvili. Elene Didimamishvili is referred to by her last name only;

1956

May 29

He is thinking about the topic "1905 in Galaktion Tabidze's Creativity" and writes two versions of an untitled extemporaneous piece titled "It seemed like there was something delightful about it".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 26-27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127.

1955

May 30

He addresses a statement to the director of the State Publishing House, Giorgi Merkviladze. He requests that the accounting department transfer the honorarium he has been waiting for a long time. He also notes that he is experiencing financial hardship, and receiving this payment is very important for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 127.

1955

After May 30

He reads the magazine *Mnatobi*, underlines lines from Grigol Abashidze's poem "May 9", and writes down twelve points of notes. "But whoever still thinks about war" – "Thinks of war"; "They knew" – "Let him know"; "We have never been" – "We have not been ever"; "On their heads" – "On the enemies' heads"; "The plan turned to dust" – "The plan"; "Slid into the dust" – "When it slid into Berlin"; "The light cuts through the dark curtain of smoke" – lacks climax; "And the spring of victory slid into Berlin" – suggests that victory is not complete, it is still just spring; if the war ended in victory, what would this mean if it had ended in defeat?; "Dark smoke" – is there non-dark smoke? Can something that has turned to dust become a fire?

Source: MGL, t-625, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1955, May, №5, p. 3.

1955

After May 30

He reads Ioseb Grishashvili's poem "My Tbilisi" in the magazine *Mnatobi*, makes underlining and notes: if he calls himself a bee, how can he also be a sailor; questions the rhyme "ახალი არი – ნაღვერდალი" ("new is – hearth"); and concludes that, according to the poem, Grishashvili lacked empathy in the past and his path was distorted.

Source: MGL, t-625, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1955, May, №5, p. 4.

1955

May 31

He is in Tskneti and is thinking about the villa's upkeep. In his opinion, the issue of the electrical wiring needs to be addressed immediately.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1955

May

He learns that his cousin, Ioseb Tabidze, still hasn't received the travel ticket that he had helped him obtain, and he notes in his notebook what needs to be done to finalize the matter. The list includes: an interview with the ministry inspector, a visit to the social services department of the Kalinin district (now Mtatsminda), and bringing the documents to the minister once again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 120.

1955

May

He does not allow the driver to take the car for personal errands, which causes the driver to complain that Galaktion only thinks about himself.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 123.

1955

May

He is thinking about the renovation of the Tskneti summer house and makes a note in his notebook in Russian, listing the materials needed for the cottage's upkeep and renovation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 16-17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 122.

1955

May

He is in Tskneti, observing the process of tidying up his summer house, listening to the helpers' conversation, and writing down phrases in his notebook that seem interesting and unusual to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 124.

1955

May

He thinks that in Tbilisi, there are very few families left that speak pure Georgian, and he writes about this in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125;

1955

May

To write a satirical poem about Simon Chikovani, he writes down words in his notebook, then uses them to form phrases starting with the conjunction "if" and ending with the address "Simon". Eventually, he turns these phrases into an untitled poem, which begins with "If the lyre doesn't have a string.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 125;

1955

Spring

At the invitation of the Vani district Komsomol regional committee workers, Galaktion travels to Vani. A large crowd gathers in the centre of the district. Their sincere, emotional welcome touches Galaktion's heart. In the evening, at a grand feast held at Noe Lortkipanidze's home, a student, Inesa Verulashvili, reads a poem dedicated to the poet. In gratitude, Galaktion kisses the girl and keeps the poem in his portfolio.

Source: P. Kordzadze, *The Grand Master of Georgian Poetry in His Hometown Vani, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 349.

Note: The title of the poem is not specified in the recollection.

1955

Spring

Galaktion travels by tram and murmurs to himself that he has written volumes, but who understands, and who cares? He says he is tired, and that even Pushkin felt the same way. He then asks the girl standing next to him, "Isn't that right, my dear?" The girl doesn't recognize him and says nothing. A young student, Murman Turava, helps him get off the tram and accompanies him home. Galaktion asks why he is showing such attention to a stranger, to which the young man replies that Galaktion is known throughout the country. Seeing how pleased Galaktion is by his words, he then asks who he thinks is the second greatest poet in Georgia. Galaktion answers that he knows better. The young man then names a well-known poet, but Galaktion responds that he has never read his work. The poet then stops a taxi to head up to Tskneti. Murman Turava tries to pay for the ride, but the driver refuses the money and says he will serve Galaktion himself. The poet is greatly pleased by this attention.

Source: M. Turava, brief recollection, *Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, January 29, 1993, p. 14.

June

1955

June 2

He is in Tskneti, observing his yard, looking at the nearby pits, and then writes down a list of these pits in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1955

June 2

The hired worker or driver asks for his wage, but there is no money available, and he promises to pay the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1955

June 2

He talks to Aleko Shengelia, who informs him that in the seventh issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, the novel "Mist" by Otar Chkheidze is being published, in which the prose writer mentions Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1955

June 4

He observes a safety notice near Bathhouse №9, written in both Georgian and Russian, warning citizens that contact with the high-voltage underground cable of Telasi is hazardous to life. He writes this information down in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

1955

June 4

He takes the trolleybus to Bathhouse №9. During the ride, he confirms that a trolleybus runs every morning from his apartment to this bathhouse. He decides that he will use this route again in the future and plans to go to the bathhouse twice a week. He also plans to find out if there is a medical point nearby. If he discovers that a healthcare facility is close to the bathhouse, he will be able to visit the doctor for routine check-ups while continuing to go to the bathhouse.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 126.

1955

After June 5

He receives a short letter from Lavrenti Dzidziguri, who asks to borrow 200 roubles for a short period.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-228; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273.

1955

June 6

He compiles a list of items needed for the summer house, which he plans to purchase. Among them are several brooms and a key.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

1955

June 10

He is at the printing house of the Theatrical Society, listening to the conversation of those present, and writes down some of the phrases he overhears in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 29-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1955

June 13

He is thinking about the tasks he needs to address in the near future. He plans to meet with Akaki Gatsrelia the following day to discuss the memorial evening for Grigol Orbeliani, scheduled for June 20th, and arrange his participation in the event. He also intends to personally handle some of the organizational and technical aspects of the event related to the romantic poet. Additionally, he believes that for the future work of the poets' section in the Writers' Union, there should be a meeting of the members involved in the celebration of Shota Rustaveli's anniversary. The overwhelming number of tasks worries him, especially since he sees that nothing has been done yet to organize the event. Meanwhile, he also has other matters to resolve: specifically, he needs to visit the administrator of the Academy of Sciences and find the address of poet Vasil Gvetadze, as he expects this person may participate in his future creative events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,39, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137.

1955

June 14

He is thinking about the events organized by the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, which he will lead in June. In his notebook, he writes down a list of the planned evenings. According to his notes, the schedule includes: on June 20th, an evening dedicated to the memory of Grigol Orbeliani; on June 23rd, a meeting with poets and the Kolkhoz workers of Ortachala; on June 25th, a creative evening for Andro Tevzadze; and on June 30th, a concluding event where a report will be presented about the activities organized by the Poets' Section in the previous months.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,39, p. 14; Autograph, GTDA, №192, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137-138;

1955

June 17

He is browsing through the Book "Georgian Children's Writers" published by the State Publishing House. He is ironically inclined towards this publication, especially since the compilers have considered Ioseb Grishashvili a children's writer. He is curious about who compiled this book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,40, p. 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 139.

1955

June 18

He meets the young writer Elizbar Maisuradze, who informs him that the State Publishing House will soon print his Book "The Gardabani Best Men". From him, Galaktion also learns an important piece of news: the organization *International Book* has requested 3.500 copies of his poetry collection to distribute throughout Europe. The poet is delighted by this news, as he considers the spread of his Book in Europe to be a tremendous achievement.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,40, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138.

Note: The organization "International Book" is mentioned in the source in Russian: "Международная книга".

1955

Until June 19

He reflects on the events to be held in June under his leadership and participation by the poetry section of the Writers' Union. In his notebook, he records the schedule of these events. Specifically, on June 19, an event will be held to mark the 155th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's birth; on June 21, an evening dedicated to the 115th anniversary of Akaki Tsereteli's birth; on June 23, a meeting of Georgian poets with the collective farmers of Ortachala is planned, and on June 25, an evening dedicated to Friedrich Schiller will take place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 56; GTDA, №192, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 93-94.

1955

June 19

In his notebook, he writes down lines from Alexander Blok's poem "The Sound is Approaching".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

Note: The Russian title of the poem is "Приближается звук".

1955

Until June 20

He gets ready for the event that will be held on June 23rd in Ortachala under the leadership of the Writers' Union's poetry section. He tries to create a plan and figure out the issues that need to be resolved before the event. Additionally, he wants to establish contact with the press and the radio to ensure proper coverage of the evening to the public. He thinks it would be great if the event could be filmed. Furthermore, he wants to clarify the event's format. To achieve this, he plans to meet with representatives of the Ortachala collective farm on June 20th. In their discussion, he plans to clarify the involvement of students in the evening, the organization of the club, and the arrangement of lighting in the yard. He assumes that during the event, the poets will visit the local agricultural facilities, including the gardening, horticulture, sericulture, and livestock sectors, as well as tour the fish farm and vineyards. They will observe the harvest process, and the poetry evening will begin at 8 PM.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,40, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 138

1955

Until June 20

He is thinking about the event dedicated to Grigol Orbeliani, which the poetry section of the Writers' Union is set to organize on June 20th. He plans to prepare the evening's agenda, decide who will open the event, who will give the lecture, and who will read poems dedicated to the romantic poet, as well as Grigol Orbeliani's works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1955

Until June 20

In his notebook, he writes Grigol Orbeliani's poem "The Sorrows of Dimitri Onikashvili".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,39, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135;

1955

Until June 20

He is thinking about the event dedicated to Grigol Orbeliani, which will be organized by the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union. In his notebook, he drafts an outline of the plan, according to which the evening will be opened by the head of the Poetry Section, Galaktion Tabidze. Then, the following individuals will give speeches: Sergi Tchilaia, Ioseb Grishashvili, Solomon Tsaishvili, Konstantine Chichinadze, Khuta Berulava, and Ioseb Noneshvili. The poem of Grigol Orbeliani will be read by the poet Nodar Gureshidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,39, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1955

Until June 20

He gets ready for the event dedicated to Grigol Orbeliani, which will be organized by the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union under his leadership. In his notebook, he writes down a fragment of the speech with which he plans to open the evening dedicated to the memory of the Romantic poet. According to the noted text, Galaktion will briefly explain the reason for the gathering to the invited audience and will then hand the floor to Geronti Kikodze. The evening will feature participation from Konstantine Chichinadze, Akaki Gatsserelia, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,39, p. 8-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136;

1955

June 20

Together with Giorgi Leonidze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, and Ioseb Grishashvili, he nominates Pavle Ingorokva as a candidate for the Academy of Sciences.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 180.

1955

June 20

He writes an untitled poem "With my heart, I feel every rich treasury...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №1177; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 231.

1955

June 21

He reads the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gruzia*, writing next to the headline: "Akaki Tsereteli – Poet and Thinker".

Source: MGL, t-654. newspaper "Литературная Грузия", June 21, 1955, №73, p. 1.

1955

Until June 23

He plans to participate in the event organized by the Poetry Section of the Writers' Union on June 23, which involves a meeting of Georgian poets with the Ortachala collective farmers. Along with other authors, Mukhran Matchavariani will also take part in the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,36, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 87.

1955

Until June 29

In his notebook, he writes an outline for an introductory speech to be delivered at the literary evening of poet Andro Tevzadze. In the speech, he highlights the main merit of Andro Tevzadze's poetry as its exceptional reverence for cultural heritage.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-514, 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 92-93.

1955

May-June

He makes a note titled “Three Chauffeurs”, in which he recounts an incident that took place in Tea House. He repeatedly emphasizes the phrase “the crashed down” several times.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,38, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 129;

July

1955

July 5

The Central Lecture Bureau issues an order stating that on July 9, 1955, a thematic evening dedicated to the works of the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, will be held at the Vani District Cultural Center. The order also specifies that for the event, Galaktion Tabidze, Vakhtang Gurgeniidze, Pati Nishnianidze, and Andro Tevzadze are assigned to Vani for three days.

Source: V. Gurgeniidze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 203.

1955

Until July 8

Vakhtang Gurgeniidze, along with his group, decides to film Galaktion’s visit to Imereti and contacts the leadership of the film studio for this purpose. However, his request is denied because, due to the ongoing campaign against the personality cult, filming is prohibited for anyone. In response, Vakhtang Gurgeniidze turns to the Deputy Minister of Culture, Vladimer Chiaureli, explaining that almost nothing has been filmed about Galaktion Tabidze, and asks if they could be given permission. The Deputy Minister takes the request to heart and instructs the director of the film studio to assign camera operators to the group.

Source: V. Gurgeniidze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 207.

Note: Of the 180-meter film reel, only a small portion was used in № 25 newsreel in 1955, while the rest was lost.

1955

July 9

At 12 o’clock at night, Vakhtang Gurgeniidze and Pati Nishniadze, along with others, are traveling by car to the railway station. The driver wishes them a pleasant journey and says goodbye. Afterward, they board the train and, by 12:15, they are seated in the international compartment of the train heading to Poti. They talk about Samtskhe-Saatabago, recalling Klukhori, which joined Georgia in 1943, but was taken away in March 1955 and became part of the Stavropol region. They say it would be nice to travel to this territory as well. Galaktion is unsettled by the delay of Lavrosi Kalandadze and Andro Tevzadze, but reassures himself that the main participants of the planned event – the evening’s host, the speaker, and himself – are already present, so the

event will certainly not be cancelled. There are five minutes left until one o'clock in the morning. Vakhtang Gurgенidze and Pati Nishniadze exit the train onto the platform and wait for the delayed guests. The poet thinks that if Lavrosi Kalandadze and Andro Tevzadze don't arrive, it will be a deliberate failure to attend, an attempt to sabotage the planned event. During these thoughts, the clock strikes twelve, the anthem of the Soviet Union plays, and Lavrosi Kalandadze joins the passengers. Now there are four of them, and Galaktion calms down. They start talking, recalling Shalva Dadiani, Thedo Sakhokia, Leo Kiacheli, Nino Nakashidze, Ipolite Vartagava, Mariam Garikuli, and other older writers. They talk especially much about Shalva Dadiani. While talking, they mention Geronti Kikodze and his age, the fact that the critic is already 75, which once again reminds them of the swift passage of time. During the conversation, Lavrosi Kalandadze expresses dissatisfaction with the work of the Lecture Bureau, as he believes that tickets for cultural events are not being distributed properly. Galaktion considers Lavrosi's dissatisfaction to be unfounded.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 4-7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 142-143.

Note: In the source, Pati Nishniadze's full name is not specified; she is referred to as the "female speaker". Her identity is clarified in V. Gurgенidze's memoirs. See: V. Gurgенidze, *Earthly Galaktion*, Memoirs about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 201-202.

1955

July 9

At 2 a.m., Vakhtang Gurgенidze, Pati Nishniadze, and Lavrosi Kalandadze are in the international compartment of the train to Poti at Tbilisi railway station. They are talking and waiting for Andro Tevzadze, who is supposed to join them on the journey. The poet speaks with the train conductor and finds out that the train will arrive in Samtredia at 11 a.m. and in Poti at 1 p.m. After two hours and forty minutes, Andro Tevzadze joins them, and the train departs. During the journey, they discuss a debate initiated by Venori Kvachakhia when he published an article titled "On Scientific Schools" in *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, which sparked a polemic on issues of science and art, ultimately leading to a confrontation between *Komunisti* and *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*. They also talk about an editorial published on April 8 in the *Komunisti* newspaper, titled "Let's Raise the Activism of the Communists", and mention an article by Lavrosi Kalandadze titled "In Defense of the Principles of Socialist Realism", published in the *Literaturuli Gazeti* on February 25. This article was directed against formalist principles in art. During this conversation, they eventually fall asleep.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 142-143.

1955

July 9

In the train to Poti, Vakhtang Gurgенidze, Pati Nishniadze, Lavrosi Kalandadze, and Andro Tevzadze are together. He wakes up at 8 a.m., looks out the window, and realizes that they have already entered Imereti. He observes the forests, fields, cottages, and small huts typical of western

Georgia. By 11:30, they are in Samtredia. As they get off the train, they are greeted at the station by the secretary of the district committee and Galaktion's sister-in-law – his brother Abesalom's wife, Tatiana Tsintsadze-Tabidze. They are heading toward Vani in a "Zim" car. The poet recalls that the main road once passed near his house, but now the direction has changed, and they are traveling toward his native region along a new road built at the foot of the mountain. He is amazed that he is now traveling by car on a road that, during his youth, not even a stagecoach used to pass.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 7-9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 143.

Note: In the source, Tatiana Tsintsadze-Tabidze is mentioned only by her first name.

1955

July 9

Galaktion is in Vani with Vakhtang Gurgeniḑze, Pati Nishniadze, Andro Tevzadze, and Lavrosi Kalandadze. The visitors from Tbilisi are warmly hosted with a splendid lunch at the district committee. During the gathering, Galaktion sings the song "I Remember the First Day at School" accompanied by a guitar. Seeing his native region reminds the poet of lines from his poem "The Book of Peace", and he writes down a stanza in his notebook dedicated to the village of Shuamta, which lies between two mountains.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 143; P. Nishnianidze, "Several Meetings of Galaktion with the Workers of Georgia", Tbilisi, 1960, p. 10.

1955

July 9

At 7 p.m., Galaktion, accompanied by others, heads from the hotel to the Vani Cultural House, where a meeting was supposed to take place. However, due to the large crowd, they decide to hold the event in the open air in the centre of the district. On the podium in the square, along with the guests, are the district leaders: Giorgi Liluashvili, Germane Maghlakelidze, Ieremia Sigua, Noe Lortkipanidze, and others. In the evening, Vakhtang Gurgeniḑze opens the event, Pati Nishniadze talks about Galaktion's life and work, and Lavrosi Kalandadze, representing the Writers' Union, gives a speech. The poet Andro Tevzadze reads his own poems dedicated to Galaktion, along with the poem "To the Mountains of Guria". The poet is greeted by Leila Nikoleishvili, a student from Vani Secondary School, and Alexandre Nadiradze, the principal of Vani Secondary School. At the end of the event, Galaktion thanks the audience for attending.

Source: V. Gurgeniḑze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 203-204.

1955

July 9

After the open-air meeting, the community, along with the poet, heads toward the House of Culture, where a concert is held under the direction of Levan Gersamia, the director of the House of Culture. The poet's verses are recited. After the concert, a dinner takes place.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 203-204.

1955

July 9

He writes in the desk calendar that he is Vani and the trio is singing.

Source: GTSM, 109, 1955 Desk Calendar, Tbilisi, 1955.

1955

After July 9

He reflects on the places he visited in July. He recalls his native Vani and the village of Shuamta, where he was on the ninth of July. The memory of Shuamta brings to mind lines from his poem "The Book of Peace", and he writes in his notebook the stanza from the work dedicated to the village of Shuamta, nestled between two mountains.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 40; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 156-157.

1955

After July 9

He notes in his notebook that he did not like Pati Nishnianidze's speech in Vani because she spoke at length about the early period of Galaktion's work, which the poet neither considers safe nor appropriate.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 10-11; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 144-145;

1955

July 10

He writes in the desk calendar: "In my Chkvishi!!!".

Source: GTSM, 109, 1955 Desk Calendar, Tbilisi, 1955.

1955

July 10

In the morning, they set off from the hotel toward Shuamta by car. Along the way, local residents organize impromptu gatherings. At midday, on behalf of the students, teachers, and workers of the region, speeches are delivered by Germane Maghlakelidze, the chairman of the Vani district executive committee, Nino Apkhazava, the director of the agricultural technical school in Shuamta, and the students. Student Zhora Makharadze recites a poem dedicated to Galaktion titled "Greetings to Galaktion Tabidze". A proposal is made to grant the status of a house-museum

to Galaktion's childhood home in Chkvishi, which is met with enthusiastic applause from the audience. Lunch is held in Germane Maghlakelidze's yard.

Source: V. Gurgenzidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 204-205.

1955

July 10

As Galaktion Tabidze approaches his family home in the village of Chkvishi, he is greeted by his brother Abesalom's wife, Tatiana Tsintsadze-Tabidze; the caretaker of the poet's house, Elpite Bakhtadze; the elder of the Tabidze family, his cousin Dimitri Tabidze; Titsian's brother, the teacher Simon Tabidze, along with his wife; and their elderly uncle, Dimitri Tabidze. Galaktion enters the house, looks around, and, seated by the balcony railing, talks to his family members. Later, he heads to the banks of the Rioni River. From the riverbank, he returns through the fields, a scene recorded on film for a newsreel. During dinner, which is accompanied by further greetings and speeches, a few of his poems are read aloud. When asked to recite "Mary", he responds that he does not remember it by heart, but a copy of one of his editions is immediately brought to him, opened to the correct page, and he reads it. After dinner, he examines his family home, delighted to see the old belongings, and recalls how he used to climb the ladder leaning against the building without using his feet, relying only on his hands. He visits his parents' graves and, upon returning, stops by Titsian Tabidze's house, where relatives are gathered, reminiscing about Titsian. That same evening, they all get into cars and return to Tbilisi.

Source: V. Gurgenzidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 205-206. Simon Tabidze, "Recollection of Galaktion Tabidze", *Collection "Galaktionology"*, IX, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 348.

1955

July 10

In Chkvishi, a feast is held in honour of the poet. Eteri, a childhood friend of Galaktion, shares with the guests a story about six-year-old Galaktion, who was deeply affected by the sorrow of a neighbour mourning the loss of a child to tuberculosis and dreamed of becoming a "doctor for tuberculosis". At the end of the gathering, in his speech of gratitude, Galaktion remarks that he is the blood and flesh of his people, and whatever goodness resides in him is their merit. He recounts hearing from his mother about a tiny bird that hears nothing but its own voice, and its song is dreadful. But there is also the nightingale, which listens to the sounds of nature and speaks to it with its melody. According to Galaktion, a poet should aspire to be like the nightingale.

Source: A. Ratiani, *Recollections about Galaktion*, *Magazine Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 136-137; P. Nishnianidze, *Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia*, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 11-12.

Dating: The event is dated to 1955, during Galaktion's stay in Chkvishi.

1955

July 10

The Executive Committee of the Workers' Deputies Council of the Vani District adopts a resolution to establish a house-museum dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze in the village of Chkvishi and to name the Shuamta Cultural Center after Galaktion Tabidze. They appeal to the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR to approve this request.
Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 205.

1955

July 10

In the afternoon, a feast is laid out in Galaktion's yard. The celebration lasts for a long time. Galaktion does not drink wine; after every toast, he places the full glass back on the table.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 204-205.

1955

July 10

During a trip to Vani, a man named Avtandil Chkhirodze gifts Galaktion pitchers and clay pans. Inspired, the poet writes an untitled impromptu poem, "To a Pitcher".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 16; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 145.

1955

July 11

From Vani, Galaktion travels to Tbilisi with his group. On the way, they stop in Samtredia at the home of Tatiana Tsintsadze-Tabidze's brother, Galaktion's sister-in-law's family.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 207.

1955

Until July 12

In his notebook, Galaktion notes that on July 12, Tedo Begiashvili will deliver a lecture on Georgian-Ukrainian literary relations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-485, 17; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1955

July 15

He visits Vakhtang Gurgenidze, who gives him the posters for Galaktion's creative evenings planned in Meskheta-Javakheti during July and August.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 24; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147.

1955

Until July 19

In his notebook, Galaktion notes that on July 19, Vasil Gorgadze will deliver a lecture on the topic “The Life and Work of Ilia Chavchavadze”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-485, 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1955

Until July 19

In his notebook, Galaktion notes that on July 19, a meeting between Georgian writers and the workers’ collective of the Maud-Kamvol Factory will take place. The introductory speech will be delivered by the National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze, followed by a lecture on the topic “Contemporary Georgian Poetry in Memory of Peace” by Sergi Tchilaia.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-485, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1955

Until July 21

In Tbilisi, a translation of Sergi Tchilaia’s Book “Galaktion Tabidze’s Poetry”, translated by Giorgi Mazurin and Mikheil Zaverin, is published.

Source: Чилая С.Е., Поэзия Галактиона Табидзе, Перевод с груз. Г. Мазурина и М. Заверина, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1955.

Dating: The July 21 issue (№86) of the newspaper *Literaturnaya Gruzia* reveals that the Book has already been published.

1955

July 21

He is preparing to travel to Bolnisi, where a meeting with the local community and a poetry evening are planned.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149.

1955

July 21

On his way to Bolnisi, he admires Mount Shavnabada, captivated by the landscape, and notes in his notebook that Shavnabada is a rare sight. The evening is held exceptionally well, and the poet returns satisfied.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 29-30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149.

1955

July 22 or later

He reflects on the situation within the Writers' Union, considering that the organization has little connection to literature and art, as it is dominated by a bureaucratic spirit. In Galaktion's view, this needs to change, and the ice must melt. He believes that to bring about this transformation, a weekly journal titled Poetry Day should be established. The poet recalls the proverb, "Haste has never achieved anything", and resolves not to rush but to implement his idea gradually and methodically.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149-150.

1955

July 22 or later

While reviewing the July 22 issue of *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Galaktion reads Vladimir Jibuti's article, "A Study on the History of Georgian Soviet Literature". The article discusses and evaluates Sergi Tchilaia's 1954 book, "The Path of Development of Georgian Soviet Literature". As he reads the review, Galaktion reflects on Tchilaia's Book and concludes that Tchilaia is as treacherous as Besarion Zhghenti. In the poet's view, both critics are attempting to challenge the idea that Galaktion Tabidze is the founder of Georgian Soviet poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 32; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150. V. Jibuti, A Study on the History of Georgian Soviet Literature, newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1955, №29.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to by his last name and initials, while Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned as "Chilaiavi".

1955

Until July 23

He reflects on the evening dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's passing, which the Writers' Union's poets' section is planning to organize. In his notebook, he begins drafting the plan for this event. As the head of the poets' section, he intends to open the evening himself. The event will also feature an exhibition showcasing the writer's biography and works, to be curated by Londa Chudetskaya.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149.

Note: In the source, Chudetskaya is referred to only by her last name.

1955

July 24

He notes down lines from Alexander Blok's poem "To Friends".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,28, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 28.

Note: The poem's Russian title is "Друзьям".

1955

July 25

According to the June Plenum resolution of the Communist Party of Georgia, Galaktion, along with Givi Kiguradze and Vakhtang Gurgeni, is assigned from July 27 to August 5 to conduct lectures and discussions for shepherds at the summer pastures of Akhalkalaki, Bogdanovka, Bakuriani, Aspindza, and Adigeni. Gurgeni once again requests a cinematographer to accompany them from the film studio but is refused, as the Ministry of Culture, led by Avtandil Gunia, had received severe criticism for filming in Vani.

Source: V. Gurgeni, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 209-210.

1955

Until July 26

In his notebook, he notes that on July 26, Pavle Gudushauri will deliver a lecture on the topic “Shota Rustaveli and His ‘The Knight in the Panther’s Skin.’”

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-485, 17; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395.

1955

Until July 26

The leadership of the month-long propagandist courses under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia requests the First Secretary of the Writers’ Union, Irakli Abashidze, to grant permission for a meeting with writers to be held on July 26 at 11 a.m. for the course participants. The event is planned to take place in the Physics Auditorium of the second building of Tbilisi University. Irakli Abashidze responds positively to the request. According to his decision, the meeting will include participation from Galaktion Tabidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, Besarion Zhghenti, Ioseb Noneshvili, and other writers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 53; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 159.

1955

July 26

At 11 a.m., he goes to Tbilisi State University to participate in an event organized in collaboration with the Writers’ Union by the leadership of the month-long propagandist courses under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Soon it becomes clear that some of the writers who were supposed to attend (Ioseb Grishashvili, Besarion Zhghenti, and Ioseb Noneshvili) are unable to come for various reasons. Despite this, the meeting takes place. Galaktion recites his poems: “I and the Night” and “The Poet-Tribune”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 53; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 159.

1955

July 26

Together with Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Givi Kiguradze, Galaktion is at the Government House to discuss their planned trip to Samtskhe-Javakheti with officials. They spend the remaining time before the meeting in the waiting room. Galaktion converses with Vakhtang and Givi, reflecting that both are brilliant individuals. While observing the waiting room, the poet is struck by its coziness and the attentive female staff member present. On the walls are portraits of Soviet leaders, including Vladimir Lenin, Nikolai Bulganin, Vyacheslav Molotov, and Stalin. He notes that Stalin's portrait is larger than the others. As he waits, his thoughts turn to current political events, particularly the fact that the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Bulganin, along with Nikita Khrushchev, Defense Minister Georgy Zhukov, and other top officials, are in Geneva, Switzerland, attending a summit of the leaders of four states. Galaktion feels positively about this political event and thinks that even in the government's waiting room, one can sense an atmosphere of fostering peace and friendship among nations.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 33-34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1955

July 26

He is preparing for his trip to Borjomi and Meskheti-Javakheti, trying to complete all the tasks that must be addressed before his departure.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

1955

July 27

At seven in the morning, Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze picks him up by car, and together they head to the railway station, where they meet Germane Marshania, the manager of the books and magazines kiosk. Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze searches for historian Givi Kiguradze, who is supposed to travel with them. Galaktion stands in front of the station, observing his surroundings. He reflects on how much the station has changed, feeling that the atmosphere now is entirely different from what it was ten years ago. The abundance of travellers also catches his attention. As he thinks about Meskheti-Javakheti, lines from his poem "My Native Land" come to mind: "Racha-Lechkhumi is far away, close by – Meskheti-Javakheti". Once Givi Kiguradze arrives, they board the general carriage of the train and depart for Borjomi at ten o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 150.

Note: The lines from Galaktion's poem "My Native Land!" are quoted with slight modifications: "Here is Racha-Lechkhumi, there is Meskheti-Javakheti".

1955

July 27

While traveling by train from Tbilisi to Borjomi, Galaktion observes the passengers, counting their numbers. He notes that there are eighty people in the carriage, fifteen of whom are reading

either a Book or a newspaper. Among the readers are men, women, and elderly individuals. He recalls an event from 1907 when his uncle, Iustine Tabidze, brought a newspaper to him at the Rioni station containing news of Ilia Chavchavadze's assassination. At that time, only one person in the entire carriage was reading, though everyone was deeply curious about the information in the newspaper. Simultaneously, the poet gazes out of the train window, observing the scenery. When they pass through Mtskheta, he glances at his watch and realizes that it took the express train only twenty-five minutes to reach Mtskheta.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1955

July 27

While traveling by train, Galaktion speaks with Givi Kiguradze, a university associate professor and historian. Kiguradze recalls an article published in 1937-38 by Shalva Radiani, in which he expressed admiration for Kale Peodosiashvili's lines: "I will kill my mother, I will strangle my father, if the revolution commands me to!"

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 148;

Note: In the source, Kale Peodosiashvili's full name is not mentioned.

1955

July 27

While in Borjomi, Galaktion notes in his notebook the words of a local doctor about the habits of pigeons. According to the doctor, pigeons never settle in another's nest and never pair with another's mate.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147.

1955

July 27

He talks to Alexandre Gomiashvili about the nuances of Book printing. During the conversation, it becomes clear that Alexandre noticed a printer's error at the printing house. This observation leads Galaktion to reflect on the importance of always double-checking the printer's copy. He also recalls that Shalva Radiani distrusts printers and submits manuscripts directly to the printing house instead of typed copies. Galaktion considers Shalva's approach to be correct, as it reduces the likelihood of errors in the text.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147.

1955

July 27

At two in the afternoon, Galaktion arrives in Borjomi with Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Givi Kighuradze. They head toward the Culture House. The poet is dissatisfied with the indifferent reception by the staff and notes in his notebook that in Borjomi, “they don’t know how to say hello”. He is particularly surprised by the attitude of one staff member, nicknamed “Sheri”, who seems perpetually displeased, even with his own nickname. Galaktion learns that the Culture House in Borjomi employs a total of twenty-nine people. He reflects that the same number might work at the Shuamta Culture House, which will bear his name. Among the local staff, he discovers one person from Imereti – a woman who relocated from Chiatura in 1944. The Culture House staff hosts the visitors, but Galaktion feels that caution is necessary, especially regarding food and drink. While he ponders this, another person joins the conversation without greeting anyone, begins talking directly, and then leaves just as abruptly. The poet is astonished by the stranger’s lack of manners. Additionally, he feels annoyed with Vakhtang and Givi, who have left their bags with him and gone off somewhere. This forces Galaktion to stay in the room and watch over their belongings. He recalls that Vakhtang and Givi had done the same thing earlier that morning at the Tbilisi railway station, leaving their bags with him while they disappeared elsewhere.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1955

July 27

Galaktion is at the Borjomi Culture House, from where he, Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze, and Givi Kighuradze are scheduled to depart for Samtskhe-Javakheti later in the day. As he observes his surroundings, he notices that the Culture House displays only a portrait of Vladimir Mayakovsky, with no portraits of Georgian writers. However, there is a large statue of Shota Rustaveli in the building. The poet speaks with representatives of the Culture House, who request that he hold a meeting with the local community in Borjomi upon his return from Samtskhe-Javakheti. Based on his overall impression of the Culture House staff, Galaktion is sceptical about this proposal. He doubts that the same people who greeted him so indifferently just hours earlier would genuinely want to organize and successfully host an event dedicated to him in a few days’ time.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 35-36; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 151.

1955

July 27

Together with Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Givi Kighuradze, Galaktion explores Borjomi Park while waiting for a car arriving from Akhalkalaki. Locals explain that Akaki Tsereteli once visited this park and even wrote a poem inspired by it. The car is delayed, and it is already night when the poet and his companions bid farewell to the Borjomi residents and set off for Akhalkalaki. Galaktion feels regret that they left many interesting places unexplored. Passing through Akhaltsikhe, the poet notices familiar posters announcing his visit to Samtskhe-Javakheti. Around midnight, they leave Akhaltsikhe. From the car, Galaktion gazes into the distance and observes the landscape changing: treeless plains replace the beautiful scenery of the Borjomi Gorge.

However, it is difficult for him to discern the surroundings clearly, as the new moon provides only faint light, making it impossible to fully perceive the natural beauty. As the asphalt road ends, the car struggles to move forward. Finally, they reach Akhalkalaki and settle into the “Javakheti” hotel, which lacks even basic amenities. There are no separate rooms for guests, no electric lighting, and the room is dimly illuminated by a kerosene lamp. Galaktion shares the space with three other people and finds it hard to sleep, disturbed by both the sound of their snoring and a peculiar smell in the room.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 36-37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152.

1955

July 28

Galaktion is in Akhalkalaki with Vakhtang Gurgenuidze and Givi Kighuradze. He wakes up earlier than anyone else, leaves the hotel room, and steps outside to wash up in the yard. He enjoys the cold water and tries to adopt an optimistic mindset, convincing himself that the day will be splendid. Observing the nature, weather, and surroundings, he remembers that Vakhtang and Givi are still sleeping, as they were all very tired the previous day. His curiosity intensifies, wondering what the day will bring, where they will go, and what they will see. At the same time, he counts the remaining days of July and realizes that in three days, it will already be August 1 – the first day of summer’s last month. Reflecting on summer, he finds it remarkable that despite it being late July, the weather is so cold. A little later, Vakhtang and Givi also wake up, join him in the yard, and start discussing the people of Akhalkalaki. Givi remarks that the locals, mostly Armenians, are poor and, at the same time, very uncultured. Vakhtang responds that Georgians left this region long ago, moving toward western Georgia. They discuss the families that once lived there and recall the Mikeladze family and a line from a folk verse about their poverty: “Mikeladze held a wedding with a charred chicken”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 38-39; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 152-153.

1955

July 28

Galaktion reflects on the work of the Writers’ Union’s Poets’ Section and begins drafting a plan for the events the section should organize under his leadership from early September to January. He aims to hold four evenings each month, ensuring that sixteen or seventeen events are completed by the end of the year. The poet envisions the planned evenings as thematic and diverse. They could include events for the unions of artists, musicians, and architects, as well as a separate meeting for academics. He also suggests hosting poetry evenings dedicated to Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Russian literature, as well as meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Culture, Tbilisi State University, State Publishing House, and various literary circles. In Galaktion’s opinion, the Poets’ Section should not limit itself to interactions with artists based solely in Tbilisi. The events must involve the intellectual communities of Kutaisi, Batumi, Tskhinvali, and Sokhumi. He is convinced that organizing such events will require the assistance

of a secretary, as there will be numerous technical issues to address during the planning and execution of these evenings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 148.

1955

July 28

He is in Akhalkalaki with Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Givi Kighuradze. In the morning, they visit the District Committee, then have breakfast while discussing the local people's lifestyle and history. After breakfast, they head out to explore the sights, visiting the old church of Abuli. They take photos, observe the surroundings, and continue toward the summer pastures. Due to the poor road conditions, they frequently have to push the car uphill themselves. Skirting Abuli Mountain from the south, they are met with indescribable beauty. They visit the shepherds' settlements from the Sighnaghi district on the pastures. Galaktion is particularly fond of the blue horse owned by the brigade leader, Ilo Shikhashvili, and even rides it. The unusually cheerful poet listens to shepherds reciting his poems. They continue toward the mountains, and Galaktion notices the absence of trees in the landscape, yet the nature remains stunning. The poet also remarks on the abundance of stones in the area. Along the way, they take more photos. Soon, their car breaks down, and they borrow a truck from the shepherds to proceed. Climbing a steep mountain, they finally reach the lake, where Galaktion is overwhelmed with amazement and admiration. The sight of the vast, beautiful lake deeply moves him. As he surveys the surrounding area, he notices villages in all four directions, unlike any he has seen before – houses with flat roofs and courtyards devoid of vegetation. The folk ballad "The Youth of Tavparavani" comes to his mind. He realizes that neither Ilia, Vazha, nor Akaki – or any of his contemporary writers – had ever visited Lake Paravani. He understands that he is the first among renowned poets to see this extraordinary place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 42-43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 153-154. V. Gurgeniḏze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 216- 219.

1955

July 28

At Lake Paravani, a feast is laid out. Galaktion becomes intrigued by the shepherds' work and way of life, learning that some of them have spent fifty years on the pastures. The poet's attention is drawn to details of their daily lives: staves, woollen cloaks, papakhas, tents, dogs, and the way the sheep startle and flee at the sight of a vehicle. Together with Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Givi Kighuradze, the poet distributes magazines, newspapers, and books to the shepherds, noticing their delight. They take photos, and one young shepherd surprises Galaktion with his knowledge of his poems. In response, Galaktion promises to write poems as numerous as their flock of sheep. As evening approaches, the poet observes the surrounding nature, gazing at the mountains, fields, and springs, overwhelmed by their beauty and grandeur. He thinks to himself that he will never forget the stone-covered landscapes of Meskheta-Javakheti. His thoughts turn to the historical past

of the area, and he feels sorrow that where Georgia once flourished, Georgians are now a minority, with only six Georgian villages remaining. The shepherds light a fire in a stone hut. Galaktion and his companions move into the warmth and continue their conversations with the shepherds. They discuss Sul Khan-Saba's words: "In Meskheti-Javakheti live people similar to those of Kartli, but wild". It is revealed that the word "wild" (gakhona) carries a derogatory connotation. Vazha-Pshavela's advice on the importance of education is also recalled. Galaktion remarks that it would be wonderful if this region were transformed into a global destination for relaxation and recreation. He promises the shepherds that upon returning to Tbilisi, he will tell the scientists at the Academy of Sciences about this area and suggest they visit with their families – to both rest and study the region. As night falls, the visitors bid farewell to the shepherds and return to Akhalkalaki.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 43-45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 154. V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 216- 219.

1955

July 28

After visiting Tavparavani and meeting the shepherds, Galaktion returns to the centre of Akhalkalaki at night with Vakhtang Gurgenidze and Givi Kighuradze. Locals invite the visitors to dinner at the home of a District Committee employee. After the meal, they return to the "Javakheti" hotel. Before falling asleep, the poet reflects on the day's impressions – the places he saw, the people he met, and the mountains, the likes of which he had never encountered before. In his view, no other mountains could surpass these in beauty. He tries to capture his emotions in his notebook, recording the day's events and his personal impressions.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 44-45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 154.

1955

After July 28

He receives a letter from Lavrenti Dzidziguri, who is upset that he asked Galaktion for a 200-ruble loan in a note but the latter never even responded. He asks him to return Galaktion's picture, which the poet had borrowed from him on the condition that he would give it back.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-229; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273.

1955

July 29

By eleven in the morning, Galaktion is at the "Javakheti" hotel, reflecting on the events of the previous day while thinking about future plans. He is in good spirits and realizes that such an elevated mood is a rare occurrence for him. Despite some health issues, including a cold and mild heart complaints likely caused by the altitude, his mood remains unaffected. In his hotel room, he waits for Vakhtang Gurgenidze and Givi Kighuradze, who had left the hotel a few hours earlier, leaving their bags and assuring the poet they would return soon – but they are still nowhere to be

seen. Galaktion assumes they went to make arrangements for the next stage of their journey. He begins contemplating the problems and lives of the local population. He recalls a shepherd mentioning a disease affecting the sheep and remembers the beautiful, Eastern-style chests he saw during his exploration of Akhalkalaki, crafted by a local carpenter. As noon approaches, Vakhtang and Givi have yet to return. Galaktion continues his musings about Javakheti and notes a rhymed couplet in his notebook: “From the peak, I glanced down at the shepherd: Now look down, there – Javakheti!”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155-156.

1955

July 29

Upon arriving at the hotel in Akhalkalaki, Galaktion steps out onto the balcony and begins writing a poem in his notebook. When he returns to the room and makes some corrections to his draft, Vakhtang Gurggenidze snaps a photo of him. Galaktion then reads the newly written poem, titled “Meskheti-Javakheti”, to Vakhtang and Givi Kighuradze. Enthralled, they embrace him warmly, expressing their admiration.

Source: V. Gurggenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 218-220.

1955

July 29

Galaktion wakes up early in the morning while his companions, Vakhtang Gurggenidze and Givi Kighuradze, are still asleep. He washes his face with ice-cold water, thinking how wonderful it would be to have such water in Tbilisi. Although he feels that he has caught a cold, he tries not to pay attention to his health. He decides to visit a pharmacy to purchase the flu remedy Kalcex. He asks a child to show him the way to the pharmacy. The child not only explains the directions but also accompanies the poet to the pharmacy. Galaktion is delighted by this gesture and reflects on how polite and kind the unfamiliar child turned out to be.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 46; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155.

1955

July 29

As he prepares to travel to Lake Tabatskuri, the phrase “The Last Omnibus” flashes through Galaktion’s mind, unsettling him. He reassures himself that this journey will not be his last. His thoughts continue to wander, and he recalls a line from a folk poem associated with Meskheti-Javakheti: “What was I seeking in Javakheti?” He also remembers his own poems, “I Write to a Meskhetian Poet” and “The Gaze of a Meskhetian”. He thinks about the photos taken the previous day and wonders how they will turn out. Reflecting further, he realizes it has already been twenty days since he began his journey with Vakhtang Gurggenidze. Despite the short time, he acknowledges that these twenty days have brought many new experiences into his life. Mentally,

he lists the places he has visited with Vakhtang. Returning to his hotel room, Galaktion contemplates how people he has met during this journey often recount stories of the Second World War. He recalls a comment by the hotel maid, who said her husband never returned from the war and was declared missing in action. While reflecting on this, he realizes it has been four days since he last read a newspaper and wonders about the outcomes of the Geneva summit of the four state leaders and how the events have unfolded. Trying to find information, he discovers that the locals know nothing about these developments.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 46-48; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 155.

Note: In the source, the phrase "The Last Omnibus" is presented in French: "Le Dernier Omnibus".

1955

July 29

After a brief rest at the hotel in Akhalkalaki, Galaktion, along with his companions, visits the Pioneer Camp in the village of Chobareti. At 4 p.m., a ceremonial meeting takes place, where the camp leader addresses the gathered audience. At the impromptu rally, Tamar Lazarashvili, the second secretary of the Akhalkalaki District Committee, delivers a speech about Galaktion's life and work. Students, Zhuzhuna Tsintsaladze and Eteri Lazarashvili, recite poems dedicated to the poet. In response, Galaktion thanks the students and reads his poem "Youth" along with his newly written "Meskheta-Javakheti". Afterward, the hosts invite the guests to a feast.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 220-221.

1955

July 29

At night, they arrive in Atskuri, where they explore the fortress and the ruins of the ancient episcopal cathedral. They recall the defeat of the Turks by King Erekle II in 1770 and the betrayal of General Totleben.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 212.

1955

July 29

In the evening, an event dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's work takes place at the Akhalkalaki Culture House. The poet is escorted to the venue with ovations. At the event, Tamar Lazarashvili, the second secretary of the Akhalkalaki District Committee, delivers a speech. Next, Arsen Karapetyan, a philologist and teacher from the district's Georgian school, reads his poem dedicated to Galaktion, "To the Great Bard". The poet is also addressed by the director of the district's Armenian school and a tenth-grade student from the Russian secondary school. Local residents recite poems dedicated to Galaktion as well. The poet thanks the hosts, reads his own works, and promises to write an epic poem about Meskheta-Javakheti.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 221-223.

Note: Among the speakers mentioned are G. Manukiani, L. Hovanesyan, M. Nikabadze, and N. Alelishvili, about whom no additional information is available.

1955

July 29

Due to the difficult roads, they continue their journey in a so-called “Kolkhoznik”-type vehicle toward the summer pastures of the village of Arboshiki in the Tsiteltskaro district. The shepherds find Galaktion’s visit almost unbelievable and are overjoyed. The poet gets out of the vehicle and marvels at the surrounding landscape. He then expresses a desire to see the Javakheti Aragvi River and the nearby villages up close.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 221-223.

1955

July 29

They descend the mountain and arrive in the village of Aragvi, then continue toward the remote village of Khando. Galaktion recalls a verse: “The pasha descended to Khando, to the house of the good host; sometimes he eats matsoni, sometimes dosa”. Members of a local construction brigade are exploring the village. Galaktion lags behind his companions, approaches a threshing floor, stands on a pile of straw, and circles around it, observing the oxen at work. When Vakhtang Gurgенidze joins him, Galaktion requests that they sing the song “Kalospiruli”. Gurgенidze seizes the moment to take a photograph of the scene.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 224-225.

1955

July 29

After visiting Khando and other villages, they rest in Akhalkalaki before continuing their journey toward the episcopal cathedral of Kumurdo in Samtskhe-Javakheti. Galaktion silently walks around the ruins of the cathedral, his heart aching at the sight of this ancient monument left in such neglect. He resolves to write about it upon his return to Tbilisi.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 224-225.

1955

July 29

After visiting Kumurdo, they travel to the village of Kartsakhi, located near the Turkish border. They explore the village’s lake and are warmly welcomed by the local residents and Georgian border guards. Tamar Lazarashvili, the second secretary of the Akhalkalaki District Committee, speaks by phone with the head of the border detachment, informing him of Galaktion’s visit and

requesting permission to approach the border. Shortly after, the border commander arrives, carrying books in hand. One Book features Galaktion's photo and his poems in Russian, while the other is a Russian literature anthology for school students, which includes a section about Galaktion Tabidze's life and work. This recognition leaves a profound impression on the poet.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 225-226.

1955

July 27-30

Inspired by the stunning landscapes of the Borjomi Gorge, Galaktion writes the poem "Borjomi Gorge".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 51; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 157-158.

1955

July 30

After leaving Kartsakhi, they visit the village of Okami, home to Georgians resettled from the nearby village of Kalda. At the village spring, Galaktion and his companions listen to locals recount the tragic history of the region. Moved to tears, Galaktion bids farewell to the shepherds and enters the village. There, they meet residents working in the fields to harvest their crops. Galaktion speaks with Levan Maisuradze, the leader of the youth brigade, and engages in conversation with the village's young people.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 227-228.

1955

30 July

From the hotel in Akhalkalaki, they set out toward Vardzia. Along the way, they stop to rest at the ancient fortress city of Khertvisi. They visit the Tsunda Church and the village of Nakalakari, as well as the ruins of Tmogvi Fortress on the left bank of the Mtkvari River, the Vani caves, and gradually approach Vardzia.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 230-232.

1955

July 30

They ascend a narrow path and almost completely explore the Vardzia complex. Afterward, they descend and have lunch by the banks of the Mtkvari River. Following the meal, they head toward Vakhtang Gurgенidze's native village of Saro. Galaktion becomes interested in the village's history and listens to a local legend about Shota Rustaveli. At 7 p.m., a meeting dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held in the village club. The event is opened by Arsen Aspanidze, followed by Vakhtang

Gurgenidze, who delivers a speech and recites the poet's poem "Why Is Georgia Called the Land of Poets?" The audience greets the poet with a standing ovation. Next, Givi Kighuradze reads Galaktion's poems. At the end of the meeting, the guest thanks the hosts, and they dine at Arsen Aspanidze's home. During the meal, the host, acting as toastmaster, recounts the tragedy of his family and the attacks on the region's population by Turkified Meskhetians in the 1920s. Galaktion responds, sharing that the Tabidze family also originates from Meskheta.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 235-239.

1955

July 30

He reflects on his journey through Meskheta-Javakheti, attempting to transform his emotions into poetic expression. He begins working on the poem "Meskheta-Javakheti", composing several stanzas.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 52, 55-56; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 158-161.

1955

July 30 or later

He writes a poem "Vardzia".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 62; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162;

1955

July

He is pleased to have visited his native region in the month of July. In his notebook, he writes a note emphasizing that traveling holds great significance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 15; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 145;

1955

July

He writes a poem "To a Fellow Poet" ("If You Are a Champion of Poetry").

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 20; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 146;

1955

July

He writes a humorous, untitled poem, "The Broom of the Writers' Union", in which he expresses a sharply negative attitude toward prose writers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 24; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 147-148.

August

1955

Until August 1

He is troubled by joint pain, particularly in the knees, which intensifies when walking or sitting down. He ascends stairs easily but has difficulty descending.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141.

1955

August 1

From the Aspanidze family home, they travel toward Aspindza. Galaktion asks the driver to drive slowly so he can better observe the surroundings. Near the ruins of a deserted village called Khvilisha by the Mtkvari River, they come across the remnants of a church, and Galaktion listens to a legend associated with the village. Together with his companions, he recalls the battle fought in this area in 1700 by King Erekle II, when the victorious king decapitated the Turkish commander, Kohta Beladi, in single combat. Afterward, they explore the Aspindza baths on the left bank of the Mtkvari before descending into Aspindza itself.

Source: V. Gurgenedze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 239-240.

1955

August 1

In Aspindza, accompanied by local leaders, they tour the district centre, take photos in the garden of the Cultural Center, and climb Aspindza Fortress. After a break, they bid farewell to their hosts and, joined by the chairman of the District Executive Committee, L. Isakadze, set off toward Akhaltsikhe. On the way, they stop at the village of Rustavi, halfway between Aspindza and Akhaltsikhe. Galaktion suggests to Isakadze that a statue of Shota Rustaveli be erected at the entrance to the village. They then get back into the car and continue toward Akhaltsikhe. Near the approaches to the village of Minadze, they pause to admire the view of Sapara Monastery, the ancestral seat of the Atabegs of Samtskhe. However, due to the lack of a motorable road, they are unable to visit the monastery and proceed to Akhaltsikhe.

Source: V. Gurgenedze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 240-242.

1955

August 1

They arrive in Akhaltsikhe, rest in the city garden, visit the regional history museum, and explore the city's ancient district, Rabati Fortress. They then set off toward Adigeni, discussing the past and present of the small Georgian population in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region along the way.

Source: V. Gurgenedze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 244.

1955

August 1

They arrive in Adigeni, where at 12 o'clock, the district leadership and local residents welcome Galaktion in the district centre. Later, on the road from Adigeni toward Adjara, they stop at a beautiful spot called Tsivtskaro, where a lunch is arranged in his honour. After the gathering, the poet thanks the hosts.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 244.

1955

August 1

After lunch at Tsivtskaro, Galaktion Tabidze and his companions visit Zarzma Monastery. Galaktion recalls "The Life of Serapion of Zarzma", the inscription of Ioane, son of Sula, the builder of the church's chapel, and reverently examines the ancient carvings. At his request, Vakhtang Gurgенidze takes a photo of him against the backdrop of the monastery ruins near the statue of a horse.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 245.

1955

August 1

The leadership of Adigeni suggests visiting Abastumani, and the poet, along with his companions, agrees to go. By 7 p.m., they arrive in Abastumani and tour the health sanatoriums. Abastumani reminds the poet of Lado Asatiani, who spent much time there due to his incurable illness.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 246.

1955

August 1

Galaktion is deeply impressed by the mountain astrophysical observatory perched at an altitude of 1.700 meters on Mount Kanobili. The young scientists warmly welcome the guest and, as night falls, allow him to observe celestial bodies through the telescope.

Source: V. Gurgенidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 246.

1955

August 1

At midnight, Galaktion and his companions arrive in Borjomi. The hotel is overcrowded, and the district leadership makes no effort to arrange their accommodation. As a result, Vakhtang Gurgенidze takes them to his parents' home. Galaktion enjoys the warm hospitality of the hosts and feels comfortable and well-received.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 246.

1955

August 2

In the morning, Galaktion explores the surroundings near the Gurgenidze family's home in Borjomi and wonders why the street has not been named after Meskheti-Javakheti, given the origins of its residents. Vakhtang Gurgenidze's father tells him that when the family still lived in the village of Saro, they had an ancient handwritten copy of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", which was stolen by a family acquaintance who later sent sheep in exchange. During breakfast, the table is set, and the hosts are surprised that Galaktion does not drink. The poet explains that he does not like to drink wine while traveling. He shares his impressions of the journey and joins the hosts in singing the Meskhetian version of "Mravalzhamieri" (Many years of life). A little later, he steps into the terrace and writes the poem "The Meskhetian Oak" in his notebook.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 246.-247.

1955

August 2

In the afternoon, Galaktion bids farewell to the Gurgenidze family and, along with his companions, visits the Borjomi Regional Museum, the district library, a bookstore, and the Likani Sanatorium. He then rests in a room prepared for him at the "Borjomi" hotel.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 248.

1955

August 2

At 9 p.m., a meeting is held at the district's Culture House, taking on a festive atmosphere. The head of the cultural department opens the evening, followed by a discussion of Galaktion's works. Students and schoolchildren deliver welcome speeches. During the meeting, it is decided that the Borjomi Children's Library will be named after Galaktion Tabidze. At the end, Galaktion thanks the participants and recites his poems: "To Revolutionary Georgia", "Meskheti-Javakheti", and "The Borjomi Oak". Following the meeting, a concert and dinner are held. They spend the night at the hotel.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion*, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 248-250.

Note: Among the speakers mentioned are V. Lomidze and A. Kachkachishvili, about whom no additional information is available.

1955

After August 2

After the trip to Vardzia, his health deteriorates, and his joint pain intensifies.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 141.

1955

August 3

In the morning, he departs from Borjomi toward Tbilisi. Near Gori, he and his companions visit archaeological excavations before continuing their journey to Tbilisi.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 250.

1955

August 6

He arrives in Adigeni and carefully explores the Zarzma Monastery. At 8 p.m., a meeting is held where he recites the poem "Meskheti-Javakheti".

Source: P. Nishnianidze, *From Galaktion's Life*, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 167.

1955

August 6

He buys 2,000 photo frames of various sizes.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1456, p.1.

Dating: The time is referenced in Nodar Tabidze's August 8 entry.

1955

August 8

He shows his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, photos taken in the village and notices that Andro Tevzadze appears in more of them than he does. He is generally interested in photography and suggests to Nodar that they buy a camera and set up a laboratory in Tskneti.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1456, p.1.

1955

August 8

On the 50th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's death, he ascends to Mtatsminda and, together with Giorgi Leonidze, lays a wreath on the poet's grave. They then take photographs at the graves of Vazha, Akaki, Ilia, Baratashvili, and Griboedov.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, *Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia*, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 22–23.

1955

Until August 9

He reflects on the evening dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's death, which, as the head of the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, he had planned for July 23 but was unable to organize at the scheduled time. Now, he intends to reschedule the event for August 9. He plans

to directly participate in organizing the exhibition, selecting appropriate themes and subtopics himself. Additionally, he intends to familiarize himself with the scientific literature available on Vazha-Pshavela, reading essays on topics such as: the portrayal of the hero in Vazha-Pshavela's works, the relationship between character and theme, the contemporary village and its population in Vazha's time, and the foundations of social relations in the 19th and 20th centuries. He also wishes to select texts from existing literature about the writer for the exhibition. Furthermore, in his notebook, he notes the issues that need to be resolved for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 27; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 149.

1955

August 9

On the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's death, Galaktion Tabidze and Giorgi Leonidze bring a large wreath of fresh flowers with the inscription "Vazha-Pshavela from Georgian writers" to the writer's grave at the Mtatsminda Pantheon. Other writers and the staff of the Vazha-Pshavela Library also adorn the grave with flowers.

Source: MGL, t-659, "Yesterday on Mtatsminda", newspaper *Komunisti*, August 10, 1955, №188, p. 3.

1955

August 9

Together with Giorgi Leonidze, he lays a wreath on Vazha-Pshavela's grave on Mtatsminda. He then separates from the group of writers, heads to Baratashvili's grave, asks Vakhtang Gurgeneidze to take a photo, and tells him that Galaktion's grave will be located at this spot.

Source: V. Gurgeneidze, Galaktion in Pshavi, Tbilisi, 1994, p. 3-4.

Note: Four years later, he is indeed buried near Nikoloz Baratashvili.

1955

August 10

The poem "The Borjomi Oak" is published in the newspaper *Komunizmis Droshit*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunizmis Droshit*, 1955, №94, p. 2.

1955

August 10

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes a group photo of writers and the intellectuals of Tbilisi gathered at the poet's grave at the Mtatsminda Pantheon, taken by Vladimir Ginzburg on the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela's death. The photo features: Galaktion Tabidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Pavle Ingorokva, Shalva Radiani, Revaz Margiani, Alexandre Shanidze, and others.

Source: MGL, t-659, "Yesterday on Mtatsminda", newspaper *Komunisti*, August 10, 1955, №188, p. 3.

1955

August 10

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, marking the information printed for the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela titled “Yesterday at Mtatsminda”, and the article about the poet Andro Tevzadze published in the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*.

Source: MGL, t-659, newspaper *Komunisti*, August 10, 1955, №188, p. 1.

1955

August 10

The poem “Meskhети-Javakheti” is published in the newspaper *Oktombris Droshit*.

Source: Newspaper *Oktombris Droshit*, 1955, №95, p. 2.

1955

August 12

Vakhtang Gurgენიdze agrees with Galaktion that they will travel to Dusheti and Charkhali on the 50th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela’s death. The poet arranges the meeting at 10 a.m. at Marjanishvili Square. Critic Lavrosi Kalandadze will also accompany them on the trip.

Source: V. Gurgენიdze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 251.

1955

August 12

A review by Lavrosi Kalandadze titled “On Galaktion’s Chosen One” is published in *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: A. Ratiani, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 137

1955

After August 12

He reviews the Russian magazine *Khalkhta Megobreba* and notes Shota Lomsadze’s presentation “The Theme of the Riverside in Galaktion Tabidze’s Work”.

Source: MGL, t-703, magazine “Дружба Народов”, 1955, August, №8, Moscow.

1955

August 14

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a letter by Lavrosi Kalandadze titled “Galaktion Tabidze’s Poetry” is published, responding to the poet’s 1954 collection. The critic regards this Book as an important event for Georgian literature but expresses some reservations about the editor. He considers it unjust that the poet’s masterpieces “What Time Is It?” and “Autumn Fragment” were excluded from the collection. Additionally, Kalandadze states that the poem “The Poem That Opens the Collection” does not belong to the set of Galaktion’s selected works. He also points out that the thematic sections are poorly chosen, and the lack of a systematic arrangement of the poems will make it difficult for the reader to form a clear understanding of the poet’s worldview evolution. Kalandadze argues that the editor should have followed a chronological principle.

Source: L. Kalandadze, Galaktion Tabidze's Poetry, newspaper *Komunisti*, 1955, № 192 (August 14), p. 4.

1955

August 14

At the appointed time in the morning, Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze and Lavrosi Kalandadze meet Galaktion, and they travel together in his car, with his driver Arto behind the wheel. Upon arriving in Mtskheta, they stop near Svetitskhoveli, quietly walking around the cathedral but not entering, and continue on their journey. They take a brief rest in Tsitsamuri, at the site of Ilia Chavchavadze's assassination, and discuss this crime of the century. During a break near Natakhtari, Galaktion recalls Platon Ioseliani's assessment of the history between Russia and Georgia, agreeing with his perspective. He then mentions Zakaria Chichinadze's Book on Platon Ioseliani and his phrase about how Ioseliani predicted the Russification of the Georgian people.

Source: V. Gurgeniḏze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 252.

1955

August 14

They arrive in Dusheti and settle on the second floor of the hotel, in what is called the "District Committee's" room, which causes some dissatisfaction among certain writers. Before the evening begins, they explore the district centre, the library, the summer theater, the market, and the building where Ilia Chavchavadze worked as a conciliatory judge. They then return to the hotel, go up to the balcony, and Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze takes a photo of Galaktion sitting in a chair. In the hotel, they discuss Vazha-Pshavela's life and work, as well as the tragic fate of his son, Levan Razikashvili. Galaktion expresses the view that Vazha is the Georgian Homer, although Homer can never rise to the heights of Vazha's mountains, nor can he be reduced to the level of Vazha's "tales of the wolf's cub". According to Galaktion, Vazha is both more mythical and more contemporary. He also says that his life closely resembles Vazha's. Like Vazha, who lived a life of poverty, suffering, and hunger, Galaktion feels that his own life is similarly afflicted. He even compares himself to Vazha in that both of them began their careers as educators. Galaktion states that such people, almost all of them, are unhappy in life.

Source: V. Gurgeniḏze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 252. V. Gurgeniḏze, *Galaktion in Pshavi*, Tbilisi, 1994, p. 5, 10. O. Tchelidze, *Galaktion in Chargali, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 81;

Note: He gives Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze a copy of the photograph taken in Dusheti, with an inscription.

1955

August 14

He reads Lavrosi Kalandadze's review "On Galaktion's Selected One" *with* exclamations: "Come on, come on... let's make them happy, let's make them happy... people, brother, people, come on, who? Let's see!"

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 137.

1955

14 August

Teimuraz Jangulashvili dedicates him a poem titled “Chargali, August 14, 1955”.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, Galaktion Goes to Chargali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 267-269.

Note: In his recollection, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, as an eyewitness, repeats several stories told by Vakhtang Gurgeniidze.

1955

August 14

He is at the Dusheti summer theater, where an event dedicated to Vazha-Pshavela is to take place. The poet, along with a few others, arrives at the theater before the scheduled time and takes his seat. He observes the surroundings. Soon, the theater fills with people. He is astonished by the fact that just half an hour ago there was no sign of anyone in the theater, yet now it is overcrowded. They wait for a long time for the event to begin, but the curtain does not rise. It becomes apparent that preparations for the concert are underway behind the curtain. The poet watches the curtain, which sways as someone moves behind it. The audience waits, growing increasingly impatient. This situation disturbs Galaktion, and he is confused about why the organizers are behaving this way, why they are making people wait, and why everything cannot be done on time.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 168.

1955

August 14

At the Dusheti summer theater, during the creative evening dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Vazha-Pshavela’s death, Galaktion is dissatisfied with many aspects of the event. Above all, he is frustrated by the fact that some people are reading long, drawn-out poems in the Pshavian style, including a person invited by Giorgi Leonidze, whose performance drags on for too long. He is also irritated by the content of a poem read by a local teacher, as the author implicitly portrays Akaki Tsereteli as an enemy of Vazha, which he finds distasteful. He feels that the evening took on a provincial tone, which, in his view, was not fitting for the occasion. While listening to Beso Zhghenti’s lecture, Galaktion is left with the impression that Zhghenti characterized Vazha as completely detached from contemporary poetry. He also critiques the lecture for being overly long. Additionally, he is dissatisfied with Giorgi Leonidze’s introductory speech, believing it fails to capture the scope of Vazha’s work and his connection to the people. Galaktion finds Siko Pashalishvili’s speech normal and enjoys the poem read by Otar Chiladze. He also appreciates Andro Tevzadze’s presentation and has a positive impression of Nazi Kilasonia, who read Vazha’s poem “The Eagle”. Among the local speakers, the poet is drawn to a young woman and a man who had approached him earlier at the Writers’ Union with a notebook of poems for review. Reflecting

on his own performance, he believes it was exceptionally good, considering the text he read – a part of the poem “Conversation about Lyrics” (“I remember my childhood; / Far away, very far, beyond the swamps...”) – was well chosen. He notices that the audience responded well to his reading, but despite this, they did not stand up. Galaktion views this, along with other factors, as a sign of the audience’s lack of culture. He observes that beyond the summer theater, in the garden, children have climbed trees and are listening to the speakers. He believes they are far superior to the audience. He also watches the choir of singers and dislikes their musical performances, though he notes that they are wearing beautiful costumes.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 8, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1955

August 14

After the event dedicated to Vazha-Pshavela in Dusheti, a festive dinner is held that lasts until dawn. Giorgi Leonidze refers to Galaktion as the first poet of then-Soviet Georgia, toasts to him, approaches, and hugs him. Gurgenidze captures this moment in a photograph. Galaktion is pleased with the guests at the dinner, but he finds the toasts silly and dislikes that many important individuals were left out of the toasts. The poet is also irritated by the fact that a fan of Giorgi Leonidze’s works, a certain neighbour, sings “Don’t Worry, Mother”. While at the table, Galaktion converses with the local residents and other invited guests. He meets a respected person and learns that the sculptor Bichina Avalishvili is supposedly advised by this man on which trees to use for sculptures. Galaktion tells him that Avalishvili plans to make a sculpture of him, and the person promises to find a beautiful tree for the sculptor. During the dinner, Galaktion sings “Mravalzhamieri” (Many years of life) with the Dusheti district’s choir, and the audience is delighted. Alexandre Gomiashvili, who is also present, comments that the first voice belongs to Galaktion, as he is the first poet. Hearing these words, the poet recalls that he had heard similar praise from Gomiashvili before. Specifically, once in front of an audience, Gomiashvili had declared that there is only one National Poet – Galaktion. The poet realizes that, both then and now, Gomiashvili was intentionally saying these words for his benefit.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 12-14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166. V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 252. V. Gurgenidze, *Galaktion in Pshavi*, Tbilisi, 1994, p. 5, 10.

1955

August 14

While in Dusheti, Galaktion speaks with the local residents. They tell him that there is a place nearby called Platonian Land, named after Platon Ioseliani, who lived there. They also remind him that Ilia Chavchavadze served in Dusheti and wrote “Scenes with the Conciliatory Judge” there. The poet also meets some locals from Vani, who complain to him about the lack of culture among the local population.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1955

August 14-15

During the celebrations of Vazha-Pshavela's anniversary, there is a discussion about the existence of two Galaktions – one from before the revolution and one from after the revolution. Galaktion remarks that this idea was invented by Besarion Zhghenti, questioning how it is possible for one person to be “two poets”.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, *Galaktion in Pshavi*, Tbilisi, 1994, p. 5

Note: He refers to Besarion Zhghenti as “Besia”.

Dating: According to the author of the recollection, the event took place during Galaktion's travels to Dusheti and Pshavi.

1955

August 15

He reflects on the event held the previous day, dedicated to Vazha-Pshavela. He recalls the interesting conversations, people, and events, and notes them down in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 14; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 166.

1955

August 15

In the morning, they continue their journey toward Charkhali. There, they meet young writers who have arrived from Tbilisi, and they surround Galaktion, offering their admiration. The ceremonial rally is led by the chairman of the district executive committee. Speakers at the rally include Akaki Shanidze, Alexandre Begiashvili, and the participants from the previous day's event in Dusheti. In the evening, Vazha's widow, Tamar Didibashvili, attends the gathering, and photographs are taken. Galaktion believes the photos will turn out beautifully, especially the one with Tamar Didibashvili, as he is certain it will be a particularly important photo-document.

At the event, poems dedicated to the poet are read by Vazha's son, Vakhtang Razikashvili, his grandson, Alexandre Razikashvili, and Bachana's son, Pavle Razikashvili. Galaktion reads his own poem dedicated to Vazha. A concert follows, which is concluded by a grand feast laid out in the meadow. Galaktion does not stay long at the table and, together with Vakhtang Gurgenidze and Lavrosi Kalandadze, soon sets off back to Tbilisi. On the way, he sits quietly, speaking only to himself: “Freedom to the people... the people, our people”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 14; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books*, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167-168; V. Gurgenidze, *The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 258-266. O. Tchelidze, *Galaktion in Chargali, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 81. V. Gurgenidze, *Galaktion in Pshavi*, Tbilisi, 1994, p. 25-27. A. Ratiani, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 137;

1955

August 15 or later

He writes several versions of the humorous, untitled poem “Eternal with Memories”. The poem is addressed to Giorgi Leonidze, who, according to the poem, constantly held a wine goblet in one hand and a turkey’s wattle in the other while in Chargali.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167-168.

1955

After August 15

After returning from Chargali, he learns that the cars of two other writers, Karlos Kaladze and Alexandre Gomiashvili, were damaged in Dusheti. Additionally, two people traveling by bicycle fell into a ravine. The accident and misfortune caused significant chaos on the road. Upon hearing this, he reflects on how well he and a few others acted by returning to Tbilisi in time, as in the general disorder, no one knows what might have happened to them.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

1955

After August 15

He examines the photos taken during the events dedicated to Vazha-Pshavela on August 14-15, observing how each person appears in the pictures. He then notes in his notebook a list of individuals who, in his opinion, stand out in the photos. Among those listed are: Vakhtang Gurgенidze, Vasil Gvetadze, Alexandre Shanidze, Lavrosi Kalandadze, Nodar Gureshidze, Vakhtang Razikashvili, Vano Tsulukidze, Alexandre Begiashvili, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, and others.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181.

Note: In the source, Vakhtang Gurgенidze, Vasil Gvetadze, Alexandre Shanidze, Lavrosi Kalandadze, Nodar Gureshidze, Vakhtang Razikashvili, Vano Tsulukidze, Alexandre Begiashvili, and Teimuraz Jangulashvili are mentioned by their initials and last names.

1955

August 16

He is in Tskneti. It is raining heavily. He gazes at the rainy landscape while beginning to write a humorous, untitled poem called “Let’s Buy a Sofa” in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 20-23; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171-173.

1955

Until August 19

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion’s work is planned to be held in Tskneti on August 19.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1955

Until August 19

He wonders whether it is possible for the Tskneti Children's Home to be named after him. He is curious whether it is worth officially raising the issue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 167.

1955

August 20

A meeting is held in Tskneti, at the pioneer camp located next to his house. The pioneers address him with poems and songs, electing him as an honorary pioneer, which encourages Galaktion. He gives a speech to the children and concludes the meeting with an impromptu poem, "I have much to share with you, comrades, at the railroad workers' children's pioneer camp".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198; P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 22-23.

1955

August 22

He is in Abkhazia, at the balneological resort of Avadkhara. He listens to a Russian song and notices that it is based on the motif of Akaki Tsereteli's "Suliko". The poet asks someone to write down a fragment of the song's lyrics in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1955

After August 27

He reads the 16th issue of the magazine *Niangi*, in which his attention is drawn to a humorous article about the unmounted statues of Georgian writers, and he makes excerpts from it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-570, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356-357.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on August 27, 1955.

1955

After August 27

In his diary, he writes that the literary circle named after Galaktion Tabidze publishes documents that are very important for literary studies, entirely unknown, and of great significance for a deeper understanding of his pre-revolutionary works.

Source: MGL, d-500, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 13;

1955

August 28

Leon Bezhitashvili, a resident of Tbilisi, addresses the chairman of the Writers' Union and the editor of the Literary Gazette with a proposal to organize similar meetings between poets and readers in Georgian cities, like the one planned for September 11 at Moscow's Bookstore №18. In his opinion, during such a meeting, it would be preferable not for poets to read their own poems, but for readers to have live communication with them. At the end of the letter, the author mentions that he is personally very interested in meeting Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179-180.

Note: In 1955, the Writers' Union was led by the First Secretary, not the Chairman, who was Irakli Abashidze. The editor of the *Literaturuli Gazeti* was Giorgi Natroshvili.

1955

August 28

At 10 a.m., he is at the Tbilisi City Council's Executive Committee, which he refers to as "Massachusetts", and under the common title "A Cycle of Poems: Left the House and Never Returned", He writes a poem "The Window, the Evening and the Curtain Covered with Mist...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 177-178.

1955

August 28 or later

He reflects on the plans to be implemented in the upcoming months. In his notebook, he makes a note listing the institutions where meetings organized by the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union of Georgia will be held in the fall of 1955. The list includes 31 points, which feature institutions such as the Georgian State Museum, various types of research institutes, and libraries.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 38, 40; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1955

From August 20 to August 29

In his notebook, he writes about the article "Poet's Day" published in the August 20th issue of *Literaturuli Gazeti*, which states that the Moscow Poets' Section has decided to organize a meeting between poets and readers in 18 bookstores across the Russian capital on September 11th. According to the article, more than 70 literary figures will participate in this event. On the designated day, the poets will sell their books in all eighteen bookstores, read their poems to the readers, and talk about the works of other poets and poetry in general. He also writes about a letter sent by Leon Bezhitashvili to the First Secretary of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, and the editor of *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Giorgi Natroshvili, in which he expresses his desire to hold a similar event in Georgia. Bezhitashvili is particularly interested in meeting Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 41-43; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-180. "Литературная газета", 1955, №99, стр. 1.

1955

August 29

He gets ready for the creative evening scheduled for September 10. He discusses the details related to the event with Tamar Gotsiridze and Pati Nishnianidze, employees of the "State Publishing House".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 44; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 180-181.

1955

August 30

He meets Irakli Abashidze, who asks him to speak at the event dedicated to David Guramishvili on October 7. Galaktion agrees. Additionally, he reflects on what Irakli Abashidze will say regarding organizing a similar "Poet's Day" in Georgia, like the one planned for September 11 at 18 bookstores in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45, 49; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181, 182.

1955

Until August 31

In his notebook, he notes that 10,000 roubles have been transferred for the construction of his house in Sokhumi, and an additional 6,000 roubles still need to be added.

Source: MGL, d-344, p. 0; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197.

1955

August 31

He calls the organization *Sokhummsheni* with his step-son, David Ebanoidze, to get in touch with architect Giorgi Gvatua. He doesn't meet him in person, but learns from the staff that the construction materials for his house in Sokhumi will be delivered on September 1st. He plans to check on September 3rd to see if this promise will be fulfilled.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,44, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 197.

Note: David Ebanoidze is referred to as "Dutu" in the source.

1955

August 31

He is in Tskhneti, listening to a conversation between two strangers. The dialogue catches the poet's attention due to its absurd content. One person answers the other's question about the time in a strange way, apologizing and saying that the watch is not his, but belongs to someone else. The conversation partner repeats the question, yet the first person still does not answer what time

it is, only explaining the reason for not responding: he says that if it were his own watch, he would definitely tell the time, but since it belongs to someone else, he cannot give an answer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 169.

1955

July-August

He writes a humorous untitled poem titled "Since I Bought It".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 57; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 161;

1955

August

He writes an untitled poem titled "Whatever August May Bring".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,41, p. 63; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162;

September

1955

Until September 1

He learns about a letter from Leon Bezhitashvili, in which he addressed the First Secretary of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, and the editor of *Literaturuli Gazeti*, Giorgi Natroshvili, expressing his particular interest in Galaktion Tabidze and his work. He writes about this in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

Dating: The letter is mentioned in the September 1, 1955, entry.

1955

September 1 or earlier

He reads Otar Chkheidze's novel "Mist", in which the writer uses a Galaktionian epithet, "skeleton-like", and notes it as something "as Galaktion would say". The mention of his name in the novel excites the poet, as he sees this as a sign of universal recognition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198. For noting: T. Doiashvili. Otar Chkheidze's Galaktion, in book: "Teary-Laughing", Tbilisi, 2013, p. 257.

Note: The title of the novel is not mentioned in the source.

1955

September 1

He plans to organize poetry evenings on September 10 and 12 at the State Publishing House and the City Council.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He notes in his notebook that he should meet with the sculptor Shakro Gorgadze, who works as a sculptor at the Academy.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He assigns Solomon Lekishvili the task of going to the City Executive Committee and handling the arrangements for his evening event with the cultural department there. He learns that cultural matters are personally handled by the deputy chairman of the Executive Committee, Boris Lomidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He notes to find out in which issue of *Literaturuli Gazeti* Sergi Tchilaia's article was published.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

Note: It may refer to the information about Sergi Tchilaia's Russian-language Book "The Poetry of Galaktion Tabidze" published in the July 21, 1955 issue (№86) of *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

1955

September 1

He transfers 1,156 roubles to the Commercial Bank of Abkhazia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He recalls the title of John Reed's novel "Ten Days That Shook the World" and thinks that the next ten days should shake not the world, but the atmosphere around him. He sets a plan for what he needs to do in the coming days. The poet's mood is positively influenced by the fact that the first autumn morning is sunny and beautiful.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He receives a letter from Giorgi Nazarenko, a lecturer at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

Note: In the entry, Giorgi Nazarenko's name and occupation are not mentioned, nor is the letter preserved.

1955

September 1

He reads an article by Shalva Apkhaidze about Henri Barbusse published in the August 30th issue of *Zarya Vostoka*. He is pleased that in the article, he is mentioned as a participant in the 1935 Anti-Fascist Writers' Congress and as the National Poet of Georgia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

Note: In the source, neither the article's author nor the mention of Galaktion in the article is indicated.

1955

September 1

The Ossetian poet and translator, Ilia Kachmazov, dedicates his newly published collection of verses and poems titled "*Golden Mountains*" with a written inscription.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

He receives a newspaper from Kutaisi in which his poem is published. The same newspaper excerpt is sent to his wife, Nino Kvirikadze's cousin, Eteri Kvirikadze, who lives in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

Note: In the source, Eteri Kvirikadze is mentioned only by her first name.

1955

September 1

He receives the newspaper *Oktombris Droshit* from Akhalkalaki, in which his poem "Meskhet-Javakheti" is published in the August 10th issue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1955

September 1

Lavrosi Kalandadze and Irakli Abashidze ask him to write a poem and prepare a speech for the anniversary event dedicated to David Guramishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

1955

September 1

He is in Tskhneti and is pleased with the good weather.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

1955

September 1

In his notebook, he notes that Pati Nishnianidze wants a poetry evening to be held in Kutaisi, while Vakhtang Gurgenidze wants one in Tsiteli Tskaro, now known as Dedoplistskaro.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Note: Pati Nishnianidze and Vakhtang Gurgenidze are mentioned in the source only by their first names.

1955

September 1

He is pleased because they return the pen he thought was lost.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

1955

September 1

In his notebook, he notes that on September 2nd, he is scheduled to meet Solomon Lekishvili and Misha Gotsiridze, an employee of the publishing house *Saktsigni (Georgian Books)*.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Note: Solomon (Suliko) Lekishvili is mentioned in the source only by his first name, while Misha Gotsiridze is mentioned by his last name.

1955

September 1

He plans to continue working on the preparation and publication of the eighth volume of his collected works in an eight-volume series.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 199.

Note: In the source, the eighth volume of the collected works is referred to as "the book".

1955

September 2

He reflects that, based on the title of John Reed's novel "Ten Days That Shook the World", the planned "Ten Days That Should Shake Humanity" has begun, and a step has already been taken to fulfil the plans he set for September 1st.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

1955

September 2

He tries to clarify when his poetry evening will be held at the City Executive Committee. The staff at the cultural department of the Executive Committee tell Solomon Lekishvili, to whom he had sent a letter, that they know nothing about an event related to Galaktion, and that they are only preparing for the poetry evening of Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: Solomon (Suliko) Lekishvili is mentioned in the source only by his first name, Suliko.

1955

September 2

He talks to Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze about his poetry evening, which is to be held in the City Executive Committee's hall. The poet insists that the event must take place on September 10th. Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze tries to resolve the issue and sends Solomon Lekishvili to the Executive Committee once again. However, Solomon is still unable to settle the matter, as the person responsible for organizing events is not available at the Executive Committee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: Solomon (Suliko) Lekishvili is mentioned in the source only by his first name, Suliko.

1955

September 2

Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze makes him sign a document, according to which Galaktion's honorarium will be received by Pati Nishnianidze, as she is supposed to give three lectures at the poetry evenings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: In the source, Pati Nishnianidze is mentioned only by her first name.

1955

September 2

At 3 o'clock, he goes to the Central Lecture Bureau under the Ministry of Culture and learns that Solomon Lekishvili was unable to resolve the issue of his poetry evening at the City Executive Committee. To address the matter, Vakhtang Gurgeniḏze contacts the Party Bureau of the Executive Committee and speaks with the secretary, who states that the hall is booked on their selected date, September 10, but that Galaktion's poetry evening could be held a day earlier. They agree on the date, and the event is scheduled for September 9. Galaktion is satisfied with this decision.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: Solomon (Suliko) Lekishvili is referred to as Suliko in the source.

1955

September 2

While at the Ministry of Culture, he examines the wall newspaper, which features a photograph of him taken on July 28 near Lake Tavparavani with shepherds. He reads the accompanying text and considers copying it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

Note: The source does not specify the location or time of the photograph, nor does it indicate that Galaktion is pictured with shepherds.

1955

September 2

He plans to schedule a poetry evening titled "The Poet's Day" for September 12, to be held at the State Publishing House Club. Misha Gotsiridze, an employee of *'Saktsigni'* publishing house, promises to assist with organizational matters and, in addition, will deliver a lecture during the

poetry evening. He explains to the poet that posters are unnecessary, as he will personally ensure the mobilization of the audience. According to Misha Gotsiridze, the event will be attended by 200 employees from his department alone, and an exhibition will also be arranged.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 2

Misha Gotsiridze, an employee of *Saktsigni* publishing house, shows him Mukhran Machavariani's 1955 collection "Poems" and mentions that he did not understand one of the poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5-6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 2

Misha Gotsiridze, an employee of *Saktsigni* publishing house, suggests that information about the poetry evening and exhibition planned for September 12 should be published in newspapers. Galaktion believes that a well-crafted informational text is necessary and discusses the matter with Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 5-6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 2

In his notebook, he records that Edisher Kipiani noticed a passage in Otar Tchkhaidze's novel "Mist" where the writer mentions Galaktion.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201. For noting: T. Doiashvili. Otar Chkhaidze's Galaktion, in book: "Teary-Laughing", Tbilisi, 2013, p. 257.

Note: The title of the novel is not mentioned in the source.

1955

September 2

In his notebook, he notes that Teimuraz Jangulashvili was very pleased to see the photograph taken on August 14 in Chargali, during Vazhaoba, featuring Galaktion and Nodar Gureshidze.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 2

In his notebook, he notes that as part of the "Evenings of Remembrance" series, Parmen Tsakheli's evening will be held on September 19.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

Note: Parmen Tsakheli is referred to as Tsakheli in the source.

1955

September 2

He is pleased to learn that Academician Alexandre Tvaltchrelidze provides monthly assistance of 1,500 roubles to Tsakheli's family.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 2

He notes a list of tasks to address during the day. First and foremost, he plans to meet with Solomon Lekishvili to clarify what was resolved during his visit to the Executive Committee and whether it will be possible to hold Galaktion's creative evening and exhibition by September 10. Additionally, he wishes to meet with Vakhtang Gurgeniidze and Pati Nishnianidze, as organizing the planned evening will not be feasible without their involvement and assistance. He also intends to stop by the State Publishing House to meet with its employee Tamar Gotsiridze, with whom he will discuss the printed materials needed for the exhibition. Alongside all these tasks, he must also attend to ensuring financial stability for his family.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 160-170.

1955

September 2

Noe Sanikidze, an 80-year-old visitor from Tobanieri, comes to see Galaktion and shares that it was his father, Vasil Tabidze, who taught him to read and write. The guest expresses his sorrow over Vani's significant underdevelopment and conveys that their native region looks to the poet for help.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 3

Arriving in Tbilisi from Tskneti, he visits the City Executive Committee to check whether the announcement for his poetry evening scheduled for September 9 has been posted, as promised. He discovers that no announcement about the event has been put up by the organization. However, he does not take this to heart, reasoning that even if the announcement is made just four days before the event, it would still not be too late.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 3

He considers it especially important now to focus on the content of the poetry evening scheduled for September 9 at the City Executive Committee and to ensure the event is concluded with flair. He is undecided whether to start the necessary preparations immediately or to begin working on it two days later, on Monday. He is confident that the active involvement of Vakhtang Gurgeniidze will contribute significantly to the evening's success.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

Note: Vakhtang is referred to only by his first name in the source.

1955

September 3

At the City Executive Committee, he plans to discuss the poetry evening scheduled for September 9 with Vakhtang Gurgenidze, Besarion Zhghenti, and Pierre Kobakhidze. In his notebook, he records the phone numbers of Vakhtang Gurgenidze and Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

Note: In the source, Vakhtang Gurgenidze is mentioned only by his first name, Pierre Kobakhidze by his initials and last name, and Besarion Zhghenti first by his initials and last name, and later by his first name "Besia".

1955

September 3

He examines the hall at the City Executive Committee where his poetry evening is to be held. He is very pleased with the venue and thinks that a bouquet of flowers should definitely be placed near the podium.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 3

He is planning the evening scheduled for September 9 at the City Executive Committee hall and believes it is essential to print invitations. In his view, writers will also participate in the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201.

1955

September 3

He examines old manuscripts and unexpectedly finds his own note stating that Alio Adamia, in a poem published in the newspaper *Musha*, called for Galaktion's execution. He is curious about the year Adamia published this poem and plans to visit the public library to find out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 190.

1955

September 4

From the Vera Bridge (now the Galaktion Bridge) to the Cheluskinsy Bridge (now the Queen Tamar Bridge), he observes the riverbank. He is convinced that this area has a magnificent future. While strolling, he is in high spirits, as, although it is a Sunday and no workers are visible, the traces of their labour are evident everywhere. Thinking about the workers, he recalls the final passage of "Arsena's Poem" and, with some alterations, writes a line from the piece in his notebook: "My thousand roubles are embedded in a great rock on the shore!" His mood improves

further, and he reflects that this day is one of those rare ten days that bring about fundamental change.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202.

Note: In the note, the phrase from "Arsena's Poem" is quoted by the poet in an altered form.

1955

September 4

He is in Tskneti, in the Ash Tree Garden, where he writes an untitled poem, "From Our Ash Tree Forest, One Hears".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 54; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183.

1955

September 4

In his notebook, he records an untitled poem dedicated to the 1924 uprising, "Witness to Pillage and Plunder".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184.

1955

September 5

He learns that his poetry evening, planned for September 9 at the City Executive Committee, cannot take place because Solomon Lekishvili, entrusted by Galaktion to handle the arrangements, failed to organize it. The confusion and the need to change the date arose when it became clear that neither the Executive Committee's secretary nor its chairman was aware of the planned event. Ultimately, thanks to the active involvement of Galaktion and Pati Nishnianidze, the poetry evening is rescheduled for September 22.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202.

Note: Solomon Lekishvili is mentioned as Suliko in the source.

1955

September 5

He discusses the inadequate attitude toward writers with Zakaria Chichinadze and Sergo Kldiashvili. They note that in Georgia, writers are not properly appreciated, and the field of literature, in general, is in decline. He wonders whether the event he has planned for September 12, "The Poetry Day", will bring any change in this regard.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202.

1955

September 6

He writes an untitled poem "Places Where the Day".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 58, 70; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 185.

1955

September 6

He writes an untitled poem: "This once joyful..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7759; №590-d, p. 78; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 284.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "This Once Joyful".

1955

September 6

He is in Tskneti, where he writes an untitled poem: "The mist descends from the mountain..."

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7760; №590-d, p. 79; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 240.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Nine Steps".

1955

September 6

He begins working on the poem "Books to the People" and writes two versions of it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 63-66; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 187-190.

1955

September 6

The issue of holding Galaktion's poetry evening at the City Executive Committee remains uncertain, as the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia, disapproves of the event's format - specifically, the plan for Pati Nishnianidze to deliver a lecture during the evening. Galaktion strives to ensure that the event takes place regardless, considering the Rustaveli Theatre as an alternative venue if the Executive Committee hall is unavailable.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202-203.

1955

September 6

Galaktion blames Elguja Maghradze, an instructor from the Culture Department of the Central Committee, for the cancellation of the poetry evening planned at the City Executive Committee. Maghradze drew the attention of the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia, to the fact that Pati Nishnianidze was scheduled to deliver a lecture during the event. The mention of this woman irritated the minister, leading to inquiries about her identity, and ultimately, the evening was canceled.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202-203.

Note: In the source, Maghradze, Gunia, and Gurgenidze are referred to only by their last names.

1955

September 6

The poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion, planned at the City Executive Committee, led to a reprimand for Gurgenidze due to its format. The dissatisfaction of Minister of Culture Gunia and the Central Committee's Culture Department instructor, Maghradze, as well as the event's cancellation, stemmed from the plan for Pati Nishnianidze to deliver a lecture about Galaktion's work during the evening. When Nishnianidze learned of this, she remarked that it was likely the result of intrigues and scheming within the Writers' Union and stated she would report this confusion to the Central Committee. Gurgenidze attempted to justify himself to Zurab Akhvlediani, a representative of the Ministry of Culture, by pointing out that Galaktion himself was expected to attend Nishnianidze's lecture. Nevertheless, the evening was ultimately canceled.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 11-15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 202-204.

Note: In the source, Maghradze, Gunia, and Gurgenidze are referred to only by their last names.

1955

September 6

He plans to hold the poetry evening at the Rustaveli Theatre instead of the Executive Committee. The theatre's director, Pavle Kandelaki, requests an official permit and a payment of 2000 roubles from the poet to organize the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: Pavle Kandelaki is referred to only by his last name in the source.

1955

September 6

In his notebook, he notes that Valerian Melkadze, the Second Secretary of the Central Committee, and Givi Vardosanidze, the editor of *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, have been dismissed. He wonders whether these changes might, in some way, affect the publication of the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: The source does not specify the names of the Second Secretary of the Central Committee or the editor of *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

1955

September 6

To clarify the issue regarding the eighth volume of his eight-volume work, he plans to submit a formal request to the director of the State Publishing House and the Central Committee. He is determined to meet with the Central Committee's secretary for ideology, Davit Mchedlishvili, in the coming days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: Davit Mchedlishvili is referred to by his last name in the source.

1955

September 6

In his notebook, he records that Sergi Tchilaia is not printing the invitation cards for the poetry evening scheduled for September 12.

Source: MGL, d-345, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 6

He is irritated by the driver's behaviour, as the driver is preoccupied with trying to acquire timber and drags Galaktion along on his errands.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 6

He recalls the plan he conceived at the beginning of September about ten crucial, transformative days and writes in his notebook the phrase: "10 Days That Shook Humanity".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 6

He writes a poem "Return to the Shore" and its second version, titled "The Shores".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174-176.

Note: This work, titled "Books to the People", was published in 1957 in *Literaturuli Gazeti* (February 22, №18).

1955

September 6-7

He is angry with Maghradze, an instructor from the Central Committee's Culture Department, who disrupted the poetry evening planned at the City Executive Committee. He wants to understand why Maghradze opposes holding his event, especially when the same venue has already hosted evenings for other poets, such as Ioseb Noneshvili and Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

Note: Elguja Maghradze, Ioseb Noneshvili, and Ioseb Grishashvili are referred to only by their last names in the source.

1955

September 7

He outlines a plan for the following day: he intends to prepare and post an announcement at the Writers' Union regarding the poetry evening scheduled for September 12 at the Writers' Club. Additionally, he plans to draft an informational text for publication in the press about the same

event. Moreover, he plans to write an opening speech and coordinate with the poets who are expected to participate in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 7

He plans to focus on the activities of the Poetry Section within the Writers' Union during his speech at the poetry evening scheduled for September 12 at the Writers' Club. He also intends to mention the "Special Evening" dedicated to the Ossetian writer and translator Kavkazagi – Ilia Kazmachov – that this section is planning to organize.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

Note: In the source, Ilia Kazmachov is referred to by his pseudonym, Kavkazagi.

1955

September 7

It turns out that, at the request of *Saktsigni* publishing house employee Misha Gotsiridze, the event "The Poetry Day", planned for September 12, will be held not at the Printers' Club but at the Writers' Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 7

Whether Galaktion's poetry evening, initially planned for the City Executive Committee but later considered for the Rustaveli Theatre, will take place remains uncertain. Galaktion feels it would be better to first focus on organizing the event "The Poetry Day" at the Writers' Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 7

He cannot find the list of poets who are scheduled to perform at the event "The Poetry Day", planned for September 12.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,45, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 203.

1955

September 8

On the stairs of the Writers' Union, he encounters Irakli Abashidze, who asks him to come to his office at one o'clock. Galaktion speculates that, since Abashidze has summoned him, it must be something serious. He notes in his notebook the possible topics of their conversation. In his view, the dialogue might concern the event dedicated to Davit Guramishvili, scheduled for October 7, or perhaps the creative evening dedicated to Galaktion, which the Lecture Bureau is planning to organize.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 83; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 194.

1955

September 8

He is at the Writers' Union, speaking with the First Secretary, Irakli Abashidze, who informs him that, by government decision, the Writers' Union will no longer be nominating Pavle Ingorokva as a candidate for membership in the Academy. Following this conversation, Galaktion concludes that Alexandre Baramidze is undeservedly prevailing in the Academy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 83; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 195.

1955

September 8

He plans to visit the Georgian Book Trade Department on September 11 to meet with individuals involved in Book publishing. Additionally, he wants to negotiate with the department's leadership to organize an event where its employees will have the opportunity to discuss poetry with poets. He envisions this as a localized version of the large-scale event planned for September 11 in Moscow's 18 bookshops, which involves poets meeting with readers. He hopes to hold this event on September 12.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181, 182.

1955

Until September 9

He is preparing for his creative evening scheduled for September 9, considering what needs to be arranged to ensure the event is properly conducted. He plans to draft an announcement for publication in the press and intends to coordinate with the poets and critics who are expected to speak at the evening. Additionally, he wants a stenographic record of the event to be prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 170.

1955

September 9

He writes an untitled poem, "Here Once Cheerful".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 73; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 191-192.

1955

September 9

In Tskneti, he writes a poem "Discovery of 9 Steps".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 74; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 192.

1955

September 10

Boris Kandelaki gifts his Book 'Mtatsminda' with the inscription: "To the National Poet, the esteemed Galaktion Tabidze, in fond memory".

Source: GTSM, 275, Boris Kandelaki, "Mtatsminda", Tbilisi, 1955.

1955

After September 10

He reads Boris Kandelaki's book "Mtatsminda", making highlights and writes next to the table of contents the greeting from Savle Abuladze to the workers of the printed word.

Source: GTSM, 275, Boris Kandelaki, "Mtatsminda", Tbilisi, 1955.

1955

Until September 12

He writes the introductory speech for a meeting planned on September 12 between Georgian writers and employees of *Saktsigni*. In this speech, he discusses the general history of books and printing in Georgia. The poet's introductory speech includes an untitled poem, "I Often Remember...", which, according to Galaktion, he wrote specifically for the event.

Source: MGL, d-661, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 575-583.

Note: The untitled poem "I Often Remember..." included in the introductory speech was later titled by the poet as "Books for the People".

1955

Until September 12

He wishes to organize a meeting between writers and the employees of the State Publishing House on September 20. He considers the format of the event and notes the plan in his notebook. According to the plan, the introduction will be delivered by Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia. A presentation will be given by Davit Dumbadze, Deputy Director of the State Publishing House, followed by speeches from other writers and employees of the publishing house. The event is scheduled to begin at 7 PM.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182-183.

1955

September 12

He reflects on the large-scale event dedicated to Davit Guramishvili, scheduled to take place on October 7 at the initiative of the Writers' Union. The organizers of the event are Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia. At the request of the head of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, Galaktion

is expected to participate in the event. For this reason, the poet is paying close attention to the preparation process and notes specific details about the participants in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181.

1955

September 14

He makes a note that exactly five years have passed since the day when the seventh volume of his works was signed for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 94; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 67.

1955

September 15 or earlier

He hands over a portrait of himself, painted by Teodor Chudetsky, to Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1955

September 14-15

He plans to look for the seventh issue of the magazine *Mnatobi*, which contains the first part of Otar Chkheidze's novel "Mist".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1955

September 14-15

The photographer from *Zarya Vostoka* hands over nine photographs, which he likes very much.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he records that his stepdaughter Nunu Ebanoidze's friend attended his poetry evening held at *Saktsigni* publishing house and took photographs of the event.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

Note: Nunu is referred to only by her first name in the source.

1955

September 14-15

He seeks an artist to prepare an announcement for the event scheduled on September 20 at 7 PM. According to the text of the announcement, writers will meet with employees of the State Publishing House. The introductory speech will be delivered by Galaktion Tabidze, a report will

be presented by the director of the publishing house, Davit Dumbadze, and speeches will be given by writers and employees of the publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1955

September 14-15

He plans to hand over the poem "New Shore" to one of the speakers at the event on September 20.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

Note: The source does not specify the name of the speaker.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he notes that Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union, has agreed to participate in the poetry evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, scheduled for September 20.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

1955

September 14-15

He gets ready to celebrate the birthdays of his stepson, Davit Ebanoidze, and his son, Zurab Ebanoidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 204.

Note: In the source, Davit and Zurab Ebanoidze are mentioned only by their first names – Dutu and Zura.

1955

September 14-15

He learns that the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia, reprimanded Vakhtang Gurggenidze for filming scenes depicting Galaktion's time in Vani, and this angers him. He believes that the Minister of Culture is biased against him and is therefore siding with his adversaries.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

He writes a one-stanza, untitled satirical poem, "What Will Gunia Understand", addressed to the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

He withdraws 14.000 roubles from the treasury.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he records the phone number of Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

He speaks with the writer Geno Kelbakiani, who warns him that nothing should be left at the Writers' Union because everything tends to get lost there. During the conversation, Geno Kelbakiani mentions Tamar Andghuladze, an employee of the Writers' Union, in a negative context.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

Note: In the source, Tamar Andghuladze is referred to only by her first name.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he records the address of the poet and historian Shota Lomadze.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he notes that he gave an autograph of the poem "The Shore" to Tamar, an employee of the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 14-15

In his notebook, he records the names of the warehouse manager and the foreman of the colour printing press in relation to the poetry evening scheduled for September 20 at the Writers' Club. He also notes that Shota Jijeishvili is the representative of the local trade union committee, and Davit Dumbadze is the Deputy Director of the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

Note: In the source, Erasti Torotadze is referred to only by his initials and last name. No additional information could be found regarding the warehouse manager, V. Meladze, or the foreman Bukhnikashvili.

1955

September 14-15

He wishes to obtain the memories of the seminarians who studied at the institution between 1908 and 1910, regarding him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

After September 15

He is interested in the situation in Sokhumi, at his house under construction, where the floor was supposed to be laid, the walls plastered, and the stairs built by September 15. He plans to find out what prevented these tasks from being completed on time. He also wants to clarify the issues regarding the doors and windows.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1955

Until September 16

He plans to give Eteri Shushania a photocopy of his portrait painted by Theodor Chudetsky as well as a photograph of his mother, Makrine Adeishvili. He also intends to prepare a list of books from their family library in Chkvishi, which he read in his youth, for the young researcher. During his conversation with Eter Shushania, he wishes to focus on his works written about the ruins of the Bagrati Cathedral.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

1955

September 16

He calls Tamar Andghuladze and asks whether he left the portrait and the facsimile with her for the organizers of the event scheduled for September 20. He learns that they liked the manuscript and took it, but not the picture, as its size was too large for their needs.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 205.

1955

September 16

In his notebook, he notes that everyone is troubled by the fact that, due to government interference, it was not possible to nominate Pavle Ingorokva from the Writers' Union as a candidate for membership in the Academy.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

Note: The issue related to Pavle Ingorokva is only briefly mentioned in the notebook entry, but a more detailed discussion is found in the entry from September 8 of the same year.

1955

September 16

He meets with Eter Shushania, who defended her dissertation in 1950 on the topic "The Poetic Development of Galaktion Tabidze" and is currently preparing a Book for publication titled "Galaktion Tabidze: Life and Works".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

1955

Until September 17

He plans to meet with Shota Jijieshvili, a member of the local committee of the State Publishing House's trade union, on September 17 at 12 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

1955

Until September 17

In his notebook, he notes that the issues of the hall and the stands need to be resolved for the exhibition, and the nature of the materials to be displayed also needs to be clarified. He believes that on September 17, he will know the exact date when the exhibition showcasing his biography and works will open.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206.

1955

September 17

He writes an untitled, one-stanza humorous poem "I Should Have Seen Lezhava Tina", dedicated to Tina Lezhava, a member of the local committee of the Poligraftrest trade union.

Source: MGL, d-346, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 206-207.

1955

September 17

He is in Tskneti with his family and is worried because his stepdaughter Nunu Ebanoidze's child, Marine, has a fever.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,46, p. 13-14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

Note: In Galaktion's notes, Nunu Ebanoidze's daughter, Marine, is referred to as "Kakina".

1955

September 18

Galaktion's wife, Nino Kvirikadze, goes to the Academy of Sciences, collects the poet's salary, and spends it all.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1955

September 18

A telephone technician is in Galaktion's apartment, attempting to fix a damaged phone line. During the process, Nino Kvirikadze insults him, calling him a "fool", which causes the frustrated man to abandon the job and leave.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1955

Until September 19

He is thinking about the events to be organized under his leadership by the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union. According to his plan, the next meeting should take place on September 19, and subsequent meetings will continue in October. He intends to organize an event in October dedicated to the 110th anniversary of the death of Nikoloz Baratashvili. He also plans to hold events celebrating the anniversaries of Sergi Meskhi and Iakob Gogebashvili in October. Additionally, he wants the Poets' Section to mark in October the 65th anniversary of Sandro Euli's birth and the 80th anniversary of Avetik Isaakian's birth with special events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 55-56; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 184.

1955

September 19

He writes an untitled poem "This September counts the forest leaves...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3858; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 238.

1955

September 19

The phone is not working in Galaktion's apartment, and the poet remembers that it is all his wife, Nino Kvirikadze's fault, as the day before, she had a conflict with the telephone technician.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1955

September 19

In his notebook, he notes three versions of the announcement text. They state that on September 29, a meeting between Galaktion Tabidze and the employees of the State Publishing House will take place at the Printing Word Combine's club. The event will be opened by Valerian Dolidze, the director of the Printing Word Combine, and a report on Galaktion's poetry will be delivered by Sergi Tchilaia. Writers and employees of the Printing Word Combine will also speak at the event. The evening will begin at 6 PM, and attendance will be by invitation only.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 5-7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208-209.

Note: According to other notes, the director of the Printing Word Combine was Sergo GrigOlya, and Valerian Dolidze was his assistant.

1955

September 19

While waiting for the bus to Tskneti at half-past ten in the evening, he writes an untitled poem, "Hope, Some Kind of Hope".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 36; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 217.

1955

September 19 or later

For several days, Galaktion's apartment has not had electricity. In the poet's opinion, this is his wife Nino Kvirikadze's fault, as she called the electrician three times but was never home when he arrived. Additionally, she did not pay the plumber the full amount, which resulted in the unresolved issue with the bathroom's plumbing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1955

September 19 or later

He makes a note listing the irritating actions of his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, in recent times. He is particularly troubled by the fact that she continues with intrigues and constantly ruins his mood, making it difficult for him to work. This situation is unbearable for Galaktion, as he has numerous tasks to attend to and no one to assist him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 99.

1955

September 20

In agreement with the director of the gallery, art historian Mikheil Topuria, he notes in his notebook what needs to be done to organize the exhibition showcasing his works. He wants everything related to the biography and works of the National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze, to be included in the exhibition, whether it be sculpture, painting, or graphic art. He has decided that manuscripts should be displayed on stands, as well as the covers of his publications. Materials titled "Georgian Writers on Galaktion's Works", "Russia and Foreign Countries on Galaktion", and a separate stand dedicated to "Galaktion in October" will also be featured. Additionally, the poet believes that posters and invitation cards should be printed, a guestbook should be prepared for impressions, and the exhibition hall should be equipped with radio broadcasting. According to the note, the exhibition is set to open in the first days of November. The plan is signed by Galaktion Tabidze and Mikheil Topuria.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 8-10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1955

September 20

He believes that in order to organize the exhibition about his biography and works, scheduled for the beginning of November, approval from the Central Committee of the Party is necessary. For this, he thinks it is essential that the Writers' and Artists' Unions intervene on his behalf in writing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 8-10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1955

September 20

The issue of organizing an exhibition about Galaktion's biography and works has already been agreed upon with Shota Jijieshvili, a member of the local trade union committee. However, in Galaktion's opinion, Jijieshvili is waiting for the final, official approval from Barnab Pataraiia, the head of the Party Committee at the State Publishing House, and the decision of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Giorgi Malenkov.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 8-10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1955

September 20

He plans to have a portrait of his father, Vasil Tabidze, painted for the exhibition scheduled for the beginning of November.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 8-10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 210.

1955

September 21

He fears that the exhibition he has planned might be canceled because he needs to get approval from Barnab Pataraiia, the head of the Party Committee at the State Publishing House. Pataraiia had recently rejected their proposal to organize an evening at the institution, citing that the director, Giorgi Merkviladze, was not in Tbilisi. However, Galaktion's fear proves unfounded. Barnab Pataraiia responds positively to the idea of the event and even tells him that in the future, he will personally organize an exhibition fitting for the National Poet. After hearing these words, he also receives official approval from the representative of the main literary department, and they sign the materials for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 13-14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211.

Note: In the source, Barnab Pataraiia is mentioned only by his last name.

1955

September 21

The issue of organizing the exhibition about Galaktion's biography and works is resolved positively, which greatly pleases the poet. He assumes that by September 26, the invitation cards will be ready.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 13-14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 211-212.

1955

September 21

After receiving official approval for the exhibition, he hands over the texts for the poster and invitation cards to Valerian Dolidze, the assistant to the director of the Printing Word Combine, for printing. He is confident that, unless something unexpected occurs, the poster will be displayed in two or three days. He also thinks it would be great if the Poligrafrest could provide

him with a room to arrange the materials needed for the exhibition before the invitation cards are printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 21

He is confident that the exhibition he has planned will turn out very well. He is waiting to see when the posters prepared for the exhibition will be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 13-14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 21

In his notebook, he notes that Parmen Tsakheli's evening will be held at the Writers' Union on September 26.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 13-14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 21

He takes the announcement to the State Publishing House and requests that the publication of the eighth volume of his collected works be included in the 1956 plan. He has not yet decided whether to request the publication of the ninth volume as well, as neither of the two volumes has been prepared yet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 21

He takes the announcement to the Minister of Culture and informs him that he wishes to publish the eighth volume of his collected works in 1956. According to the minister, the 1956 publishing plan will be discussed in November 1955, and by that time, the ministry will be able to include Galaktion's Book in the plan. After receiving this response from the minister, he begins to fear that they may request the volume immediately, while he has not yet prepared the material in a presentable form for submission.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 21

He specially comes to Tbilisi from Tskneti to attend the Party Bureau and reporters' meeting, but upon reading the announcement, he learns that the meeting has been postponed to September 29. He notices an inconsistency in the text of the announcement: it states "Monday, September 29", while September 29 is actually a Thursday, not a Monday. He is curious as to why they specifically chose September 29 for the meeting, the same day he has a scheduled meeting with the typesetters. Due to this coincidence, he plans to reschedule his meeting to October 1. He is certain

that the announcement was written by Teimuraz Jangulashvili and thinks that he will know the truth about who chose the meeting date and who, through this tactic, wanted to sabotage Galaktion's evening: Sergi Tchilaia, Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Leonidze, or Karlo Kaladze. He believes that anything could be expected from these individuals. He is also interested in whether they knew about Galaktion's planned event from Barnab Patariaia, the head of the Party Committee at the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 16-17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 212.

1955

September 22

He thinks a lot about the exhibition showcasing his biography and works, which is set to open at the beginning of November. In his notebook, he lists the types of materials to be prepared for the exhibition: books, wall newspapers, portraits, inscriptions, and photographs. He plans to organize the materials on display according to the following chronological periods: 1908-1914, 1914-1918, 1918-1923... He also intends to quickly resolve the issue of the exhibition poster.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

1955

September 22

He plans to take care of matters related to the exhibition on October 1. He intends to visit the accounting department of the State Publishing House to find out when the payment will be made. He also plans to speak with the director of the publishing house, Giorgi Merkviladze, and the director of the Printing Word Combine, Valerian Dolidze. Additionally, he plans to go to the Writers' Union to meet with Irakli Abashidze, Tamar Andghuladze, Sergi Tchilaia, and Teimuraz Jangulashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Merkviladze's full name is not mentioned, while Valerian Dolidze, Irakli Abashidze, and Sergi Tchilaia are referred to by their last names only. Tamar Andghuladze and Teimuraz Jangulashvili are mentioned by their first names only.

1955

Until September 23

He plans to go to the Critics' Bureau of the Writers' Union and meet with Besarion Zhghenti at 3 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 213.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to only by his first name, Beso.

1955

September 24

In the morning, he writes a poem "September 24, 1955, Morning" ("From the balcony of my house, the Caucasus is visible...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3856; G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 311.

1955

September 24

He writes a poem “September 24, 1955” (“In this hall today, my friends...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №194; №1142; №8108; №2551; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 238.

Note: The poem is also found untitled “In this hall today...”.

1955

September 26

He is in Ash Tree Garden, where he writes an untitled poem “By the banks of the Mtkvari in Vera...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №3854; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 239.

1955

Until September 30

In the room, he finds a letter from his nephew, Nodar Tabidze. The latter informs that the house manager did not come and he could not find him at his place either. He is leaving for Samtredia for three or four days. Therefore, he was unable to pay the rent and leaves the money on the table, so when the representative comes, he can pay himself.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-443; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248.

1955

After September 27

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Mamia Ebralidze’s work “Galaktion Tabidze and Old Georgian Poetry” is published, in which the author seeks to clarify the peculiarities of Galaktion Tabidze’s creative relationship with ancient Georgian literature. First and foremost, Mamia Ebralidze focuses on the poet’s attitude toward “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” and notes that no poet, except Archil, who dedicated a more extensive poem-dialogue to Rustaveli and Teimuraz the First, has engaged with Rustaveli and his “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” as much as Galaktion Tabidze did. According to Mamia Ebralidze, the influence of Rustaveli’s artistic world on Galaktion’s poetry is primarily to be found in the worldview sphere. In the researcher’s view, Galaktion is the first among the modern Georgian writers to continue Rustaveli’s humanistic traditions. The author points out that the lexical richness of Galaktion’s poetry is evident to all, which is largely due to the poet’s thorough study of ancient Georgian literature, especially the poetic lexicon of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”. The critic emphasizes certain words and lexical forms confirmed in Galaktion’s poetry, which, in his opinion, can be traced back to “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”. He specifically discusses the poetic image of the panther, which Galaktion often uses as a component of simile or metaphor. Mamia Ebralidze then examines how Galaktion’s creative

connection with “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” manifests in the realm of tropological speech and poetic syntax. According to his observation, Galaktion does not merely repeat existing artistic images but reworks and enriches them with his own unique nuances.

The researcher also discusses Galaktion’s approach to ancient Georgian poetry in the field of metrics. He notes that, of the ancient meters, Galaktion most frequently uses the Shavteli-Chakhrukhauri meter. Mamia Ebralidze focuses on one aspect of Galaktion’s poetry in relation to the works of David Guramishvili. He mentions that, at the beginning of his creative journey, Galaktion was probably captivated by the religiously themed poems of David Guramishvili. The basis for this claim, according to the researcher, lies in the mystical tone found in some of Galaktion’s early poems. The critic also observes the echoes of Besik’s love poetry in Galaktion’s work.

Source: M. Ebralidze, Galaktion Tabidze and Old Georgian Poetry, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1955, №9, p. 168-176.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on September 27, 1955.

1955

Until September 30

He notes in his notebook that on September 30 at 12:00 PM, there will be a general meeting of the Academy members at the Academy.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 215.

1955

September 30 or later

He copies from the September 30 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* the information that the Tbilisi City Council’s Executive Committee has decided to move the statue of General Leselidze from the Seaside Square to the square on Leselidze Street.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 41; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218.

1955

August-September

In his notebook, he notes someone’s remark that Galaktion Tabidze’s name should be given to one of the streets in Tbilisi, but directly within the city, not outside of it.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176;

1955

September

He is informed that the construction work on his villa in Sokhumi has been halted.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295

Dating: The time is specified in a letter from Ladaria, the head of the First Trust Construction Management.

1955

September

On the first page of his notebook, he writes “The Lucky Notebook”.

Source: MGL, d-347p. 0. AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 208.

1955

September

He is dissatisfied with the preparations for the anniversary event dedicated to Davit Guramishvili, as he feels that no one is truly interested in the matter. He believes the exhibition prepared for the event is chaotic and lacks coherence, and that the artists’ works clearly show a disconnect from Guramishvili’s personality and his environment. He finds Alexandre Baramidze’s monograph “Davit Guramishvili” to be formulaic and uninteresting, thinking that such a work could be written about any author. He also dislikes the fact that the monograph overlooks many important aspects of the classic writer’s life, even though it would have been entirely possible to poetically explore and present these aspects. He notices that the members of the anniversary and exhibition committee, as well as the translators and press workers, seem to be only concerned with their own income and are not concerned with how the event will unfold. Their behaviour shows no sense of responsibility, enthusiasm, or passion for the task at hand. He is also troubled by the fact that the organizers are planning to hold a banquet similar to the one held in Vazha-Pshavela’s yard, and to once again set up a table on the field in Saguramo. He feels this is inappropriate, as a cultural event should be organized, not an orgy.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 57; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 186.

1955

September

He reflects on the tragic end of his cousin, Titsian Tabidze. He recalls someone recounting that Titsian was tortured by Nikita Krimian, an officer of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs. He is shaken by the realization that Krimian committed this atrocity at the age of twenty-one.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,42, p. 45; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182.

Note: In the source, Nikita Krimian is referred to only by his last name. Additionally, the information regarding Nikita Krimian’s age is incorrect. In 1937, when Titsian became a victim of the purges, Krimian would have been 24 years old.

1955

September

He is at the editorial office of *Mnatobi*, hoping to meet with Mikheil Maghradze, but he is unable to. He reads a text posted there, stating that meetings with Maghradze are possible on Mondays from 14:00 to 18:00. Inspired by this official information, he writes a one-stanza, untitled humorous poem, “Maghradze, Our Luminous Light”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 162.

Note: The clarification of Mikheil Maghradze's position could not be determined.

October

1955

Until October 2

He plans to meet with Korneli Kekelidze on October 2 at 2 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 41; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218.

Note: In the source, Korneli Kekelidze is referred to only by his last name.

1955

6 October or earlier

On October 6 at 6:00 PM, he sends an invitation for a planned meeting with him at the Printing Word Combine Club to Vakhtang Gurgenidze, addressing it with the words "Dearest of the Dear".

Source: Document preserved at Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №279.

1955

October 6

He distributes tickets for the exhibition dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze's biography and works. He gives 39 tickets to Ilia Adeishvili, the head of the "Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle", 9 tickets to Vakhtang Gurgenidze, and 2 tickets to Academician Alexandre Tvalchrelidze. He leaves tickets with Teimuraz Jangulashvili at the Writers' Union and also at the Academy of Sciences. In the end, he distributes more than a hundred tickets, with 86 remaining to be handed out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,48, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 219.

Note: In the source, Ilia Adeishvili, Teimuraz Jangulashvili, and Alexandre Tvalchrelidze are referred to only by their last names, while Vakhtang Gurgenidze is referred to only by his first name.

1955

Until October 18

In his notebook, he notes that on October 21, a meeting with Galaktion will take place in Mestia. The initiators of the event are Nikoloz Gujejiani, the head of the District Propaganda and Agitation Department, and Razhden Japaridze, the head of the District Executive Committee's Culture Department. He plans to depart from Tbilisi on October 18, and by noon on the following day, he will be in Zugdidi, where he will stay at the "Odishi" hotel. In Samegrelo, a car will be arranged to take him to Mestia.

Source: MGL, d-347, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 214.

Note: As indicated in other notes, he did not travel to Mestia.

1955

October 18

A meeting is scheduled with the doctors of the Central Clinical Hospital in Tbilisi, in agreement with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,47, p. 41; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 218.

1955

October 19

He writes an untitled poem, "Comrades! How Shall We Paint You?" dedicated to the doctors of the Central Clinical Hospital in Tbilisi.

Source: MGL, d-348, p. 21-22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 225-226.

1955

Until October 22

On behalf of the doctors and patients of Tbilisi Central Clinical Hospital, he is drafting the text of an appeal to the Supreme Council of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. According to the appeal, after a meeting with the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, the event attendees request that Galaktion's immense role in the development of Georgian literature be acknowledged. Since he has lived near the riverside for almost twenty-five years, they propose that the left bank of the Mtkvari River be named "Galaktion's Embankment".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-572, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1955

October 19-22

He writes an untitled poem "Allow me to praise with a poem...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2812; 7300; 185-d, p. 13-17; 185-d, p. 20-22; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 241.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different opening line ("For the first time, I lay here in 1909...").

1955

Until October 23

He plans to hold a meeting with the doctors of the Central Clinical Hospital in Tbilisi on October 23. During this meeting, he hopes that the attendees will advocate on his behalf before the Presidium of the Supreme Council, so that, considering Galaktion's merits, contributions, and place of residence, the second Seaside Street will be named after the National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,48, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 219.

1955

October 24

He writes untitled lines, "My Homeland, the Many-Suffered".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-469, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 251.

1955

Until October 30

A meeting with the People's Poet of Georgia, Academician Galaktion Tabidze, is scheduled for October 30 at the Tbilisi Teachers' House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 106.

November

1955

November 9

He plans to go to the publisher's office and submit the eighth volume of his collected works to the editor.

Source: MGL, d-557, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1955

November 9

He plans to speak with Sergi Tchilaia and schedule a general meeting of the Poets' Section for November 19. He intends to handle the necessary technical details for the invitation to the meeting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-557, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313.

1955

Until October 15

In his notebook, he drafts a sketch for the event poster. According to the text, on October 15, 1955, a meeting with the National Poet, Academician Galaktion Tabidze, will take place with the employees of the State Book Chamber of Georgia. A report on the poet's works will be presented by Alexandre Shanidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-488, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 417.

1955

November 30

He copies from *Zarya Vostoka* the information that on November 29, Ivan Rusinov, an actor from the Griboedov Drama Theatre in Tbilisi, read Russian translations of Adam Mickiewicz's poems at the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-510, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1955

Autumn

Poets Anzor Abulashvili and Nodar Narsia are sitting at a restaurant at the intersection of Ilia Chavchavadze Avenue and Arakishvili Street when they notice Galaktion entering. People at various tables ask Galaktion to sit with them, but he silently leaves the restaurant.

Source: A. Abulashvili, Order of Lenin, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 94-95.

Dating: According to the recollection, this took place “a couple of years after Stalin’s death, in the autumn”.

December

1955

December 2

The youth of Zestaponi-Argveta-Sviri learn from the newspapers that a meeting with Galaktion is planned in Kutaisi, and they decide to greet the poet at the Sviri station, escort him off the train, host him, and then send him on his way to Kutaisi. They do just that. They meet the poet at the Sviri station, greeting him with words of welcome and poems dedicated to him, lifting him up in their arms. They then take him to a specially prepared feast. Galaktion enjoys such an emotional reception, has a good time, and even reads some of his own poems. Afterwards, he travels towards Kutaisi, accompanied by several people, in the cabin of a freight train’s engineer.

Source: D. Antadze, Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 183-185

1955

December 3

A meeting with Galaktion Tabidze is planned at the Lado Meskhishvili State Theatre in Kutaisi. In the morning, some members of the event organizing committee, together with Dodo Antadze, travel by car to the Rioni station to greet the poet, but they find that he is not on the train. The bewildered hosts call Tbilisi and learn that the poet is traveling to Kutaisi from Sviri in the cabin of a freight train’s engineer.

Source: D. Antadze, Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 183-185.

1955

December 3

Upon arriving in Kutaisi, Galaktion is settled into the “Kutaisi” hotel. The weather is chilly, but a crowd gathers in front of the hotel, buzzing like flies. The theater is packed, and many people are waiting outside the building for the performance to end in order to see Galaktion. During the evening, poet Giorgi Samkharadze gives a speech about Galaktion’s life and work. He is greeted with welcoming words by Konstantine Medzvelia, Mikheil Alavidze, the student youth of Kutaisi, and local poets. At the end, Galaktion reads his poems, and after the evening, the young people, carrying him in their arms, take him back to the hotel. Overcome with emotion, the poet cannot hold back his tears.

Source: D. Antadze, Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 183-185.

1955

December 4

He meets with the students of the Kutaisi Pedagogical Institute.

Source: D. Antadze, *Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 186.

1955

December 4

He is in Kutaisi, meets with his friends from Kutaisi, as well as the workers of the newspaper and radio, and, inspired by this encounter, writes a one-stanza poem.

Source: D. Antadze, *Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 186.

Note: In the source, the title of the poem is not mentioned.

1955

Until December 6

Andro Tevzadze writes a poem dedicated to him in his notebook, titled “Extempore at Galaktion’s Evening”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 301, p. 3; G. Tabidze, *AE in 25 books, Book XVII*, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 381.

Dating: The record in the notebook is placed before the December 6 entry.

1955

December 7

The hosts from Kutaisi bring him in a carriage full of flowers, various gifts, and bread and salt, and then send him off to Tbilisi.

Source: D. Antadze, *Pages of Memories, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 186.

1955

December 21

He receives a letter from Elizbar Ananiashvili from Moscow, informing him that the publishing house “Soviet Writer” is beginning work on preparing his collection. Ananiashvili requests the submission of poems written over the last two to three years since the collection published by *Zarya Vostoka*. He writes that if this material is provided on time, the new Russian-language Book will be ready for submission in the first half of January.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-250; G. Tabidze, *AE, Book XXIV*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1955

December 23

He sends a letter to Elizbar Ananiashvili, the editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, requesting that Boris Turganov be appointed as the editor for the Book of his poems to be published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,49, p. 20; *AE, Book XIX*, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1955

December 23-25

He lies in bed for three days due to illness, feeling very unwell, and is treated with injections, medical cupping, and medication.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 108.

1955

Until December 25

He writes an untitled poem "He stirred, he mixed...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3344; №3990; №190-a, p. 5117; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 283. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 694.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "What the Wars Have Told Us".

1955

December 25

At night, he feels slightly better, but he cannot sleep, and the noise from the buses, traveling from Vera Bridge to Marjanishvili Square, the shouting of drunks, the clattering of his upstairs neighbour's slippers, and the creaking of chairs all disturb his nerves. On the table, he finds Grigol Chkhikvadze's Russian-language Book "Composers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia". He browses through it and thinks it is pathetic, which makes him even more upset. He believes that his illness and being in such a state are a consequence of his dedication.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, d-261, 55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 108.

1955

Until December 26

He gets ready to organize an exhibition showcasing his biography and works. He wants a large-format image of his photographic portrait to be prepared for the exhibition. He also plans to print a large-format photo of the cover of his seven-volume collected works. Additionally, he intends to obtain a picture of the old theater in Kutaisi where he witnessed the February Revolution. He believes it would be great if he could also acquire a photograph taken in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) in Smolny, the building associated with the 1917 revolution.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108;

1955

Until December 26

He continues preparing for the exhibition showcasing his biography and works, planning to acquire the following photos: one taken at the evening event held at Tbilisi's Dimitrov Factory, one from 1908, one from 1914 with Russian poet Konstantin Balmont, one from 1918 with students, and one from 1953 with writer Ia Ekaladze. Additionally, he has selected photos from the following years based on his creative work over five-year periods: 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938,

1943, and 1948. He also wants to have Ia Ekaladze's inscription made on his seven-volume collected works prepared for the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 108.

1955

December 26

Inspired by the creative impulse from the sonnet of the Armenian lyricist Misak Metsarents, translated by Valery Bryusov ("In the Mountains, in the Monastery"), he begins working on an untitled sonnet, "Here from the Fence, the Kamuri Watches You".

Source: MGL, d-337, p. 20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 110.

Note: In his notebook, the version of the poem is presented with the title "White Kamuri".

1955

After December 30

He receives a letter from Igor Postupalsky from Moscow, wishing him a Happy New Year and informing him that the State Literary Publishing House has decided to appoint him as an editor for Galaktion's Book without an external editor. The Book will be personally prepared by Aleksandra Ryabinina by spring. The situation is more complicated with the publishing house Soviet Writer, which does not intend to involve an external editor at all, which could significantly harm the quality of the book. As an example, Postupalsky mentions the Book prepared by this publishing house for Ioseb Grishashvili, which, in his opinion, clearly damaged the poet's reputation in the eyes of Russian readers. He advises Galaktion to urgently write to "Soviet Writer" and request Boris Turganov as an external editor. Turganov has already worked on Galaktion's first publication, has good editorial experience, and would gladly take on the task.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 311-312.

1955

December

He notes fragments and rhythmic words from the sonnets included in Valery Bryusov's Book "*Experiments*" ("Flowers shed their leaves in fear..." and "In the mountains, the song of the monastery bells weeps...").

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 109.

Note: In the original, the titles of the poems are: "Цветы роняют робко лепестки"... and "В горах, в монастыре, песнь колокола плачет".

1955

He writes an untitled humorous poem dedicated to Ioseb Noneshvili, titled "God, Help the Thin Ioseb".

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze's archive, d. 626, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198;

1955

He writes a poem titled “Old”, addressed to Simon Chikovani.

Source: MGL, Galaktion Tabidze’s archive, №1125; G. Tabidze, AE, Book VIII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 397.

1955 or later

He acquires Akaki Khintibidze’s monograph “*The Poetry of Ioseb Grishashvili*”, reads it attentively, and makes annotations in the margins of the book. He is particularly interested in the last chapter, which discusses the artistic side of Ioseb Grishashvili’s poems and the melodic quality of their sounds, using Galaktion’s poetic art as an example.

Source: A. Khintibidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 317-319.

Dating: The publication date of Akaki Khintibidze’s Book “The Poetry of Ioseb Grishashvili” is based on the time of its release.

1955

He rewrites his poem “Oh, My Old Dream...” for five-year-old Marina Pirtskhalava to memorize and asks her mother, Nunu Ebanoidze, to keep this autograph safe.

Source: N. Ebanoidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 400.

1955

He participates in an event organized by the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-402, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

After 1955

Galaktion is asked which Georgian poem deserves to have a monument erected in its honour. He pauses for a moment, then lists: Baratashvili’s “Pegasus”, Ilia Chavchavadze’s “The Mother of Kartli”, Akaki Tsereteli’s “Dawn”, Raphael Eristavi’s “The Homeland of the Khevsurs”, and adds that several of Vazha’s masterpieces could also be considered. With a modest smile, he says that his own poems are not worthy of such an honour. In his opinion, a competition should be held, and this issue should be decided by a special jury.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let Us Erect a Monument for a Single Poem, newspaper *Tbilisi*, December 3, 1982, N 277, p. 4.

1955

He writes a poem titled “Day and Night”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 272, p. 15-16; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 239-240.

1955

Korneli Sanadze draws another portrait of Galaktion Tabidze in pencil. The poet is sitting at his desk, head bowed. In his left hand, he holds an open notebook, while his right hand rests on an open book.

Source: O. Egadze, The Poet's Image in the Artist's Work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 72.

1955

On the cover of the Georgian translation of Svetlana Raeva's Book "Sunrays", next to the title, he writes: "Ultraviolet, or the Solarium Problem". On the last page, he includes two lines from his poem "My Native Land!": "When I will defend your glory, I will defend the colour of your flag!"

Source: MGL, t-108, S. Raeva, "Sunrays", Tbilisi, 1955.

1955

He writes an untitled poem "The protection of an old monument is our holiest duty...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №184-d, p. 29-30; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 246.

1955

He writes an untitled poem: "With a great victory...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1124; 6813; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 246.

1955

He writes an untitled poem: "Who in this world tends their graves...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1124; 6813; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 246.

1955

He writes an untitled poem: "An old lineage of the Old Testament...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4074; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 242.

1955

He writes an untitled poem "Travel and preach...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №1188; №7681; №8331; works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 247.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "We Traveled, We Preached".

1955 or later

From the Book "Iakob Nikoladze. Selected Works Album", he writes down the words of the book's compiler and editor, Mamia Duduchava, who states that Iakob Nikoladze was one of the founders of Georgian realist sculpture, and the artistic and historical significance of his work places him alongside such outstanding figures of the century as Gigo Gabashvili, Zakaria Paliashvili, and Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-586, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1956

January

1956

January 6

In his diary, he writes that the response from the editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, Elizbar Ananiashvili, to his letter, in which he requested the appointment of Boris Turganov as the editor for his Book in Russian, is delayed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,49, p. 20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 233.

1956

January 7

He plans to go to Mikhaylov's hospital and the State Publishing House to collect documents to take to the Literature Foundation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,49, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 228.

1956

January 7

In his notebook, he lists food items (butter, potatoes, onions, fat, pasta, and others) and notes the amount spent on each product. He also calculates the total amount spent, which comes to 272 roubles.

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232.

1956

January 9

He begins working on an untitled poem, "The Mountain That Was Destroyed by Cliffs".

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 18-19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 238-239.

1956

9 January or later

He completes work on the untitled poem "The Mountain That Was Destroyed by Cliffs" and writes a new version of the piece.

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240.

1956

Until January 10

Inspired by the creative impulse from the play "Maia Tskneteli" directed by Vakhtang Tabliashvili at the Marjanishvili Theatre, he writes the sonnet "Maia Tskneteli".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 112.

1956

January 14

He receives a letter from the Russian newspaper *Trud*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,56, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 273.

1956

January 20

He plans to gift his 1954 "Selected Works" to Givi Mikadze. He is thinking about what inscription to write in the book. In his notebook, he drafts the inscription, in which the poet wishes the young researcher progress and success.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111.

1956

January 20

He writes a poem titled "Restless Nights".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 29; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 113-114.

Note: At the end of each stanza of the poem, the autograph includes the date: the year, month, and day.

1956

January 21

He is irritated by the astonishing carelessness of the family's helper, Irma Papashvili. First, she places Galaktion's stepdaughter Nunu's brand-new dress on the stove to dry and burns it. Then, due to her clumsiness, she knocks a jar off the table and unevenly sews a patch on the blanket. Finally, while Galaktion is sitting at his writing desk reading Alexei Tolstoy's Book aloud, she knocks over a glass of water from the table, spilling it on the poet's robe. Galaktion is unable to understand what has made her so upset and confused.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 114-115.

Note: In the source, Irma Papashvili is referred to only by her first name.

1956

January 21

He has ready 6,064 lines of the "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1956

January 22

After five days of waiting, he finally receives the eye drops. After applying them, he feels his vision worsen, and a sense of fear arises. He begins to suspect that there may be some conspiracy, thinking that they might be trying to blind him on purpose.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1956

January 24

In his notebook, he makes a note that after completing work on the "Book of Peace", he will begin preparing the Russian-language collection for the Georgian Culture Decade in Moscow.

Source: MGL, d-355, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 270.

1956

January 24

He makes a note in which he speaks about the intrigues directed against him. He writes that he was deliberately not chosen for the Presidium of the Writers' Union. He believes the Secretariat of the Writers' Union (Irakli Abashidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Sergi Tchilaia) and "harmful individuals" (Tamar Andghuladze, Marijani, Irodion Kavzharadze) are acting against him. He plans to intensify the work on the academic edition of his collected works and quickly finish the poem "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 172-173.

1956

January 25

He has completed 8,749 lines of the "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1956

January 28

He plans to prepare the paper and ink by 10 o'clock the next morning, and from 12 noon, he will begin transcribing his poem "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,54, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253.

1956

January 28

He plans to work on the final chapters of "Book of Peace", as well as review the sections that have already been prepared and rhyme the few pages of text that have been left unrhymed so far.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1956

January 28

He completes working on the final chapters of "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1956

January 29

He begins transcribing the poem "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,54, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253.

1956

After January 31

He receives a reply from Mikhail Kornev, the director of the publishing house Soviet Writer, from Moscow. Kornev writes that his letter requesting Boris Turganov as the editor of his Book was received in mid-January, while work on the Book had already begun in November 1955, and Elizbar Ananiashvili was officially assigned to the task on January 4, 1956. He adds that Ananiashvili will soon submit the edited Book to the publishing house.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-497-a; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 324.

1956

January

He makes a note titled "Shalyapin Was Singing", which is dedicated to the Russian opera singer Fyodor Shalyapin.

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 4-6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 229-231.

1956

January

He writes the initial version of the poem "Memory" ("I Was Listening to the Great Singer"), which is dedicated to the Russian opera singer Fyodor Shalyapin.

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 4-6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 231.

1956

January

He remembers that Paolo Iashvili was a member of the Hunters' Union and would go hunting, but he never killed anything. Therefore, in the village of Sadakhlo, he would buy shot birds from other hunters, hang them on his waist, and return to the capital, where everyone believed he was a great hunter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111;

1956

January

In his notebook, he notes Karl Marx's words that poetry begins where there is a specific beautiful form, without which a high idea or object, no matter how important, can never create poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,37, p. 31; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 115;

1956

January or later

He is editing the poem "Memory" ("I Was Listening to the Great Singer").

Source: MGL, d-349, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 232.

February

1956

February 1

He completes transcribing 4,312 lines of "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,55, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 272.

1956

February 2

He receives a letter from Savle Abuladze, the poet and leader of the literary circle at the Tbilisi Teachers' House. Abuladze congratulates him on his recovery and expresses regret that they have not met for nearly six months. He informs him that on February 15 of the current year, the literary circle plans to celebrate its 20th anniversary. Abuladze writes that Galaktion is already familiar with two collections published by the circle, while a third, which includes a poem dedicated to Galaktion by Abuladze himself, is in the binding stage, and a fourth is also in preparation. He asks for permission to announce Galaktion as one of the participants and expresses hope that he will be able to attend, either to read a poem or to give a speech.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-489; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1956

February 3

He completes transcribing "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,54, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 253.

1956

February 7

He completes transcribing the poem "Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 173.

1956

February 8

He hands over the poem "Book of Peace" for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1956

February 8

He promises Akaki Gatsserelia that he will give him one printed copy of the poem “Book of Peace”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1956

February 8

Akaki Gatsserelia invites him to an evening dedicated to Fyodor Dostoevsky, where he will give a speech.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1956

February 8

He buys Viktor Gabeskiria’s Book “One-volume book” at the State Publishing House bookstore.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174;

1956

February 8

At the State Publishing House bookstore, they give him the Book gifted by Arno Oneli, which the author had left for him to receive the previous July.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 174.

1956

February 9

In the morning, his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, calls and informs him about a printing error in “Book of Peace”, where the stanzas are incorrectly numbered, and the 498th stanza is marked as the 600th. He decides to continue the printing with the incorrect numbering and to place ellipses in the appropriate spots, as though several chapters have been omitted.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1956

February 9

He goes with Nodar Tabidze to buy paper so that they can provide it to the printers in time for “Book of Peace” to be printed. At Marjanishvili Square, he sees that a large photograph of him is displayed as a sample by a photographer, which brings him satisfaction.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1956

February 9

He goes to the Literary Repository with Nodar Tabidze, where the director of the Fund, Alexandre Gomiashvili, tells him that he will soon be moved to a new apartment. He feels the urge to visit the new house, but decides to go to the printers first.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175.

1956

February 9

He goes to the printer's office, where he has left his poem "Book of Peace" for printing. The printers tell him that it is a long poem, but the writing is very small. They ask whether there will be a "magarichi", a reward, after the work is finished. Galaktion promises to leave the folders with them and, after the Book is published, to give everyone signed copies.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 175-176.

1956

February 9

He buys "Kartlis Tskhovreba" (Life of Kartli) and Shalva Kashmadze's Book "The Opera and Ballet Theater of Tbilisi" at the bookstore.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1956

February 9

He makes a note that it would have been better if "Kartlis Tskhovreba" had not been published after Mari Brose's edition, as the Book contains contradictory ideas. He is unable to understand what the word "corrected" next to certain phrases means. What has been corrected, how, and when?

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176.

1956

February 9

He plans to reprint the poem "The Book of Peace" with a different stanza structure. He believes it is better to organize the work in two-line stanzas, as this will give it more musicality, internal and external strength, and save on costs. He also thinks this format will make it easier for the poem to be disseminated. He intends to distribute the printed copies of the work to selected

intellectuals and influential literary figures who will help lay the foundation for the triumph of “The Book of Peace”. He believes the work deserves widespread love and recognition. He also thinks that even his enemies will unite against the poem, and it is necessary to disconnect them, for which adequate financial resources are required.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 176-177.

1956

February 10

He makes a note that his enemies are preparing to launch an offensive, although they have not yet dared to attack. Tensions are rising within the Writers’ Union. Beso Zhghenti is waging a campaign against Dimitri Benashvili, Benashvili is attacking Giorgi Margvelashvili, and Margvelashvili is opposing the older generation of writers. The atmosphere of conflict is felt at the Academy of Sciences and the editorial office of *Mnatobi*. He believes that amidst all this, efforts are being made to push him into the shadows.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 177-178.

1956

February 10

At four o’clock in the morning, he works on the untitled poem “How Wonderful the Street of Balakhvani Was” and writes two versions of the piece.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,54, p. 8-9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 255-256.

1956

February 11

At the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, he meets Shalva Radiani, who is working on a study of Galaktion’s works. The monograph is being prepared in connection with the Moscow Decade of Georgian Writers. Radiani asks him to provide materials for the biography.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1956

February 11

He is informed that the transcription of the poem “The Book of Peace” onto the typewriter is continuing, and the poem will be ready in a few days.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1956

February 11

He listens to a song based on his poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi...” on the radio. He feels dissatisfied because the text has been altered, and a stanza has been added.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178.

1956

February 11

He writes an untitled poem, “The Most Immaculate Sky...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 178-179.

1956

February 11

Nino Kvirikadze promises to help with reviewing the manuscripts.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 179.

1956

February 12

In his notebook, he notes that the artist Ivane Vepkhvadze is leading an exhibition of 27 young artists at the Artists’ Club and writes down his phone number.

Source: MGL, d-355, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274.

1956

Until February 15

He writes a speech to be delivered at the 20th anniversary of the literary circle at the Tbilisi Teachers’ House, in which he greets its leader and members and announces that he will present them with handwritten copies of his poems and poetry as a gift.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-489; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

Dating: Savle Abuladze’s letter from February 2, 1956, indicates that the event was scheduled for February 15.

1956

February 18

From the announcement published in the newspaper, he learns that Tedo Sakhokia has passed away.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,58, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 287, 289.

1956

February 18

He makes a note about Tedo Sakhokia, recalling details of his relationship with him.

Source: MGL, d-358, p. 19-20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286-287.

1956

February 19

He addresses the State Publishing House with a statement regarding the publication of the ninth volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1956

After February 11

At 12 o'clock, they announce that the poem "The Book of Peace" has been printed, and this makes him very happy. At the exact same moment, the radio plays a musical fragment from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade". This coincidence convinces him that the Book has been printed and will gain worldwide recognition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,58, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 282.

Dating: In the entry dated February 11, Galaktion notes that the printers promised to finish printing "The Book of Peace" in a few days.

1956

February

The poem "Between Two Seas, Long Ago" is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1956, №2, the second page of cover.

March

1956

Until March 2

On March 2, he plans to visit the Agricultural Institute at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,52, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 244.

1956

March 6

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*. He makes highlights on Irakli Abashidze's poems "Notes from the 20th Congress". Next to the poem "To Comrade Ju-de", he notes how many times each word is used in the poem. Regarding the poem "Dolores Ibaruri", he notes that Titsian Tabidze also has a poem with this title.

Source: MGL, t-689, newspaper *Komunisti*, March 6, 1956, №55, p. 1.

1956

March 7

He thinks that the eighth volume of the eight-volume works will be handed over for production in the second half of the year, between July and September.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,58, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 281.

1956

March 8

He sends a telegram to writer Parmen Loria in Batumi, congratulating him on his 60th birthday.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-266; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1956

Until March 9

He receives a letter from the Georgian Academy of Sciences informing him that on March 10, a session of the Academy's Department of Social Sciences will be held, with reports to be delivered by Dimitri Benashvili, Ivane Gigineishvili, and Shalva Radiani.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-591, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487.

1956

March 9

He writes a humorous poem "Today's Meeting..." in response to the letter received from the Georgian Academy of Sciences, inviting him to the session to be held on March 10.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-591, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 487.

1956

March 9

He is standing at the bus stop near the Zemeli Pharmacy with Nodar Tabidze when the demonstrators supporting Stalin approach, shouting: "People, Galaktion is with us, long live Galaktion!" They try to pull him into their circle. When asked if he liked Stalin, Galaktion sarcastically replies, pointing out how this "love" was expressed when they point a gun at you and force you to write a poem. They invite him to join their march, but Galaktion tells them that he is feeling unwell and will join them later. After the demonstrators pass by, he goes home.

Source: N. Tabidze, *My Life is the Colour of the Purest Wine...*, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, March 8, 1991, № 10, p. 10. For noting: N. Gogotchuri, *the light of recollections*, Newspaper *Ertoba*, 1992, **November**, № 18 p. 3.

1956

After March 9

He writes an untitled poem "Why do you remind me, scattered on the vine, of...".

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 311.

Dating: The poem is dated September 26-27, 1950, in the autograph, but according to Akaki Khintibidze, the year is falsified, and the poem actually refers to March 9, 1956.

1956

Until March 12

He wants to organize a poem poetry evening on March 12.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,52, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245.

1956

March 12

The third "One Poem" evening, organized under the leadership of Galaktion Tabidze, is dedicated to a folk ballad. Galaktion delivers a speech in which he focuses on the techniques of poetry, the thousand-year history of Georgian poetry, particularly folk creativity, as he believes that studying folklore provides an opportunity to discover new forms.

Source: G. Tabidze, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, October 5, 1973, N 39, p. 3; For dating: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,52, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 245.

1956

March 12

He writes a poem "Inscription on the Book "The Life of Kartli" ("The hero's face is sculpted by wind and storm...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8102; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 256.

Note: The poem is also found untitled "The hero's face...".

1956

March 15

He writes a poem "In Memory of Elo Andronikashvili" ("It was in the past, long ago..."), dedicated to the late actress Elo (Elene) Andronikashvili.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7277; №8133; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 256.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "In Memory of a Homeless Poet" and untitled ("It was in the past, long ago...").

1956

After March 15

He revises the poem "In Memory of Elo Andronikashvili", written on March 15, 1956, dedicated to the late actress Elo (Elene) Andronikashvili, creating a new untitled version "It was in the past, long ago...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7277; №8133; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 256.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "In Memory of a Homeless Poet".

1956

Until March 16

He reads Ivan Bunin's poems and copying the text of one of the poems, "Birds Have Nests, Animals Have Dens", onto a separate sheet of paper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8133.

Note: The title of Ivan Bunin's poem is "У птицы есть гнездо, у зверя есть нора".

1956

March 16

He writes an untitled poem, "By the Black Sea...", inspired by Ivan Bunin's work "Birds Have Nests, Animals Have Dens".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7277; №8102; №5795; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 258.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "In Memory of the Homeless Poet" and without a title ("The Shimmering Veil of Mists..."). The title of Ivan Bunin's poem is "У птицы есть гнездо, у зверя есть нора".

1956

March 20

He writes an untitled poem "Wherever We May Be...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5175; №7281; Na-27, p. 77; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 259.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "I Greet You, Book of Peace" and "Preface".

1956

March 21

He receives a letter from Savle Abuladze, the poet and leader of the literary circle at the Tbilisi Teachers' House, who respectfully requests him to provide the text of the speech he delivered at the 20th anniversary of the circle's founding, as well as his opinion on the four collections published by the circle. Abuladze informs him that they plan to publish a literary almanac compiled from selected material from these four collections.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-490; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325-326.

1956

March 24

He visits Ioseb Noneshvili, and they talk for a long time. Upon saying goodbye, he gifts the hostess, Medea Noneshvili, a self-painted self-portrait with the inscription: "This picture, my dear sister, is full of joy and beauty".

Source: M. Noneshvili, brief recollection, Newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, June 26, 1992, № 24, p. 14.

1956

Until March 25

Famous writers and literary critics, including Galaktion Tabidze, are invited to the film studio to view the footage for the film “Magdana’s Blue” and to express their opinions. After the screening, he congratulates the production team, praises the film, and encourages the young directors Rezo Chkheidze and Tengiz Abuladze.

Source: R. Chkheidze, Galaktion Saved Us, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 134-147.

Dating: It is dated according to the film’s release time on screens.

1956

March 25

He writes humorous poems dedicated to the people of Racha: “Kve, Kven”, “Rachunikebo...”, and “Previously for Nations...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-605, 9; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 38-39.

1956

March 25

He makes a note in Russian, describing how his portrait should be painted. He writes that it is essential for his image to be depicted against the backdrop of an impending thunderstorm, with lightning flashing across the dark sky. The artist must remember that he is creating a portrait of a man of the 20th century, not of a person lost in time. This will be a difficult task, but only the artist’s brush can make eternal that which is fleeting and, conversely, transform the eternal into something transient.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-607, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 46.

April

1956

April 4

He writes an untitled poem “Anything Can Happen...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7276; №8125; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 260.

1956

April 9

Dimitri Benashvili informs him by phone that the Tskhinvali Pedagogical Institute is holding an evening dedicated to his poetry on April 20, and he must attend.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 291, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325.

1956

April 10

At home, Galaktion calls Dimitri Benashvili to find out whose initiative it is to hold the poetry evening in Tskhinvali, but he is told that Dimitri is unavailable. Galaktion thinks that Benashvili is avoiding speaking with him again, just as he did regarding the academic edition of Galaktion's works.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 291, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 325.

Note: In the note, it is thought that the date "today (December 10)" is incorrectly indicated. It should be April 10.

1956

April 12

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, Spring, I Believe in You...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7735; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 261.

1956

April 20

The fourth-year students of the Georgian Language and Literature Department at the Tskhinvali Pedagogical Institute plan to arrange a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze. The details of the event are coordinated by Alexandre Ghlonti. He arranges for a "Pobeda" car in Tskhinvali and sends student Givi Liakhvispireli to pick up Galaktion. Critic Dimitri Benashvili is also supposed to attend the meeting. Liakhvispireli, along with Benashvili, visits the poet at his home. Galaktion invites the guests into his house and intends to offer them cognac, but his wife reminds him that alcohol is not suitable for a journey. Nino asks the student to keep Galaktion away from alcohol, as he becomes very anxious when drunk. On the way, they talk about Galaktion's poetry and even recite some of his poems.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, There is Only One Galaktion – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 342.

1956

April 20

During the drive towards Tskhinvali, as they pass by Stalin's house in Gori, he says to those accompanying him, "Ah, what a man we had, it's been three years since he's gone, and it feels like life in the world has stopped". He then recalls the story of Stalin's prize, how it was offered to him and subsequently rejected, and asks Benashvili, "Wouldn't the Stalin Prize have suited Galaktion?"

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, There is Only One Galaktion – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 342.

1956

April 20

While in Tskhinvali, he writes a poem on a cigarette box, which begins with the words: “Anything can happen”.

Source: Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, Mravalkari (Philological Etudes), Tbilisi, 1991, p. 154-155.

1956

April 20

The meeting with Galaktion in Tskhinvali takes place in the university’s large hall. After greetings from Alexandre Ghlonti, Dimitri Benashvili, and the students, Galaktion reads the poem he wrote before coming to Tskhinvali, “Anything can happen”. The banquet is held at the home of student Tsiala Durglishvili-Kulijanova. Galaktion dances and students sing him songs. They ask him if he was really in love with Mary, to which he gives a positive answer. Galaktion drinks from a chalice and begins a song based on his own poem “From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi”. He then tells the students about his days in Petrograd, his meetings with famous Russian and foreign writers, including John Reed, among others. One student points out that “I and the Night” shows traces of symbolism, which the poet denies, stating that critics invented symbolism. He then turns to Dimitri Benashvili and asks him to confirm that Galaktion is a poet of the revolution, not a symbolist, and shares the story behind the writing of “I and the Night”. According to his account, the poet’s revolutionary friend, who was imprisoned in the Kutaisi gubernatorial prison, was waiting for a secret signal from him. They had previously agreed that during the prisoner’s walk, he would throw a secret message wrapped in a piece of bread from the prison yard into the street. During the walk, the revolutionary threw the bread bundle, but a dog grabbed it in the street. Galaktion claims that he rushed to the dog, tore the bread from its teeth, hastily opened it, and found a note inside that read: “We will send you weapons”. According to the poet, this event became the basis for writing “I and the Night”.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is One, Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 342. Al. Ghlonti, Meetings with Galaktion, Mravalkari (Philological Etudes), Tbilisi, 1991, p. 154-155. A. Topuria. Methodology of Teaching Georgian Literature (Grades VIII-X), II, Tbilisi, 1959, p. 278.

1956

April 21

In the morning, he returns to Tbilisi from Tskhinvali with Dimitri Benashvili.

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, There is Only One Galaktion – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 338.

1956

April 30

Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “May and Peacefulness” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, translated by Pavel Antokolsky.

Source: Май и Мир (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с грузинского П. Антопольский, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1956, 30 апреля, №102.

1956

March-April

He asks the young poet Jansugh Charkviani if he has heard the names of Yezhov, Andrei Vyshinsky, and Lavrentiy Beria. After receiving confirmation, he tells him that they all resemble Stalin's coats.

Source: J. Charkviani, Brief Recollections about Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 101-102.

May

1956

May 14

He notices that his two front teeth are damaged. He becomes very anxious, as he believes that losing teeth is the first sign of old age.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1956

May 14

He has no money at all, which is why he borrows ten roubles from his wife, Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1956

May 14

He is traveling from Tskneti to Tbilisi with the driver, and the driver asks for his salary from the previous month, despite having worked no days that month.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1956

Spring

In the underground passage of the Pedagogical Institute, two young men stop him and rudely flirt with him. At that moment, Galaktion notices an acquaintance and signals him to help get him out of the situation. The acquaintance takes his arm and pulls him away from the unknown young men.

Source: B. Abesadze, three meetings with Galaktion, newspaper *Tbilisi*, October 26, 1991, № 196, p. 3

June

1956

June 6

The editor of the State Publishing House, Rezo Orjonikidze, promises that the work on "The Book of Peace" will be completed by June 11.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1956

Until June 7

He sends a telegram to the Museum of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, also known as the Pushkin House. He expresses his consent to participate in the Eighth All-Union Conference and requests that a hotel room be reserved for him at his own expense.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-262; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 89.

Dating: We date it according to the time of the conference.

1956

June 10

The editor of the State Publishing House, Rezo Orjonikidze, completes the work on “The Book of Peace” and hands the Book over to the director of the publishing house, Giorgi Merkviladze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1956

After June 10

The director of the State Publishing House, Giorgi Merkviladze, tells him that a response regarding “The Book of Peace” will be given on June 25. These words anger Galaktion, as he had submitted the completed poem to the publishing house back in the winter, and yet the process was still delayed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1956

June 15

He makes a list of items needed for the house that he plans to buy. Among them are: lampshades, light fixtures, chairs, tables, a typewriter, a radio, folders, glue, coloured inks, a fountain pen, and pencils.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 294.

1956

June 16

He receives a letter from G. Ladaria, the head of the First Construction Trust Directorate in Sokhumi, in which he learns that the security for his house under construction in Sokhumi was removed on May 11, and that the organization is no longer responsible for its safety, as the allocated funds did not cover the costs of security.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295

Note: The letter is written in Russian and was sent on June 11.

1956

June 18

The driver does not have the car's passport with him, which results in Galaktion having to pay a fine of 75 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 291-292.

1956

Until June 20

He sends a telegram to the manager of the Sixth Construction Trust in Sokhumi, informing them that he is undergoing treatment in a hospital and will visit as soon as he is able. He confirms a debt of 46,000 roubles to the trust.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-167; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80.

1956

June 20

He writes a letter to the Minister of Urban and Rural Construction of Georgia, informing him that the construction of his house in Sokhumi has been ongoing for six years and still hasn't been completed. He attaches a letter from the head of the construction directorate, G. Ladaria, in which the organization disclaims responsibility for the construction project. Galaktion explains to the minister that, over the past year, he has constantly had health issues and was undergoing treatment, which prevented him from settling matters with the construction organization. Therefore, he requests a two-month delay in resolving this issue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 295.

1956

June 21

He plans to submit a statement to the Ministry of Social Security, confirming that he is a personal pensioner and, as a result, is exempt from taxes. Additionally, he wants to find out why his personal pension was discontinued and clarify whether there is an option for the pension to be reinstated starting from November of the same year.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286-287.

1956

June 23 or later

While at the Writers' Union, he reads the notice posted on the doors of the offices of Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia, which states that writers should address their inquiries regarding creative assignments, household issues, Book publishing, and matters related to copyright directly to the Georgian Literary Fund, publishing houses, and the Copyright Protection Department.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

Note: The Copyright Protection Department is referred to as “საუკდო” in the source.

1956

After June 23

He revises the untitled poem “In the Field Stands a Single Sheaf...”, written on December 28-31, 1954, and creates a new untitled version with a different beginning: “In the Field Stood...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №292-d, p. 21; №292-d, p. 15; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 249.

1956

June 24

A photo of Galaktion and Vazha-Pshavela’s wife, Tamar Didebashvili, is published in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, taken in Charkhali during the celebration of Vazha-Pshavela’s name day.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

Note: In the source, the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* is referred to as “Z.V”.

1956

June 25

In the morning, he is in Tskneti. He is pleased that the water has arrived and that the driver did not make him wait. He plans to return to Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1956

June 26

He is on his way from Tskneti to Tbilisi. The car breaks down on the incline. The driver explains that the reason is that there was no water in the yard in Tskneti, and it was necessary to refill the car with water. Since this could not be done, the car stopped. This explanation irritates Galaktion, as they passed by at least ten faucets after leaving Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1956

June 26

He is at the Navtlughi baths, where he sees Dr. Alexandre Kekelia.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

1956

June 27

He outlines a long-term action plan in short points. He plans to address every day, family matters and also focus on promoting his own creative work.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-540, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 201-202.

1956

June 29

He is on Udzo Mountain, watching a rainbow. With him is the family's helper, Irma Papashvili, who greets the appearance of the rainbow with a cheerful exclamation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

Note: In the source, Irma Papashvili is referred to only by her first name.

1956

June 29

In his notebook, he writes down the phone numbers of the Deputy Director of the State Publishing House, Erasti Torotadze, the employee of the same publishing house, Noe Kakushadze, the artist Giorgi Gordeladze, the director of *Zarya Vostoka*, Mark Zlatkin, the employee of *Children's Literature Publishing*, Viktor Gabeskiria, and the representative of *Saktsigni*, Shalva Meburishvili. He also writes the phone numbers of the switchboard operator at the Ministry of Culture and the editorial offices of the magazines *Drosha* and *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

Source: MGL, d-359, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297.

Note: In the source, Erasti Torotadze, Mark Zlatkin, and Shalva Meburishvili are referred to by their last names only, Noe Kakushadze and Giorgi Gordeladze are mentioned by their last names and initials, and Viktor Gabeskiria is referred to as "Gabesk".

1956

June 29

He is in Tskneti with his family. His stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze's husband, Vakhtang (Vata) Pirtskhalava, behaves rudely towards the family members, speaking loudly and making threats. Galaktion is astonished by this man's unusual audacity. Vakhtang Pirtskhalava shows disrespect towards Galaktion as well, not even standing up when the poet enters the room. The poet finds this behaviour appalling, as it is clear that the man has not appreciated Galaktion's efforts, including the fact that the poet has been financially supporting his wife, Nunu Ebanoidze, and his daughter, Marine Pirtskhalava, for six years.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 32-35; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 297-298.

Note: In the source, Vakhtang (Vata) Pirtskhalava is not named.

1956

June 30

He is at the Academy of Sciences, where the defence of a dissertation begins. He signs the relevant protocol but does not attend the defence.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 36; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

June 30

At the Academy of Sciences, he meets Giorgi Abzianidze and Shalva Radiani. He observes Shalva Radiani's behaviour and thinks that he is a great schemer, as he feels no discomfort or shame in meddling with matters and manipulating the situation to his advantage.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 36; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

June 30

He writes a two-stanza, untitled epigram dedicated to Shalva Radiani, which begins with the line “Every incompetence starts with Radiani”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 36; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

June 30

He meets with Sergi Nadimashvili, the director of the Gori State Historical-Ethnographical Museum, at the Ministry of Culture.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 37; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

June 30

He learns that there is ongoing discussion among the authorities about confiscating the houses built by the residents of Tbilisi in Tskneti.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

July

1956

July 2

He plans to select manuscripts for an exhibition and prepare materials for the eighth and ninth volumes of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-524, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 128.

1956

July 3

He meets with Mark Zlatkin, the director of *Zarya Vostoka*. During their conversation, it becomes clear that Zlatkin is interested in the preliminary preparations for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. He tells Galaktion that Sergi Tchilaia and Besarion Zhgenti are currently in Moscow for the Decade, and they will bring back the approved plan for the event. Zlatkin also informs him that the publication plan includes the release of Galaktion’s Book in Russian. He further promises that if any Book about Galaktion is published in Georgian, he will ensure its Russian edition as well. In addition, the poet is offered the opportunity to publish a poem for the Decade. According to Zlatkin, Galaktion should actively cooperate with Russian literary organizations.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 45-46; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: In the source, Mark Zlatkin, Sergi Tchilaia, and Besarion Zhgenti are referred to by their last names only.

1956

July 3

He plans to quickly resolve the issues related to his dental treatment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

July 3

He plans to purchase necessary items for the house: a table, a suitcase, glue, repair materials, and indoor footwear. He also plans to have his typewriter repaired.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299.

1956

July 3

He plans to organize a meeting at the Officers' House in September, with topics covering the 1917 revolution and World War II.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 299-300.

1956

July 3

He wants to enlarge a photo of the bust of himself sculpted by Iakob Nikoladze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1956

July 3

He urges himself to be cautious and reminds himself not to forget the behaviour of the critics and their tricks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1956

July 3

He plans to publish his works in the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1956

July 3

From his conversation with Mark Zlatkin, the director of *Zarya Vostoka*, he learns that many important books are planned for release within the framework of the Georgian Culture and Art Decade, including the works of the classics and anthologies of young poets.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 45-46; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: Mark Zlatkin is referred to by his last name only in the source.

1956

July 3

He is thinking about the Georgian Culture and Art Decade, which is set to take place next year in Moscow. He plans to publish the poem “The Book of Peace” separately in connection with this event. Additionally, he wants to release a Book that will compile articles and other materials about Galaktion published by well-known writers, such as Vasil Barnovi, Davit Kldiashvili, and others.
Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 46; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1956

July 3

He meets with the artist Giorgi Gordeladze and the academic secretary of the Academy of Sciences’ Department of Social Sciences, Angia Botchorishvili. Both of them promise to assist and support him in organizing the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 47; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Gordeladze and Angia Botchorishvili are referred to by their last names only.

1956

July 3 or later

His stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, praises the artist Ioseb Bakhtadze, and Galaktion decides to involve him, along with other artists, in the exhibition preparations.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Bakhtadze is referred to by his last name only.

1956

July 3 or later

He learns that there is a frame at the medical combine that can be used for the exhibition. After receiving this information, he writes a humorous, untitled, five-line poem titled “After the Great Exhibition”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 301.

1956

July 6

On the road to Tskneti, he meets Sergi Kldiashvili, who asks him when he will take his archive from the Writers’ Union’s wardrobe. Galaktion is encouraged by the thought that his bookcase is disturbing some people’s peace of mind.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 46; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 293.

1956

July 7

He is at the medical combine, and they ask him to have an electrocardiogram (ECG) taken.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 38; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 302.

1956

July 7

He thinks that it is possible to include fragments of poems and verses in critical articles, monographs, and prose translations, in the same way as prose. This way, the poetic quotes will not take up much space and will also be pleasant to read.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1956

July 9

In Tskneti, in the Ashtree Garden, he begins working on the ninth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

July 16

He pays the driver his salary, and the driver, upon receiving the payment, tells him that he will quit the job the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 16

He plans to visit the dentist and restore his damaged teeth.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 16

He is curious about the volume of the Book that needs to be prepared for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade, and he also wants to find out the deadline for submitting the book, as he knows that he won't be able to finish working on it by August. To clarify this, he speaks with Tamar Andguladze, an employee of the Writers' Union, who informs him that Sergi Tchilaia has said the Book should be ready by the end of September.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 17

In his notebook, he notes the address of the artist Kote Eristavi, as he believes that he will be able to help with organizing the exhibition.

Source: MGL, d-361, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1956

July 17-18

His driver, who has decided to leave the job, visits him for just one hour.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 19

He addresses the writer Marietta Shaginyan, as a representative of the State Publishing House, and requests that the ninth volume of his works be included in the 1957 publishing plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1956

July 19

He submits a statement to the director of the State Publishing House of Georgia, writing that, in accordance with the November 1933 resolution, seven volumes of his works have already been published, the eighth has been submitted for publication, and the ninth is ready for typesetting. He requests that the publication of the ninth volume of his works be included in the 1957 plan.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-218; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

1956

July 20

He meets with Ilia Bakhtadze and Akaki Vasadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 20

He writes a poem "Forward, Forward, My Homeland!"

Source: MGL, d-640, 97; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1956

July 20

He is in the Vere River Gorge and makes entries in his diary about his childhood.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 319.

1956

July 21

He meets with the writer Gigla Mebuke.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1956

July 22

He makes a note on the poem "Forward, Forward, My Homeland!" stating that in the morning, while he was trimming stakes for vines in Tskneti, a child approached him and asked why he was working so slowly. He mentions that upon hearing this, he quickened his pace, and it felt as though he wrote the poem in the same manner – putting his heart into the work, not giving up, and finishing it quickly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-640, 97; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1956

July 23

He is at the dentist Vladimir Antonovich's office and notes his full name in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 8; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1956

July 24

He is in Tskneti, looking over the exhibition materials dedicated to his biography and works: enlarged Book covers from various publications, prints, photographs, portraits of him created by artists, a facsimile of *Galaktioni* and the ornament adorned with the inscription "National Poet of Georgia".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,62, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

1956

July 25

He works with his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, on compiling the ninth volume of his collected works. They list a part of the works to be included in the volume, count the number of lines in each, and then mark the date.

Source: G. Tabidze's and Nino Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-363, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 323-325.

1956

July 25

He submits a statement to the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, requesting that the publication of his poems be included in the 1957 plan. He writes that he will provide the word-for-word translations by the end of August.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-219; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1956

July 27

He is at the Writers' Union, where he meets Tamar Andghuladze. From her, he learns that Besarion Zhghenti has returned from Moscow and brought news about the Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 317.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to as Besia.

1956

July 27

He thinks that it will be necessary to travel to Moscow before the Georgian Culture and Art Decade and resolve some of the matters on-site.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1956

July 28 or later

He learns from Besarion Zhghenti that on July 28, the participants of the Georgian Culture and Art Decade had a meeting to discuss the issues related to the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to as Besia.

1956

July 29

He is at the medical clinic, where he notices that the frame he had liked earlier for his portrait is still in its place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1956

July 30

He notes the titles of his poetry collections published in Russian in 1950 and 1953. He plans to include the "Selected Poems" published in Russian in 1950 and prepare a bibliography. All of this helps him gather material for the Russian-language Book to be published for the Decade.

Source: MGL, d-364, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1956

July 30

He continues working on the Russian-language Book to be published within the framework of the Georgian Literature and Art Decade. He plans to select translated texts from the 1945 Russian edition of the Book "Lyrics", which includes translations by Giorgi Tsagareli.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,65, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1956

July 30

He continues working on the Russian-language Book to be published within the framework of the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. He reports the number of translated poems, the number of verses to be included in the book, and the verses of the poem "John Reed".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,65, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 325.

1956

July 30

He works on the Russian-language Book to be published within the framework of the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. He plans to select works for the new edition from three of his poetry collections published in the 1930s in Russian: Poems (1933), Verses and Poems (1935), and Selected Poems (1937).

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,66, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1956

After July 30

In the magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani*, Akaki Khintibidze's article "For the Issue of Conflict in Lyrics" is published, addressing the general theoretical issue of the peculiarities of depicting conflict in lyrical poetry. To support his arguments, the critic references Galaktion's works. According to Akaki Khintibidze, lyric poetry is distinguished from other literary genres by several characteristics. The critic raises the question: How capable is lyric poetry, through its single hero, of depicting conflict? The researcher believes this is entirely possible, and the proof lies in the 19th-century Georgian classical poetry as well as in Galaktion Tabidze's work. According to Khintibidze, the lyrical hero in Galaktion's poetry is in conflict with the existing reality, opposing the negativity rooted in life, as well as certain groups of people who represent the negative aspects of life. The author of the article asserts that in Galaktion's pre-revolutionary lyric poetry, the conflict between the poet and the dark reality is depicted, while the lyric of the 1920s and 1930s is a steadfast struggle for everything that was revolutionary.

Source: A. Khintibidze, On the Issue of Conflict in Lyric Poetry, magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani*, 1956, X, p. 1-10.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on July 30, 1956.

1956

After July 30

In the magazine *Literaturuli Dziebani*, Dimitri Benashvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze's Lyrics" is published, which, according to the author, is based on the study of materials from the poet's personal archive and museums. The extensive work aims to clarify three main issues: 1. Which aspects of the epoch influenced the nature of Galaktion's creativity? 2. What is the creative connection between the poet and Georgian classical poetry? 3. What innovation did he introduce into the rich Georgian poetic culture? When reviewing Galaktion's early work, Dimitri Benashvili rejects the idea of the poet being a symbolist. In his view, symbolists in Russia, France, and Georgia were not connected in any way to the revolution. Therefore, the defeat of the revolution could not have been the reason for their pessimistic mood. On the contrary, according to Benashvili, Galaktion's early work clearly expresses the sorrow caused by the defeat of the revolution, and thus, his melancholic tone has nothing in common with the symbolic melancholy of the symbolists' vanity. The critic asserts that linking Galaktion's early poetry to symbolism was an unforgivable mistake in Georgian literary studies. Benashvili indicates that, due to the means of poetic expression, Galaktion's early works do not fit into the framework of realism. Moreover, the poet does not adhere strictly to the traditions of classical romanticism. Therefore, to describe Galaktion's early creative method, the critic proposes the term "romantic realism". Benashvili defines this term as follows: a writer imbued with the aesthetic worldview of romantic realism reflects real life in an artistic form that portrays human life with a romantic tint; romantic realism views reality not with the calm eye of steady realism but with a restless, sometimes nervous feeling. The critic sees the foundation of Galaktion's innovation in this new artistic method of

grasping reality. Benashvili notes that even at the beginning of his second creative period, Galaktion remains a representative of romantic realism, but gradually moves toward socialist realism. Dmitri Benashvili also discusses the poet's attitude toward literary tradition. He states that some literary figures intentionally try to present Galaktion as a poet disconnected from the national literary tradition, which is not true. Benashvili draws attention to the philosophical issues in Galaktion's poetry and attempts to explain the poet's melancholic mood through social foundations. He also speaks about Galaktion's love lyrics, asserting that Galaktion was a reformer in this area as well, executing a poetic reform as significant as that of Nikoloz Baratashvili in his time. Galaktion gave his love lyrics philosophical depth and drama. In this sphere of lyricism too, Benashvili argues, Galaktion follows romantic realism. The author also focuses on Galaktion's patriotic lyrics. According to him, Galaktion is almost foreign to stereotypical patriotism, and the search for national accessories in Galaktion's patriotic lyrics is futile. The poet does not follow the beaten path of Georgian patriotic lyricism, and through new poetic means, he attempts to express national colour.

Source: D. Benashvili, Galaktion Tabidze's Lyric Poetry, magazine *Literaturuli Dzebani*, 1956, X, p. 187-216.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on July 30, 1956.

August

1956

Until August 1

At midnight, he begins compiling a list of materials to be included in the ninth volume with his wife, Nina Kvirikadze.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-360, p. 2-7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 1

He is in Tskneti and is upset about cute beloved dog, named "Kursha", which was hit by a car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-130, p. 85-86; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XVI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 52-57.

1956

August 1

He continues working with his wife, Nina Kvirikadze, on the list of materials to be included in the ninth volume. For some works, he adds various types of information in parentheses, whether it be the publication date or the fact that the poem was read on the radio.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's and Galaktion Tabidze's records, MGL, d-360, p. 7-16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 307-309.

1956

August 1

He, along with his wife Nina Kvirikadze, counts the lines of the poem “The Book of Peace”. He thinks that it is necessary to add a few more lines to the existing 6,000 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-467, 13; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 236;

1956

August 1

He plans to publish a Book for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade, including the publication of his poem, ensuring the translation and publication of his works in Russian. He wants to gradually prepare for the Decade. To do this, he plans to address the current matters at home, the Academy of Sciences, the public library, and the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1956

August 1

He goes to the Academy of Sciences to find out how the translation of his poem “The Book of Peace” is progressing. Before arriving at the Academy, he is drawn to the sight of sixteen flags decorating the garden near the Academy. Seeing this scene lifts his spirits, and he thinks that these sixteen flags are rustling in anticipation of “The Book of Peace”, that his poem will be under the protection of these flags. He has no doubt about the grandeur of his work’s future and wishes for the poem’s success. In high spirits, he also enjoys the fact that the month of August, a month full of plans for him, is starting off so well.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,67, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

Note: In the sixteen flags, it is presumably implied that the flags of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union and the flag of the Soviet Union itself are meant.

1956

August 1

Alio Mashashvili tells him about the commission for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade, stating that they will use their position and fill the anthology prepared for the Decade with their own writings. Galaktion thinks that this is a noteworthy point.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,67, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1956

August 2

He learns that the commission for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade consists of six writers: Besarion Zhghenti, Sergi Tchilaia, Grigol Abashidze, Carlo Kaladze, Simon Chikovani, and Mikheil Mrevlishvili. He writes down their phone numbers, as he believes he will need to contact them during the preparation process for the Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,67, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1956

August 2

He plans to speak on the phone with Besarion Zhghenti about the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. He wants to find out when the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House, Alexandra Ryabinina, will arrive from Russia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 60; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 303.

1956

August 2

He is preparing a Russian-language Book for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. He is selecting materials, some of which have already been translated, but the amount of untranslated texts is greater than the translated ones. He believes that to resolve the translation issue, it is essential to clarify the matter of proofreading. Additionally, part of the poems still needs to be translated. He assumes that the material needed for the Book will be printed by the end of September.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 59; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 2

He plans to go to the public library and browse through his 1940 Book "*Selected Poems*", which was published in Russian by Valerian Gaprindashvili and Viktor Goltsev, in order to gather translated material from that edition as well.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 59; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 2

He is thinking about the Russian-language Book to be published. Since some of the material to be included in the Book has not yet been translated into Russian, he plans to contact the Russian poet and translator Boris Serebryakov, who translated several of Galaktion's poems years ago.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 59; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

In his notebook, he reviews the entries of 1951 year, in which he criticizes Shalva Radiani and adds that, for now, he is still lingering.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 272, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 233-234.

1956

August 3

He finishes organizing his own poems. He thinks that it is a significant task accomplished, but it is still necessary to review the organized material once more.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,68, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330.

1956

August 3

He plans to visit the Writers' Union to clarify details directly related to the preparations for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. Specifically, he intends to ask the widow of the poet and translator Georgy Kreytan for the translations his late husband completed. He also plans to meet with the chairman of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, to find out who is responsible for compiling the anthology to be published for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to speak with Veriko Anjaparidze and ask her to participate in the poetry evenings.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to visit the public library to study how the Armenian Culture and Art Decade was held in Moscow. He believes that clarifying this matter will help him achieve his goals and assist in the preparation for the Georgian literature and art decade. He is confident that he will be able to clarify the details of this interesting topic within two hours, and he plans to spend that time in the library. He also considers involving the librarians in the preparation for the decade, as he will need their assistance in finding the necessary materials.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to work at home on the ninth volume of his works and the Book to be published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to visit the Literary Repository to check if he has any outstanding debts. After clarifying this, he intends to take a loan from the fund.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to travel to Sokhumi to address the issues related to his construction project on-site. To avoid wasting time, he intends to work on the ninth volume of his works and the Book to be published in Russian while on the road.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He believes it is necessary to review the poems, select those to be translated word-for-word into Russian, prepare the manuscripts, and hand them over to the translators.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

1956

August 3

He plans to closely monitor the ongoing processes at the Academy, paying attention to the influence of Radianism and Leonidism, that is, the effects of Shalva Radiani and Giorgi Leonidze, as well as the actions of their supporters.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 62; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 304.

Note: In the source, Shalva Radiani and Giorgi Leonidze are not named; only the terms Radianism, Radianization, and Leonidism are used.

1956

August 4

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The People".

Source: Народ (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1956, 4 августа, №180.

1956

August 4

He is thinking about a Book to be published in Russian and writes down the problems related to the publication of this book. First of all, he wants to clarify which specific materials need to be translated and plans to prepare the final list of poems to be translated. He also plans to ask the Writers' Union for assistance with the translation of the texts.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 4

He is interested in the identity of the compiler of the anthology to be published for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 4

He plans to familiarize himself with the periodical press of May 31 at the public library. He is interested in information about the Decade of Armenian Culture and Art.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

Note: The reason for the interest in the periodical press is not specified in the source.

1956

August 4

He is interested in how representatives of other fields of art are preparing for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art and plans to get in touch with them to find out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 4

He plans to approach the artist Theodor Chudetsky for the illustration materials for the Book to be published for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art. Additionally, he thinks it is necessary to prepare as much photographic material as possible.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 4

He thinks that all three books – the one to be published in Georgian, the one in Russian, and the collection of poems – should be prepared concurrently. In addition, he plans to compile a collection of articles and reviews about his work, as well as a Book that brings together his writings on the theme of October.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 4

He plans to ask Bariatinskiy, a neighbour of the current Gia Tchanturia Street resident, named Tabidze, for assistance in the preparations for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 306.

1956

August 5

The newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti* publishes a review by Karpes Donadze of Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Works". The reviewer discusses the poet's 1954 Book thematically and considers it a valuable addition to Georgian literature.

Source: K. Donadze, Galaktion Tabidze's "Selected Works", Newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti*, 1956, №152 (August 5), p. 4.

1956

August 5

He compiles an alphabetical list of works already translated into Russian, with the title of each text accompanied by the name of the translator and the year of publication.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,68, p. 3-17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 330-331.

1956

August 6

He collects 624 poems for the Russian edition of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,64, p. 45; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1956

August 8

He works on the Book to be published in Russian. He plans to organize the translations by sorting out the already printed texts separately and identifying the texts that need to be handed over to the printer. Additionally, he considers it necessary to create an alphabetical index for the completed and preparatory materials, while also ensuring a clear distinction between these two categories.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,69, p. 2-4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1956

August 9

He increases the number of poems collected for the Russian edition of his works to 690.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,64, p. 45; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1956

August 9 or later

He calculates that he needs a total of 960 poems for the Russian edition of his works. He has selected 642 poems, and 318 remain to be translated.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,64, p. 45; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1956

Until August 13

He makes a note regarding the organizational matters of his jubilee celebration. He specifies that the jubilee committee should consist of representatives from the party, government, public organizations, specially invited individuals, and recognized writers from fraternal republics. A proclamation should be issued on behalf of the jubilee committee in both Georgian and Russian languages. He believes that the current administrative apparatus of the Writers' Union cannot take on the responsibilities of the jubilee committee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-601, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 17;

1956

August 16

He awaits information from the organizers of the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art, but they have not responded yet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 318.

1956

August 17

He submits the translations of eleven poems to the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka*: “It Is War”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, “Symphony of October”, “Epoch”, “Flower of Light”, “Four Days”, “Kitesa”, “Serious Disease”, “Zhuga and Asida”, “A story of a night”, and “Explosion”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

1956

August 17

He notes that at nine o’clock, a bird flew into his room.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-582, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426.

1956

August 20

They ask him to help the orphaned Tkebuchava from Tetnuldi continue his studies at an agricultural school, specializing in agronomy-plant protection or horticulture-viticulture. For this purpose, he notes the name of the school’s rector at the time, Ivane Sarishvili, in the notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1956

August 20 or later

Savle Abuladze gives him the Russian translation of the poem “Explosion”. Galaktion checks the length and counts 696 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 33; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321;

Note: The source only specifies the year, but month and day are not provided.

1956

August 26

He writes an untitled poem “As If He Had Heard Some News...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8105; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 265.

1956

August 26

He writes an untitled poem “From Mountain to Mountain, the Rainbow Shines...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8106; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 266.

1956

August 26

He writes an untitled poem “Coming from Above...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8104; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 303; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 677.

1956

August 28

He tries to help Tkebuchava from Tetnaldi, who received high scores on the exams, continue his studies at the agricultural school, specializing in agronomy-plant protection or horticulture-viticulture. However, he is unable to assist because it turns out that there is no available space. Galaktion regrets that the young man, who performed well on the exams, will be left outside.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1956

Until August 29

He thinks that the translator Savle Abuladze will have the Russian translation of his poem “Invention” ready by August 29.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1956

August 29

He is scheduled to meet the translator Savle Abuladze at one o’clock, who promised the day before to bring the translations of his works at the appointed time.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

1956

August 30

He notes the name and last name of the police officer Vazha Bulachauri in the notebook.

Source: MGL, d-361, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1956

July-August

Together with his spouse, Nino Kvirikadze, he works on the Book to be published for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art. To record various types of related information, Nino Kvirikadze takes a separate notebook and humorously writes that it is the “second-grade student of the Book Compilation School” – Nino’s notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,69, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

1956 or later

Summer

Klimenti Gogiava, along with his young son, plans to travel to Sokhumi, but all the tickets are sold out at the railway ticket offices. Unexpectedly, he meets Galaktion and complains about not having a ticket. Galaktion gives him his own ticket, asking him to pay attention to the

construction of his house in Sokhumi and report any news. A little while later, after settling in the train carriage, Klimenti is unexpectedly visited by the poet again, holding a paper bag. He brings food as a snack for the child and asks one more thing: to measure the walls of his house under construction and let him know.

Source: K. Gogiava, *I Love the Rain of Abkhazia, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 196-197;

September

1956

Until September

He notes in the notebook that Ilia Bakhtadze will have the lecture “Akaki and Galaktion” ready in September.

Source: MGL, d-361, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

1956

September 1

He attends an exhibition of artworks by artists from North Ossetia.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 335.

1956

September 3

He is interested in the centenary celebration of the Ukrainian writer and public figure Ivan Franko, which is to be held at the Writers’ Union. In his notebook, he notes a discrepancy: the announcement published in the newspapers states that the anniversary evening will start at 6 o’clock, while the notice posted on the Writers’ Union board mentions 8 o’clock. He writes a humorous poem titled “The 100th Anniversary of Franco’s Birth” about this confusion.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336.

1956

September 3

He notes in his notebook the names of the writers who are to participate in the centenary celebration of the Ukrainian writer and public figure Ivan Franko. These are: Konstantine Lortkipanidze, Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Kale Bobokhidze, Givi Gachechiladze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Vaso Gorgadze, Sandro Euli, Solomon Tavadze, Andro Tevzadze, Giorgi Margvelashvili, Revaz Margiani, Ioseb Noneshvili, Besarion Zhgenti, Simon Pashalishvili, Demna Shengelaia, and Sergi Tchilaia.

Source: MGL, d-368, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Lortkipanidze is mentioned by his last name only, while the writers Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Kale Bobokhidze, Givi Gachechiladze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, Vaso Gorgadze, Sandro Euli, Solomon Tavadze, Andro Tevzadze, Giorgi Margvelashvili, Revaz Margiani, Ioseb Noneshvili, Besarion Zhgenti, Simon Pashalishvili, Demna Shengelaia, and Sergi Tchilaia are referred to by their initials and last names.

1956

Until September 4

He notes in his notebook that on September 4, at 8 o'clock in the evening, there will be an open meeting of the Writers' Union's party organization, at which Sergi Tchilaia will deliver a report on the topic "On the preparations for the Decade of Georgian Literature and Art in Moscow in 1957".

Source: MGL, d-370, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned by his initials and last name.

1956

Until September 4

He meets Sergi Tchilaia at the Writers' Union, who is inquiring about Galaktion's condition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 339.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned by his initials and last name.

1956

September 4

He talks to the artist David Kutateladze, who expresses concern that the Writers' Union is not paying attention to the situation of the older writers and that the members of the Presidium only think about themselves.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 336.

1956

September 5

The translator gives him the Russian translation of the poem "Zhuga and Asida".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

1956

September 5

He writes a draft of a recommendation for G. I. Grigolava, in which he notes that he positively evaluates the poems presented by the author and, with minor revisions, considers their publication possible.

Source: MGL, d-546, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 226.

Note: It is not possible to obtain additional information regarding Grigolava.

1956

September 6

While in the Ash Tree Garden in Tbilisi, a car suddenly stops in front of him, and an unknown driver tells him that he is looking for Shalva Radiani, as he has been invited to a session of the Central Committee's Bureau. Galaktion is curious about why the critic has been summoned.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

Note: In the source, Shalva Radiani is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

September 6

He waits for several hours in the Ash Tree Garden in Tbilisi for the translator Andro Pataria, but the latter does not show up.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1956

After September 17

Eter Shushania's Book "Galaktion Tabidze" is being published. The monograph summarizes the Soviet criticism of the 1930s and 1940s regarding the study of Galaktion's work. The author of the work generally agrees with and relies on Sergi Tchilaia's framework for the development of Galaktion's creativity. In the early poetry of Galaktion, she attempts to find "revolutionary-propagandist" poems and tries to interpret the social content of his intimate-romantic lyrics. Shushania's monograph takes the extreme form of Soviet critics' efforts to separate Galaktion's name from the literary movement of symbolism. The author notes that, unlike the Tsisperkantselis, Galaktion never confronted the tradition of national literature. She categorically denies any connection between Galaktion and symbolism, pointing out that from the early stages of his work, the "self-centeredness" of poetry – "song for the sake of song" – was "alien and unacceptable" to him.

Source: E. Shushania, Galaktion Tabidze, 1956, p. 3-110.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on September 17, 1956.

1956

Until September 20

He plans to meet Pati Nishnianidze on the evening of September 20 at 10 o'clock.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 316.

Note: In the source, Pati Nishnianidze is mentioned by her first name only.

1956

September 20

He travels by train from Poti to meet the miners from Tkibuli. At midnight, he happily listens to the young people in the carriage singing a song based on his poem, "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi the wind blows..." However, he notices that the last lines of the song – "Kutaisi is a city, a builder of industry, while Tskaltubo is the region that decorates it" – do not belong to him.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20.

1956

September 21

An untitled poem, "Forward, forward, homeland..." is published in *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1956, №38, p. 3.

1956

September 21

During his journey from the Rioni station in Kutaisi to Tkibuli, Galaktion meets students from the village of Orpiri, who invite him to a meeting at the school. The students sing a song based on Galaktion's poem, "From Tskaltubo to Kutaisi the wind blows..." The students Nineli Khetereli and Nargiza Lanchava read poems dedicated to the poet. At the end, Galaktion reads his own poems, thanks the hosts, and recalls that his father, Vasil Tabidze, worked as a teacher at a school in Tkibuli, and he was frequently invited to Tkibuli as well. Eventually, he was able to meet the workers of the region.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20. Sh. Chkheidze, The Immortality of a Great Poet, newspaper *Kutaiskaia Pravda*, September 11, 1973, N.220.

1956

September 21

He takes a photograph with the residents of the village of Orpiri and the school director, Irakli Khetereli.

Source: Sh. Chkheidze, The Immortality of a Great Poet, newspaper *Kutaiskaia Pravda*, September 11, 1973, №215, p. 3.

1956

September 21

The students and teachers of the Khresili village school organize a meeting.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20.

1956

September 21

At the meeting with the miners in Tkibuli, Vaso Gorgadze talks to the audience about Galaktion Tabidze's early works and reads several poems from that period. At the end, Galaktion reads his still unpublished poem "The People".

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20.

1956

After September 21

He plans to visit the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*, send his foster daughter Nunu Ebanoidze to the Academy of Sciences to collect his due salary, transcribe the poem "The People" from *Literaturuli Gazeti* and add it to the materials for reprinting, and purchase paper.

Source: MGL, d-619, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 143.

1956

September 22

He tours the sights of Tkibuli.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20.

1956

September 22

The miners of Tkibuli organize a meeting at the Lenin Mine, where the leading miner, Ivane Orjonikidze, greets Galaktion on behalf of the workers and presents him with a miner's hat as a gift, inscribed with the words: "From the miners of the Tkibuli mine to the National Poet Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: Newspaper *Tkibuli*, 1966, N 139; P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 22.

1956

September 22

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "In the Tkvarcheli Mines" is published.

Source: На шахтах Ткварчели (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1956, 22 сентября, №188.

1956

After September 22

He receives a letter from a group of young people. They do not like Galaktion's poem "To the People" and ask him whether he could have written a better poem than this, and if he could, why he did not write it before the death of the great leader, Stalin. The senders demand that he respond in the pages of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-494; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1956

September 23

The hosts from Tkibuli accompany Galaktion towards Kutaisi.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 22.

1956

September 28

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, the translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems "Our Day" and "The Page of a Bright Era" by Elena Nikolaevskaya and Irina Snegova are published.

Source: Наш день - эпохи светлая страница (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Е. Николаевская, И. Снегова, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1956, 28 сентября, №227.

1956

Until September 28

He is at the Writers' Union. In his notebook, he notes the text of a notice posted on the board, according to which the IV Plenary Session of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia will take place on September 28 at 12 o'clock at the Writers' House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,71, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 340.

1956

Until September 28

He reviews the theses and program of the expanded scientific session of the Psychiatry Research Institute, according to which the scientific event begins on September 28 and ends on October 2. Galaktion is interested in the number of speakers and notes how many reports are scheduled for each day. He is also struck by the fact that the scientific session is dedicated to the issues of clinical pathophysiology and therapy of schizophrenia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,61, p. 26-29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 320.

1956

September

He takes an interest in the exhibition of Ossetian artists held in Tbilisi, speaks to the correspondent of the newspaper *Sabtchota Oseti* about the brotherhood of the Georgian and Ossetian peoples, and impromptu leads the exhibition with his poem "I Greet This Exhibition...".

Source: G. Liakhvispireli, Galaktion is One – Meetings in Tskhinvali, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 358.

1956

September

During the meeting with the miners from Tkibuli, the student Nineli Khetereli dedicates him a poem.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 20.

1956

September

An article by Marine Akhvlediani, titled "Georgian Writers in Foreign Languages", is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, discussing the foreign translations of Georgian fiction. The article notes that Georgian Soviet writers – Giorgi Leonidze, Leo Kiacheli, Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Ioseb Grishashvili, and Galaktion Tabidze – enjoy particular popularity abroad.

Source: M. Akhvlediani, Georgian writers in foreign languages, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1956, №9, p. 149.

October

1956

October 10

He is at the medical clinic. The patients ask him to read his new poems. This request gives him the idea that it would be good to organize a meeting in the hospital's reading room exactly one week later, on October 17. He thinks that meeting with readers is his duty as a National Poet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 344.

1956

October 11

The driver, who had asked for a few minutes' break, is an hour late and further frustrates with his provocative behaviour.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 292.

1956

October 12

He talks to the artist Korneli Sanadze, from whom he learns that the canvas is ready, and he can now begin painting Galaktion's portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1956

October 12

He notes the phone number and address of the artist Korneli Sanadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 348.

1956

October 15

He is at the medical clinic. In his notebook, he notes the phone number of the Academy's accounting office and plans to call to check if his salary is available and if they can send the money. He considers giving a power of attorney to his stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, and with her help, collect the salary. However, he soon changes his mind about sending Nunu, as he is sure she will be late, and he urgently needs the money. Two days later, in the evening, he is at the hospital, and he also needs to pay the female stenographer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

Note: In the source, Nunu Ebanoidze is mentioned by her first name only.

1956

October 16

He is interested in whether Besarion Zhghenti has returned from Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1956

October 16

He is interested in whether Korneli Sanadze has finished painting his portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1956

October 16

He plans to ask Mery Kutchaide to arrange a venue for his event scheduled at the medical clinic on October 17.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1956

Until October 17

He plans to organize a poetry evening at the medical clinic, with the theme "1917 in Galaktion Tabidze's Works".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 347.

1956

Until October 17

Galaktion sends an old canvas, more than three meters long, to the artist Korneli Sanadze. He then sneaks out of the medical facility, goes to him, and asks him to urgently paint his portrait, which he needs for a scheduled meeting at the Railway Workers' House. Sanadze tells him that he won't be able to finish such a large portrait with quality in such a short time. Galaktion becomes angry, slams the door, and leaves.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

1956

October 17

Angry at the artist Korneli Sanadze, Galaktion calls him a traitor in his diary and threatens that he will force him to fulfil his promise and paint the portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 346.

1956

After October 17

He sends a telegram to Alexandra Ryabinina, the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow, informing her that he had been seriously ill and was only discharged from the hospital today. He promises to submit the promised Book by the end of October. He requests that a reply telegram be sent to the address: Marjanishvili Street, №4.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 32; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1956

October 18

He plans to take a bath, then have lunch, and begin preparing for his trip to Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 349.

1956

Until October 20

He is making a plan to prepare for his trip to Moscow. He intends to review the ready materials translated into Russian, select more than 3,000 lines, take a business trip, request a loan from the Literary Fund, and ask for his salary from the Academy. He wants to ensure that his family is financially supported while he is away from Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1956

October 20

At the medical complex, he organizes a meeting with readers and delivers a speech. He notes that it was in this very hospital, 15 years ago, that he began writing a poem whose main protagonist was the people. In this work, along with the theme of the search for peace, the significance of old, handwritten books was also highlighted. According to Galaktion, he lost the poem, which was as long as "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and written in eight-line stanzas, but he later found it with the help of friends. He mentions that the recovered text was handed over to the state publishing house for inclusion in the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. XII, Tbilisi, 1975, p. 200-201.

1956

October 20

He plans to meet Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,72, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 345.

November

1956

Until November 5

In his notebook, he notes the announcement that on November 5, a thematic evening dedicated to the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, will take place at the Opera and Ballet Theater.

Source: MGL, d-372, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 350.

1956

November 7

The poem "Symphony of October" is published in the newspaper *Avangardi*.

Source: Newspaper *Avangardi*, 1956, №132, p. 2.

1956

November 21

He writes an untitled poem "The Sky of Poland Was Covered in Gloom...".

Source: N. Kvirikadze's manuscript, MGL, №8216; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 266.

Note: The manuscript has been corrected by Galaktion himself.

1956

After November 25

He sends a telegram to the director of the sixth construction trust in Sokhumi. He informs them that on November 25, he transferred 9,000 roubles to the Abkhazian branch of the Georgian Communal Bank to partially cover his debt. He requests that security be reinstated at his house, the construction work continue, and assures them that he will arrive soon.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-167; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80.

1956

November 31

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, he works on the Book to be published in Russian. Nino Kvirikadze notes in the notebook what needs to be done. First, they plan to save the translated poems, particularly those that exist only in rough draft form in Russian. In addition, they need to create the table of contents. He thinks the Book should be printed in three or four copies, and then the Writers' Union should review the prepared book, which will grant approval for printing.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 4-5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351.

1956

November 31

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, he continues working on the Book to be published in Russian. Nino Kvirikadze notes in the notebook that the best versions of each poem, translated by different translators, should be selected for the book.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 4-5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 351.

December

1956

Until December

He sends a telegram to Aleksandra Ryabinina, the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. He writes that after the addressee left Tbilisi, he fell ill and was unable to complete the book. He states that he has decided to travel to Moscow in December and deliver it himself.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-266; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1956

December 2

He goes to Tskneti together with Nino Kvirikadze to retrieve materials for the Book that is to be published in Moscow.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1956

After December 2

Nino Kvirikadze organizes the materials for the Book to be published in Moscow and notes in her notebook that the word-for-word translations lack transcriptions, the same material is repeated in different years, and an unfinished poem from the 1928 folder, “The Passenger Waiting for the Tram on the Road,” appears in its complete form in later reprinted materials. She also observes that the folders from 1937 and the following two years contain almost identical content, while the word-for-word translations from 1917 are missing.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1956

December 3

He and Nino Kvirikadze spend the entire day organizing Galaktion’s writings by year.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1956

December 4

Shalva Radiani calls for the fifth time, requesting a biography. They make a special trip to Tskneti to retrieve the material, but the text requires additions and revisions.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1956

December 6

In his diary, he writes that he has work to do on the poems.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309.

1956

December 6

He receives a phone call from Pati Nishnianidze, who informs him that Alexandra Ryabinina, the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House, will arrive in Tbilisi at the end of December.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309.

1956

December 6

In his diary, he writes that Alexandre Tcheishvili displays a cynical and hostile attitude.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-629, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309.

1956

After December 6

He writes a satirical poem about Alexandre Tcheishvili's prose.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309;

1956

December 9

He plans to review the poems, identify those that have been printed several times, redate some of them, and change their titles. He also intends to rearrange them in such a way that each year will contain a relatively equal number of poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-584, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1956

Until December 10

Galaktion plans to republish his collected works. For this purpose, his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, notes in the notebook that volumes IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX of his works should be reprinted on a typewriter. The poet has decided to fight for the publication of each volume at the Academy.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

Until December 10

He plans to move his wardrobe from the Writers' Union to the Academy of Sciences.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

Until December 10

He plans to address a statement to the Academy of Sciences, requesting that an editorial board be selected for his new book.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

Until December 10

He plans to address a statement to the Ministry of Culture, requesting that an event be organized to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his career.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

Until December 10

He makes a plan for how to organize a commemorative exhibition dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his career.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

Until December 10

Nino Kvirikadze believes that Galaktion has many enemies and opponents. This conflict has intensified even more during the preparation process for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art. They take advantage of the poet's illness and act as they please. Nino Kvirikadze is convinced that Galaktion never wrote anything with the intention of receiving a prize.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 8; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

December 10

He investigates how many word-for-word translations of poems written between 1908 and 1957 exist in Russian. He divides his works chronologically into five-year periods and indicates the number of existing word-for-word translations for each period. In the end, it turns out that there are word-for-word translations of 675 of his poems into Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 19-20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1956

December 10

He plans to begin the final and particularly important stage of working on the Book to be published in Russian on December 11, together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze. This will involve organizing the prepared materials chronologically by year, as well as refining the word-for-word translations by year, compiling a list of poems included in each year, and preparing the final, complete alphabetical list.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-368, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 352.

1956

December 11

He makes a note that he is unable to achieve spiritual peace because he constantly thinks about the eighth volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-592, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 490.

1956

December 12

He adds to the list of Georgian writers' addresses that ten of the writers on this list are no longer alive.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-613, 11; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 77.

1956

After December 14

In his notebook, he writes the names of the Russian editors and publishers who attended the meeting held on December 14 regarding the issues of the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art.

Source: MGL, d-374, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1956

December 17

He revises the untitled poem “Swift as a Thought, the Wind Howls Outside...”, written on November 25, 1954, and creates a new version titled “Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana...” (“Swift as a Thought...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, Nt-478; №160-a, p. 4275; №6671; №6706; №7269; №7295; №7318; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 250; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 678.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Nana, Nana...” and without a title, with a different beginning (“Swift in thought, outside the wind howls...”).

1956

December 19

He is making a note that everyone in the family is trying to help him: his wife Nina is ready to resume work, his stepson Dutu has gone to Kharauli, Nunu promised to bring a photo, and Nunu’s grandchildren, Zurab and Marina, sharpened his pencils.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-578, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 409.

1956

Until December 20

He receives a telegram from Moscow again. Arkadi Deev, the head of the State Literary Publishing House, informs him that his Book is included in the 1957 publishing plan, and the text needs to be submitted urgently.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, MGL, d-373, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

Note: In the source, Arkadi Deev is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

Until December 20

He sends a telegram to Arkadi Deev, the head of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. He expresses his joy that his Book is included in the publisher’s 1957 plan and informs him that he will be flying on December 20, bringing both completed translations and drafts.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-184; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1956

Until December 20

Nino Kvirikadze notes that she is unsure whether Galaktion will be able to prepare the Book to be published in Russian before their departure to Moscow on December 20.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1956

Until December 20

He receives a message from Sokhumi stating that it is essential for Galaktion to come and take care of his house under construction. The poet thinks that a one-day visit will be enough.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, MGL, d-373, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 353.

1956

December 21

At 7 a.m., he departs for Moscow by plane. He was supposed to arrive in Moscow via Rostov, but due to fog, the plane is unable to land at Rostov's airport and is forced to stop first in Nalchik and then in Kharkov, causing him to arrive in Moscow later than planned.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1956

December 21

He is in Moscow, attending the Estonian Culture and Art Decade, and notes that it is being held in a tasteless manner.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 354.

1956

December 21

He is in Moscow and goes to the "State Literary Publishing House", where he meets the director, Arkadi Deev, who shows hostility towards him. Galaktion presents the materials for the Book to be published in Russian: the translations of 500 poems and 16 poems, as well as word-for-word translations of 600 poems. Arkadi Deev refuses to approve the publication of a Book with 25.000 lines, agreeing only to a Book with 7.000, at most 10,000 lines. Galaktion does not like the director's attitude and is convinced that he is an ally of Irakli Abashidze. He believes that measures need to be taken to achieve his goal.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 5-6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 355-356.

Note: In the source, Arkadi Deev is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

December 22

From Moscow, he sends a telegram to Nino Kvirikadze at 4 Marjanishvili Street in Tbilisi. He informs her that he has settled in the "Moscow" hotel and will stay for 12 days.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551.101; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 55.

1956

December 22

He is in Moscow and visits the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Georgia, Mirian Chubinidze. He tells him about his visit to Arkadi Deev and expresses regret that the director of the publishing house does not plan to publish his Book in its entirety. Mirian Chubinidze tells him that he will instruct the head of the Georgian Representation in Russia to resolve the issue. Additionally, Galaktion informs him that his eighth volume of works, prepared under the editorial supervision of Mirian Chubinidze's close relative, Revaz Orjonikidze, was submitted to the "State Publishing House" long ago, but the contract has not yet been finalized. Mirian Chubinidze promises to help with this matter as well.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 22-23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

Note: In the source, Arkadi Deev is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

December 22

He is in Moscow, with almost no money left, and his only hope is the Moscow Literary Fund, from which he can possibly take out a loan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

1956

December 22

He is in Moscow and plans to find out where the official representation of Georgia in Russia is located in order to ask for assistance with the full publication of his Book in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

1956

December 22

He is in Moscow and plans to send a telegram to the editor Revaz Orjonikidze in Georgia, informing him that the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Georgia, Mirian Chubinidze, has promised assistance with the publication of the eighth volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

1956

December 22

He plans to send a telegram from Moscow to his family members in Tbilisi and writes about it in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 359.

1956

December 23

He is interested in whether it is possible to publish his poems in Russian. He has translations of 30 poems and wants them to be published as a separate book. He thinks that he shouldn't expect the publication of such a Book from the "State Literary Publishing House", and that "Soviet Writer" probably already has its own plan. However, it may be possible to publish the Book of

poems in connection with the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art, if the official representation of Georgians in Russia intervenes. He plans to try publishing the same Book in *Zarya Vostoka* and, in addition, find out what other publishing houses exist in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 24

He is in Moscow and plans to contact the official representation of Georgians in Russia to request assistance with the publication of his Book of poems translated into Russian as a separate volume.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 24

He is in Moscow, with no money left, and is thinking about what solution might exist for this situation. He wants to sign a contract with the "State Literary Publishing House" to receive an advance payment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 24

He is in Moscow and, due to financial problems, is considering, as a last resort, asking the Georgian representation in Russia for assistance, although he feels that this would be very awkward.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 24

In Moscow, he meets Aron Lichthentul, the administrative manager of the Writers' Union, who suggests traveling to Paris. Galaktion tells him that he doesn't even have enough money to return to Tbilisi. Lichthentul calls the Moscow Literary Repository and manages to find return ticket to Georgia for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 24

He requests a loan from the Moscow Literary Fund.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1956

December 24

He receives a loan of 5,000 roubles from the Moscow Literary Fund.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 356.

1956

December 24

He is in Moscow and plans to meet with Anatoliy Starostin, the chief editor of the State Literary Publishing House, to discuss his Book to be published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

Note: In the source, Anatoliy Starostin is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

December 24

He is in Moscow and plans to gift a Book of his poems to Mirian Chubinidze. He is preparing a warm inscription, which clearly expresses both gratitude and great respect, as well as the fact that the poet is still awaiting assistance from the recipient in the matter of publishing the eighth volume of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362.

1956

December 26

He is in Moscow and receives 15 copies of his Book to be published in Russian. They promise to add another 25 copies the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 26

He is in Moscow and buys 200 picture frames. He wants to purchase more, but he is not allowed to.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 360.

1956

December 26

At the "Moscow" hotel, he meets the President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Niko Muskhelishvili. Muskhelishvili promises that after returning to Tbilisi, the preparation of the academic edition of Galaktion Tabidze's works will begin under his guidance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

1956

December 26

He meets Arkadi Deev, the director of the State Literary Publishing House, who comments on the volume of Galaktion Tabidze's Book in Russian, saying that they were unable to publish a Book of this format even for Avetik Isaakian. Galaktion is offended by this comparison, as Avetik Isaakian is not a National Poet, but he says nothing and thinks that this is a part of an Armenian conspiracy against him. He recalls Avetik Isaakian's diminished status in 1935, at the Anti-Fascist

Writers' Congress in Paris, when Isaakian had begged him for help to be taken to Armenia. He is surprised that now this poet is being placed above him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 361.

Note: In the source, Arkadi Deev is mentioned by his last name only.

1956

Until December 27

He notes the Moscow address from where, on December 27, by the end of the day, he is supposed to pick up 25 copies of his Book published in Russian. He thinks that the process of obtaining copies of his own Book has been made unnecessarily difficult and is irritated by it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 32; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 362-363.

1956

Until December 27

He is in Moscow and writes down the phone number of one of the members of the Georgian representation in Russia, Mikheil Tokhadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1956

Until December 27

He is in Moscow and notes the address of the Russian Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,74, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 363.

1956

December 28

He sends a telegram from Moscow to Revas Orjonikidze, the editor of the eighth volume of his collected works. He informs him that he met his relative, Mirian Chubinidze, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Georgia, whom he describes as an exceptional person. Chubinidze promised to expedite the signing of the contract for the eighth volume. He also extends his best wishes for the upcoming New Year.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-92; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 81.

1956

December 28

He sends a telegram from Moscow to David Dumbadze, the director of the state publishing house, extending his New Year's greetings and informing him that the matter of the eighth volume of his collected works is going well.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-92; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82.

1956

December 28

He sends a telegram from Moscow to his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, informing her that he will be in Tbilisi on December 31.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-92; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82.

1956

December

From the Moscow Hotel “Moskva,” he sends a telegram to Boris Nanitashvili, the head of the printing service, requesting that he inform him by telegram about the status of the book’s publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-269; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82.

1956

December

In 1956, he submitted the eighth and ninth volumes of his writings to the state publishing house and sent poems and epics, totaling 60,000 lines, for publication in Moscow. He also prepared books about the October Revolution, participated in various literary evenings, and met with Tkibuli miners, youth, and others. Additionally, he continued working on the tenth volume of his collected works.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-219; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131.

1956

Under the editorial guidance of Elizbar Ananiashvili, Galaktion Tabidze’s “Selected Works: Poems” is published in Russian in Moscow. It includes the following cycles: “Homeland and May”, “Epoch”, “Paths and Years”, and “Under the Bright Sky”.

Source: Табидзе Г.В., Избранное: Стихи, (Циклы: Родина и Май; Эпоха; Тропы и годы; Под ясным небом) Пер. с груз, Под ред. Э.Г. Ананиашвили, Москва, Сов. писатель, 1956.

1956

The writer Tedo Begiashvili gifts his 1956 book, “Theses of Lectures on the Knight in the Panther’s Skin”, with an inscription.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,70, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 334.

1956

The Literary Cabinet of the Pioneer Palace organizes a literary evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze. Among those attending the event are then-students Rezo Tabukashvili, Guram Asatiani, Tamaz Chkhenkeli, and Melor Sturua. After the evening, a feast is held, and they celebrate and discuss poetry. Suddenly, Rezo Tabukashvili asks, “Who is the second greatest poet in Georgia?” Galaktion responds with a smile, “It can’t be, my dear, should we start directly from the sixth?”

Source: D. Sturua, Galaktion at the Decade, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 271-272.

1956

An article by Akaki Khintibidze, titled “For the Issue of Conflict in Lyricism”, is published, in which the poetry of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Galaktion Tabidze is discussed from the perspective of conflict. The author gives Galaktion a copy of the printed version of his article.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 304.

Note: The title of the press is not mentioned in the recollection.

1956

Mikhail Vadbol'ski paints a picture titled “Galaktion Tabidze Visiting I. Ratishvili”.

Source: G. Chikobava, *Galaktion and Art*, *Khelovneba*, Tbilisi, 1959, N 4, p. 34.

1956

Giorgi Merkviladze's Book “Poetry and the People” is published, one section of which addresses Galaktion Tabidze's work. The author focuses on the poet's civic stance in the 1920s and notes that he adhered to a realistic understanding of literature's purpose. In the same context, Giorgi Merkviladze argues with Karlos Kaladze and criticizes Kaladze's attack on Galaktion Tabidze, calling it a “disgrace” typical of the Russian Proletarian Writers' Association, and asserts that Kaladze's claim that the poet's work is still not entirely free from decadent remnants is unfounded.

Source: G. Merkviladze, *Poetry and the People*, 1956, p. 102-105.

1956

He writes an untitled poem “The Oaks in Chokha...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6780; №8124; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 267.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “The Oaks Thunder” and untitled with a different beginning (“Like a Chokha in a Barrel – Oaks...”).

1956

He writes a poem dedicated to Kristine Dgebuadze “Kristine” (“When I Free My Dream from Shackles...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2133; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 269.

Note: The poem is also found untitled (“In the Wind, It Sobs...”).

1956

He writes an untitled poem “The Bush Wears the Face of a Café...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2133; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 268.

1956

He writes an untitled poem “Let's Say: A Mountain to Gaze Upon and to Bathe in...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2500; №6797-98; №8077; №3317; №5486; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p.

Note: The poem is also found under the title: “Ruins”, “The Cruelty of Time”, and untitled with a different beginning (“On the Ridge to Gaze Upon, to Gaze Upon and to Bathe in...”).

1956

He writes an untitled poem “The Sky Collapses Upon Us with Rain...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2134; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 268.

1956

He writes an untitled poem “A Pile of Corpses Lies Before Our Eyes...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2132; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 270.

1956

He writes a poem “Visiting Akaki Tsereteli” (“A Man Lives Through Many Ages...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2132; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 270.

1956

He writes an untitled poem “If Art and Labour...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №14-a, p. 2129; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 271.

1957

January

1957

Until January

He examines the 1957 calendar. His attention is drawn to the cover of the calendar and the illustration on the page for January 9 – a ship on the sea.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 40; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 300.

1957

Beginning of January

He sends a letter to Mikhail Kornev, the director of the publishing house “Soviet Writer” in Moscow. He expresses his satisfaction with the publisher’s decision to release a collection of his selected poems but voices his concern that too much depends on the editor. He emphasizes the need for an editor who is well acquainted with his work, as otherwise, the Book might turn out to be unsuccessful, similar to what happened in the case of Ioseb Grishashvili. Galaktion states that his preferred choice would be Boris Turganov, who had previously worked on editing his first Russian-language book. The poet requests that if no other editor has already been appointed, the task be entrusted to Boris Turganov, as he would carefully review the existing translations and find good specialists for the new ones.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-268; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 79.

1957

Beginning or later

He sends a telegram to Anatoly Starostin, the senior editor of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow, requesting that he inform him by telegram whether his Book is ready for publication.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-190; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83;

1957

January 10

He is at home and watches as the housekeeper, Irma Papashvili, searches for the lost three-kopeck coin in various rooms, pockets, and on the tables, only to find it in her own pocket.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-226, p. 9; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

Note: In the source, Irma Papashvili is mentioned by her first name only.

1957

January 13

He is making a plan for working on the ninth volume of his works. He has decided to compile a complete list of the works to be included in it, review the material to be transcribed, and decide separately which parts need to be reprinted.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-226, p. 19; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

1957

After January 13

He plans to take out a loan from the Literary Fund.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's record, MGL, d-226, p. 41; AE, Book XVII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

1957

January 14

He is visited by Nino Chikhladze, an employee of the Georgian Literature Museum and the daughter of revolutionary Raphael Chikhladze. She takes materials about Giorgi Kuchishvili, as the museum is planning an exhibition on 20th-century literature. He also writes down the phone number of the museum's director, Vano Kakabadze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 2, 4;

1957

January 14

He writes an untitled poem: "Today, everyone sees my hardship...".

Source: Autograph, G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 347.

1957

January 17

He reads the January 16th issue of *Izvestia*, in which the list of nominees for the Lenin Prize is published. Galaktion Tabidze is listed as number 28. He and his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, look over the list together and discuss the merit of the contenders. He thinks that if he is not awarded the prize, it won't upset him too much, but he acknowledges that winning the competition would be beneficial because the winner's books are published abroad.

Source: N. Tabidze, Galaktion, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, December 3, 1982, N 49, p. 8.

1957

January 18

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, where he comes across informational articles about the socialist camp countries – Hungary and Poland – activating diplomatic relations with China.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

January 18

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti*, where he comes across an informational article about the situation in South Korea, specifically regarding the country's increased military preparations with the assistance of the United States. This information causes him to develop a negative attitude toward South Korea.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

January 18

In his notebook, he notes the information that the famous Italian conductor Arturo Toscanini passed away in New York on January 16 at the age of 89.

Source: MGL, d-377, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

January 18

In his notebook, he notes the information that on January 15, Maria Chekhova, Anton Chekhov's sister, the founder of his house-museum in Yalta, and a distinguished figure in the arts, passed away. He thinks that she must have been very elderly by then.

Source: MGL, d-377, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

January 18

From the obituary published on the last page of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he learns that the poet Shahrukh (Shalva) Charkviani, whom he personally knew, has passed away. He recalls that Shahrukh was a relative of Kandid Charkviani. He is curious about the cause of his death. Thinking about Shahrukh Charkviani, he remembers Kolau Nadiradze as the person among the writers who was closest to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

Note: In the source, Shalva (Shahrukh) Charkviani is mentioned as Shahrukh Giorgi's son Charkviani, and Kolau Nadiradze is mentioned by his first name only – Kolau.

1957

January 18

From the obituary published on the last page of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he learns that Geronti Kikodze's cousin, the actress Aneta Kikodze, has passed away. He writes down the information about when and from which address the funeral will take place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

January 18

In his notebook, he notes the information about the people whose deaths he learned of that day and is troubled by their number.

Source: MGL, d-377, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 368.

1957

Until January 22

In his notebook, he notes the plan for dividing the ninth volume of his works into sections, writing down twelve titles according to which the volume should be divided into twelve parts.

Source: MGL, d-360, p. 20; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

1957

January 22

He submits the ninth volume of his collected works to the state publishing house and provides a written report on its structure. The Book consists of 12 sections: The People – October; The People Build a New Country; Among the Ruins; The People Demand Peace; Against Plunder and Devastation; The Siege of Paris; Near the Compiègne Forest; Six-Million China; In the Fortress of Surami; On the Whip-Like Winding Road; The Poet and the People; and I Listened to the People Singing. He requests that the process not be delayed and that he be given the opportunity to review the materials once more before the Book goes to print.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-221, 24551-274; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 131-132.

1957

Until January 25

He finishes the work on the ninth volume of his works. In his notebook, he notes that the Book is divided into 12 parts, each with a title derived from his own lyrics. The Book contains 106 poems and 4 short poems. Since the table of contents has also been compiled, he thinks that the form of the Book is now finalized.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1957

Until January 25

He calculates the number of lines in the ninth volume of his works, trying to determine how many lines each printer has printed and how many are still left to be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

1957

January 25

He hands over the ninth volume of his works to Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, the director of the State Publishing House. The handover is attended by the publishing house employees, Davit Dumbadze and Shota Sulaberidze. Mgaloblishvili tells him that the response regarding the Book will come only after ten days. From the conversation, he learns that the Book must be read by Shota Sulaberidze, who will also write the conclusion. He is confident that everything regarding the Book will be clarified by the beginning of February.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310.

1957

January 25

He writes an untitled, humorous poem titled "Today I Handed Over to the State Publishing House", in which he describes how he handed the ninth volume of his works to the "State Publishing House" and the unserious attitude he encountered at the publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,59, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 310-311.

1957

January 27

An article by Elizbar Ubilava, titled "The Guests of Andalala", is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, in which he describes his impressions from traveling in Dagestan. The article states that upon seeing these landscapes, the author's heart sings the lines of a poem he once read and later organically settled in his soul. He quotes a stanza from Galaktion: "The black mist covered the mountains of Dagestan...".

Source: E. Ubilava, Who Announced Your Death, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 280;

1957

After January 27

He reads the published article by Elizbar Ubilava in the newspaper *Komunisti*, in which his stanza is quoted. He calls the author at home and expresses his gratitude.

Source: E. Ubilava, Who Announced Your Death, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 282;

1957

After January 27

He meets Elizbar Ubilava, who spoke very warmly about him in his article about Dagestan. As a sign of gratitude, Galaktion hugs him and says, “I realize, my dear, that you truly loved me”, because it was in the mountains of Dagestan that you remembered me.

Source: E. Ubilava, *Who Announced Your Death, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 282;

1957

Until January 29

He reads the January 24th issue of the newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1957

January 29

He thinks that a group of people closely connected to Demna Shengelaia is working at the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house. In his opinion, this is confirmed by Demna Shengelaia’s own public appearances and his Russian-language publications. He is convinced that it is precisely this group affiliation that explains why *Zarya Vostoka* only publishes futurists and their followers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1957

January 29

He is at the Opera House, where a young photographer quietly takes his picture.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

January 31

He examines Konstantine Gamsakhurdia’s novel “The Blooming of the Vine”, published in 1956, and is surprised by its large volume.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, the novel is mentioned as “The Blooming of the Rose”.

1957

January 31

He examines the painting of a child’s colourful portrait by the artist Natela Iankoshvili at the editorial office of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*. He is curious about the artist’s age and learns that she is 38 years old.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Natela Iankoshvili is mentioned by her last name only.

1957

January 31

He is interested in whether the young poet Giorgi Lezhava will bring him the bibliography and portrait of his works that have been published.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Lezhava is mentioned by his last name and initials.

1957

January 31

Shalva Porchkhidze gifts Galaktion with his 1954 poetry collection "On the Blue Path", with a commemorative inscription. Galaktion appreciates the gesture and thinks that he is a polite person.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Shalva Porchkhidze is mentioned by his last name and initials, and the title of the Book is not specified.

1957

January 31

From the conversation with the writers, he learns that the State Publishing House has approved this year's publishing plan, and many authors' books have been removed from the plan. This information piques his interest, and he wants to know whether his Book is included in the plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

January 31

He discusses the recently approved publishing plan for the current year with the poet Giorgi Lezhava and learns that the exact information about the plan will be available from the director of the State Publishing House, Davit Dumbadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Davit Dumbadze is mentioned as Datiko Dumbadze.

1957

January 31

He learns that several earthquakes have occurred in Western Georgia and is disturbed by this information.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

January 31

He is upset by the fact that his book, the eighth volume of his collected works, which he submitted to the publishing house back in 1955, has been removed from the current year's publishing plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

Until January 31

The editor of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, Otar Egadze, asks him to send the poem “Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana” for publication in the magazine.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

January 31

He goes to the editorial office of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba* and submits the poem “Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana” for publication. After reviewing the poem, Otar Egadze asks him to make certain changes and provide a revised version.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

January 31

He is curious to know who will be the chairman of the Writers’ Union Presidium, whose identity is expected to be revealed soon. He learns that the potential candidates for the chairmanship include Demna Shengelaia and Simon Chikovani.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Demna Shengelaia and Simon Chikovani are referred to only by their first names.

1957

January 31

He is at the Writers’ Union, listening to speculations about who might become the chairman of the Writers’ Union Presidium. Some favour Simon Chikovani, while others prefer Demna Shengelaia. Galaktion considers neither of them suitable for the position.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Demna Shengelaia and Simon Chikovani are mentioned only by their first names.

1957

January 31

The bibliographer Vladimir Jojua suggests that it would be beneficial to collect various types of materials about Galaktion’s life and work: artworks created by painters, composers, and sculptors.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Vladimir Jojua is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

January 31

It is said that his fellow villager Alexandre Tabidze has returned home because his position in Tbilisi was abolished. He talks about this with the young poet Giorgi Lezhava, who likes Alexandre Tabidze’s decision and notes that it is better to stay in the village.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

January 31

He is at the editorial office of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, where they show his photo, which was secretly taken by a young photographer two days ago at the Opera House. He really likes the secretly taken photo and the photographer promises to give him a copy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

January 31

He talks to the bibliographer Vladimir Jojua, who promises to compile his bibliography. Jojua considers it necessary for the bibliography to be included in the state publishing house's plan for the following year. In his opinion, the intervention of the Writers' Union is essential for this. The mention of the Writers' Union's intervention triggers Galaktion's ironic attitude.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Vladimir Jojua is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

January 31

It is said that soon the Book "Analytical Bibliography of the Monthly Literary-Artistic and Socio-Political Magazine *Mnatobi*" (1924-1954), prepared by Vladimir Jojua, will be published. The Book will compile information about all the material published in *Mnatobi* from the founding of the magazine throughout its existence. He is confident that this Book will include information about many of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

Note: In the source, Vladimir Jojua is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

January 31

He submits the poem "Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana!" for publication to Otar Egadze, the editor of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

January

He examines the 1957 calendar from beginning to end and writes down the information that interests him in his notebook, whether it is descriptions of illustrations, lists of portraits of Georgian and foreign writers, or details about their birth and death dates and anniversary dates.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 24-25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 313-315.

1957

January

While examining the 1957 calendar, he discovers that his birthday is listed with the date of December 17 instead of November 17. He notes that in 1957, he will turn 65 years old.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 315.

1957

January

He thinks about the events to be held. He wants Besarion Zhgenti to read the report "1917 Year in Galaktion's Work". He plans for the event to be decorated with various editions of his works' plates, and he also wants a poster to be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is mentioned by his initials and last name.

1957

January

He plans to organize the event and intends to obtain permission for this from the Central Lecture Bureau, where Vakhtang Gurgenidze works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

February

1957

February 2

He plans to contact the Akhaltsikhe Pedagogical Institute, specifically Ioseb Neadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,60, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 312.

1957

February 2

He writes an untitled poem: "With my forehead from my eyebrows...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 13;

1957

February 4

He makes a note about the poem "The Book of Peace". He mentions that he worked on the piece for 12 years. The eighth volume of his works was presented to the state publishing house a year ago, but there has been no feedback during this time. He believes that the poem "The Book of Peace" is innovative. There may be areas that could be improved, but in this case, the publishing house is obliged to point them out to the author. Galaktion notes that he also has the ninth volume of his works ready, but it may be combined with the eighth volume and published in that form.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-611, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 69.

1957

February 7

He attends a meeting at the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature at the Academy of Sciences, where they discuss the literary production of the previous year. Among the speakers are Besarion Zhghenti, Akaki Khintibidze, and Tina Jibladze. Along with other works, they talk about Galaktion's poems. The presentations by Tina Jibladze and Akaki Khintibidze provoke Galaktion's ironic attitude. He decides to speak at the same kind of meeting scheduled two days later.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 28; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is mentioned only by his first name, Beso, while Akaki Khintibidze and Tina Jibladze are referred to by their last names only.

1957

February 7 or later

He thinks that Tina Jibladze should have sharply criticized Revaz Margiani during her presentation at the meeting held at the Academy of Sciences and placed special emphasis on the fact that Revaz Margiani is not suited to be the editor of children's literature. However, he is satisfied that, during the course of the meeting, a negative attitude toward Revaz Margiani was still revealed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 7 or later

He is pleased that, during the meeting held at the Academy of Sciences, where they reviewed the literary production of the previous year, Akaki Khintibidze did not even mention Revaz Margiani's "Selected Works" published in 1956 during his presentation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 7 or later

He plans to meet with Otar Saneblidze and is interested in knowing where, in which museum, he might be found.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 32; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Otar Saneblidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

February 7 or later

He plans to browse through the 1927 collection of poems "Verses" by Nikoloz Tchilashvili, which includes a poem dedicated to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 32; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Tchilashvili is mentioned by his last name and initials.

1957

February 8

He meets Tamar Sajaya and Ketevan Kuchukashvili. He learns that Revaz Margiani removed the poem dedicated to Galaktion from the 1955 edition of “Selected Works” by Alexandre Sajaia. In his opinion, this is not a coincidence, as Revaz Margiani consistently acts against him. He becomes convinced that the anti-Galaktion tendency in the publishing sphere was not introduced by Andro Tevzadze, but by Revaz Margiani himself. He believes that this writer and his followers form a group opposing him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 28; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Andro Tevzadze is mentioned only by his first name.

1957

February 8

He meets a young typesetter woman who expresses great love for Galaktion. She tells him that she has worked on his Book before and would gladly do so again.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 28; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 8

He talks to Besarion Zhghenti, who is outraged by the Marxist and idealist understanding of Academician Niko Berdzenishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is mentioned by his nickname, Basia, while Niko Berdzenishvili is referred to by his last name only.

1957

February 8

He plans to launch an attack and demand that the Book he submitted back in 1955, the eighth volume of his collected works, be returned to the publishing plan for the current year. He is confident that some of the writers will support him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 8

He is upset by the removal of the eighth volume of his works from the publishing plan and wonders how the publishing house will explain the fact that, in celebration of Galaktion’s 50th anniversary, the promise made for the 25th anniversary of his career regarding the publication of his collected works will not be fulfilled.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 8

He plans to attend the meeting of the state publishing house and express his stance regarding the publishing plan for the current year, from which his Book was removed. He believes that Revaz Margiani, who is hostile toward him, will definitely be present at the meeting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Revaz Margiani is mentioned by his first name, Rezo.

1957

February 8

Due to the removal of the eighth volume of his works from the current year's plan by the state publishing house, he, upset with certain individuals, makes a note in his notebook: "Will you include Shota Rustaveli in the plan or not? Huh? Huh? Huh?"

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

1957

February 8 or later

He is at the state publishing house with Amberki Julakidze and Alexandre Kokaia. Alexandre Kokaia mentions Galaktion and his work in a positive context, which pleases the poet, and later he writes about it in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1957

February 9

He meets the poet Alexandre Begashvili at the Academy of Sciences, who dedicates a poem titled "Impromptu" to him. In the work, Galaktion is declared a poet on par with Vazha-Pshavela and Akaki Tsereteli, whose heart is always burning with Georgian poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 48; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 377.

1957

February 9

While near the Opera House, he realizes that he feels a strange shiver.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 35; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 374.

1957

February 11

He plans to meet the writer Grigol (Guguli) Bukhnikashvili in ten days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 44; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

Note: In the source, Grigol (Guguli) Bukhnikashvili is mentioned only by his first name, Guguli.

1957

February 11

He plans to meet his friend, the artist Theodor Chudetsky, in ten days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 44; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

Note: In the source, Theodor Chudetsky is mentioned only by his first name.

1957

February 11

He plans to go to the Ministry of Culture in four days, as Minister Avtandil Gunia is returning to Georgia at that time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 44; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

Note: In the source, Avtandil Gunia is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

February 12

He drafts a letter to be sent to Theodore Chudetsky on behalf of Victor Gabeskiria, the director of the Soviet Literature Publishing House. The letter states that in Eter Shushania's Book "Galaktion Tabidze", the illustrator is listed as Alexei Balabuev, despite the fact that the portrait of the poet was created by Theodore Chudetsky, while Balabuev was only responsible for the inscription. The letter includes a promise to Chudetsky that he will be sent the honorarium he is owed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-591, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 485-486.

1957

February 12

He is at an exhibition, viewing works by Georgian, Russian, and Armenian artists. A total of over 150 paintings by 25 artists are on display. In his notebook, he notes the last name of each artist, the number of works exhibited, and his impressions. He particularly likes the paintings by Eteri Andronikashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 50, 52. AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 378.

Note: In the source, Eteri Andronikashvili is mentioned only by her last name.

1957

February 14

The secretary of the Writers' Union, Sergi Tchilaia, petitions the director of the State Literary Publishing House, Arkadi Deev, to increase the line count of Galaktion Tabidze's book, included among those to be published in Moscow, from 10,000 to 20,000.

Source: MGL, WUF №73.

1957

February 14

He attends the elections at the Writers' Union for selecting candidates to be presented to the councils. He sketches a profile portrait of Ioseb Grishashvili with a pencil on paper. The drawing is observed by Geronti Kikodze, Sandro Shanshiashvili, and Sergi Tchilaia. They praise Galaktion for his talent in drawing. Sandro Shanshiashvili says, "But this is Mashashvili!" Galaktion assumes that Shanshiashvili is confusing the pseudonyms of Ioseb Grishashvili and Alio Mashashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-610, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 63.

1957

February 14

He hands over the third and fourth volumes of his collected works to be printed. He learns that the cost of printing 28 lines will be one rouble and fifty kopecks. They promise that the text will be ready by February 28.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 47; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 376.

1957

February 15

In the morning, the photographer from the Armenian-language newspaper *Khorurdain Vrastan* (*Soviet Georgia*) visits his home and takes a photograph of him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

Note: In the source, the newspaper is mentioned inaccurately and incompletely as *Khorurdain Vrast*.

1957

February 15

He arrives late at the Academy of Sciences, at four o'clock, for the meeting of the researchers of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, which started at two o'clock, and attends its final part.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 15

At the Academy, he meets Pavel Ingorokva and the former director of the state publishing house, Grigol Abashidze, whom, according to the poet, is his mortal enemy in the matter of publishing the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

Note: In the source, Pavle Ingorokva is mentioned only by his last name, and the identity of the former director of the state publishing house is not specified.

1957

February 15

At the Academy of Sciences, he meets his friend Theodor Chudetsky's daughter, Londa Chudetskaya, who works at the Academy's library, and they talk about preparing a bibliographic Book related to Galaktion's Works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

Note: In the source, Londa Chudetskaya is mentioned only by her nickname, Kukusa, without specifying her last name or full identity.

1957

February 15

He learns that the previous night, thieves had robbed Akaki Khorava and took his coat while he was on his way home.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 15

In the evening, he is at the Writers' Union and observes how Grigol Abashidze, the former director of the state publishing house, enters the building with an air of arrogance. During his tenure as director, he never even went to the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 54; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 16

He plans to prepare materials for the newspaper *Literatura da Khelovneba*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-605, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 37.

1957

February 17

He reads the poems of Shota Lomsadze and writes down fragments in his notebook. He plans to recommend this young poet for publication in the magazine *Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 55; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379-380.

1957

Until February 18

He takes a photo with Nino Nakashidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16.

Dating: The photo is mentioned in the entry dated February 18, 1957.

1957

February 18

He is interested in the fate of his Book set to be published in Moscow and thinks that Irakli Abashidze, who is there, might bring back news about it.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16.

Dating: The photo is mentioned in the entry dated February 18, 1957.

1957

February 18

He writes that he has submitted materials to *Zarya Vostoka*, specifically to Devi Sturua.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

February 18

Boris Serebryakov calls him and agrees on the translation of 100 lines.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

February 18

He speaks with Yeremia Astvatsaturov, an employee of *Saliteraturo Gazeti*, who agrees to translate the poems.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

February 18

He learns that Tamar Vanidze is publishing his fifth to seventh volumes.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

February 18

He meets Ilia Kavkazagi, Nodar Gureshidze, and Davit Kasradze. Nodar Gureshidze promises to give him a copy of his Book "Through a Friend's Eyes (Two Weeks in the German Democratic Republic)".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

Note: The title of Gureshidze's Book is not explicitly mentioned, but among his published works, this was the most recently released.

1957

February 18

Shota Lomsadze officially agrees that they should meet at the Writers' Palace on February 23 at 12 o'clock in the morning. The poet writes the text of the agreement in the notebook, and both sign it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 56; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 19

He submits poems to the newspaper *Komunisti* for publication and is told that he will receive a response in two or three days.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 16;

1957

February 20

He visits the Artists' Club exhibition at the gallery and then tries to find Korneli Sanadze but is unable to locate the address.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 18;

1957

February 20

He goes to the printing house, but no one meets him, and he is unable to find out anything.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 18;

1957

February 21

He goes to Korneli Sanadze's house with his step-daughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, but does not find him at home.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 18;

1957

February 22 or earlier

He meets with the Minister of Culture, Avtandil Gunia, who has been told that the eighth volume of Galaktion's works contains many earlier materials. The poet dispels the minister's doubts when he tells him that he, along with the editor of the volume, removed the old material. As a result, Gunia issues an order for the immediate publication of the book.

Source: MGL, d-637, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

Dating: The entry is made in the February 22, 1957 issue of the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, on pages 1-2.

1957

February 22

He agrees with Shalva Kvashvadze that his meeting with the professors, teachers, and students of the Tbilisi Academy of Arts will take place in April at the Academy of Sciences. He writes the text of the agreement in his notebook, and Kvashvadze signs it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 57; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 380.

Note: In the source, Shalva Kvashvadze is mentioned by his last name and initials.

1957

February 22

He publishes the poem "Books for the People" in *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1957, №18, p. 1.

1957

February 23

At 12 o'clock, he meets the poet Shota Lomsadze at the Writers' Palace.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 56; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 23

He agrees with the poet Shota Lomsadze that they will meet at the Writers' Palace on April 9 at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 56; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 379.

1957

February 24

He makes a note that Vakhtang Gurgeniidze and Pati Nishnianidze involve him in many futile endeavours, which drain him spiritually and deplete his energy.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-617, 15; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 136-137.

1957

February 24

He notes in his notebook the government's decision to name one of Tbilisi's streets after Galaktion, as well as the desire of typesetters and workers to name a riverside embankment in his honour. He also records plans to erect a monument on this embankment during his lifetime in connection with his upcoming 65th anniversary.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 22;

1957

February 24

He notes in his notebook that the main priorities for the jubilee evening are setting the date and sending invitations.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 22;

1957

February 24

He gets ready for meetings with typesetters. The first event is scheduled for March 4. According to his plan, the event should include a poetry evening, as well as an exhibition. He checks what materials are already ready for the exhibition and what still needs to be prepared. He believes that rushing and anxiety will not be beneficial.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1957

February 24

He gets ready for the poetry evening and exhibition scheduled for March 4. He plans to address the typesetters with a poem and, for this purpose, he revises the final stanza of his work "Books for the People", where the addressees are specifically the representatives of this profession.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386

1957

February 24

He is troubled by the fact that the Russian poet and translator Boris Serebryakov has not returned the text that was handed over for translation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1957

February 24

He gets ready for the event scheduled for March 4. He plans to have his portrait, painted by Theodor Chudetsky, ready for the exhibition, where it will be displayed alongside the portraits of great classical figures, including Rustaveli, Guramishvili, Baratashvili, Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, and Vazha-Pshavela, which were specifically acquired for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386

Note: In the source, Theodor Chudetsky is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

February 24

He gets ready for the poetry evening and exhibition scheduled for March 4. Following the idea of poet Shota Lomsadze, he plans to have his poem "Books for the People" artistically decorated for the exhibition. In his opinion, a specific number of artists is required for this, namely no fewer than ten. However, he believes it would be even better if the poem's 19 motifs were artistically interpreted by 19 different artists.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 386.

1957

February 24

In the *Zarya Vostoka* newspaper, dedicated to the 36th anniversary of Georgia's Sovietization, on the first page under the subtitle "Fragments from the New Poem 'Motherland'", the Russian translation of the poem "Soviet Georgia" by Boris Serebryakov is published.

Source: Советской Грузии, Фрагменты из новой поэмы "Родина", Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебряков, Заря Востока, Тб., 1957, 24 февраля, №47.

1957

February 24

He thinks that a lot of work is needed to organize the exhibition, but if the event takes place on March 4, everything will be ready in time. In addition, he considers it significant that by that time he will have the funds to purchase the exhibition materials, as he is expecting a total of 2600 roubles from his honorarium and salary. He hopes to also receive some compensation from *Zarya Vostoka*. With this money, he plans to pay the artist, the craftsman, the person assembling the stands, and the carpenter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 390.

1957

February 24

He gets ready for the exhibition scheduled for March 4. He thinks it would be good to display his facsimiles as well, and specifically considers various options for his signature: Galaktion Tabidze; G. Tabidze; G. T.; Galaktion; Gal. Tabidze; Galaktion – Tabidze; and Galaktion T.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 390.

1957

February 25

He makes a list of the photo materials that need to be ready for the exhibition. He believes that around 200 photographs are needed, including images of Lenin, the October Revolution, the Civil War, Moscow, demonstrations, five-year plans of construction, foreign countries, specifically Paris, World War II, and contemporary peace periods. He thinks these photos must be ready the very next day. To achieve this, he plans to review all the books he has in his possession, collect the photos from them, and then take them to the printing house for preparation for the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 390.

1957

February 25

He is curious about how it happened that, according to the decision of the radio committee, none of his poems were read on the radio during the 36th anniversary of Georgia's Sovietization, while works by Giorgi Leonidze, Ioseb Noneshvili, and others were broadcast. He believes that his enemies specifically orchestrated this and expects similar actions in the future from Giorgi Leonidze and the chairman of the Georgian Radio Committee, Anton Kelenjeridze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385.

Note: In the source, Anton Kelenjeridze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

February 25

He is troubled by the fact that none of his works were published in the issue of the *Komunisti* newspaper dedicated to the 36th anniversary of Georgia's Sovietization. He is convinced that the newspaper's editorial staff is engaging in some sort of provocation, and it is this that motivated their actions. However, these thoughts do not spoil his mood, as he recalls a Chinese proverb, which suggests that enemies are the best teachers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385.

1957

February 25

He submits a formal request to Avtandil Gunia, the Minister of Culture of Georgia. He writes that, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he wishes to

publish a Book titled “Flags, Quickly!” The Book will include material about the days of the October Revolution, socialist transformations, the Great Patriotic War, and peaceful construction. He states that the Book is ready, with Sergi Tchilaia taking on the role of editor. Additionally, the Russian word-for-word translations are also prepared. Galaktion requests the minister’s support for publishing the Book in both Georgian and Russian.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-222; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 132-133.

1957

February 27

He plans to hold a thematic evening on April 1, titled “The Great October Socialist Revolution in Galaktion Tabidze’s Work”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

1957

February 27

He gets ready for an exhibition about his biography and works. He plans how the materials should be displayed on the stands. He intends to purchase paper, fasteners, frames, hanging rings, and nails.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 388-389.

1957

February 27

He talks to Theodor Chudetsky, who tells him a story from long ago about how Vladimir Purishkevich verbally insulted students, and how the young people immediately published an ironic letter in response in the newspaper the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

1957

February 27

He writes a poem “Thought at the Shaytan Bazaar” (“This Roar, This Filth...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №406-d, p. 5; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 272.

1957

February 28

For the exhibition, they bring him materials: two copies each of the fourth and seventh volumes of Galaktion’s collected works, a printed copy of “Epoch” on the typewriter, and the 1954 edition of “Selected Works”.

Source: N. Kvirikadze’s record, MGL, d-378, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 385.

March

1957

Until March 1

He learns from the Central Lecture Bureau that the event he had planned, where Beso Zhghenti was supposed to give a report titled “1917 Year in Galaktion’s Work”, will not take place before March.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1957

March 1

The young photographer, whose secretly taken photo at the Opera House on January 29 he liked, now takes a photo of Galaktion’s meeting with the typesetters and a photo of his seven-volume collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 372.

1957

Until March 4

In his notebook, he writes down the text of an announcement stating that on March 4, there will be a meeting with the typesetters and the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, and that attendance will be possible only with invitation cards.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 387.

1957

March 6

He notes the phone numbers of museums and the art gallery in his notebook.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 26;

1957

March 7

He notes in his notebook that it is necessary to compile and publish a short biography.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 26;

1957

March 7

He finalizes the arrangement of materials for the display stands of volumes III-VII. At the same time, he completes the selection of materials from these volumes for the “*October Book*”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 26;

1957

March 7

He notes in his notebook that he, along with his book’s editor, Sergi Tchilaia, needs to meet with Vasil Mzhavanadze, the First Secretary of the Central Committee.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 26;

1957

March 7

He meets Nazi Kilasonia, to whom he hands over the facsimiles for the magazine *Pioneri*. He learns that the female writer plans to organize a meeting between Galaktion and the readers of *Pioneri*, as well as to arrange an exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1957

March 7

He transports 24 display stands from the state publishing house to his home.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 26;

1957

March 7

At the state publishing house, he meets Rezo Orjonikidze, who promises that the review will be ready by Monday.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 28;

1957

March 7

He writes an epigram about *Literaturuli Gazeti*.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 28;

1957

March 8

In the morning, there is a knock on the door. The poet's wife, Nino Kvirikadze, opens the door to find a man with a wine vessel who, in a Mingrelian accent, tells her that he wants to see "him". The poet's wife tries to prevent the uninvited guest from entering the house, and after a verbal altercation, she threatens to call the police. The stranger retreats and leaves. Galaktion assumes that the unknown man was sent by his adversaries and is pleased that Nino stood firm against him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-629, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 309-310.

1957

March 8

From midnight to 3 a.m., Nino Kvirikadze organizes the materials for Galaktion's ninth volume according to lists. The first three lists are missing some items, while nothing from the fourth list is visible. She cannot determine where the missing materials are.

Source: N. Kvirikadze's record, G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 523.

1957

March 8

He is at the printing trust with Pati Nishnianidze, attending an event dedicated to International Women's Solidarity Day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: In the source, Pati Nishnianidze is referred to only by her first name.

1957

March 8

Revaz Orjonikidze gives Galaktion a written promise that, with the approval of Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, the head of the state publishing house, he will sign a contract with him on March 11, according to which the poem "The Book of Peace" will be included in the publishing plan as soon as a positive review is submitted.

Source: MGL, d-579, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1957

March 9

At 1 o'clock, he meets the editor of the newspaper *Komunisti*, the writer Beno Tatarashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1957

March 9

He learns that the poet Ivan Nazarbegov has passed away. Before his death, Nazarbegov had requested that Galaktion be informed.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 28;

1957

March 9 or later

In honour of Ivan Nazarbegov's memory, he writes an untitled poem in Russian: "Для твоей могилы...".

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №591, p. 1;

1957

March 10

He brings the necessary materials for the Book from Tskneti.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 28;

1957

March 10

He notes in his notebook that he needs to get involved in the jubilee events dedicated to Ilia Chavchavadze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 28;

1957

March 11

In agreement with the editor of the eighth volume of his collected works, Revaz Orjonikidze, he plans to sign a contract with the state publishing house once the volume is included in the publishing plan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 8; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: In the source, Revaz Orjonikidze is mentioned only by his first name, Rezo.

1957

March 11

He plans to visit the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 8; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1957

March 12

The director of School №61 informs him by phone that their planned event has been rescheduled to March 20 due to the elections. From the tone of the conversation, he concludes that the school director must be an energetic woman.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 8; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

Note: In the source, Pati Nisnianidze is mentioned only by her first name.

1957

March 13

He writes an untitled poem "In short to our presidium or if you cut off the esidium..." in three versions.

Source: MGL, t-655. newspaper "Заря Востока", March 13, 1957, №61, p. 1.

Note: A different version of the poem, titled "Preparation of the Decade" ("Contemporary Prose..."), was published in Vakhtang Javakhadze's Book "Unknown", Tbilisi, 1988, p. 46.

1957

March 15

He hands over materials about his work to the Teachers' House, specifically articles by Vasil Barnovi, Davit Kldiashvili, and other authors.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1957

March 15

In his notebook, he notes the address of Sergo Shavgulidze and the phone number of the editor of his eighth volume of works, Revaz Orjonikidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

Until March 16

He writes a draft of the statement to be submitted to the state publishing house. He mentions that the poem “The Book of Peace” contains more than 2,000 lines. The idea of the work is outlined in the preface. He requests the appointment of an editor so that the Book can be published in the “Library” series, without any abbreviations.

Source: MGL, d-579, 8; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1958

March 16

He writes a poem “The Flags of the Decade” (“We are the creators, and right now, nine hundred seventeen...”).

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6703; №8468; №481-d, p. 15; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 311.

1957

After March 16

He receives a letter from Revas Orjonikidze, the editor of his eighth volume. The sender expresses satisfaction that the head of the state publishing house, Vladimer Mgaloblishvili, has agreed to publish Galaktion’s poem “The Book of Peace”. Orjonikidze promises to try to prepare the Book for typesetting as soon as possible.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-494; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 328.

1957

After March 16

The poem “Nana” is published in the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*.

Source: Magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1957, №2-3, p. 80.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on March 16, 1957.

1957

March 17

He notes in his notebook that Khuta Berulava’s poetry Book is being published, which includes two beautiful poems about Galaktion.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 36;

1957

March 17

He signs a contract to organize a large exhibition titled “The Great October Socialist Revolution in Galaktion Tabidze’s Work” at the building of School №99. According to the contract, the materials for the exhibition must be collected by May 15, the exhibition is to open on June 1, and it will run until September 3. The contract is signed by Galaktion and representatives of the school.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 22; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

1957

March 18

He begins working on the Book together with Rezo Orjonikidze.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 38;

1957

March 19

He plans to make certain compositional changes to the text of the poem “The Book of Peace”.

Source: MGL, d-472, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 286.

1957

March 20

He plans to participate in the meeting scheduled for that evening at Tbilisi School №61. He recalls that he spoke with the school’s director on the phone a few days ago and learned that Pati Nishnianidze was also at the school.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

Note: In the source, Pati Nishnianidze is mentioned only by her first name.

1957

March 20

In his notebook, he notes the work and home phone numbers of Alexandre Shvangiradze, an employee of the Personnel Department of the Ministry of Education.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

March 21

He is ill, as are his stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, and her daughter, Marine Pirtskhalava. A doctor arrives, but not to examine him.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 38;

1957

March 21 or earlier

He requests the rescheduling of the thematic evening “The Great October Socialist Revolution in Galaktion Tabidze’s Work”, which was supposed to take place on April 1.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

1957

March 21

In his notebook, he notes the phrase from Aristotle’s Poetics: “Poetry is more philosophical than history”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

Note: The phrase from Aristotle is written in Russian in his notebook.

1957

March 21

He comments on his note from February 12, 1956, in his notebook about Ivane Vepkhvadze: “Vano Vepkhvadze - leads the exhibition of 27 artists (young ones) at the Artists’ Club” by stating that this person no longer leads the exhibition.

Source: MGL, d-355, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 274.

1957

March 22

His nephew, Nodar Tabidze, brings him his poems translated by K. S. Ovanov, and he is pleased with the result.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 38;

1957

March 22

He learns that the meeting scheduled with him for April 2 at the Council of Ministers has been postponed due to a session.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

March 24

He goes to the funeral of Vazha-Pshavela’s wife, Tamar Didibashvili. She is buried in Didube, in the same grave where Vazha-Pshavela was buried before being reinterred in Mtatsminda.

Source: T. Kobaladze, The Candle... Your Soul is a Candle..., newspaper *Tskhovreba da Kanoni*, November 23, 1991, № 23, p. 3; For dating: The funeral of Tamar Razikashvili, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, March 29, №13, p. 4.

1957

March 25

Kote Ratiani visits him, bringing a photo of Galaktion and a poster for the display stand.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 44,;

1957

March 25

He has a scheduled meeting with Rezo Orjonikidze at 1 o’clock but is kept waiting until 5. After the meeting, he takes the Book home.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 44;

1957

March 25 or later

He receives a letter from Davit Enukidze, the deputy chairman of the Georgian Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, who, as a member of the society, informs him that the third plenum of the board has decided to regularly send scientists and writers to the regions to give lectures. The addressee is asked to notify them of which region he will be able to give a lecture by April 10.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

Dating: The letter is dated March 25.

1957

March 25 or later

He makes a note on the letter received from Davit Enukidze, the deputy chairman of the Georgian Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. He points out that it is necessary to clarify Enukidze's full name, patronymic, address, and phone number; to determine when the fourth plenum of the board will take place; to find out who the members of the society's board are, as well as the lecturers who might be involved in preparing a lecture about his work. He also notes that a short bibliographical Book about him needs to be prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 442.

Dating: The letter is dated March 25.

1957

March 27

Liza Malania, a graduate of the Tbilisi Cultural-Educational Institute, goes to Galaktion's house and asks him to help her find a job.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 186.

1957

March 28

He is at the Academy of Sciences, attending the annual report meeting, where he listens to Nikoloz Berdzenishvili's speech. The speaker discusses the Marxist and idealist trends in historical science, noting that he himself is a Marxist, not an idealist. A heated debate is sparked with Konstantine Gamkrelidze, Besarion Zhghenti, Giorgi Leonidze, and Varlam Topuria, to the point that the confrontation takes on an aggressive tone toward the scholar. Galaktion is curious whether there is a stenographic record of this meeting and where it can be obtained. While reflecting on the meeting and Nikoloz Berdzenishvili's argument, he writes in his diary his own position, stating that he is not an idealist either.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 395-396.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Gamkrelidze, Besarion Zhghenti, and Giorgi Leonidze are mentioned by their last names and initials, while Varlam Topuria is referred to as "Topuria Akad".

1957

March 28

He meets the President of the Academy of Sciences, Academician Niko Mushelishvili, and hands him the Russian-language Book “Under the Banner of the Great October” (Soviet Republics in 40 Years). In turn, Niko Muskhelishvili gives this Book to the secretary-academician of the Division of Social Sciences, Angia Botchorishvili. The poet is curious about the outcome of the academicians’ review of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396.

Note: In the source, Niko Mushelishvili is mentioned by his initials and last name, while Angia Botchorishvili is referred to only by her last name. The original title of the Book is “Под знаменем Великого Октября (Советские республики за сорок лет)”.

1957

March 28

He notes the address of Alexandre Chogovadze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

After March 28

Shalva Ghlonti’s Book “The Peculiarities of the Artistic Mastery of Georgian Writers” is published, which includes an essay titled “The Realistic Motifs in G. Tabidze’s Poetry”. The author traces the development of realistic motifs in Galaktion’s poetry and attempts to prove that realism played a significant role in the poet’s early lyricism.

Source: Sh. Ghlonti, The Peculiarities of the Artistic Mastery of Georgian Writers, 1957, p. 157-175.

Dating: The Book is signed for printing on March 28, 1957.

1957

Until March 29

He plans to organize a second meeting at the Printing House on March 29. He lists the materials that, in his opinion, are necessary for the exhibition. He intends to have fifteen new stands prepared, with enlarged covers of the seven volumes of his collected works and “Epoch” displayed. As soon as the stands are ready, he plans to immediately print a poster and ask Sergi Tchilaia or Pati Nishnianidze to read the speeches at the event. He also plans to involve his family members in preparing for the exhibition: his wife, Nino Kvirikadze; his stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze; Nunu’s husband, Vata Pirtskhalava; his nephew, Nodari Tabidze; as well as the family helper, Irma Papashvili. He believes that Sosiko Pantskhava and the head of the “Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle”, Ilia Adeishvili, will also help. He intends to entrust the decoration of the stands to an artist from the state publishing house. He plans to entrust the decoration of the stands to an artist from the State Publishing House. He intends to present the Book “Under the Banner of the

Great October” to the Minister of Culture as part of the exhibition and wants the presentation of the Book to have a grand and impressive character.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-355, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 276-277.

Note: In the source, Nino Kvirikadze, Nunu Ebanoidze, Vata Pirtskhalava, Nodari Tabidze, and Irma Papashvili are mentioned only by their first names.

1957

March 29

He meets Mikheil Kveselava at the Central Committee.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 48;

1957

March 30

He makes a note titled “Five-Minute Poem”, in which he lists the tasks he has completed or planned in five minutes, whether it’s agreeing on newspaper publications, preparing exhibition materials, or negotiating with officials about upcoming events. Although each negotiation ends according to his wishes, he still thinks that rushing is not helpful, as such serious matters require more time and careful consideration.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 16-17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391-392.

1957

March 30

In five minutes, he agrees with Shalva Manjavidze that his son, Vakhtang, will create a sculpture of Galaktion based on the bust of Iakob Nikoladze. He plans to discuss the matter in detail with Shalva Manjavidze in two days and clarify when Vakhtang will be able to visit him and start working. To facilitate this, he notes Shalva Manjavidze’s phone number in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

1957

March 30

For five minutes, he talks to Elizbar Ubilava about the publication of his poems in the *Komunisti* newspaper. His interlocutor explains that the *Komunisti* editorial board is doing its best to publish Galaktion’s works soon and promises that his poems will be printed in the newspaper within a week. Galaktion is confident that this will happen, but he considers the matter urgent and plans to take additional steps to expedite the publication.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 391.

1957

March 30

He learns that the Russian poet and translator Boris Serebryakov is ready to translate the remaining materials – Galaktion’s poetry drafts – if Davit Sturua, a representative of *Zarya*

Vostoka, wishes it. He believes that this issue will be easily resolved, as Davit Sturua is positively inclined toward him. He is pleased that it only took five minutes to clarify this matter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1957

March 30

He talks to Dmitri Mtchedlidze, the director of the Opera and Ballet Theater, and informs him that the date for the event, April 16, has already been agreed upon with Mikhail Kveselava, the head of the Culture Department of the Central Committee. After hearing this information, Dmitri Mtchedlidze also gives his approval and tells him that the Opera and Ballet Theater will be at Galaktion's disposal on April 16.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1957

March 30

They call from the Council of Ministers and inform him that a meeting with him will be arranged on April 2.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1957

March 30

He learns that a meeting is scheduled at the Navtlughi Railway Club on April 6, and that a wall newspaper is being specially prepared for that day. He recalls that there is a library named after him in Navtlughi, where Kote Ratishvili and Natela Ratiani work. He is pleased with the idea of the event, especially since, in his opinion, the organizers seem enthusiastic. However, he believes that the main focus should be on organizing the evening at the Opera House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1957

March 30

He learns that a meeting is planned with him at the Financial and Credit Technical School, where the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle, led by Ioseb Pantskhava and Ilia Adeishvili, operates. The event will take place on May 4. The poet is pleased by this, as he believes that the planned meeting will not be just an ordinary event, but rather a grand matter will be settled on that day. In his opinion, it is during this meeting that several circles named after Galaktion Tabidze could unite, and it is possible that an exhibition will be organized there, continuing through May, June, July, and August.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 392.

1957

March 31

He notes the address of the writer Gigla Mebuke's house in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 10; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

March 31

He learns from his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, that a great anthology of Soviet poets is being published in Moscow.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 50;

1957

March 31

He makes a note titled "Where can we find 10,000 roubles?" in which he discusses several possibilities for obtaining the mentioned amount. He notes that the director of the Literary Fund, Alexi Gomiashvili, could lend him the money if he presents a guarantee document. The state publishing house does not provide such a loan to anyone, but if the Central Committee intervenes, they cannot oppose its decision. He believes that raising the issue with the Central Committee is not advisable unless there is no other option. He suspects that the Writers' Union will also refuse him, as it is controlled by the "Abashidze-Tchilaia-Leonidze faction". He is convinced that his opponents will do everything possible to prevent him from succeeding.

Source: MGL, d-579, 5; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413-414.

1957

March

He writes an untitled poem "And a thousand mountains fell silent...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №406-d., p. 22-24; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 284. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 695.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning line: "Let all nations gather...".

April

1957

April 1

He is at the Literary Fund. He writes a letter addressed to the director of the fund, Alexi Gomiashvili, requesting a loan of 10,000 roubles for two months and promises to repay the loan by the end of May.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,79, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 396.

Note: The date at the end of the statement is indicated as April 2, but a note nearby reveals that the statement was actually submitted to the Repository on April 1.

1957

April 1

He writes down a list of tasks he plans to address in the near future. He intends to visit the Teacher's House, the Literary Fund, and the state publishing house, meet with the sculptor, and

talk to Pati Nishnianidze. He also wants to find out who the members of the Literary Fund's board are and what time their meeting is on April 2.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

April 1

He plans to visit the Academy of Sciences until 3 p.m., and then go to the department store.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

April 2

A ceremonial meeting is held in the meeting hall of the Council of Ministers of Georgia, where the attendees greet each other by standing and applauding. The opening speech is delivered by S. Silagadze, the chairman of the local committee of the Council of Ministers. Then, the secretary of the party organization, G. Pophkhadze, speaks, and at the end, at the request of the audience, the poet reads the poem "My youth, the one with a smiling face...".

Source: P. Nishnianidze, From Galaktion's Life, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 181-182.

1957

April 2

At 5 p.m., he writes an untitled poem "With your eyelash, the second chases the second...".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 407.

1957

April 3

Rezo Orjonikidze takes only a tenth of Galaktion's poem to the state publishing house, which frustrates Galaktion, making him wonder why it takes so long to divide the poem. Orjonikidze assures him that it will be sent to the printing house on Sunday.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 53;

Note: In his frustration, Galaktion writes "Chonchorikidze" instead of "Orjonikidze".

1957

April 5

A grand evening is organized for him at Tbilisi's 47th secondary school, but despite having distributed tickets, no one from the Writers' Union attends.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 55;

1957

April 8

He notes in his notebook that a poem about Lenin is needed and that the topic "The Image of Lenin in Galaktion Tabidze's Work" could be well-developed by Beno Chikobava.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 59;

1957

After April 9

In the magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, Isidore Odishvili's review of Eteri Shushania's Book "Galaktion Tabidze" is published. Overall, the reviewer gives a positive assessment of the monograph but points out some shortcomings: it contains little about the poet's childhood and youth, as well as his public activities.

Source: I. Odishvili, A monograph about Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Komunisturi Aghzrdisatvis*, 1957, №4, p. 91-92.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on April 9, 1957.

1957

April 11

David Shughliashvili, an employee of the Institute of Georgian Literature, visits. He plans to have Galaktion fill out a data questionnaire for the collection "Georgian Soviet Writers" and to get an autograph of one of his poems. The poet is interested in this idea and dictates his personal information to the guest. Shughliashvili tells him that the next day he will provide printed special sheets on which Galaktion should write his autobiography and one of his poems.

Source: D. Shughliashvili, Galaktion's last literary evening, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1980, №1, p. 162-163.

1957

After April 11

He receives a letter from a family friend, an engineer named Jose, who met with Arkady Deev, the director of the Moscow State Publishing House, on April 8 to inquire about the status of Galaktion's Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems". The sender informs the poet that in the coming days, the publishing house will receive the translated material, finalize which texts will be included in the book, and send it to the printing house in May. The Book is expected to be published before the literary decade, in September. Additionally, books by 17 other Georgian writers will be published. Jose did not need to meet with the chief editor, Anatoly Starostin, as Sergi Tchilaia had already sent a telegram requesting an increase in the book's volume. While the publishing house does not plan to print all 20,000 lines, they will expand the volume as much as possible. At the end of the letter, Jose informs Galaktion that he will visit Deev again at the end of May and will update him on any new developments.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-495; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 329.

Note: Jose is often mentioned alongside Nino Kvirikadze and her children.

1957

April 12

David Shughliashvili brings the questionnaire sheets to Galaktion for the autobiography and poem, but the poet is too busy. He apologizes and asks him to leave the sheets to be filled out, promising that they will be ready in three days.

Source: D. Shughliashvili, Galaktion's last literary evening, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1980, №1, p. 162-163.

1957

April 15

As promised, Galaktion hands over the filled-out autobiography and the autograph of the poem "Everyone Has Something to Remember" to David Shughliashvili. Galaktion talks to the guest at length about matters related to the publication, offers advice, and gifts him a collection of poems with the inscription: "To David Shughliashvili, as a sign of my deepest respect. G. Tabidze, April 15, 1975".

Source: D. Shughliashvili, Galaktion's last literary evening, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1980, №1, p. 162-163.

1957

April 16

He gets ready for the event and plans to inform the Writers' Union and the Academy of Sciences about the scheduled evening. He also considers notifying Mikhail Kveselava, the head of the Culture Department of the Central Committee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 403.

1957

April 17

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, Sea, Oh, Palm Branch...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6148; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 273.

1957

April 20

A review of Eteri Shushania's Book "Galaktion Tabidze" by Revaz Orjonikidze is published in the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*. The reviewer gives a positive assessment of the monograph and points out that the author has expressed new perspectives on several issues.

Source: R. Orjonikidze, A work on Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*, 1957, №48 (April 20), p. 4.

1957

April 22

He writes a poem "It Has Emerged!" ("From the Pages of History...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6919; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 274.

1957

April 22

He writes a poem “In Moscow... On Foot” (“If the Atlantic Ocean...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6919; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 274.

1957

April 23

He writes a humorous untitled poem dedicated to Louis Aragon, titled “Louis Aragon... Barakoni Gorge”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 25

He gets ready for an exhibition about his biography and works. He finds out that the stands are being made, and by April 26, he will be able to hand over the texts to be placed on these stands.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 25

He meets with the members of the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 25

He meets Dmitri Benashvili and Angia Botchorishvili at the Academy of Sciences.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

Note: In the source, Dimitri Benashvili is mentioned by his initials and last name, while Angia Botchorishvili is referred to only by her last name.

1957

April 25

He is thinking about the organizational matters for the exhibition about his biography and works. He plans to arrange the stands in the same way as they were in the previous exhibition. He wants one of the stands to feature the inscription “Galaktionology”, and he intends for the event to be accompanied by an orchestra. Additionally, he plans to have a stenographic record of the meeting made. He also intends to take care of the banquet arrangements.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 26

He plans to go to the Georgian film studio at 12 o’clock and meet with Gulbaat Abelishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 31; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 408.

1957

April 26

He expects to receive a loan from the Literary Repository by April 27.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 26

He plans to sign a contract with the state publishing house regarding the publication of the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 26

He plans to meet with the artist the next day, who will prepare the texts he provided for display on the stands.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 26

He plans to go to the Writers' Union and meet with Sergi Tchilaia. He intends to hand over the layout of the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

April 26

He plans to visit the printing house to find out how the process of formatting the Book to be published in Russian is progressing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 26

He plans to organize the manuscripts of the poem "The Book of Peace".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 27

In his notebook, he notes that the text to be handed over to the artist should be ready by 9 a.m. on the same day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 27

He plans to go to the printing house at 11 o'clock to clarify the issue of formatting the Book to be published in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 27

He plans to go to the state publishing house at 3 o'clock to resolve the issue regarding the contract for the publication of the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 27

He plans to go to the Literary Repository at 5 p.m. to receive the loan he requested.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 27

He plans to go to the cinema in the evening.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 404.

1957

April 28

He is pleased with the meeting that was arranged for him at the Navtlughi Railway Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 18; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

April 28

He plans to go to the printing house from 9 to 10 a.m., meet with the artist from 11 to 12 a.m. to hand over the texts for display on the exhibition stands, then go to the Literary Repository from 12 to 1 p.m. to receive the loan he requested. Finally, from 1 p.m., he plans to go to the state publishing house to sign the contract regarding the publication of the eighth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 18; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

April 29

In his notebook, he notes the phone number of the printing house where his Book to be published in Russian is supposed to be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 18; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

April 29

In his notebook, he notes the phone number of the Literary Fund. He plans to go to the Repository at 3 p.m. to receive the loan he requested.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 18; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

April 30

He plans to involve the members of the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle in the preparation process of the exhibition about his biography and works. They will assist both in transferring and organizing the exhibition materials and in setting up the stands.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 18; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

April

An untitled poem "Let us rise higher outside..." is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine Pioneri, 1957, №4, p. 27.

May

1957

May 1

He writes an untitled poem "There Was a Forest Up to the Ravine...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7677; №399-d, p. 1; №399-d, p. 2; №399-d, p. 4; №6528; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 275.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "There Used to Be a Forest Here" and untitled with different beginnings ("There Was a Forest Up to the Ravine..." and "Once There Was a Dense Forest Here...").

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem "Like a Ship That Does Not Recognize...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2489; №8096; №8174; №2033; №5502; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 271.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "To the Abkhaz, Strong in Spirit" and untitled ("To the Abkhaz, Strong in Spirit..." and "To the Georgian, Strong in Spirit...").

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which this poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the untitled poem "When one passes along the Black Sea shore..." written on February 8, 1946. He creates a new untitled version of the work and prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works' eight-volume edition.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5241; №3318; №5490; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 308. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 688-689.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “By the Black Sea Shore”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem beginning with “With the dampness of these autumn roads...”.

Source: MGL, N. Kvirikadze’s manuscript, №8193; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 285. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 696.

Note: The manuscript has been corrected by Galaktion himself.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “In the evening over Kobuleti...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №86-a. p. 7427; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 293. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 696.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “We have passed...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №86-a, p. 7424-7425; №8809-8810; №8346-8348; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 294. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 697.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “Liakhvi and Mtkvari”, “South Ossetia”, and “After February”, as well as untitled with different beginning lines: “Who turned the blackness into the sun here...” and “What vastness, what a ridge...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “Paths impassable and paths traveled...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №6783; №136-d, G. 15; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 290. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 698.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “We feel that no variety of things will save us...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 298.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “With the fire of great bitterness burning...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 301.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “What has collapsed...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7288; 8135; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 301.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning line: “I don’t know why they called you, black...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “Vanity! I feel, why doesn’t it reach...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №86-a, p. 7423; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 301.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: “Mtskheta” and “In the Mtskheta Region”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “The agreement, made once by the Aragvi...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7286; №7319; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. II, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 44. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 695.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “The Agreement with Aragvi” and “The Agreement Between Aragvi and Us”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “There is a reader of a beautiful book...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8156; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 291.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “Salute to the people of the dawn...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №5752-5753; №6805; №5915; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 296. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 699.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “With the October Flag”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes an untitled poem “We remember the greatness of the days of October...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7274; №83830; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 286. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 696.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different beginning lines: “I remember the greatness of the days of October...” and “Oh, I can barely hold back the flood of tears...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the untitled poem “Can no longer set a trap...” written before July 28, 1929, and creates a new untitled version of the work, beginning with “There was a wealthy house...”. He prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works’ eight-volume edition.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №941; №4343; №2699; №8378-8379; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 304; For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 684.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “The Idle Man with a Handsome Face” and “A Simple Corner of a Wealthy House”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the 1936 poem “Two Murdered Poets”, dedicated to Ilia Chavchavadze and Alexander Griboedov, creating a new untitled version with a different beginning line: “The rocky mountains of Tbilisi...”. He prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works’ eight-volume edition.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №200-a, p. 5450; №8180; №137; №57; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 292. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 687.

Note: The poem is also found under the following titles: “The Heads of Tbilisi” and “Mournful Georgia”, as well as untitled with different beginning lines: “The rocky mountains of Tbilisi...” and “The cliffs of Tbilisi’s mountains...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the untitled poem “Before me, the fierce torrents roar...” written in 1939-1940, creating a new untitled version with a different beginning line: “From the ash tree garden...”. He prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works’ eight-volume edition.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7414; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 288. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 687.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning line “From the ash tree garden, the torrents roar...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the 1940 poem “Thuja” (“At the peak, where the thuja blooms...”) and creates a new version of the work with the same title. He prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works’ eight-volume edition.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №4005; №623-d, 3063; №5493; From Na-390, p. 4; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 290. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 688.

Note: The poem is also found under the title “Before a New Life Begins” and untitled “At the peak, where the thuja blooms...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of the poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He revises the untitled poem “I will not let the merriment go...” written in 1935 and creates a new untitled version with a different beginning line: “The dark merriment has faded...”. He prepares the revised text for publication in the eighth volume of his collected works’ eight-volume edition.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7307; №353-d, p. 12; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 286. For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 685.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning line: “That we may cut through the darkness sharply...”.

Dating: The eighth volume of the collected works, in which the new version of this poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

Until May 4

He writes a poem “Paris”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №2639-2644; №12094; №7850-7859; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. V, Tbilisi, 1967, p. 154.

Note: This poem also appears untitled, with the opening lines “They say that Italy...” and “The magnificent city is silent...”

Dating: The eighth volume of G. Tabidze’s collected works, where this poem was first published, was submitted for production on May 4, 1957.

1957

May 4

The state publishing house grants permission for the production of the eighth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VIII, 1957, p. 293.

1957

Until May 4

He receives a letter from Sosiko Pantskhava, who asks him to show the same kind of attention to the young admirer of his poetry, Besik Adeishvili, as Romanoz Pantskhava once showed toward Galaktion. The sender also requests that he read the enclosed poem at his literary evening.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-475; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 296.

1957

May 4

He plans to meet with the members of the literary circle named after him, located on University Street. Additionally, he intends to visit the Academy of Sciences and see the head of the Academy's library.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

May 4

He plans to visit the state publishing house and the printing house to clarify the issue regarding the publication of his books.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

May 4

He plans to call Dimitri Benashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

Until May 6

He thinks that May 6 will be a decisive day in many aspects. He plans to order 40 frames, which will be needed for organizing the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 406.

1957

May 6

He plans to print invitation cards for the opening of the exhibition showcasing his biography and works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

May 7

He wants the majority of the guests at the exhibition showcasing his biography and works to be students, and he writes about this in his diary.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,80, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 405.

1957

Until May 8

The printing house of the Georgian Theatrical Society prints the invitation and program for a meeting with Galaktion Tabidze at the Tbilisi Financial-Credit Technical School. The program includes an opening speech, a lecture by Beso Zhghenti on "The Great October Socialist Revolution in Galaktion Tabidze's Work," speeches by Georgian writers, presentations by members of the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle, and an exhibition featuring the poet's books, manuscripts, portraits, artworks, sculptures, and more.

Source: Invitation card-program, GTDA, №440, p. 1-2.

Dating: The date May 8 is handwritten on the invitation.

1957

May 8

A literary evening dedicated to Galaktion is held at the Railway Junction Club. Following the opening speech, Beso Zhghenti delivers a lecture on “The Great October Socialist Revolution in Galaktion Tabidze’s Work”. Georgian writers and members of the Galaktion Tabidze Literary Circle also take the stage. The event includes an artistic segment and an exhibition showcasing the poet’s books, manuscripts, portraits, artworks, sculptures, and more.

Source: Invitation card-program, GTDA, №440, p. 1-2.

Dating: The date May 8 is handwritten on the invitation.

1957

Until May 13

He writes a poem “Pioneering” (“Glory Forever to the Day...”).

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1957, №5, p. 2; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 300.

Dating: The issue of the magazine *Pioneri* in which “Pioneering” was first published was signed for printing on May 13, 1957.

1957

After May 13

The poem “Pioneer” is published in the magazine *Pioneri*.

Source: Magazine *Pioneri*, 1957, №5, p. 2.

Dating: The issue of the magazine was signed for printing on May 13, 1957.

1957

May 14

He is sent an issue of the Vani district newspaper *Kolmeurnis Mnatobi*.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427.

1957

May 22

The 19th School for Working Youth in Tbilisi organizes a meeting. Students recite poems dedicated to him, while Galaktion reads his poem “The Days Turn Like Dice...” At the end of the meeting, the teachers escort the poet and his companions, and along the way, Galaktion shares the story behind the creation of his poem “I and the Night”.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion’s Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 22–23.

1957

May 24

He tries to resolve the issue of organizing the event at the Financial and Credit Technical School. For this, he is advised to call the technical school's commandant at home. This idea does not appeal to him and leaves him feeling ironic about the suggestion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

May 24

He learns that it is impossible to hold the planned event in the hall of the Financial and Credit Technical School because a festival is being held there. Seeking a solution, he considers organizing the meeting in another hall of the same technical school. This means that, due to the festival, children will not be able to participate in his evening, but he is still determined to see the matter through to completion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

May 25

He is satisfied that, despite the obstacles and challenges, the meeting at the Financial and Credit Technical School was successfully held.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

Until May 25

He notes the information that a meeting is to be held at the Pioneers' Palace, in which he will participate along with Ioseb Grishashvili, Nino Lomtadze, Ketevan Ananiashvili, Nino Kakabadze, and Patsia Paichadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 373.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is referred to as "Gr", while Ketevan Ananiashvili is mentioned by her initials and last name.

1957

May 27

He completely transfers the materials of the exhibition showcasing his biography and works from the Financial and Credit Technical School to the Railway Workers' House located on Plekhanov Avenue, now Aghmashenebeli Avenue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

May 27

He plans to organize an event at the Railway Workers' House and arranges for invitations to be prepared.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

May 28

He is irritated by the behaviour of Alexandre Chogovadze, one of the organizers of the event planned at the Railway Workers' House, referring to him as 'Chio-Chio-San'. He plans to discuss the event over the phone with journalist Ilia Bakhtadze and the head of the Railway Workers' House Club.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Chogovadze's first name and last name are not mentioned, while Ilia Bakhtadze is referred to only by his last name.

1957

Until May 30

He plans to meet with artists on May 30. The meeting is organized by the Society for the Dissemination of Political Knowledge. As part of the event, there will be a charcoal painting session. He wants to know in advance how many artists will participate in the event, in which Pati Nishnianidze will also be involved along with Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 409.

1957

May 30

He plans to visit the Academy of Sciences to see Besarion Zhghenti.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to as: "*Be, E, Sso, Oo, O!*".

1957

May 30

He writes a humorous, untitled poem "Chio-Chio-San" dedicated to Alexandre Chogovadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 410.

1957

May 30

He notes the names of individuals who, in his opinion, should be involved in preparing the event planned at the Railway Workers' House. These include Vakhtang Gurgenidze, Alexandre Chogovadze, and the head of the Railway Workers' House Club, Alpaidze. He also mentions that there has been no noticeable activity from these individuals so far.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

May 30

He gets ready for the meeting and exhibition planned at the Railway Workers' House and confirms that Besarion Zhghenti is ready to deliver a presentation at the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

May 30

He takes care of the organizational matters related to the evening and exhibition planned at the Railway Workers' House. To clarify details, he notes the phone number of the head of the railway workers' section in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

May 30

He discusses the evening and exhibition planned at the Railway Workers' House with Pati Nishnianidze, who believes it is essential to organize a dinner after the event. This idea surprises Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

June

1957

June 1

He hands over 600 invitations for the event planned at the Railway Workers' House on June 8 to the head of the Railway Workers' House Club, who promises to have them all distributed within two days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

June 2

He attends an exhibition and enjoys viewing the paintings by artist Varlam Makharoblidze, particularly the landscapes of Svaneti. He feels as if he is traveling through Svaneti while admiring them. In his opinion, these landscapes clearly show that the artist serves art with his soul and heart. He is captivated by the fact that everything in the paintings is Georgian, even the colours and paints themselves.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

June 3

The previous day, inspired by the paintings of Varlam Makharoblidze he viewed at the exhibition, He writes a poem "The Painter of Mountains".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412.

Note: "The Painter of Mountains" is a variant of the untitled poem "Here, Precious Appears Our".

1957

June 4

He tries to contact Arkady Deev and Sofia Khitarova in Moscow, but nothing comes of it with these mysterious individuals.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-616, 19; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 130.

Note: Arkady Deev and Sofia Khitarova are mentioned in the record only by their last names.

1957

June 4

He sends telegrams to Arkady Deev and Sofia Khitarova in Moscow, informing them that he is unable to depart immediately and asking whether it would be too late for him to arrive between June 16 and 18.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 90;

1957

June 5

He sends three signed copies of the contract related to the publication of his Book to the publishing house "Soviet Writer".

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-267; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80.

Dating: The date is indicated in the entry from June 20.

1957

June 3

He is on Mount Udzo and notes in his notebook Nikoloz Kakhelishvili's account of the traditions and religious rituals associated with Mount Udzo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 20-21; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 412.

1957

June 6

He is curious whether the telegram and letter he sent to Moscow, to the publishing house *Sabtchota Mtserali*, were received. He recalls that he paid for the telegram but did not indicate that it was urgent. He plans to send the letter again on June 17 or 18.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,62, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 321.

Note: In the source, the recipient of the telegram and letter is not specified.

1957

June 8

A meeting with him is organized at the Railway Workers' House, accompanied by an exhibition.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 94;

1957

June 10

The transportation of exhibits for Galaktion's exhibition to the Railway Workers' House is being planned, as the exposition will remain there for an extended period.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 96;

1957

June 10

He learns that Pati Nishnianidze is traveling to Poland and Czechoslovakia with a group of Georgian educators. Galaktion gives her his collection of poems and asks her to somehow deliver it, along with a note, to the then-President of Czechoslovakia, Antonín Zápotocký. In the letter, the poet sends greetings to the addressee and writes that he is sending a Book containing excerpts from the poem "Epoch", dedicated to the participants of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern. He writes that this poem was published as a separate Book in 1929. He recalls traveling with the addressee and other delegates to the industrial cities of the Soviet Union after the congress concluded.

Source: Letter's autograph, MGL, 24551-65; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 82; P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion's Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 144.

1957

After June 11

He calculates the amount of money transferred to him by *State Publishing House* from May 6 to June 11. He determines that a total of 30,000 roubles has been transferred, with 16,000 roubles remaining to be paid.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 408.

1957

After June 15

He submits a formal request to David Mamatsashvili, the head of the Transcaucasian Railway. In the letter, he states that on June 8, a literary evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze, along with an exhibition about his work, was held at the organization's club. Due to public interest, a larger-scale version of this exhibition was also organized at the Plekhanov Railway Club on June 15. Given the significant attention it has received, the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature is petitioning the Transcaucasian Railway to allow the exhibition to remain permanently in one of the rooms of the club's large foyer and to be officially named "The Permanent Exhibition of the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze's Work".

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-244; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 137;

1957

Until June 20

He plans to send a letter to Moscow to find out whether the signed contracts he sent to the publishing house "Soviet Writer" have been received. He wants to know how much the honorarium will be and when he will be able to receive the payment.

Source: AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 79.

1957

June 20

He speaks by phone with the chief accountant of the publishing house “Soviet Writer”, inquiring whether they have received the signed contracts sent on June 5, whether the author’s honorarium has been calculated, and whether the payment can be transferred urgently.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-267; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 80.

1957

June 22

He notes down the phone number and working hours of Grigol Kachkachishvili, the deputy head of the production department at the locomotive and wagon repair factory. He plans to speak with this person, as his next meeting with readers is scheduled to take place at the Railway Workers’ House.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 409.

1957

June 22

He writes an epigram: “Carefree by nature are Beria’s henchmen”.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 98;

1957

June 22

He wants to select photographs for an exhibition and have them enlarged to be displayed on exhibition stands. He plans to dedicate three days to sorting through the photo materials. According to his estimate, if he submits the photographs for enlargement on June 25, they will be ready by June 28. In his notebook, he notes the name, surname, and address of the person who will handle the enlargement of the photo materials.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 409.

Note: The source contains a typographical error – it mentions May 28 instead of June 28.

1957

June 27

Antonín Zápotocký presents him with a copy of his Book “Red Glow Over Kadno,” published in Czech, with a personal inscription.

Source: MGL, t-312, A. Запотоцкий, Красное Заревое над Кадно, Moscow, 1954.

July

1957

July 1

He spends the entire day in Tskneti and learns that a meeting with the Pioneers has been scheduled for July 18.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 103;

1957

July 2

Rezo Orjonikidze visits him and tells him about an attempt to remove Nikita Khrushchev from his position as First Secretary of the Central Committee.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 104;

1957

July 7

A meeting is organized at the Tbilisi Pioneers' and Students' Park of Culture and Recreation. The children greet him with bouquets and recite his poems. The poet talks to them, recites poems himself, and at the end of the evening, takes a photo with them.

Source: M. Ghudushauri, July 7, 1957, newspaper *Norchi Lenineli*, December 4, 1982, N 49, p. 3.

1957

July 7

With the help of an artist, he transfers lines from his poems onto large-format sheets for exhibition stands: "My Native Land", "To Youth Again", "For Peace", "Oh, Homeland", "Rocks the Cradle of New Life".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 415-416.

Note: In the source, the titles of the poems are not mentioned; only the stanzas intended for display on the stand are transcribed.

1957

July 7

In his notebook, he notes information about a meeting organized by the Pioneer Camp with the poet-academician Galaktion Tabidze. The meeting will include welcoming speeches and recitations of poems, as well as a presentation on Galaktion's works. At the end of the event, a grand concert will take place in the garden, with a brass band performing. The meeting is scheduled to start at 6 p.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416.

1957

July 10

He reads the newspaper *Komunisti* writing next to the headline: "Moscow, Party Card – 1917-1918, regarding the entry of Galaktion Tabidze and Olya Okujava into the party".

Source: MGL, t-696. newspaper *Komunisti*, July 10, 1957, №161, p. 1.

1957

July 12

He submits a formal request to the director of the Stalin Transcaucasian Railway Car Repair Factory. In the letter, he explains that, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, his literary evenings and exhibitions are being held frequently, and for these events, he requires display stands. He requests the production of twenty-five stands, each two meters long and one-meter-wide, to be placed on a one-meter-high platform.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-223; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133.

1957

July 13

He reads the July 13 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, which features the television program schedule. It states that poets Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mirtskhulava, and Makvala Mrevlishvili will be at the television studio at 8 p.m. The broadcast will be allocated fifteen minutes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 416; Newspaper *Komunisti*, July 13, 1957, №164, p. 4.

Note: In the newspaper *Komunisti*, as well as in Galaktion's notes, Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mirtskhulava, and Makvala Mrevlishvili are mentioned by their last names and initials.

1957

July 13

He is in the television studio together with Alio Mirtskhulava and Makvala Mrevlishvili. The television program featuring the poets begins at 8 p.m.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, July 13, 1957, №164, p. 4.

Note: In the newspaper *Komunisti*, as well as in Galaktion's notes, Galaktion Tabidze, Alio Mirtskhulava, and Makvala Mrevlishvili are referred to by their last names and initials.

1957

July 16

He wonders if he will have enough time that day to visit the state publishing house and the printing press to ensure the timely publication of the eighth volume of his collected works and, since everything is ready for the exhibition, to print the portraits.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1957

July 16

The printing press assures him that the printed forms of his Book will be ready for him by the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1957

July 16

He is on the banks of the Mtkvari River, surveying the area and looking for a suitable building for an exhibition-museum space. He thinks the best location is next to the state publishing house. He also likes the exhibition building on Plekhanov Avenue, now Aghmashenebeli Avenue. Ultimately, he does not make a final decision, as he believes that a similar space might be found elsewhere.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1957

July 16

He is at the Academy of Sciences and formally requests the establishment of a Galaktion Tabidze Museum in connection with the 50th anniversary of his creative career. He learns that, in honour of this jubilee, the Academy of Sciences plans to prepare an academic edition of Galaktion Tabidze's works and to hold a scientific session.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1957

July 17

He writes an untitled poem "Without speaking a word, I am longing...".

Source: Autographs: MGL, №3494; №24325; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 276.

1957

July 17

He reflects on the tasks he resolved the previous day while simultaneously planning what needs to be done. He intends to visit the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka* with Mikheil Vadbol'ski, then call the Writers' Union, and by 5 p.m., stop by the printing press to check on the status of his book. Additionally, he wants to find out how the preparations for the exhibition are progressing, specifically the condition of the stands. He plans to confirm details about the exhibition with his nephew, Nodar Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

Note: In the source, Mikheil Vadbol'ski is referred to only by his last name, while Nodar Tabidze is mentioned only by his first name.

1957

July 17

He continues to add to the exhibition materials reflecting his biography and creative work. He plans to print a photo titled "National Poet of Georgia" for this purpose. Additionally, he wants to prepare stands with appropriate inscriptions, one of which is to be "Galaktionology".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,82, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 420.

1957

July 18

He is at the Writers' Union, meeting with writers who have arrived from Ukraine.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,81, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 411.

1957

July 18

In his notebook, he lists tasks to be completed, including: a meeting with railway workers in Nadzaladevi; visits to the Writers' Union, the state publishing house, the printing press, and the Academy of Sciences; printing the collection *Galaktionology*; presenting the eighth volume of his collected works; compiling and translating a large single-volume collection of his works into Russian; preparing material for the ninth volume; preparing interlinear translations for Russian translations; organizing a major literary evening to improve his financial situation; preparing for trips to Abkhazia and Moscow; and delivering issues of *Galaktionology*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-514, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 90.

1957

Until July 19

He notes in his notebook that almost five months ago, he submitted poems to the newspaper *Komunisti*, but Gigla Pirtskhalava has still not published them.

Source: Autograph, GTDA, №402, p. 102;

1957

July 22

He visits the state publishing house's bookstore, where he speaks with the staff, examines posters of Dostoevsky and Mickiewicz, new books, and the latest editions of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and Lenin's works. He also converses with readers who enter the store.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-539, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 198.

1957

July 29

He is in Vake, in front of the Tbilisi State University printing house. He is pleased that the university has its own printing house and that a new road is being paved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 15; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 370.

1957

Second half of July

While staying in Tskneti for rest and work, Revaz Inanishvili encounters Galaktion one rainy evening in the forest, sitting cross-legged on a mossy boulder. Galaktion is swaying side to side, humming the chords of a poem or song. Witnessing this enigmatic scene, the writer quietly leaves

so as not to disturb him. A few days later, on a sunny day, he returns to the same spot and discovers that the word “Galaktion” has been etched into the boulder with a sharp object.

Source: R. Inanishvili, Pani, newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, November 2, 1973, N 43-44, p. 6.

August

1957

August 14

The State Printing Word Combine grants permission to print the circulation of the eighth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VIII, 1957, p. 293.

1957

After August 14

The eighth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s eight-volume works is published. It includes fragments from the poem “The Book of Peace” and 89 poems: “Forward, forward, homeland...”, “What waves rolled over the vast...”, “Dedicated with the soul and heart...”, “The air, filled with evening frost, and the hills full of thoughts ...”, “There was one rich corner of a wealthy house...”, “The dark kaleidoscope of cities...”, “Forward, forward, toward the light, sprinting...”, “A maiden with a book! On our native path...”, “Among the ever snowy emerald Alpine peaks...”, “We remember the greatness of the October days...”, “And the thousand mountains fell silent, waiting in sorrowful shadow...”, “We feel: no debate can save us, not even a king, nor God...”, “The dark clamour faded away, the ancient routine...”, “Let’s say: a mountain top, and raise a monument...”, “Here, visible dreams are followed by enchantments...”, “We passed Shindari, Tbeti...”, “In the evening, a gentle breeze comes from the sea in Kobuleti...”, “On the Black Sea shore, a tree stood bent...”, “It seemed like something had happened...”, “A rainbow shines from mountain to mountain...”, “The fir trees glow with radiance as they draw near...”, “From above, the sky shines pure, below are the mountains and the marsh...”, “On the heights, the ruins of a temple stand...”, “The war was crowned with a great victory...”, “Will anyone find their graves in this world, I wonder?...”, “Vanity! I feel it, why doesn’t it help us...”, “The mountain destroyed by the rocks scattered about...”, “A ship, unaware of the vast and open sea...”, “Historically, with steady strides in every age, every time of war...”, “The ruins look out from many past years...”, “The treaty once signed with the Aragvi...”, “When Tamar begins dancing Perkhuli...”, “To The New Wave”, “Here, through the fence, the Kamuri looks at you...”, “The rocky mountains of Tbilisi overlook the river...”, “They speak eloquently, but they are greatly mistaken...”, “Greetings to the people of dawn – to this sky, earth, and sunny seas...”, “The window darkens at dusk with its curtain...”, “Wherever we may be, here or beyond the nine mountains...”, “Friendship among the people... this is the wish of our fathers and mothers...”, “Let me praise light with verse, not darkness...”, “Now it’s time, worker, for your labour and work to be valued...”, “I have much to share with you, brother, companion...”, “To the wall, created by something, blindly disconnected among nations...”, “Travel, preach in the city, in the village...”, “The branch of the palm tree, the branch of peace...”, “Anything can happen...”, “The Black Sea shore as it passes by...”, “The wars have shaken and paved the way for the people...”, “Stronger than the strong, louder and more

thunderous...”, “The hymn to peace – the fate of Georgia...”, “In Hitler’s heart, there is undoubtedly a lake of destruction and decay...”, “In the evening, a glowing light spreads across the trembling avenues...”, “Witnesses of the races and wanderings...”, “The wolf met the lamb on the ship...”, “China”, “Paris”, “On the winding path of Ash Tree”, “There, where the sun embraces the sky’s blue...”, “The oaks, dressed in chokhas, placed their acorns in jars...”, “As this appeared – the avenue of the forest – clear, delicate, slow...”, “From the Ash Tree garden, the storm winds blow...”, “Mist is coming down from the mountain, the forest has been caressed...”, “In the old days, they loved to walk this joyful path...”, “From our Ash Tree forest, the noise of the Udzo gorge echoes...”, “From above, noise rises, like a swarm...”, “The purest sky, a blue frost of glass...”, “How beautiful it is, glacier, your sunny view...”, “I love the rain of Abkhazia, do you know why?...”, “With the paths of this autumn...”, “Oh, spring, I adore you, you came to me like a swallow...”, “Why do you remind me, scattered on the vine...”, “On the first of August, at night, snow fell in Shovi!...”, “Thuja”, “It sails like a ship on the sea...”, “The paths are impassable, and the paths are passed...”, “The hero’s face is carved by winds...”, “There is a reader of a beautiful book...”, “I was happy and I will be happy...”, “Look: the land is bright with splendour, past, present, and a great tomorrow...”, “Pure conscience, purity, and sharpness...”, “Will the poem be defeated by death? On the contrary!..”, “The oxen were dragging the cart bitterly...”, “Giorgi! Now the caretaker and the keeper...”, “This was once, a long time ago...”, “Ilia sings – oh my!...”, “Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana...”, “I was listening to the people’s singer...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, works in eight volumes, vol. VIII, 1957.

Note: The editor of the Book is Revaz Orjonikidze. The volume consists of 294 pages, and the print run is 7,000 copies. The Book was sent to production on May 4, 1957, and signed for printing on August 14 of the same year. The volume includes 90 works, of which 35 poems are published for the first time, along with fragments from the poem “The Book of Peace”.

1957

After August 14

The state publishing house, under the editorship of Rezo Orjonikidze, prints the eighth volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s collected works with a circulation of 7,000 copies.

Source: G. Tabidze, collected works, vol. VIII, Tbilisi, 1957.

1957

After August 14

In the eighth volume of his collected works, he makes annotations next to the titles of poems.

Source: MGL, t-163, G. Tabidze, collected works, vol. VIII, Tbilisi, 1957, p. 146, 149, 151.

1957

August 20

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “The True Word”.

Source: Правдивое слово (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1957, 20 августа, N 196.

1957

August 31

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the poems “With the October Book”, “After February”, and “Anything Can Happen...”.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1957, №206, p. 3.

Note: At the end of the publication, there is a note: “From the cycle of poems *My Dear Homeland*”.

1957

Summer

The editor of the magazine *Tsiskari*, Vakhtang Tchelidze, sends Jansugh Charkviani to Tskneti to collect a poem from Galaktion for the magazine. Standing by the fence of Galaktion’s house, Charkviani sees the poet with a local villager, scooping blackberries from a bucket with his hand and eating them. When Galaktion asks the price and considers buying them, he discovers that the villager does not know the Georgian word for blackberry and calls it “Zhivaka”. Galaktion becomes very angry. The puzzled blackberry seller, curious about who Galaktion is, is jokingly told by Jansugh Charkviani that he is the chief of the city police.

Source: J. Charkviani, Brief Recollections about Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 101.

September

1957

Until September 1

He writes an application for the admission of his wife Nino Kvirikadze’s granddaughter, Marine Pirtskhalava, to school.

Source: V. Gurgenidze, The Earthly Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 198.

Dating: It is dated to the time of Marine Pirtskhalava’s admission to school.

1957

September 1

He and his stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, take first-grader Marina Pirtskhalava together to her first day of school. In the schoolyard, children surround the poet with cheerful excitement, which delights him greatly. On the way back from school, he buys books for Marina and tells her, “Remember, the National Poet of Georgia has blessed your path”. He remains in a festive mood all day. In the evening, at the dinner table, he recites the poem “Marina, Marina A...” to the girl with special intonation and promises to teach her how to recite poetry just as he was taught in his childhood.

Source: N. Ebanoidze, Recollections about Galaktion, Tskhvediani, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 400-401.

1957

September 7

He is in Sokhumi and writes an untitled humorous poem in Russian dedicated to the Abkhaz writer Dimitri Gulia, titled “Гулия – не Гуляние”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

Note: In the source, the identity of the recipient is not specified, nor is the work on the text completed.

1957

September 11

Galaktion Tabidze is sitting in the Writers’ Union garden with Konstantine Gamsakhurdia when Lado Mrelashvili approaches and introduces Revaz Mishveladze. Galaktion and Konstantine engage in light-hearted conversation on some topic until Nino Topchishvili calls them from the Writers’ Union.

Source: R. Mishveladze, For the first and last time, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 145-148.

1957

September 12

In his notebook, he calculates the cost of sending invitation cards by mail for his 60th jubilee to 2,015 members of the Writers’ Union of the Soviet Union. He considers the cost of sending them via regular mail, via airmail, and the cost if half are sent by regular mail and the other half by airmail.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 280, p. 319; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 285.

1957

Until September 17

He notes the tasks that need to be completed by September 17. At the top of the list is submitting a poem for inclusion in *Zarya Vostoka’s* anthology to the publishing house. Additionally, he plans to give the same poem to an artist who will transfer the text onto a poster.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

1957

Until September 17

He submits Andro Patariaia’s Russian translation of his poem dedicated to Ilia Chavchavadze for publication.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

Note: In the source, Andro Patariaia is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

Until September 17

He continues working on the untitled poem “Common, Help Me”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421-422.

1957

September 19

He writes "Academy Notebook" on the front page of a notebook and begins making various types of entries in it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 421.

1957

September 19

He goes to the Academy of Sciences to work on his publications, where he is assigned a writing desk in the reading room near the library. He is very pleased that the desk is located in the cosiest spot.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 422.

1957

September 23

He hikes Mount Udzo on foot.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-494, 7; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1957

September 24

He writes an untitled humorous poem, "We Came Down from Above".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 23; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 430.

1957

September 27

In his diary, he records Kekelidze's account of how Ioseb Grishashvili, when introducing Galaktion to Hovhannes Tumanyan's daughter, Ashkhen, subtly disparaged Titsian Tabidze, saying, "He is more of a critic, but this one is a true poet".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 25; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Grishashvili is mentioned only by his last name, Titsian Tabidze only by his first name, and the name of Hovhannes Tumanyan's daughter is not specified.

1957

September 28

At the Academy of Sciences, he meets Konstantine Gamsakhurdia and, during their conversation, reminds him of a joke he once made, saying that if Galaktion hadn't existed in Georgian literature, his place would have been taken by Nestor Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 24; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia is referred to as Kotia Gamsakhurdia. Nestor Tabidze, a distant relative of Galaktion, had no connection to literature.

1957

September 28

He gets ready for a large-scale exhibition and a poetry evening, planning for a newspaper to be printed specifically for these events. He is contemplating the title and structure of the newspaper, intending for the first page to feature a collective message from typesetters, printers, and binders. He also plans to select one of his own portraits for publication in the newspaper.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

1957

September 28

At the Academy of Sciences, he meets Varlam Topuria and Angia Botchorishvili. He then moves to the reading room, where he has his own designated desk. He enjoys the cosy atmosphere and plans to go there daily to work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

Note: In the source, Angia Botchorishvili is mentioned only by her first name.

1957

September 28

He is in the reading room of the Academy of Sciences. He is irritated by Giorgi Jibladze's behaviour and is convinced that in about a year, it will become clear whose workspace will be superior.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

1957

September 28

He reflects on the advantages of working in the reading room of the Academy of Sciences and plans to read magazines and newspapers there daily. In his diary, he notes the names of the people working there: Pati Didia, Angia Botchorishvili, and Davit Gamezardashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

Note: In the source, Pati Didia and Angia Botchorishvili are mentioned only by their first names, while Davit Gamezardashvili is referred to only by his last name.

1957

September 28

He plans to organize the preparation and publication of a complete academic collection of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 14; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 424.

1957

September 28

He is at the Academy of Sciences, attending a meeting of academicians where the chair of the Social Sciences Division is to be elected by vote. Angia Botchorishvili, who previously held the position, nominates Giorgi Tsereteli as a candidate. The nomination is supported by Arnold Chikobava, who speaks positively about Giorgi Tsereteli during the meeting. A vote is held, and Giorgi Tsereteli is elected with 19 votes in favour and one against.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432.

1957**September 28**

He is upset with Giorgi Jibladze and an unknown individual but believes that it is not over yet and that, in the end, his opponents will laugh differently – bitterly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433.

1957**September 28**

He plans to visit Pati Didia on Monday, September 30. He believes that this meeting will mark the beginning of work on the *Galaktionology* project.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 30; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433.

Note: In the source, Pati Didia is mentioned only by her first name.

1957**September 30**

He plans to go to the Academy of Sciences daily and work in the academy's reading room.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957**September 30**

He transfers the prints of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and eighth volumes of his collected works from the Writers' Union to the Academy of Sciences. When he places this material on his designated desk in the reading room, he notices that the sixth volume is missing. This troubles him, as he cannot determine whether he forgot to bring it or if someone removed it from the materials to be transferred.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957**September 30**

He believes it is essential to gather all volumes of his works at the Academy of Sciences and, through their study, determine which texts need to be reprinted to complete his future edition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957

September 30

He wants all the books and materials necessary for preparing both academic and non-academic editions of his works to be gathered at the Academy of Sciences. This primarily includes the manuscripts of his poems housed in his Tskneti residence and the printed volumes stored in his apartment on Marjanishvili Street. He believes that once everything is consolidated, the Academy of Sciences will have the resources needed to prepare Russian interlinear translations for the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* and for other editions of his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957

September 30

He plans to go to Tskneti, retrieve the manuscripts of his poems, and bring them to the Academy of Sciences. He considers this task highly important and notes it in his notebook as a reminder not to forget to resolve this matter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957

September 30

He reflects on what is needed to consolidate the publication of his collected works and the manuscripts of his writings to create a foundation for both academic and non-academic editions. The list of tasks to be addressed and their complexity unsettle him. He is deeply affected by the chaos surrounding him and is uncertain when the day will come when everything is organized and ready for future publications.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957

September 30

He plans to hand over the first, sixth, and eighth volumes of his collected works to the printer in the coming days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 16; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

October

1957

October 1 or earlier

In connection with the release of the eighth volume of Galaktion's collected works, Ipolite Vartagava, at the initiative of Yuri Chikvaidze, the head of the Literary Circle at the Teachers' House, organizes an evening dedicated to the poet's work. For the occasion, Ipolite requests a photograph from Galaktion, who responds that he has long wanted to have a picture taken with his former teacher, Ipolite Vartagava, and agrees.

Source: I. Vartagava, *Days from the Past, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 212.

1957

October 1

He writes an untitled poem “This desk of mine has eight drawers...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №5806; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 276; For clarification of information: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 700.

1957

October 1

Galaktion, together with Yuri Chikvaidze, visits Ipolite Vartagava on Tsereteli Street and asks him to accompany them to the nearby Shikhman’s photo studio to take a picture. The poet escorts him arm in arm to Shikhman, where the photo is taken. In the photograph, Ipolite Vartagava sits in the middle at a table, with Galaktion Tabidze and Yuri Chikvaidze seated beside him.

Source: I. Vartagava, Days from the Past, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 212.

1957

October 1

While in a store, his palm starts to itch persistently. A woman selling lemonade notices this and tells him that it is a sign he will receive money soon.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 425.

1957

October 1

He visits the bookbinding workshop, where he is informed that the eighth volume of his collected works has been bound but has not yet been placed in its cover. They promise to complete the work within a week, and the Book will be finally ready.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426.

1957

October 1

He plans to organize and arrange his personal archive. He thinks that much of it could be stored in the garage; however, before placing the materials there, the garage needs to be properly prepared and organized.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426.

1957

October 1

He plans to search for the sixth volume of his collected works and add it to the materials stored in the Academy’s reading room.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426.

1957

October 1

He purchases Valerian Gaprindashvili's "Selected Works", published in 1956.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426.

1957

October 1

He recalls the idea for a Book he once envisioned, "A Hundred Poets". This publication was intended to feature works dedicated to Galaktion by a hundred different poets. However, for various reasons, the idea was never realized.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,83, p. 17; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 426

1957

October 1

The Tskneti bus driver persistently asks him to write something about the transportation sector and the people working in it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 12; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

1957

October 2

Volumes two, three, four, and seven of his collected works are brought to Galaktion from the Academy's library. He notices that the collection is missing the first, fifth, and sixth volumes. He recalls that the first volume was retyped somewhere, but the status of the fifth and sixth volumes remains unclear to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433.

1957

October 2

He learns that Nino Chikhladze, an employee of the Literature Museum, whom he met on September 28, has prepared materials related to his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433.

1957

Until October 10

From October 10 to October 20, meetings are planned for Galaktion with the workers of Racha-Lechkhumi in Tsageri, Ambrolauri, Oni, and Lentekhi.

Source: Unknown person's record, MGL, d-384, p. 13; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

1957

October 10

He finds a letter from his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, in his room. Nodar informs him that they have received a payment notice stating that rent for July and August, totaling 181 roubles and 76 kopecks, must be paid by the end of the day. He offers to leave the money so he can take care of the payment.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-444; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 248.

1957

After October 10

The first volume of Levan Asatiani's "Selected Writings" is published, which includes the critic's 1933 article "Galaktion Tabidze".

Source: L. Asatiani, Selected Writings, I, 1958, p. 567-575.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on October 10, 1957.

1957

October 12

He drafts a plan for tasks to be carried out at the summer house, which is co-signed by Galaktion, his wife Nino Kvirikadze, the family helper Irma Papashvili, and his granddaughter Marina Pirtskhalava, who is referred to as "Kakina".

Source: MGL, d-467, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 240.

1957

October 12

He receives a short note from Solomon Tsaishvili, who writes that he has been looking for him for four days but has not been able to meet him. He needs his photograph for the newspaper.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 332.

Dating: We date it based on the year of Solomon Tsaishvili's death and the date indicated on the letter.

1957

October 12

Ivane Beritashvili presents his Book "Teachings on Human Nature in Georgia" with the inscription: "To Galaktion Tabidze, with respect".

Source: MGL, t-22, Iv. Beritashvili, "Teachings on Human Nature in Georgia", From ancient times to the fourteenth century, Tbilisi, 1957.

1957

October 14

In his notebook, he records that German prisoners were used by the Soviet Union to build Khrami-river Hydroelectric Plant. After the construction was completed, their leader was executed. He notes the presence of a German cemetery near Khrami-river Hydroelectric Plant.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

1957

October 14

In his notebook, he notes that the house of Soviet party official Petre Sharia was built in just one week. He specifies that there is an old cemetery near Sharia's house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

Note: In the source, Petre Sharia is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

October 14

He discovers that the Tskneti road, which he thought was old, is actually relatively new, while the truly old road passed by Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 11; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 428.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia is referred to by the nickname "Kotsia".

1957

After October 16

He reviews the Russian magazine *Khalkhta Megobreba*. He makes underlining and comments, and at the end lists the interesting authors mentioned in the magazine: Vladimir Mayakovsky, Yeghishe Charents, Yanka Kupala, Leo Kiacheli, Korney Chukovsky, Samed Vurgun, and others.

Source: MGL, t-714, magazine "Дружба Народов", 1957, November, №11, Moscow.

1957

October 18

He observes the starry sky and notices a star falling. In his notebook, he records a phrase someone once said about a falling star: "You go, I won't come". Additionally, he notes the widespread belief that if one makes a wish upon a falling star, it will come true. However, he remarks that, in general, it is difficult to formulate a wish in such an extremely brief moment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431.

1957

October 18

He writes an untitled humorous poem, "Mashashvilo, Mashao", addressed to Alio Mashashvili and Ioseb Grishashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 26; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 431-432.

1957

October 18

He thinks that ten railings could be used to create an excellent podium, which would be useful for various events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 27; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 432.

1957

Until October 20

He plans to organize a creative exhibition dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution, showcasing his books, illustrations of his poems, and posters.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-540, 1; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 200.

1957

After October 20

He receives a letter from Konstantine Lazaridi, the person responsible for the renovation of his house in Sokhumi. The sender informs him about the current situation and requests additional funds.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 50-51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

Dating: It is not known whether Galaktion received this letter. Its sending date is mentioned in another letter from the same sender, dated November 15, 1957.

1957

October 22

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Andro Pataraia's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Pia's Song" is published.

Source: Песня Ильи (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. А. Патараия, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1957, 22 октября, №250.

1957

October 23

He meets and speaks with Mitrofan Chikovani, and later notes in his notebook his account, in which Russian writer Anna Antonovskaya, at Ilia Chavchavadze's jubilee in the opera house, remarked that Georgia has the ability to give birth to children of global significance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 53; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

October 23

He submits a formal request to Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, the director of the state publishing house. In the letter, he states that on September 28, 1908, one of his poems was simultaneously published in the newspaper *Amirani* and the magazine *Akhali Kvali*. Accordingly, 1958 marks the 50th anniversary of his literary debut. He requests that, in honour of this occasion, a large single-volume edition be published based on his eight-volume collected works. He also adds that the material will be ready in a very short time.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-224; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 133-134.

1957

October 24

He writes an untitled poem, "From This Place".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 44-45; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436.

1957

October 24

He writes an untitled poem “Exactly from this place...”.

Source: Autographs: MGL, №414-d, p. 44; №414-D, p. 45; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 277.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with a different beginning line: “Here, at this place...”.

1957

October 26

He plans to meet with Ilia Arosia, Revaz Orjonikidze, and a representative of the party committee from the State Publishing House to discuss the issue of Book publications. He also intends to talk about the event to be held at the State Publishing House on November 15.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

October 26

He plans to have photographs taken at the photo studio located on Lenin’s Square, the current Freedom Square.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

October 26

He plans to visit the Writers’ Union and the Academy of Sciences. After taking care of matters at these institutions, he intends to stop by the barbershop first, and then, right next door, he will speak with the carpenter at the workshop.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

October 26

In his notebook, he notes that he needs to take care of sorting out his shirt and socks.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

October 29

He is at home, waiting for the carpenter, who is supposed to arrive at four o’clock to resolve the issue with the keys.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 47; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436.

1957

October 29

He plans to transport the exhibition stands showcasing his works to the State Publishing House the next morning with the help of his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, and a couple of workers from

the Railway Workers' House. The event, including his poetry evening and a meeting with the publishing house staff, is scheduled for November 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 47; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 436.

1957

October 29

He plans to contact the Kutaisi researcher, Ketevan Sanikidze, to address the issues related to the upcoming event in Kutaisi. He believes that this event, which will include an exhibition as well as a meeting with readers, will be very significant and will resemble that one day that will inspire humanity.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 47; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 437.

1957

Until October 29

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion's works is planned to take place in Kutaisi on October 29.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 39; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 434.

1957 or earlier

October

During Ilia's jubilee celebrations, he visits Saguramo with a group of Georgian writers. The chairman of the jubilee committee tells him that he is the Ilia of modern times, and the only thing missing is a bullet in the forehead!

Source: L. Nutsubidze, Seen and Heard, magazine *Gantiadi*, 1993, № 3-4, p. 115.

Dating: The time is not specified in the memoir, but we can date it to Ilia's last jubilee (the 120th anniversary of his birth and the 50th anniversary of his death), which took place during Galaktion's lifetime.

1957

October

He dedicates the poem "40 Years" to the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution and revises it several times before publication.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,85, p. 9; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 446.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Forty Years!"

1957

October

He speaks with Shota Baghdavadze, the editor of the Vani district newspaper *Kolmeurnis Mnatobi*, and Ambrosi Abramidze, the head of the Political Education Cabinet. He gives the poem "40 Years" to the former for publication in the newspaper's November 7 issue, dedicated to the October Revolution.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 5; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 427.

1957

October

As part of the Georgian Literature and Art Decade in Moscow, alongside other cultural events, an exhibition of Georgian Book graphics and posters is planned. This exhibition opens in Tbilisi on the first floor of the Simon Janashia State Museum before the Decade. Galaktion frequently visits the exhibition and writes in the special Book of impressions that the Georgian Book exhibition should be permanent. He also offers the exhibition organizers to showcase his own books.

Source: L. Kvirtskhalia, Meetings with Galaktion, Kvlividze, Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 279.

November

1957

November 1

He is thrilled that, upon delivery to the printing press, the inscription “Galaktionology” was printed incredibly quickly for the exhibition stand. In his view, this word signifies a new literary movement that will soon inspire humanity. Overcome with excitement, he no longer remembers where the newspapers went or where his cane is; he is completely absorbed in thoughts and ideas related to Galaktionology. The inscription “Galaktionology”, prepared in both Georgian and Russian for the exhibition stands, does not go unnoticed by the printing press staff. The typesetters and the supervisor are curious about the meaning of the word. Their attention further fuels Galaktion’s positive emotions, and he believes it is a great day, as society’s interest in Galaktionology is beginning.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,86, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447.

1957

November 2

He is informed of the final, confirmed details that his meeting with the staff of the State Publishing House will take place on November 15. He is pleased, as he likes the date chosen for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,86, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 447.

1957

November 2

On his way to the Academy of Sciences, he meets Ilia Paliani, who stops to speak with him and asks whether he received the poem dedicated to him that he had sent.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,86, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1957

November 2

He is at the Academy of Sciences, sitting at his desk, and thinking that he should take advantage of the work conditions available to him. He reviews the materials and notices that he has all the volumes of his collected works except for the first one. He wonders whether it will be possible

to prepare his large single-volume collections for the State Publishing House, *Zarya Vostoka*, and the Academy of Sciences. In his view, to carry out such large-scale publications, significant work will be required both at home and outside, along with organizing his family and restoring his health.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,86, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1957

November 2

While at the Academy of Sciences, as he reflects on future books to be published and events to be held, he remembers that there is a bookbinding workshop at the Academy, and probably some artists are there as well. He hopes that the artists will help with decorating the stands and preparing the inscriptions for the exhibition, which will be displayed at the State Publishing House during the meeting scheduled for November 15. He thinks that such assistance is especially important, given that no one at the State Publishing House is responsible for organizing anything, and therefore, he can't involve anyone in the event's organization.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,86, p. 4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1957

November 2

Excerpts from Galaktion Tabidze's new poem "Homeland" are published in the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia* under the title "Soviet Georgia". The translation is done by Boris Serebryakov.

Source: Советской Грузии, Фрагменты из новой поэмы "Родина", Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебряков, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1957, 2 ноября, N 217.

1957

November 2 or later

He notes information about the amount of money he has spent over the past two months. He specifies that on September 2, he had 9,324 roubles and 80 kopecks in his savings account, on October 2 he had 6,424 roubles, and on November 2 he had 2,000 roubles. According to his calculations, the total amount spent over the two months is 7,324 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 19; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 429.

1957

Until November 5

He plans to visit the State Publishing House, meet with the staff, and clarify the issue of publishing his books. He also intends to confirm the details of the event to be held at the State Publishing House on November 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 44; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 435.

1957

November 6

The poem “Forty Years!” dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution is published on the first page of the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, November 6, 1957;

1957

November 7

The poem “40 Years” is published in the Vani district newspaper *Kolmeurnis Mnatobi*.

Source: Newspaper *Kolmeurnis Mnatobi*, November 7, 1957, №89-90, p. 1.

1957

November 7

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoi Stalinets*, Andro Pataraia’s translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “With the October Book” is published.

Source: Книга Октября (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. А. Патараия, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1957, 7 ноября, №134.

1957

November 7

In his diary, he writes that his house in Sokhumi is still unfinished.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 313, G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 421.

1957

November 9-10

In preparation for the jubilee single-volume collection, he begins studying each volume of his collected works. He starts with the first volume and finds that it has been printed in three copies. He thinks that comparing these texts with the originals will only be possible at the public library.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 27-34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1957

November 9-10

Together with Nino Kvirikadze and the family helper Irma Papashvili, he arranges the materials for the eighth volume of his collected works. He prepares texts for inclusion in the jubilee edition by tearing apart the printed Book from the press and pasting the selected poems onto sheets of paper. As a result of this work, 127 pages of material are selected for the eighth volume.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 34; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452-453.

Note: In the source, Nino Kvirikadze and Irma Papashvili are mentioned only by their first names.

1957

November 10

He arranges the materials for the eighth volume of his collected works, after which he writes an untitled poem, “We Benefit from the Untouched Fund”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 6; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1957

November 10

He writes an untitled poem, “Every Morning, Feel the Fruit Like Fruit”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 7; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 451.

1957

November 10

Together with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, he reviews the materials included in the second volume of his collected works in preparation for his jubilee single-volume collection. According to Nino Kvirikadze’s observation, the texts from the second volume are entirely included in “The October Book”. Galaktion recalls that he gave this Book to Sergi Tchilaia, and a copy is kept at the Academy. He decides that the following day he will take “The October Book” from the Academy to his home.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 28; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is referred to only by his last name.

1957

November 10

He works on the large single-volume collection for the jubilee. In order to compile the book, he studies the materials from the third volume of his collected works, counting the number of poems and lines selected for re-publication from this volume. It is eventually determined that the third volume contains 6,117 lines and includes 149 verses and one poem.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 29; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 452.

1957

November 10

He continues working on the large single-volume collection for the jubilee, thoroughly studying the fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes of his collected works. He determines which works should be included in the new edition, identifies which texts are missing, and figures out which ones need to be urgently reprinted and added to the layout of the new edition.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 30-33, 35; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1957

November 10

After reviewing and organizing the materials from the eight volumes for the single-volume collection, he determines how many lines from each volume will be included in the final edition. He then sums up the total number of lines from the poems and works to be included in the large single-volume collection, which amounts to 55,000 lines.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 30-33; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 453.

1957

November 10 or later

He plans to address a request to the director of the State Publishing House, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, asking for the publication of the jubilee large single-volume collection, which will be compiled from the works included in the eight volumes of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 36; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

Note: In the source, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili is not named.

1957

November 12

He writes a statement addressed to the director of the state publishing house regarding the publication of a selected works single-volume edition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-586, 12; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 448.

1957

November 13

He is curious about the response he will receive from the director of the State Publishing House, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, to whom he has already submitted a request for the publication of his large single-volume collection. In his notebook, he notes that the official response to his request will likely come about a month later, in mid-December.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 38; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

Note: In the source, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili is not named.

1957

November 13

In his notebook, he records that during a recent meeting at the Writers' Union, the speeches of the writers showed signs of aging. Sandro Shanshiashvili emphasized his old age, Ioseb Grishashvili spoke in a frail voice about his aging, and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's speech also reflected a similar tone, where he denied the difference between poetry and prose. He is surprised by Sergi Tchilaia's words that the main focus of the Moscow Decade will be on Georgian prose. He is distressed by the disregard for Georgian poetry and believes that some people want to pit poets against prose writers. He feels that Leo Kiacheli, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, and Sergi Tchilaia are striving to overshadow poetry, with the support of the Writers' Union's secretariat. As a result, Georgian literature is presented as divided at the Decade. He thinks that Simon Chikovani, Irakli Abashidze, and Sergi Tchilaia are deliberately fighting against him to prevent his contribution from being properly represented at the Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 171-172.

1957

November 13

He learns that on November 20, he will attend an evening dedicated to one of the writers, where the director of the publishing house, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, will give the introductory speech. At the same event, Pati Nishnianidze is also scheduled to give a lecture. He thinks he should take advantage of the occasion and somehow get Pati Nishnianidze to declare that it is essential to publish Galaktion Tabidze's collected works as a single-volume edition. He believes that making such a statement at the event will be effective, as in addition to the publishing house director, poets will also be present at the gathering.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 38; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 454.

1957

November 15

He receives a letter from Konstantine Lazaridi, the person responsible for the renovation of his house in Sokhumi. The letter informs him that, according to their agreement, when Galaktion and Nino Kvirikadze left Sokhumi, Lazaridi wrote to him but did not receive a reply, so he is writing again. He provides details about the ongoing renovation at the Sukhumi house and requests an additional 250-300 roubles to complete the floor installation. He also informs him that the electrical wiring work has begun and that each chandelier will cost 650-700 roubles. Lazaridi asks whether these chandeliers should be installed and how many are needed. He requests a prompt response to ensure the timely completion of the renovation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 50-51; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

Note: The letter from Sokhumi is sent on November 11, and the recipients, along with Galaktion, are his wife, Nino Kvirikadze.

1957

November 16

He writes a letter to Konstantine Lazaridi, who is overseeing the renovation of his house in Sokhumi, and sends him 400 roubles to complete the flooring in the rooms. He also informs him that purchasing and installing chandeliers is not necessary for now and will be arranged when he himself travels to Sukhumi. He requests that Lazaridi send a telegram with updates on the progress of the construction, specifically regarding the renovation of the balcony, bathroom, and kitchen, and whether the issue of water piping has been resolved.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 52-53; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

1957

November 16

He writes a letter to Arkadi Deev, the director of the State Publishing House in Moscow, asking him to find out who will be the editor for his Book to be published in Russian. He is also interested in all the important details about the book, specifically how many volumes it will consist of, how many lines will be included, and when it will be published. He also plans to send

a similar letter to Sofia Khitarova and Sergi Tchilaia, employees of the State Publishing House in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 53; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 460.

Note: In the source, Arkadi Deev, Sofia Khitarova, and Sergi Tchilaia are mentioned only by their last names.

1957

November 16

In his notebook, he notes the first name and last name of the young poet, Giorgi Mekoshvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 46; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

1957

November 20

He suspects that many people know about his future plans because as soon as he says something at home, it is immediately known to the public the next day. In his view, information is being shared by his family members. He also suspects that his recent ideas might have been heard not only from his family but also from the printing press, as well as from Beso Zhghenti and Sergi Tchilaia. He is surprised by the obstacles to the realization of his future plans but is confident that, despite the opposition, he will manage to accomplish everything.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 53; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 461.

1957

November 20

At night, he reads the November 16, 1957 issue of the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti*. His attention is drawn to the information stating that a photograph of a literary evening held in Kutaisi in 1914 with the participation of Akaki Tsereteli was taken by photographer Niko Sagharadze. Now, several decades later, this photographic material has been donated free of charge to the Central State Archive of the Georgian SSR. He carefully examines the photo published in the newspaper, which features: Titsian Tabidze, Grigol Veshapeli (Veshapidze), Irodion Evdoshvili, Varlam Rukhadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Davit Kldiashvili, Lado Darchiashvili, Iason Nikolaishvili, Isidore Kvitsaridze, Galaktion Tabidze, Akaki Svan (Margiani), Barnaba Galazonia (Gela), Mikheil Janoev (Nemo), Ia Ekaladze, Ilia Bakhtadze, Theophile Khuskivadze, Konstantine Gamsakhurdia (Abashispireli), Jaju Jorjikia, Davit Mebuke (Tsvar-Nami), Leli Japaridze. Galaktion counts the people in the photo, categorizes them by different generations, notes how many of them are still alive, describes the clothing, expressions, and character of several individuals, and tries to guess what they might have been thinking when the photo was taken. He then sadly mentions that, apart from himself, everyone in the photo was financially well-off, while he didn't even have enough money for lunch that day. He also remembers that he respected everyone, but he had never been close enough to any of them to talk about his own hardships; on the contrary, he never showed his poverty and held himself like a lord. He recalls that his cousin, Titsian Tabidze, who was still called Titia back then, was in a similar situation. He also notes that, unlike some, such as Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, no one had

helped him in his youth, and everything he achieved was through his own efforts, without anyone's assistance. He enjoys the process of studying the photo and describing it so much that he thinks that if he wrote as much about every photo, it would turn into an autobiography.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 61-67; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 462-468.

1957

November 20

He recalls the events of 1914 and the period when his first poetry Book was published, in the summer, when he was in Chkvishi with his cousin, Titsian Tabidze. He lamented that his recently published collection of poems had no luck, as the war began, and instead of the book, Germany started bombing the country.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 67; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 467-468.

1957

November 20

At night, he looks out the window and watches the first snowfall, thinking that there will be snow in Tskneti as well. He senses an improvement in his health and notices that the flu is gradually retreating.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 67; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 468.

1957

November 20

His cousin's Eter Tabidze's husband and child visit him, and it turns out that the child writes beautiful poems. After saying goodbye to his guests, he recalls his childhood, the yard in Chkvishi, and how, during a childhood fight, Eteri would run away and shout from the other side of the fence to annoy him, "Galoktiani Gamoshrili" – meaning "the crazy Galaktion".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 68; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 469.

1957

After November 20

Grigol Kiknadze's book "The Issues of Speech Style" is published, in which one paragraph is dedicated to the characterization of Galaktion Tabidze's poetic style. According to the author, the peculiarities of Nikoloz Baratashvili's lyricism lead us to a great contemporary artist like Galaktion Tabidze. The critic argues that Galaktion's lyricism is genetically linked to the "philosophical turmoil" depicted in the poetry of Nikoloz Baratashvili. Kiknadze views one of Galaktion's contributions to Georgian poetry as giving the poetic language, tinged with philosophical overtones, a place in Georgian literature, thus acquiring a "citizenship" for a previously foreign and distant lexicon. The author points out another key aspect in the philosophical lyricism of both Baratashvili and Galaktion: the sense of doubt. According to the critic, Nikoloz Baratashvili was not only the predecessor of Galaktion in terms of philosophical thirst and the artistic expression of emotions but also in the poetic lexicon itself. While Baratashvili established the cult of "blue" in Georgian poetry, as well as themes of fate and storm, and imparted the aesthetics of mystery,

vagueness, and suggestion, Galaktion developed Baratashvili's poetic language in his own way. Grigol Kiknadze also discusses the common and distinguishing features in the poetry of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Galaktion Tabidze. While both artists' philosophical thirst inherently contained lyricism, Kiknadze observes that the lyricism born from this foundation in Galaktion's work lacked the intensity of Baratashvili's emotional turmoil. This difference, according to Kiknadze, arises because Nikoloz Baratashvili was searching for answers and thus expressed the emotional turmoil characteristic of such a search, while Galaktion relied on the hopeless answers already provided by others. One of the peculiarities of Galaktion's poetry, which brings him closer to Nikoloz Baratashvili, is the "present of feelings", as Kiknadze describes it. Galaktion often speaks of his past, but in such a way that this past does not stand out from the present in terms of emotional quality. However, whereas Baratashvili could somewhat control his emotions, Galaktion's feelings were so overwhelming that they sometimes appeared as unreflected sensations. Kiknadze explains that this is why, while Nikoloz Baratashvili's poems are characterized by a solid composition with clear semantic connections between stanzas and within stanzas, Galaktion's Symbolist poetry often lacks such clear connections, and the poet sometimes follows free associations. The researcher concludes that Galaktion's Symbolist poetry cannot be evaluated by the criteria of traditional poetry and traditional poetics, as Galaktion's artistic thinking is not guided by ordinary logic but by a unique poetic logic, based on associations.

Source: Gr. Kiknadze, *The Issues of Speech Style*, Tbilisi, 1957, p. 312-317.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on November 20, 1957.

1957

November 21

He plans to stock up on food for the family and makes a list of the quantities of sugar, butter, potatoes, pasta, rice, and other products needed for the winter. He wants to purchase all of this within two days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 68; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 470.

1957

After November 21

He learns of Solomon Tsaishvili's death, whom he believes was a very good man. He regrets that due to illness, he was unable to see him off on his final journey. He is curious about how the deceased's son, the young writer Sargis Tsaishvili, is doing, as he has not heard anything about him recently.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 42; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

Note: In the source, Sargis Tsaishvili is referred to as Savle.

1957

November 25

He reads the Australian writer Frank Hardy's short story "Ten Shillings" and writes down an excerpt from this work in his notebook. The excerpt describes a poor but neatly dressed

homeless man, walking toward the park near the library, who is forced to spend the night under the open sky.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,88, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473.

1957

November 25

Inspired by the Australian writer Frank Hardy's short story "Ten Shillings", he begins writing a poem, but after a couple of lines, he does not continue.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,88, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 473-474.

1957

November 27

He is at home with Nino Kvirikadze and the family helper, Irma Papashvili. While in his study, he hears the phone ringing incessantly in the other room. Eventually, Irma picks up the receiver, says a couple of sentences to the stranger, then puts the phone down. She goes to Nino Kvirikadze, informs her of something, and then returns to the phone. She continues the conversation with the stranger, asks for his last name, puts the receiver down again, and tells Nino that someone named Zhordania is calling. After these formalities and Nino's discussion with Irma, Irma enters Galaktion's study and informs him that someone is asking for him on the phone. Galaktion is irritated by the women's actions, leaves his study, and picks up the receiver. The caller, Zhordania, tells him that they met five years ago when they were both treated at Mikhailov Hospital, but Galaktion does not remember him. Zhordania wants Galaktion to read his writings, but he prefers not to take the manuscripts out of his home, so he invites Galaktion to come to his house instead. He promises to send a car. Galaktion tells him that he has the flu and cannot come, but the caller continues to insist. Nino finds all this strange and suggests that Zhordania might be someone sent by others. Galaktion agrees with his wife's suspicion, as he also thinks that literary enemies might be trying to create some danger before the Georgian Culture and Art Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,88, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475-476.

Note: In the source, Irma Papashvili is mentioned only by her first name.

1957

November 27

He reflects on the upcoming Georgian Culture and Art Decade in Moscow and is disturbed by the realization that literary enemies might try to prevent him from participating in this important event. He finds it suspicious that, over the past week, strange people have been visiting his home, including some who have never been there before. He suspects that they are plotting something to prevent him from carrying out his goals and literary plans.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,88, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 475-476.

1957

November 28

He is informed by phone that the wife of the critic Romanoz Pantskhava has passed away.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183.

Note: In the entry, Romanoz Pantskhava is referred to by the pseudonym "Khomleli".

1957

November 28

He hands his eighth volume of works to his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, and tells him that it should have been three times larger, but his enemies managed to reduce it to this size. Among his enemies, he names Giorgi Leonidze, Alio Mashashvili, Simon Chikovani, and Irakli Abashidze. He calls them Beria's tails. He says that they wrote poems about Beria and enjoyed his favour. Galaktion, however, was not liked by Beria, and to this day, he is surprised that he escaped arrest and execution. He recounts that the Futurists, the Tsisperkantselis, Aripioni, Grishashvili, Gamsakhurdia, and even Grigol Tsetskhladze ("Tolabuli Belt") each had their own distinct line and direction, but Galaktion did not belong to any of them. He considers it audacious that Alio Mashashvili wrote "Me and Baratashvili" and continues to have it published. He writes that Geronti Kikodze used the Aripioni group for his own purposes, although its true driving force was Mikheil Javakhishvili. The poet says that not telling the truth leads to obscurity. He takes Ioseb Grishashvili's "People's Calendar" from the shelf and comments on a poem published under Sayat-Nova's name, saying that it was actually altered by Ioseb Grishashvili. However, no one knows about such cases, and when Galaktion mentioned in his magazine that Sayat-Nova was a secondary poet, people were surprised. Grishashvili keeps proclaiming "Old Tbilisi", but was Tbilisi made up of only kintos? Soon, it will probably turn out that "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" was also written in Tbilisi. The poet recalls the kindness shown to him by Vasil Barnov and Davit Kldiashvili and notes that they appreciated him for his impartiality. They valued him for expressing the thoughts, feelings, sorrows, and joys of the people. With heartfelt regret, he notes that he has neither a magazine nor a newspaper to promote his own literary direction and that he is not even a member of the Presidium of the Writers' Union. He finds it laughable to be mentioned alongside Giorgi Leonidze and Simon Chikovani, as they are completely different from him. He says that his goal for the coming year is to prepare books in Georgian and Russian.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1473, p. 1-2.

1957

November 28 or after

He writes an epigram dedicated to Giorgi Kachakhidze "...With an Axe in Hand".

Source: MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181.

1957

November 28 or after

He writes a poem "Washington".

Source: MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182.

1957

November 28 or after

He writes a humorous poem dedicated to Khariton Vardoshvili and Giorgi Katchakhidze, titled “One is called Giorgi, the other Khariton...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 181;

1957

November 30

Galaktion tells his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, that he should wear his only coat the next day, to which Nino laughs and says that the coat can no longer be worn. Galaktion responds that the coat can be repaired and cleaned and asks her to take it to the tailor. Nino refuses, saying that she can’t hold the coat herself. Galaktion’s stepdaughter, Nunu, intervenes, suggesting it’s better to buy a new coat, which will cost only 1,000 roubles. Galaktion, upset, exclaims that he doesn’t have that much money. Nino tells him he can take the money from the savings account, throws his coat on the chair, and leaves the room. Galaktion becomes anxious, as he has a meeting at the Palace of Pioneers the next day. By the end of the day, Nino begins to sew the coat.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 182-183.

1957

November 30

The family members of the artist Theodor Chudetsky call him on the phone and inform him that the artist is in poor health. They ask for help.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-624, 6; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 183.

1957

November

He writes an untitled poem, “There is strength on my side...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 289, p. 11-12; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 318.

December

1957

December 1

He plans to meet with Sergi Tchilaia to find out if there are any updates regarding the publication of his poetry Book in Russian. He is also interested in who might grant permission for the compilation of his new Book and whether it could be the responsible editor of the magazine *Tsiskari*, Revaz Tvaradze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 38; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 458.

Note: In the source, Revaz Tvaradze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

December 1

He plans to go to the Palace of Pioneers at 2 o'clock to meet with the teacher, Nino Kakabadze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,87, p. 101; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 472.

1957

Until December 3

A collection of works by Georgian and non-Georgian writers working in Georgia, titled "To the Great October", is published by the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house. This collection includes Galaktion's poem "Forty Years", dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Source: Сб. "Великому Октябрю. Сборник произведений писателей Грузии". Тбилиси, «Заря Востока», 1957, p. 3.

1957

December 3

An informative article dedicated to the collection of works by Georgian and non-Georgian writers working in Georgia, published by *Zarya Vostoka* under the title "To the Great October", is printed in the Russian newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Galaktion reads this article and writes down the excerpt in his notebook, which states that the collection opens with the poem "Forty Years" by the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Газ. "Литературная Газета", 1957, №144, 3 декабря, p. 1; G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 486.

1957

December 9 or earlier

He is preparing to participate in the Georgian Culture and Art Decade. In his notebook, he writes down the phone numbers of the representatives of the Central Committee: Mikheil Kveselava, Tsitso Jishkariani, and Isidore Dolidze, as well as the phone numbers of Sergi Tchilaia's home and work, thinking that he will need to contact these people during the preparation process for the Georgian Culture and Art Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477.,

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

December 9

He arranges the documents and takes care of the formalities necessary to submit his candidacy for the Lenin Prize. He then goes to the Writers' Union, meets with the union's secretary, Sergi Tchilaia, and hands over the documents to be sent to Moscow. Sergi Tchilaia, in turn, passes Galaktion's documentation to the head of the Writers' Union's administrative affairs, Irodion

Kavzharadze. It turns out that, in addition to these documents, two more photographs are required, and Galaktion will need to bring these photographs to the head of the administrative affairs at the Writers' Union in the coming days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia and Irodion Kavzharadze are mentioned only by their last names and initials.

1957

December 9

He is at the Writers' Union, where writers and representatives from various fields of art are discussing his poetry. The discussion is joined by Givi Tevzadze, a journalist from the Georgian Radio Committee, who unexpectedly disappears after the conversation. The journalist's sudden disappearance surprises the poet.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477-478.

1957

December 9

In his notebook, he notes the work address of Givi Tevzadze, the journalist from the Radio Committee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 477.

1957

December 9

To be corrected by Gogi Chikobava, Galaktion takes the materials for the second volume of his collected works to his home and reassures him that the work on the first volume is progressing well. Currently, the printed text on the typewriter can be compared to the already published version. Galaktion is pleased with the process of preparing his large single-volume edition and is also reassured that his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, will assist Chikobava.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 317; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 285.

1957

December 9

He receives a pleasant letter from the children's library in the village of Izvarino, Krasnodar region, and notes in his notebook that he must reply to it.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 321; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 285.

Note: It is unclear from the entry whether the addressee, "G. E. Kirsanov", is a reader or an employee of the library.

1957

December 9 or later

He orders picture frames and scaffolding for his anniversary from Mikheil Jibuti, an employee at the Aviation Technical School located on Kamos Street.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 322; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 286.

1957

December 10

He is questioned as a witness regarding the rehabilitation of Olya Okujava. In his written testimony, the poet states that he met Olya in 1913 when she was a student at the Kutaisi Women's Gymnasium. The poet was accompanied by Titsian Tabidze, who told his cousin that the girl had "genial eyes". According to Galaktion, the Okujava family in Kutaisi was known for its honesty. Olya was a cheerful and lively girl. Since 1914, she had been teaching at the Chiatura Women's Gymnasium, where she actively participated in social affairs. She was highly regarded with great love and respect. From the very beginning, she stood out for her straightforwardness and communist ideology. In 1917, the couple traveled to Moscow, where, according to Galaktion, Olya kept a diary of the revolutionary processes while she helped him. During their stay in Moscow, the poet prepared a collection of poems but could not have it printed there, as he could not find a Georgian font. Olya returned to Georgia after the Bolshevik takeover. In Tbilisi, she began working at the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. According to Galaktion, once he fell seriously ill and was placed in the Mikhailov's hospital. Upon his discharge, Olya was arrested on charges of Trotskyism. The poet asserts that Olya was never a Trotskyist and was, in fact, a passionate supporter of Lenin.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-612, 3; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 72.

1957

December 10

He speaks with Ioseb Botsvadze, a member of the Department of Journalism History at Tbilisi State University, and together they plan an event to be held at Tbilisi State University in February 1958.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Botsvadze is referred to as Soso Botsvadze.

1957

10 December

He reflects on the event to be held at Tbilisi State University in February 1958. In his notebook, he notes the information provided by the organizer of the meeting, Ioseb Botsvadze, a member of the Department of Journalism History at the university, that the academic process will resume on February 7. He also writes down the name and surname of Tina Rukhadze, an employee at the university's library in the periodicals section, and notes that the Faculty of Philology also has a

phone. He believes this information will be necessary during the preparation process for the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

Note: In the source, Ioseb Botsvadze is referred to as Soso Botsvadze.

1957

December 10

The chairman of the Writers' Union of Georgia, Irakli Abashidze, sends a telegram to Sergey Smirnov, an employee of the Writers' Union of Russia, informing him that they wish to nominate Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia, for the Lenin Prize. He also notifies him that additional documentation will be sent in the coming days.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 14-15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480.

Note: In the source, Sergey Smirnov is mentioned by his initials and last name, while Irakli Abashidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

December 10

The poet Teimuraz Jangulashvili gifts his 1957 poetry collection "Poems" and writes a poem dedicated to Galaktion on the title page.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 10

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, informs him to listen to the Georgian Radio at 3 p.m. They will broadcast a song composed by Otar Dikhaminjia based on Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Do You Remember, Mary?", which was previously performed by the Ishkhneli sisters. Galaktion is deeply moved, and tears well up in his eyes.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 323; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 286.

1957

December 10

He dedicates an untitled poem "Datiko Giorgi, Like New York..." to the employees of the photo studio located on Marjanishvili Square: Shalva Chopikashvili, Davit Chikovani, and Giorgi Amiridze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 323; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 286.

1957

December 11

He is at the Writers' Union, where Samuel Modzghvrishvili gives him his 1957 poetry collection "Poems" with a commemorative inscription.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 13

On the bus heading toward Tskneti, he listens to the conversation of the passengers about the radio and radio program hosts. In his notebook, he notes one of the passengers saying that a strange time has come, as people now get paid for speaking.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 14

A telephone is installed in Galaktion's apartment, in his study. The number is 3-47-31. Galaktion's literary secretary and assistant, Giorgi Chikobava, is so excited about this that it seems as if the phone is intended specifically for him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Chikobava is referred to by the name Gogi.

1957

December 15

He is in Tskneti. He listens to the conversation of the local residents and notes several colourful phrases in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 18; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 480-481.

1957

Until December 16

Work begins at the Academy of Sciences on preparing the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze's collected works for its academic edition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 16

He is at the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*, and writes the poem "May's Flags" ("May, not atoms...").

Source: Autographs: MGL, №7268; №7270; №7271-7272; №8187; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 309.

Note: The poem is also found under the titles: "With May's Flags", "Song of Peace", and untitled (with different beginning lines: "Not of atoms, but of bloodshed..." and "May, not of atoms...").

1957

December 16

He begins writing an untitled, humorous poem titled “Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow”, but does not finish working on the text.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481.

1957

December 16

He reflects on the academic edition of his collected works and plans to clarify the issues related to its preparation, intending to visit the Academy of Sciences for this purpose. He wants to speak with Shota Vashakmadze, a philologist at the Academy of Sciences. Additionally, he plans to confirm whether Dimitri Benashvili is indeed in charge of the preparation of the first volume of the academic edition or if someone else has been chosen.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 16

While thinking about the first volume of the academic edition of his collected works, he recalls two individuals – Mikheil Chikovani and Alexandre Baramidze – whose involvement, in his opinion, could be possible in certain aspects of the preparation process. He then analyses the situation, realizing that Mikheil Chikovani is an assistant to Giorgi Leonidze and, most likely, won’t be able to find time to work on such an edition. He also finds the possibility of Alexandre Baramidze’s involvement doubtful, as the researcher no longer works at the Academy of Sciences.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 16

He writes an untitled, humorous poem titled “Fear, Dread, and John Reed”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

1957

December 17

An article about Galaktion is published in the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, featuring translations of his poems “Homeland”, “Georgian Ornament”, and “Do You Remember...” by Vladimir Bugaevski, Mark Talov, and Giorgi Tsagareli.

Source: “Родине”, “Грузинский орнамент”, “Помнишь иль забыла дни в родном краю?” (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. В. Бугаевский, М. Талова, Г. Цагарели, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1957, 17 декабря, №150.

1957

December 17

He speaks with Sergi Tchilaia, the secretary of the Writers' Union, and Irodion Kavzharadze, the head of administrative affairs, about the necessary documents to be sent for his nomination for the Lenin Prize.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 19; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481.

1957

December 17

He reflects on upcoming events and in his notebook writes down the names of people who might participate in his evenings or assist with resolving various organizational issues.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 22-24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 481-482.

1957

December 17

In his notebook, he writes that a good article about him and translations of his poems were published in the newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 325; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 287.

1957

December 17

He hears a letter dedicated to him on the radio, and then Veriko Anjaparidze and Akaki Vasadze read his poems, leaving him very pleased.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 327; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 287.

1957

December 17

An article by the young poet and critic Simon Arveladze, titled "The Beauty of Georgian Soviet Poetry", is published in the Kutaisi newspaper *Stalineli* on the occasion of Galaktion Tabidze's 65th anniversary.

Source: S. Arveladze "The Beauty of Georgian Soviet Poetry" (Due to the 65th anniversary of G. Tabidze's birth), newspaper Stalineli, Kutaisi, 1957, №248.

1957

December 18

The procedure for submitting the documents and telegrams for Galaktion Tabidze's nomination for the Lenin Prize is completed, and they are sent to Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 329; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 287.

1957

December 18

His wife, Nino Kvirikadze, helps him complete the work on the single-volume edition. The Book includes the material from nine volumes and spans 2784 pages. Galaktion plans to submit it for printing to the State Publishing House the next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 331; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 287-288.

1957

December 18

He is at the Writers' Union, observing the process of preparing and organizing the documents to be sent to Moscow for his nomination for the Lenin Prize. He is deeply unsettled by the realization that these documents are being prepared in the same place at the Writers' Union where, in 1937, Paolo Iashvili took his own life.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 482.

1957

December 18

The process of preparing the necessary documentation for the nomination of Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia, for the Lenin Prize in Moscow is completed. Official documents and relevant informational telegrams are sent from the Writers' Union. The poet believes that everything is now ready for the submission of his candidacy for the Lenin Prize.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 25; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479, 482.

1957

December 19

The Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia petitions Isidore Dolidze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to assign the publishing house Soviet Georgia the task of publishing a single-volume edition of Galaktion Tabidze's selected works in honour of the 50th anniversary of his literary career.

Source: MGL, WUF №72.

1957

December 19

He learns that Sergi Tchilaia is preparing a monograph in Russian titled "Georgian Prose". He recalls the critic's repeated statement that at the Georgian Culture and Art Decade in Moscow, scheduled for March 1958, Georgia should be represented by prose rather than poetry. He suspects that the excessive emphasis on prose and the sort of disregard for poetry might be the reason for the delay in the submission of his candidacy for the Lenin Prize.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 478.

1957

December 19

He begins to suspect that members of the Writers' Union administration are trying to obstruct his nomination for the Lenin Prize. He explains this by the fact that his documentation was sent to Moscow very late, specifically on December 18. The deadline for receiving the documents is December 20, and if they are received late, his candidacy may not even be considered.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 479.

1957

December 19

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the signature "Galaktion Tabidze, National Poet of Georgia", the poem "New Song" ("Not of atoms, but of bloodshed...") is published.

Source: G. Tabidze, "New Song", Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1957, №297, p. 2.

1957

December 19

Under the pretext of ongoing renovation work, the State Publishing House does not release the single-volume edition. In conversations with the staff, Galaktion realizes that the director of the publishing house, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, will not begin printing without instructions from higher-ranking party officials. Therefore, the poet goes to the Central Committee to meet with Mikheil Kveselava, who keeps the book's layout with him and promises to help.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 337; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 288.

1957

December 20

Galaktion is dissatisfied with the fact that only Georgian Radio, the newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, and the Kutaisi newspaper *Stalineli* acknowledge his 65th anniversary. The main literary organ, *Literaturuli Gazeti*, neglects his anniversary and publishes an article about the unpublished works of Titsian Tabidze instead.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 339; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 289.

Note: In the entry, the name of the newspaper from Kutaisi is not mentioned.

1957

December 20

He loses and then finds his notebook, which contains an excerpt from *Literaturuli Gazeti* about the collection titled "To the Great October", published in 1957 by *Zarya Vostoka* in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 340; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 289.

1957

December 22

He learns from Sergi Tchilaia that the Secretary of the Central Committee, Isidore Dolidze, has instructed the publishing house to release Galaktion Tabidze's complete single-volume edition. Accordingly, within one day, it will be known whether the relevant order has been sent to the director of the publishing house, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, specifying when the Book should be handed over, who will be the editor, and when the contract for the 56,709-line edition will be signed. Galaktion is in a hurry to submit the Book so that there will be no rejection due to delay.
Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 343; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 289.

Note: In the entry, Dolidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

December 22

He is informed that the Writers' Union plans to hold a creative evening for Galaktion Tabidze at the House of Art Workers on February 10, 1958. The poet thinks that many artists will be needed to prepare for this event and recalls Gogi Chikobava's companion, an artist who could assist with the preparations.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 345; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 289.

1957

Until December 23

The editor of the magazine *Sabtchota Kali*, Theo Abashmadze, is preparing a report for which Galaktion provides information about his eight-volume collection of works.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 249; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

Note: In the entry, the title of the poem is not mentioned.

1957

Until December 23

He hands over the poem "It is the Will of the People that Our Planet..." for publication to Theo Abashmadze, the editor of the magazine *Sabtchota Kali*.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 249; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

Note: In the entry, the title of the poem is not mentioned.

1957

December 23

He travels to Sokhumi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, to resolve matters related to the construction of their house. They are promised that the construction will be completed by January 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 351; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 23

During a phone conversation, Mikheil Kveselava informs that he will send a letter to the State Publishing House on December 25 and suggests that the Book be submitted on time. Galaktion calls Isidore Dolidze, the secretary of the Central Committee, and from his secretary, he learns that Mikheil Kveselava has already spoken with Dolidze, and since Kveselava said, "We will send the letter to the State Publishing House on December 25", it will indeed happen.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 347; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 24

He lists the tasks that must be completed at the house under construction in Sokhumi in order to create basic living conditions. In his opinion, the issues of the flooring, windows, plastering, water supply, and electrical wiring must be addressed, as well as the fencing of the yard and the external stairs. He discusses all these matters with the person responsible for the construction and renovation, who assures him that these issues will be resolved by January 15. Galaktion is dissatisfied with the situation but says nothing further, thinking that the most important thing is for these matters to be resolved and the main stage of the renovation completed by January 15.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 29-33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483.

1957

December 25

He tries to find out when the State Publishing House will receive the layout of his prepared large single-volume edition. To clarify this matter, he contacts the management of the publishing house. From Nikoloz Shvelidze, a staff member and writer at the State Publishing House, he learns that the institution will resume operations on January 1, and until then, they will not accept the layouts of books to be published, as there is complete chaos in the publishing house and there is a risk that the received materials may get lost.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Shvelidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1957

December 25

He is interested in how the representatives of the Central Committee, Mikheil Kveselava and Isidore Dolidze, will respond to the publication of his large single-volume edition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 34; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

Note: In the source, Mikheil Kveselava is mentioned by his initials and last name.

1957

December 25

He plans to clarify whether his early poem “The Shepherd” has been typed for printing.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He wants to find out if his poem “The Book of Peace” is ready for publication.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He is interested in where the old manuscript book, which was previously kept in his personal family library, is now.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He plans to clarify when the Academy of Sciences will receive the materials for the first volume of his academic edition of works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

The head of the Textual Department at the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Solomon Kubaneishvili, who is set to begin work on the academic edition of Galaktion Tabidze’s works, immediately requests the materials for the first five volumes from the poet.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He plans to speak with his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, and find out when he will finish working on the materials for the first volume of Galaktion Tabidze’s academic edition of works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 35; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He is trying to determine the expected expenses starting from January 1, 1958, and also to consider the amount of royalties to be received.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 36; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

He plans to organize the material already published in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth volumes of his collected works in preparation for his academic edition, specifically the relatively early poems printed in these volumes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 25

In the morning, he returns from Sokhumi with his wife, Nino Kvirikadze, and discovers that his poems "The Book of Peace" and "The Shepherd" have still not been reprinted. He then goes to the publishing house to submit the book, but the employees, Shvelidze and Ubilava, do not accept it, citing the inconvenience, though they agree to proceed with the printing. At home, he searches and finds a poem written for the New Year.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 353; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 291.

1957

December 25

He goes to the publishing house to submit the layout of his single-volume edition. They do not accept the book, citing the inconvenience, but tell him that they are aware of the Central Committee's decision and that it will definitely be printed.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 353; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 291.

1957

December 25

He searches the apartment and eventually finds the poem he wrote for the New Year.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 353; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 291.

1957

December 26

He goes to the publishing house again, but the staff of the Fiction Literature Editorial Board, Elizbar Ubilava and Nikoloz Shvelidze, still do not accept the layout of the single-volume edition. Galaktion begins to suspect that Mikheil Kveselava has still not sent the relevant decision to Isidore Dolidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 355; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 27

He hands over the poem “Many New Years” to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*.
Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 280, p. 357; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 27 or earlier

The reprinting of his poems “The Book of Peace” and “The Shepherd” is completed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 280, p. 361; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 27

He takes the translation of the poem “New Year’s” to the editorial office of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* for publication.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 280, p. 357; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 27

In his notebook, he writes down a list of authors whose poems dedicated to him have already been translated into Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze’s diary entry, 280, p. 359; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 290.

1957

December 28

He writes an untitled poem “I will detach myself... with thought...”.

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7986; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 279.

Note: The poem is also found untitled with different beginning lines: “With thought, I stay in one place...” and “I will detach myself with thought...”.

1957

December 29

He reviews the December 29 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* and notes down several pieces of information: the dates of the Supreme Soviet elections of the Soviet Union and the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic, as well as the speeches of Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, and Arnold Chikobava.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-95.

1957

December 29

He writes an epigram dedicated to Irakli and Grigol Abashidze titled “If a Man Lacks Writing Talent...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 94-95.

1957

December 29

He regrets having submitted Andro Pataraia’s translation of his poem “Happy New Year” to the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* without reviewing it first. He hopes that the editorial team will correct any errors that may have slipped into the poem. He is surprised that the translator disappeared from the editorial office just when Galaktion was expecting his response.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1957

December 29

After the New Year, he plans to read the poem “The Book of Peace” together with Beno or Giorgi Chikobava.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1957

December 29

He makes a note that a desk calendar is needed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1957

December 29

He writes an untitled stanza: “Imer speaks to Imer...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-611, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1957

December 29

He writes an untitled poem: “There, where the waves crash against the shore...”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-615, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 95.

1957

30 December

He meets Giorgi Leonidze at the Academy of Sciences, who is reviewing the publishing plans for the following year and says that the issue of Galaktion Tabidze's academic edition of works must be resolved in 1958.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 37; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

December 30

Solomon Kubaneishvili is officially tasked with working on Galaktion's large single-volume edition. The researcher suggests that it would be helpful if the young journalist and poet's nephew, Nodar Tabidze, assists with the work. Additionally, Solomon Kubaneishvili requests to be informed about when the book's layout will be handed over. Galaktion promises to provide all the materials after the New Year. This conversation convinces the poet that the publication of the Book depends on its preparation, and as a result, he decides to expedite the process.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1957

He is at the *Komunisti* newspaper's club, inspecting the environment. He thinks that poetry evenings and various events could be organized here. He counts the available spaces, examines the stage, and speculates that the wall could be used for exhibition materials. He likes that there is a piano in the hall, a tea room nearby, and the appropriate staff to accommodate events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 3; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 366.

1957

He is in Tskneti, in the garden of Ash Trees, and in his notebook, he notes a line from Grigol Orbeliani's poem "Toast": "The dawn of the East blooms in the colour of the rose". Inspired by this phrase, he begins writing a poem and creates several versions of an untitled work titled "By the Dawn of the East". The initial versions of the poem are influenced by the phrase from "Toast", which serves as a refrain. However, in the final version, there is no longer a direct connection to Orbeliani's line.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,85, p. 1-4; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 438-443.

1957

He writes an untitled, humorous poem titled "This is for Valia, This is for Tedore".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,84, p. 35; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 433;

1957

The editorial board of the magazine *Mnatobi* refuses to publish the poem "The Book of Peace".

Source: V. Javakhadze, March 17, 1959, Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1992, №44, November 13, p. 11.

1957

He has 16 large stands painted with the lines of his sixteen poems in big letters and asks the Writers' Union to organize an exhibition of these poems. The poems are: "Flags Quickly"; "I and the Night"; "The Ship Daland"; "The Prologue to One Hundred Poems"; "We Poets of Georgia"; "The City Underwater"; "Blue Horses"; "The Moon of Mtatsminda"; "Ephemera"; "More Ephemera"; "Praise to the Praise of Nikortsminda"; "Revolutionary Georgia"; "Do Not Leave a Poem Unfinished"; "Poetry Above All"; "Oh, My Old Dream"; "Mary". However, the Writers' Union rejects his request. Galaktion does not give up, rents a truck, arranges the stands, and displays them on the fence of his private house in Tskneti. He is pleased when passersby read his poems and takes joy in the fact that no one else in Georgia has such an exhibition.

Source: N. Agiashvili, Let the Toast be in his honour and his name remembered with glory, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 176;

1957

He visits the director of the Griboedov Theatre, Dodo Antadze, and requests to organize a meeting with the Russian public at the same theatre. Antadze agrees, they set a tentative time for the meeting, and outline the evening's program.

Source: D. Antadze, Pages of Recollections, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 186-187.

Note: The meeting was postponed multiple times and was never held.

1957

Korneli Sanadze draws another portrait of Galaktion Tabidze in pencil. The poet is wearing a top hat and holding a cigarette in his right hand.

Source: O. Egadze, The Poet's Image In The Artist's Work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 72.

Until 1958

He writes an untitled poem "It is the will of the people...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7989; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 297; For dating: G. Tabidze, AE, vol. VII, Tbilisi, 2005, p. 704.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Many New Years".

Until 1958

He writes a poem "Many New Years" ("Strong, thundering, and long-lasting applause...").

Source: G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 310.

1958

January

1958

January 1

The poem "Many New Years" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №1, p. 1.

1958

January 1

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, the typesetters warmly greet him, and on the trolleybus, he meets the editor Beno Tatarashvili, who tells him that his poem adorns the newspaper.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 365; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 291.

1958

January 1

In the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, on the second page, the translation of his poem "Happy New Year" by Andro Patarai is published. Galaktion remains dissatisfied because his poem was printed in an insignificant spot on the second page, while other poets' poems were placed more prominently. He believes this is part of a scheme by the editors, Irakli Chkhikvishvili and Ioseb Grishashvili. He thinks such tricks should be expected from Grigol and Irakli Abashidze as well as from Giorgi Gegeshidze, the first secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee.

Source: Народный поэт Грузии Галактион Табидзе, С новым годом, 1958, №1, стр. 2. G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 365; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 291.

Note: Archil Sulakauri's poem is on the first page, while Ioseb Grishashvili's is at the beginning of the second page.

1958

January 1

The diary states that for the 1500th anniversary of Tbilisi, Ioseb Grishashvili and Giorgi Leonidze will attempt to make it a special occasion. Galaktion does not plan to join their rivalry, but he will shift his attention away from his plans.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 365; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 292.

Note: The diary entry provides a very extensive list of individuals – what kind of list is this?

1958

January 1

In his immediate plans, he includes: the publication of a major single-volume edition by the State Publishing House, the release of the first volume of an academic collection of works, the publication of a large Book by the Children's Literature Publishing House, the release of a significant Book in *Zarya Vostoka*, the publication of a Book by the Moscow State Literary Publishing House, achieving recognition at the Moscow Decade, establishing the field of "Galaktionology" as a scientific discipline, strengthening the Secretariat of the Writers' Union, ensuring the timely approval of the Jubilee Committee, and organizing major exhibitions in Tbilisi and Moscow, which will feature poems dedicated to Galaktion by 100 poets.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 280, p. 365; G. Tabidze, AE, in 25 books, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 292.

1958

January 3

At the *Soviet Georgia* publishing house, he meets with the publishing staff – Nikoloz Shvelidze and Elizbar Ubilava – and officially hands over the layout of his major single-volume collection of works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1958

January 3

He is preparing to participate in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade and to publish his major single-volume collection. In his notebook, he writes down the phone numbers of Central Committee representatives Mikheil Kveselava, Tsitso Jishkariani, and Isidore Dolidze, as well as the director of the State Publishing House, Valodia Mgaloblishvili, as he expects to need to contact these individuals in the near future.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,93, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1958

January 3

In his notebook, he notes the address of his third wife's cousin, Eter Kvirikadze, who lives in Kutaisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,93, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1958

January 6

He learns that his assistant and literary secretary, Giorgi Chikobava, is ill and will not be able to work that day. He assumes that the director of the State Publishing House, Vladimir Mgaloblishvili, will also be unable to speak at the planned event. This leaves him worried, as he does not know whom he could ask to prepare and deliver a presentation about his work.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 39; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 484.

1958

Until January 10

He receives a telegram from the village of Kumuri informing him that his cousin, Agabo Adeishvili, has passed away.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111;

1958

January 10

He makes a note about his cousin, Agabo Adeishvili, mentioning that he received a telegram from Kumuri informing him of Agabo's passing. He recalls that when he last saw him, he did not like the way he looked. Agabo himself had complained about his illness, which had forced him to ask

Galaktion for help in securing his daughter's admission to a higher education institution. Galaktion laments how time has estranged relatives from one another, despite the fact that, in childhood, he spent entire summers at Agabo's home, just as Agabo and his sister Asineti stayed with Galaktion's mother in Kutaisi. The poet notes that Asineti did not appreciate his mother's kindness, insulted her, and even brought her to tears. Because of this, Galaktion severed ties with his relatives and had no contact with them for nearly fifty years. He also recalls the death of his uncle, Kozman, and notes that he still remembers the last moments of the dying man, as it was the first time he had ever witnessed someone's passing. In his notes, the poet also mentions Agabo's other sister, Antisa, about whom a rumour had spread that she came from a family of the mentally ill. As a result, she refused to marry. According to Galaktion, he and Antisa were good friends in childhood and loved spending time by the river. The poet remembers that while living in Kutaisi, Agabo attended revolutionary gatherings, and once he was sent to Galaktion to bring him to a meeting where he could read his poems. The poet states that he went to the revolutionaries and left them in awe with his poetry. However, in Galaktion's assessment, Agabo lived only for himself and left nothing behind for others to remember.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-641, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXIII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 111-113;

1958

January 15

He receives a telegram from the village about the death of his cousin, Agabo, and immediately writes a reply.

Source: V. Javakhadze, "Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze", Tbilisi, 2020, p. 155.

1958

January 17

He reads the list of Stalin Prize nominees in the Russian newspaper *Izvestia* and finds his own name. He is very happy because it will provide some financial relief and also make it possible for his books to be published abroad. He reads the full list of prize nominees and looks for those he knows and those he doesn't.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1435, p. 1-2.

1958

January 17

He talks to his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, about his single-volume collection, which is supposed to include material from all seven of his volumes. He tells him that he has submitted the Book to the state publishing house and is awaiting a response. Rezi Tvaradze brought him the layout of Galaktion's selected poems, which he had prepared and contained 15,000 lines. However, in Galaktion's opinion, it was too small. He thinks it would have been better if the editor of the volume had contacted him so they could work on it together. He doesn't even know which publishing house Tvaradze plans to submit the Book to. He takes a large bundle from the drawer and shows his nephew an old manuscript Book written in Nuskhuri script, which had been gifted

to him by a clergyman, a monk. He says that inspired by this manuscript, he began writing the poem “The Book of Peace” as early as 1916. Since he has forgotten how to read Nuskhuri, he wants someone to transcribe the Book into Mkhedruli so he can study it in detail. He believes that the footnotes and annotations in an academic edition should contain extensive information about this book. Then he shows his nephew King Solomon’s decree, which granted the Tabidze family the Chkvishi estate, a photograph of the building that housed the editorial offices of the newspapers *Amirani* and *Akhali Kvali*, and a 1905 proclamation, about which he had written a poem. Then he tells him that it would be good if Nodar maintained constant contact with Solomon Kubaneishvili, the head of the scholars working on the academic edition of Galaktion’s works, and kept detailed notes in a large shared notebook about everything being done regarding the first volume.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1435, p. 1-2.

1958

January 17 or after

He reads *Literaturuli Gazeti*. He notes down Niko Samadashvili’s address and the meeting date – February 20th.

Source: MGL, t-673. newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, January 17, 1958, №3, p. 1.

1958

January 18

After a one-year break from drinking, he starts again, enters the house noisily, and addresses a certain Lucia, who is visiting his wife at the time, with insulting words. Then, he knocks on his nephew Nodar’s door, tearfully lamenting, “Why won’t they leave me alone? Why do they want my death?” Nino Kvirikadze quietly takes coats to her neighbour, where her daughter and granddaughter are staying, so they can spend the night elsewhere. Later, Nodar goes down to the store to buy food, and Nino asks him to bring Galaktion a pack of “Kurortni” cigarettes.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1436, p.1.

1958

January 26

He is preparing for the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. In his notebook, he writes in Russian the names of individuals who have expressed significant opinions about his work in the form of articles or poems. Among the listed names are: Vasil Barnovi, Davit Kldiashvili, Korneli Kekelidze, Shalva Dadiani, Akaki Gatsferelia, Ia Ekaladze, Shalva Radiani, Shio Mghvimeli, Giorgi Kuchishvili, Sandro Shanshiashvili, and others. In some cases, he notes the titles of articles or the specific epithets used by these authors to describe him.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,78, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

1958

January 26

He is preparing for the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. After reviewing some of the articles and poems written about his work, he considers the need to find works by forty more authors to bring the total number of publications to one hundred. However, he soon realizes that collecting, editing, and translating the texts into Russian cannot be accomplished so quickly, nor is it necessary. Considering this, he plans to make the best use of the materials already at hand. The responses to his work are so abundant that no contemporary writer has as much material dedicated to them. He plans to approach the task realistically and avoid creating additional problems through excessive ambition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,77, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

1958

January 26

His stepdaughter, Nunu Ebanoidze, brings him paper, but Galaktion is dissatisfied with its quality.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,78, p. 1; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382.

Note: In the source, Nunu Ebanoidze is referred to only by her first name.

1958

January 26

At night, he reflects on his early years and regretfully realizes that he cannot recall anyone showing him affectionate care. Although he had a mother, relatives, and neighbours, no one ever treated him warmly. He believes that in this regard, he was entirely different from other children who were surrounded by warmth and affection. He wonders what caused this and why his childhood was so dreadful. He is convinced that this had a profound impact on his life. He tries to remember even one person who showed him kindness during his childhood, but he cannot, and this deeply troubles him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,78, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 382-383.

Note: The text is written in Russian.

1958

January 26

At night, he notes in his notebook that his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, is ill.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,78, p. 2; AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 383.

1958

January

In the magazine *Sabtchota Kali*, an untitled poem, "It is the Will of the People That Our Planet..." is published.

Source: Magazine *Sabtchota Kali*, 1958, №1, p. 3.

February

1958

February 1

The poet Savle Abuladze, the head of the literary circle at the Teachers' House, visits Galaktion at home, but not finding him there, leaves a letter. In it, he reminds Galaktion that he still owes him payment for the three poems translated from Georgian into Russian in September of the previous year: "The Invention," "Goga and Asida," and "The Explosion," totaling 1,648 lines. He also recalls that 800 roubles remained unpaid to him for the translation of the poem "The Embankment," which he completed back in 1948. Apologizing for the inconvenience, he explains that his family and financial situation compel him to request the payment he is owed.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-491; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1958

February 4

Gogi Chikobava visits him, and after dinner, Galaktion, along with the guests and family members present, asks him to play the piano. Galaktion dances a "Kintouri" with Nunu and his cousin Zeinab Tabidze, remarking that Lado Gudiashvili performs this dance best. Later, he recalls singing in Niko Sulkhaniashvili's choir and proposes toasts to Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Chopin, and Zakaria Paliashvili. During a toast to his wife, he recounts the story of their relationship. As Gogi departs, Galaktion gifts him his own photograph.

Source: G. Chikobava, Close to Galaktion, Tbilisi, 1966, p. 11-15.

1958

Until February 10

He is preparing for the event to be held on February 10 at the House of Arts Workers. In his notebook, he records the names of the director and staff of the establishment, along with the telephone number of the House of Arts Workers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,89, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 483.

1958

Until February 12

Galaktion asks his publisher, Arkady Deev, when his Book will be ready, to which Deev responds, "Not just yours - we haven't even managed to publish Avetik Isahakyan's Book yet". Galaktion recalls his meeting with Avetik Isahakyan in Paris and their subsequent relationship.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1438, p.1.

1958

February 12

Together with his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, at 10 a.m., he hails a taxi, withdraws money from the Central Savings Bank on Rustaveli Avenue, and then goes to the medical facility on Chavchavadze Avenue. Doctor Kereselidze is on rounds, and they wait for an entire hour. When they enter the office, the doctor greets him warmly and asks if he is still drinking. Galaktion replies that his heart is troubling him and that he thinks he has the flu. Kereselidze tells him that there are no available spots, but he asks Nodar to come the next day, saying that he might be able to arrange something.

On the way back, they walk along Chavchavadze Avenue and run into the brother of Galaktion's former lover, Raisa Chikhladze. They stop and greet each other. As they continue walking, Galaktion tells Nodar about the beautiful Raisa Chikhladze and mentions that he dedicated a couple of poems to her, signing them with initials. He says, "Raisa thought I would never love anyone else and that we would never part, but when we did, she married a doctor". On Melikishvili Street, Galaktion drinks two glasses of beer, and then they continue on their way. Galaktion recalls how they planned to allocate a separate building for Rustvelology, but Leo Kiacheli's words, "Rustaveli deserves an even bigger building", disrupted the plan. At the corner of Belinski Street, they meet Titsian's wife, Nina Tabidze. Galaktion asks her how the publication of Titsian's Book is progressing. Nina indirectly reproaches Galaktion for not taking part in the matter. Galaktion responds that he is ready to do whatever he can. As they continue on their way after parting with Nina, Galaktion remarks with heartfelt regret that Nina, like Titsian, is always fighting against him. He used to have an excellent relationship with his cousin. Titsian had great respect for him, calling him a teacher and a knight of the Order of Solitude, but after returning from Moscow, his position changed radically. Before hailing a taxi and returning home, Galaktion recalls the strange behaviours of the Tsisperkantselis, such as how Paolo had a tailor living on Krylov Street sew him a suit, put it on, and ran away without paying. The tailor chased after him but couldn't catch up. How he invited the writers to a private booth in a restaurant and then invited someone he knew to the table, making them pay for the entire gathering.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1438, p. 1-3.

1958

February 12

He buys the 1862 issue of the magazine *Tsiskari* from an antiquarian bookstore and gifts it to his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, with a dedication.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1438, p.1.

1958

February 23

He is staying at the medical facility, shaves his beard, gets a haircut, and looks well-groomed. His nephew, Nodar Tabidze, visits him, and they talk about Rezi Tvaradze's review. Nodar reminds him that he and Solomon Tsaishvili had also written a review of his seventh volume in the magazine *Mnatobi*. Galaktion says that Rezi Tvaradze seems like a talented young man and that he compiled Galaktion's "Selected Works" quite well. However, the poet did not agree to its publication because Tvaradze was too young. A patient enters the ward and asks Galaktion for a cigarette. Galaktion gives him a cigarette, and when the patient leaves the room, he tells Nodar his story. In his youth, he used to write poems and even brought them to the Writers' Union. Karlo Kaladze liked them, but Irakli Abashidze yelled, "What kind of poems are these?" Galaktion believes that young people need encouragement. Emanuil Apkhaidze and Sergi Tchilaia would read an unknown author's poems in the newspaper and sneer, saying, "What kind of poet is this?" Then, Galaktion talks about the abundance of literary circles in Kutaisi and recalls Balmont's visit to Kutaisi. Then, they talk about Nodar's dissertation topic and the upcoming literary decade.

Galaktion expresses doubt that they are not planning to take him to Moscow for the Georgian Culture Decade.

Source: Nodar Tabidze's record, GTDA, №1440, p. 1-3.

1958

January-February

He is unwell and in a severe emotional state. In the mornings, he paces the room, constantly staring at his trembling fingers. He cannot eat until the afternoon, sustaining himself only with tea. His wife, Nino, and other family members do not leave him alone, reading to him and engaging him in conversation. The doctor encourages him, saying he can overcome the illness and recover. He listens with his head bowed and occasionally laughs out loud.

Source: Nino Tabidze, Galaktion at the Georgian Decade in Moscow, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 285-286.

1958

January-February

He receives a call from the Writers' Union offering him the opportunity to travel to the Decade in Moscow, but he initially declines due to his illness.

Source: Nino Tabidze, Galaktion at the Georgian Decade in Moscow, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 285-286.

March

1958

March 15

He visits the laboratory located on the first floor of his building, where he talks with the staff and students.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 19, p. 374.

1958

Until March 17

Along with two profile photographs of himself, he sends a letter to Sofia Khitarova, the editor of his ready-for-publication Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", at the state publishing house in Moscow. The letter is written by Major Kostrov on his behalf. He expresses hope that, thanks to her efforts, the Book will be engaging and appealing. He also extends his warm regards to the publishing house's director, Arkady Deev.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-89; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

Dating: The letter was written before the book's publication and before Galaktion's departure for Moscow.

1958

Until March 17

He sends a telegram to Sofia Khitarova, the editor of his Russian-language Book “Verses and Poems,” in Moscow. He expresses hope that, thanks to her efforts, the Book will be engaging and appealing. He also extends his warm regards to the publishing house’s director, Arkady Deev.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-89; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

Dating: The telegram was sent before the book’s publication and before Galaktion’s departure for Moscow.

1958

Until March 17

He sends a telegram to Arkady Deev, the director of the literary publishing house in Moscow. He expresses hope that his Book is already ready for printing and inquires whether they have received the petition from Sergi Tchilaia, the secretary of the Georgian Writers’ Union, regarding the number of lines in the book.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-189; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 83.

Dating: The telegram was sent before the book’s publication and before Galaktion’s departure for Moscow.

1958

Until March 17

He sends a telegram to Sofia Khitarova, the editor of his Russian-language Book “Verses and Poems,” and to Arkady Deev, the director of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow. He inquires whether his Book is already being printed, how many printing sheets it consists of, and when he should travel to Moscow to sign the contract.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-189-1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

Dating: The telegram was sent before the book’s publication and before Galaktion’s departure for Moscow.

1958

Until March 17

He submits the poem “Flags of the Decade” to the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti* for publication. This poem is scheduled to be recited on March 22 in Moscow during the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

Until March 17

Partially recovered, he decides to participate in the All-Union Decade of Georgian Literature and Arts in Moscow.

Source: Nino Tabidze, Galaktion at the Georgian Decade in Moscow, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 286.

1958

March 17

He travels to Russia by train to participate in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. Accompanying him is his literary assistant and secretary, Giorgi Chikobava. During the journey, Giorgi Chikobava falls ill and is forced to disembark in Adler, returning via Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1958

March 17-21

While traveling to Moscow by train, Giorgi Leonidze is in the same carriage. He gets drunk and annoys the fellow passengers with his chatter, which greatly irritates Galaktion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491, 499.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Leonidze is referred to only by his last name, as well as by the name "Gogla".

1958

Until March 21

While traveling by train toward Russia, he encounters an obstacle – a landslide delays the journey by an additional day, causing the train to arrive in Moscow later than scheduled.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1958

March 21

He arrives in Moscow to participate in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. At the train station, Sergi Tchilaia and Mikheil Kvividze welcome him with a stunning bouquet. He takes the bouquet to the "Moscow" hotel, where it catches the attention of the hotel staff, who find a vase for it. He is pleased that the bouquet beautifully decorates his room. A meeting with Georgian poets is held at the Writers' House. On the day of the meeting, the Georgian poets gather at the agreed location, but Galaktion is absent, seemingly because someone forgets to inform him. During the meeting, well-known Russian poets praise Georgian poetry and poets, but Galaktion's name is not mentioned. Suddenly, he sits in an empty chair next to Pridon Khalvashi, listens attentively to poet Semyon Kirsanov's speech, and ironically asks Khalvashi what the speaker is talking about. Upon hearing the answer, Galaktion bursts into hysterical laughter. He then suggests taking a photo with Khalvashi. Ivane Tarba joins them, and Galaktion, arm-in-arm with them, takes a photo. Later, he hails a taxi and leaves the Writers' House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

P. Khalvashi, Close to Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 109-110.

Dating: It is dated according to the time of the Decade's events.

1958

March 21

Some of the Georgian writers participating in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade visit the village of Gorki near Moscow, where Vladimir Lenin spent a part of his life. Galaktion is also invited to join, but he prefers to stay at the hotel.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

He reflects on the following day, March 22, when he is scheduled to perform at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade in the so-called Pillar Hall of the Kremlin. He knows he is expected to recite his poem "Flags of the Decade" in Georgian. Although he has a Russian translation of the poem, the organizers insist that the author read it in its original language. According to the rules of this large-scale event, the Russian translation of a work is to be performed by a professional reader or declaimer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

He reviews the Russian newspapers from March 21 and notices that most of the periodicals write about the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. He also observes that one of the lead articles in a newspaper quotes lines by Kale Bobokhidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

He observes the behavior of the writers Simon Chikovani, Irakli, and Grigol Abashidze at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade and notices that they are scheming in some way, resulting in the local newspapers writing mostly about them. He plans to address this injustice and rectify the situation before the Decade concludes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

At the "Moscow" hotel, he meets Georgian writers who arrived earlier for the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. He asks if they know whether his Book "Verses and Poems", which was supposed to be published by the Russian State Publishing House, has been released. Everyone responds that they know nothing about the book. He discusses the same topic with Simon Chikovani, who is also unaware of the matter. Galaktion realizes that before his arrival in Moscow, all the Georgian writers had been preoccupied solely with their own affairs and had not taken the time to inquire about his book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

The director of the Russian State Publishing House, Arkady Deev, hands him two copies of his newly published Book in Russian, “Verses and Poems”. Galaktion examines his book, which contains 9,938 lines. He then calculates how much royalty he might receive if he is paid 10 roubles per line, and also works out the amount he would get if the rate were 5 roubles per line. However, he abandons the calculations, thinking they are pointless since he does not know the exact rate per line. He recalls that he has no formal contract with the Russian State Publishing House for this book. Regarding the royalties, Arkady Deev explains only that part of the payment will be given to him immediately, while the remainder will be sent later. Simon Chikovani observes Galaktion’s meeting with Arkady Deev, which irritates the poet.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1958

March 21

On the tenth floor of the “Moscow” hotel, a photographer visits his room to take pictures of him as a National Poet of Georgia and a participant in the Decade. For an hour, the photographer escorts the poet through the hotel’s corridor for the photo session. Other writers, including Giorgi Leonidze, are also photographed. Galaktion laments that the session has dragged on for so long, while Giorgi Leonidze jokingly remarks that the photographer must have been sent by someone specifically to annoy them.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1958

March 21

He meets the critic and translator Vano Tsulukidze and learns that he is working on a monograph, the first section of which is dedicated to Galaktion. Tsulukidze informs him that the editorial board of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba* plans to devote an entire issue to Galaktion Tabidze in honour of the 50th anniversary of his literary career.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

Note: In the source, the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba* is referred to as *Khelovneba*.

1958

March 21

At the “Moscow” hotel, he meets the artist Korneli Sanadze, who tells him that he is working on his portrait.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

Note: In the source, Korneli Sanadze is referred to only by his last name.

1958

March 21

In Russia, at the “Moscow” hotel, he meets the sculptor Nikoloz Kandelaki but does not manage to ask whether he is finishing the bust he has started working on.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1958

March 21

At the "Moscow" hotel, he meets the charming man who had greeted him at the Moscow railway station, helped carry his heavy suitcase full of books from the train carriage, and accompanied him to the car. The man reminds him that they had known each other earlier and that it was he who arranged Galaktion's 1935 trip to Paris. Galaktion also recalls that before his departure to France in 1935, this man had helped him purchase a suit, provided enough money, and assisted in resolving various difficulties. During their conversation, it becomes clear that the man now works at the Union of Writers of Russia.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

Note: This individual appears to be a security service officer, which is why Galaktion does not mention his name anywhere.

1958

March 21

While in Russia, at the "Moskva" hotel, he finds it strange that he cannot open or lock the door to his room, while a waitress manages it effortlessly.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1958

March 21

In the evening, in the lobby of the "Moscow" hotel, he has a pleasant conversation with writers Mamia Asatiani, Alexandre Kutateladze, and an Ossetian poet participating in the Decade. His companions praise Galaktion's newly published Russian-language book, "Verse and Poems", and also recall his works published in the 1910s and 1920s, including the poem "The White Pelican".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Kutateladze is referred to as Sasha Kutateladze.

1958

March 21

He is pleased with the actions of an unknown, charming man, a member of the Russian Writers' Union, who greatly assisted him by carrying a heavy suitcase full of books from the train carriage and also accompanying him to the car.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 50; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

Note: It seems that this man is a state security officer, which is why the poet does not mention his name anywhere.

1958

March 21

He is in Moscow, where the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade is about to begin. He awaits the official opening of the Decade at the “Moscow” hotel, where he is staying on the tenth floor.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 491.

1958

March 21

He is staying at the “Moscow” hotel. Since he is scheduled to recite a poem at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade the following day, he wants to have his outfit prepared in advance. For this reason, he plans to ask the hotel staff to press his suit.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1958

March 21

He is staying at the “Moscow” hotel and meets the art historian Vakhtang Beridze, who, at Galaktion’s request, writes the phone number of the Russian State Publishing House director, Arkady Deev, in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 48; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1958

March 21

He is in Moscow, preparing to participate in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. At the same time, he wants to contact the director of the Russian State Publishing House, Arkady Deev, to find out whether his Book “Verses and Poems”, which was to be published in Russian, has been released. For this purpose, he notes in his notebook the procedure for calling a city phone, specifically the State Publishing House, from the hotel’s telephone.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

At the “Moscow” hotel, he meets the director of the Russian State Publishing House, Arkady Deev, who asks him for a Decade-themed poem for the Georgian newspaper *Komunisti*. Galaktion explains that he had already submitted the poem, “Flags of the Decade”, to the *Komunisti* editorial office while still in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

1958

March 21

On the front page of the newspaper *Komunisti*, Galaktion’s poem “Flags of the Decade” is published. The poet is scheduled to recite this poem on March 22 in Moscow during the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1957, №68, March 21, p. 1.

1958

March 21

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informational article titled “The Celebration of Georgian Culture” is published, focusing on the scale and significance of the ongoing Georgian Culture and Arts Decade in Moscow. The article states that guests from various countries will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with outstanding examples of Georgian classical and contemporary literature, including the immortal works of authors such as Shota Rustaveli, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Vazha-Pshavela, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Galaktion Tabidze, and others.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1957, №68, March 21, p. 1.

1958

March 21

He receives a call from the editorial office of the newspaper *Vechnaya Moskva*. Galaktion tells them that he has brought ten new poems and lists their titles. He also discusses the Decade, sharing his thoughts and aspirations regarding this large-scale event. The journalist promises that the material will be published the following day. The poet is pleased that his visit to Moscow has garnered interest.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 495.

Note: In the next day’s issue, Galaktion Tabidze is merely mentioned, but there is no mention of his poems or his thoughts and aspirations regarding the Decade.

1958

March 21 or later

He is in Russia, staying at the “Moscow” hotel. He plans to obtain the program for the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, which began on March 21. Additionally, he intends to submit translations of his poems for publication in various Russian periodicals. He also wants to find a declaimer capable of artistically reciting his works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1958

March 21 or later

He is in Moscow to participate in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. In his notebook, he lists the essential items he plans to purchase in the Russian capital. Among the listed items are gloves, a wristwatch, folders, paper, a pen, and scissors.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1958

March 21 or later

He is in Moscow and is drafting a plan. To begin, he intends to find the addresses of local periodical editorial offices, make copies of his handwritten works, obtain the program and posters for the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, and find out where the Chairman of the Writers’ Union, Irakli

Abashidze, and the Secretary of the Writers' Union, Sergi Tchilaia, are staying so he can easily contact them if needed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

Note: In the source, Irakli Abashidze and Sergi Tchilaia are referred to only by their last names.

1958

March 21 or later

He is preparing to recite a poem at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. He plans to send a telegram to Tbilisi to inform his family about his current situation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,94, p. 51; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 492.

1958

After March 21

During the days of the Georgian Literature Decade in Moscow, Arkady Deev, an employee of the State Publishing House, notices that Galaktion has difficulty walking down the corridor. He advises him to visit Tskaltubo, mentioning that he has been there four times himself and found it very beneficial. Galaktion feels disheartened, remarking that Deev manages to visit Tskaltubo from Moscow, while he has been unable to do so from Tbilisi.

Source: Murtaz Kankadze, What Is Not Lost to Oblivion (Galaktion and Tskaltubo), *Mtserlis Gazeti*, October 1-31, 2017, №7, p. 9.

1958

After March 21

At the Georgian Literature and Arts Decade in Moscow, Georgian writers meet with Moscow citizens, industrial workers, and library staff. However, Galaktion avoids this hustle and bustle. He stays in his hotel room and shows no initiative unless someone invites him to a meeting, at which point he becomes active. He also does not attend the concluding ceremony, where participants are awarded orders. Despite this, his name is prominently featured in the coverage of the Decade in the Union-wide press.

Source: M. Kvlividze, Galaktion in Moscow (At the Writers' Congress and the Decade), *Recollections about Galaktion, about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 277-278.

1958

After March 21

In Moscow, he dines with Shalva Radiani and his wife at the restaurant "Aragvi", consuming only mineral water. He intends to pay for the meal, but Radiani does not allow him to. After the meal, they take a walk along Gorky Street and later have a photo taken in the hotel lobby.

Source: M. Gomarteli-Radiani, *Brief Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 283.

1958

After March 21

While in Moscow, he rarely goes out and only makes brief, formal appearances at literary sections before disappearing again. His primary focus is resolving the issue of publishing his Book in Moscow. He laments that, aside from the restaurant “Aragvi”, there is no true cultural hub representing Georgia in Moscow. He also feels deeply troubled by the neglect of the contributions of Georgian educators and military figures in Russia, the overlooked achievements of the Georgian community in St. Petersburg, and the absence of a commemorative inscription on the facade of Lomonosov University, built by Georgians, recognizing their role in its construction.

Source: M. Gomarteli-Radiani, *Brief Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 285.

1958

After March 21

From Georgia, the March 21 issue of the newspaper *Komunisti* is sent to Moscow, featuring Galaktion’s poem “Flags of the Decade” on the front page. The poet, along with other writers, is at the “Moscow” hotel when this issue of the newspaper arrives, and everyone looks it over.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 3; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 496.

1958

After March 21

In Moscow, he meets the composer Otar Taktakishvili, who has long wanted to create a musical composition based on Galaktion’s poems but had not mentioned it out of respect. That evening, Taktakishvili composes an extraordinary melody inspired by Galaktion’s poem “I and the Night” and decides to create a full cycle.

Source: O. Taktakishvili, *An Endless Source of Inspiration, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 218-219;

1958

March 22

The newspaper *Vechernaya Moskva* publishes an article titled “Warmly Greeted by Muscovites”, stating: “Galaktion Tabidze and Shalva Dadiani, Irakli Abashidze and Konstantine Gamsakhurdia, Giorgi Leonidze and Ioseb Grishashvili, Konstantine Lortkipanidze and Ioseb Noneshvili, Grigol Abashidze and Simon Chikovani, Marika Baratashvili and Karlo Kaladze – these names of Georgian prose writers, poets, and playwrights are well known to Soviet readers”. They are warmly welcomed at the Georgian Culture Decade in Moscow.

Source: Их сердечно приветствуют Москвичи, “Вечерняя Москва”, 1958, 22 Марта, №22, стр. 1.

1958

March 22

In his room at the “Moscow” hotel, he receives a call from Mikheil Kvlividze, who informs him that he is scheduled to recite his poem at 7:30 p.m. in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin in Georgian. Kvlividze explains that reading the poem in its original language is essential for the audience of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade to appreciate the sound of Georgian poetry. He also

mentions that Galaktion's reading will open the event and advises him to choose a short poem, as the stage will then be handed over to Russian artists. Galaktion recalls that this is the same Kvlividze who greeted him at the Moscow railway station the previous day with flowers. However, he finds Kvlividze's argument unconvincing and questions why the poem cannot be read in Russian – what are the organizers afraid of? These doubts lead him to decide to pay special attention to which language the Abkhazian poet Dimitri Gulia will use for his recital – Abkhazian or Russian – and whether he will be allowed to read a long or short poem. Galaktion, for his part, plans to recite “Flags of the Decade”, especially since he wrote it specifically for the Decade and its text is concise.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

He is in Moscow, attending the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. The writer Sasha Kutateladze suggests visiting the Tretyakov State Gallery, but Galaktion declines, as he is not in the mood to go to the gallery.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Kutateladze is referred to as Kutateladze (Kokia).

1958

March 22

He meets Mamia Asatiani, who hands him an entry pass to the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin and kisses him on the cheek. The poet is pleased by the writer's attentiveness and thinks of Mamia Asatiani as a loyal person and a true supporter.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

In the Russian literary newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, an article by Gia Margvelashvili is published, with one section dedicated to the works of Galaktion Tabidze, the National Poet of Georgia. In the article, Galaktion is presented as an outstanding Georgian poet, the author of “Revolutionary Georgia”, “The Epoch”, and “The World Orchestra”.

Source: “Литературная газета”, 1958, №35, 22 марта, p. 1.

1958

March 22

He reviews the Russian newspapers from March 22 and concludes that each periodical is filled with articles about the grand opening of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. In his notebook, he notes that there is an interesting discussion about his work in Gia Margvelashvili's article published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, and that *Vechernaia Moskva* begins its publication with his name.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

At the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin, where sixteen poets are scheduled to present their works to the audience, Galaktion recites the poem “Flags of the Decade”. The literary segment begins at 7:30 p.m. with Galaktion’s performance. The announcement of his name is met with thunderous applause. After reading his poem, he steps into the foyer, where he is congratulated on his brilliant performance, with many praising his magnificent, deep, and pleasant voice. Following his performance, Russian poet and translator Pavel Antokolsky takes the stage to recite his Russian translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “May and Peace”. Galaktion is pleased with his recital and particularly delighted that no other poet’s translation was delivered as beautifully as Pavel Antokolsky’s rendition of his poem. He personally thanks the Russian poet and translator, and in his notebook, he notes that Pavel Antokolsky is an excellent poet, describing him as polite and gracious.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

He is in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin, listening to Georgian poets. Comparing his performance with theirs, he concludes that none of the others have a good voice. He also believes that, apart from Shalva Dadiani and Marika Baratashvili, the poems recited by the other authors lacked strength. Despite this, he considers that overall, the event was conducted properly and with cultural decorum.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

He hands over six of his poems translated into Russian to the Georgian screenwriter Giorgi Mdivani, who works in Russia, following the advice of Sergi Tchilaia. Mdivani (secretary) promises to assist in getting them published.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is referred to as Tchintchilaia, and Giorgi Mdivani as Zhorzhika Mdivani.

1958

March 22

He meets Mark Zlatkin, the director of *Zarya Vostoka*, who informs him that the publication is preparing his Book for release and that the compilation process has already begun. This news delights him, and he resolves to assist *Zarya Vostoka* with this important project as soon as he returns to Georgia. Additionally, he plans to immediately engage in the preparation of the first volume of the academic edition of his works upon his return to Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497-498.

1958

March 22

In the evening, he speaks with Arkady Deev, the director of the Russian State Publishing House, who tells him that only his recently published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", was sold in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin. During the conversation with Arkady Deev, Galaktion recalls their earlier, more negative discussions. Although he senses Deev's goodwill this time, he believes that the director's true attitude will be revealed when the amount of his royalty is determined.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

He speaks with Shalva Dadiani and his family members, all of whom tell him that his performance in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin was extraordinary. During the conversation, it becomes clear that they were particularly impressed by Galaktion's voice, its strong and pleasant tone, as well as the grand reception his appearance received from the audience.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

He speaks with Mamia Asatiani, who informs him that the delay in receiving his royalties is due to Irakli Abashidze's actions.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

1958

March 22

In his notebook, he records all the significant events that took place that day at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. He specifically notes the presence of high-ranking government officials, Vasil Mzhavanadze and Givi Javakhishvili, at the event.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 497.

Note: In the source, Vasil Mzhavanadze and Givi Javakhishvili are referred to only by their last names.

1958

March 23

While attending the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade in Moscow, writer Revaz Margiani visits him to discuss his performance the previous day in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin. Margiani tells him that he presented himself magnificently before the audience and was met with equal enthusiasm from both the public and the government. He particularly highlights how impressed

Vasil Mzhavanadze, the First Secretary of Georgia's Central Committee, was with Galaktion's performance. According to Margiani, the effectiveness of the recital was due in part to the fact that the poem Galaktion chose to read was short and sharp. He notes that lengthy poems are not advantageous in such events, and this oversight is what made many other authors' performances underwhelming.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

Note: In the source, Vasil Mzhavanadze is referred to only by his last name.

1958

March 23

Revaz Margiani appreciates Galaktion's newly published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", and remarks during their conversation that it is "a very significant book". Galaktion records this opinion in his notebook, considering it one of the first reviews of the recently published book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

1958

March 23

In Moscow, near the "Moscow" hotel, he accidentally encounters Giorgi Leonidze and Alexandre Kutateladze. Giorgi Leonidze asks Galaktion if he has eaten and suggests dining together at the hotel restaurant. Alexandre Kutateladze also invites the poet. Galaktion replies that he cannot join them for lunch because he has urgent matters to attend to. Internally, he repeats the phrase "Raise the flags high, high, always higher!" from his poem "Flags of the Decade", as a reminder that during the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, he still has much to accomplish and cannot afford to waste time.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Kutateladze is also referred to by the nickname Kokia, in addition to his first and last name.

1958

March 23

While in Moscow, he meets Guram, the son of the writer Elizbar Zedgenidze, who shares his impressions from the previous day, specifically discussing his performance in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin. He tells him that Galaktion presented himself magnificently before the audience and read the poem with exceptional artistry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

Note: In the source, Elizbar Zedgenidze is referred to only by his last name, and his son's name is not specified.

1958

March 23

The writer Elizbar Zedgenidze's son, Guram, shows him the March 21 issue of *Komunisti*, with Galaktion's poem "Flags of the Decade" printed on the front page. Guram Zedgenidze mentions that, most likely, this poem and the one Galaktion read the previous day before the audience in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin should not be the same. This observation piques Galaktion's interest. He examines the published version of his poem in the newspaper and realizes that the final lines of the work have been altered by the *Komunisti* editorial office. Against the backdrop of his successful performance the previous day, he finds this alteration to be a minor issue at that moment.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498.

Note: In the source, Elizbar Zedgenidze is referred to only by his last name, and his son's name is not specified.

1958

March 23

He examines his newly published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", and counts the number of works included in it. In his notebook, he notes the names of the translators of his poems and verses, as well as those of the publisher's director, the artist, the editor, the technical editor, and the proof-reader. He believes that each of them deserves heartfelt gratitude for the publication of such a wonderful book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 498-499.

1958

March 23

At half-past twelve at night, in the corridor of the "Moskva" hotel, Galaktion encounters Giorgi Leonidze, who, like during their train journey from Tbilisi to Moscow, is drunk. Leonidze asks Galaktion what makes him so lonely and suggests he call one of the women and have some fun. Galaktion laughs in response. Leonidze then approaches a hotel employee nearby, starts talking to her, and gestures toward Galaktion. The woman listens and politely declines in Russian. Galaktion realizes the nature of their conversation and believes Leonidze was asking the woman to bring someone to him. The poet thinks the woman understood Leonidze's joke. After this, Leonidze stops talking to the woman and returns to Galaktion, inviting him to his room for a drink. Galaktion refuses, thanks him, and promises to visit another time. Leonidze leaves, and Galaktion is upset by his behaviour, as he feels that such conduct is unbecoming of a writer participating in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

Note: In the source, Giorgi Leonidze is referred to only by his last name or by the name Gogla.

1958

March 23

He feels that his health has improved compared to the previous days. The pain in his joints is also lessening, though his legs still hurt. He recalls the advice given by Arkady Deev, the director of the Russian State Publishing House, regarding Tskaltubo.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

1958

March 23

At midnight, in the corridor of the "Moscow" hotel, he is approached by an unknown, intellectual young woman who greets him as the king of poets. She tells her daughter in Russian to kiss his hand. At that moment, the Kremlin clock strikes twelve. This leaves an impression on Galaktion, and he notes this event in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 499.

1958

Until March 24

He plans the tasks to be completed on March 24. Among the tasks listed for March 24 are: understanding the program of the "Decade of Georgian Culture and Art", visiting the State Literary Publishing House, and thanking Sofia Khitarova, the editor of the Russian-language edition of "Verses and Poems". Sending copies of the Book from Moscow to Tbilisi and resolving the issue of the honorarium.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-614, 24; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 85;

1958

March 24

He is in his room at the "Moscow" hotel when the phone rings. Galaktion picks up the receiver, and an unknown woman, without specifying her name, asks to speak with Nina. Galaktion is upset by this request, as he is certain someone is trying to find out whether he is in Moscow alone or with his family. A little while later, the phone rings again. Galaktion answers, and upon hearing the poet's voice, the woman apologizes and says she was calling someone else.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1958

March 24

He reflects on his newly published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems". He is concerned by the fact that he has not signed a contract with the Russian State Publishing House, and as a result, the matter of royalties remains uncertain.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1958

March 24

At 12 p.m., he goes to the Russian State Publishing House, where he waits for a long time to meet with the director, Arkady Deev. Eventually, he manages to see him and discusses the Georgian Decade evening held in the Pillar Hall of the Kremlin. He asks if Deev enjoyed the event. The director replies that he did not like the evening, as he believed the event was unnecessarily overloaded with dance and musical performances. Galaktion agrees with Arkady Deev, as he too feels that there was too much going on and believes it was the fault of the event's organizers.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1958

March 24

He discusses his newly published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", with Arkady Deev, the director of the Russian State Publishing House, and aims to determine an appropriate royalty amount for the publication. To this end, Arkady Deev reminds him that the Book contains 9,932 lines. The director responds that his calculation is incorrect, as, in his opinion, the Book contains many more lines. During the conversation, it becomes clear that not only the text of the poems but also the titles are counted as lines at the Russian State Publishing House. The director also provides information about the royalties. According to him, for the first printed poem, each line will be paid 20 roubles, while for the rest, it will be 14 roubles per line. This news pleases Galaktion, as he had expected to be paid only 5 roubles per line. For more precise information, Arkady Deev asks the poet to visit the publishing house again on March 31.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1958

March 24

He returns to the "Moscow" hotel from the Russian State Publishing House, feeling pleased because he learned that the royalty for his recently published Russian-language book, "Verses and Poems", will be much higher than he had anticipated. At the hotel entrance, he meets Nino, the daughter of the critic Besarion Zhghenti, who greets him warmly. Galaktion is pleased with her respectful attitude and later notes in his notebook that Besarion Zhghenti's daughter is a very cultured young woman. In the hotel lobby, he runs into Sergi Tchilaia and Grigol Abashidze, who are gathering writers for another event. Galaktion mentions that he is feeling unwell, but neither of them acknowledges his words, acting as if they didn't hear him at all. This behaviour frustrates Galaktion, and in his notebook, he refers to them as uncultured individuals.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

Note: In the source, Sergi Tchilaia is referred to only by his last name, Grigol Abashidze by his last name and initials, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to as Beso Zhghenti, and his daughter's name is not specified.

1958

March 24

He reads an informational article published on the front page of the Russian newspaper *Pravda*, titled "The Decade of Georgian Art and Literature". The article reviews the events held during

the Decade in Moscow, where Georgian artists, including writers, introduced the audience to both Georgian classical literature and contemporary Georgian writing. Galaktion thinks that this is the most memorable article among those dedicated to the large-scale event, especially since, in addition to other interesting details, it discusses the special Decade issues of the newspapers *Komunisti* and *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008; p. 499; газ. "Правда", 1958, №83, 24 март.

1958

March 25

The Russian newspaper *Izvestiya* publishes a Russian translation of Galaktion's poem "40 Years" on the front page, titled "Colour of The Fifteen Brother-Flags". Galaktion reads the newspaper and is pleased with the fact that being featured on the front page is, in effect, an acknowledgment of his significance.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501. газ. "Известия", №72, 25 март.

Note: In the Russian translation, the title of the poem is "Цвет пятнадцати братских знамен".

1958

March 25

He thinks about purchasing a car and wants to find out what is necessary to do so.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500.

1958

March 25

He receives a call from Sofia Khitarova, the editor of his newly published Russian-language book, "Poems and Verses", at the Russian State Publishing House. They arrange to meet the following day at the Union of Writers of Russia. She also informs him that Eliso Jaliashvili, a colleague from the same publishing house, will be with her. Galaktion plans to inquire whether it will be possible to prepare two more books for publication in Russian in collaboration with the Russian State Publishing House. Additionally, he intends to hand over two copies of the eighth volume of his collected works to Sofia Khitarova.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 500-501.

Note: In the source, Eliso Jaliashvili is referred to only by her last name.

1958

Until March 26

In Moscow, a critical-biographical essay titled "Galaktion Tabidze" by Sergi Tchilaia is published in Russian, which includes a bibliography of Galaktion's works.

Source: Чилая С.Е., Галактион Табидзе, Критико-биограф. очерк, Москва, Сов. писатель, 1958.

Dating: The Book is mentioned in Galaktion Tabidze's March 26, 1958 entry.

1958

March 26

He receives a call from the editorial office of the Russian newspaper *Izvestiya*, asking him to come to the office to collect the royalty for his poem “Colour of The Fifteen Brother-Flags”, which was published the previous day.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

At the “Moskva” hotel, a radio correspondent meets with Galaktion, discusses Georgian poetry with him, and records their conversation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He leaves the “Moskva” hotel and goes to the Union of Writers of Russia, where the discussion of Georgian poetry begins at 12 p.m. He attends the session, but the discussion leaves a negative impression on him. Later, when recalling the events of the day in his notebook, he describes the event as “cretinous”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He has lunch with Konstantine Chichinadze, Alexandre Gomiashvili, and Revaz Asaev. They discuss the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade. Alexandre Gomiashvili proposes a toast to Galaktion, stating that, whether others say it aloud or not, Galaktion is still a genius and the first poet of Georgia. After this toast, Konstantine Chichinadze returns to discussing the Decade, while Galaktion informs the Ossetian poet, Revaz Asaev, that he plans to visit Tskhinvali in two weeks.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

Note: In the source, Konstantine Chichinadze is referred to by his initials and last name, while Alexandre Gomiashvili is referred to only by his last name.

1958

March 26

He is at the “Grand Hotel”, where he is seated at the table with twelve artists, including Ucha Japaridze and Shalva Mamaladze. The artists give Galaktion a standing ovation, while also mentioning in a negative context those writers who are overly active and provide the editorial offices with inaccurate information to promote themselves. The head of the artists’ club, Shalva Mamaladze, suggests organizing an exhibition dedicated to Galaktion’s works. The poet is thrilled by the meeting and conversation with the artists. He plans to start preparing for the exhibition as soon as he returns to Tbilisi and to carry out a long-planned project that will bring together works

dedicated to Galaktion by one hundred authors, along with the artworks of the artists. He believes that the exhibition will be magnificent, especially if Ucha Japaridze supports it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

Note: In the source, Shalva Mamaladze is referred to only by his last name.

1958

March 26

He meets Sofia Khitarova, the editor of his newly published Russian-language book, who tells him that she wants to organize a meeting between Galaktion and the translators. The poet agrees, and Sofia Khitarova informs him that one of his translators is the poet Klara Arsenyeva.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

Note: In the source, Klara Arsenyeva is referred to only by her last name, while Sofia Khitarova is referred to by her last name and initials.

1958

March 26

While at the Union of Writers of Russia and meeting with various individuals, photos are taken. In his diary, he writes that many photos were taken during the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, and it would be great if someone were to collect them.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He is informed that the discussion of Georgian poetry, which began at the Union of Writers of Russia, will continue the next day, March 27.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He listens to the conversation of the writers, who mention the Russian poet and translator Mikhail Golodniy, who passed away in 1949. Galaktion recalls that this translator had also translated one of his poems.

Source: In the source, Mikhail Golodniy is referred to by his initials and last name.

1958

March 26

He learns that Sergi Tchilaia's monograph "Galaktion Tabidze: Critical-Biographical Essay" has been published in Russian. He is surprised that the book, published in Moscow, was not even displayed at the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, as if everything related to him is being deliberately hidden.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

Note: The title of Sergi Tchilaia's monograph is not specified in the source, and the critic is referred to only by his last name.

1958

March 26

The editor of the Moscow State Publishing House, Sofia Khitarova, tells him that the staff of the publishing house has calculated the number of lines in his new Book published in Russian, "Poems and Poems", and determined that there are 9,645 lines in total. Galaktion thought that there would be 9,932 lines in the Book because that was his own calculation. He realizes that the amount of the royalty will be lower than he expected, but he no longer worries about it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He wants to somehow obtain the official list of the organizers of the Georgian Culture and Art Decade and find out who is planning the upcoming events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

He discusses the purchase of a car with someone, but the other person advises against it, and in the end, Galaktion changes his mind.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 501.

1958

March 26

The Moscow Radio dedicates a program to Georgia's National Poet, Galaktion Tabidze. The host informs listeners that they spoke with the poet, who is attending the Decade of Georgian Art and Culture, and that he will soon celebrate the 50th anniversary of his literary career. In honour of this milestone, a complete collection of his works will be published. The program also mentions that thirty Russian poets are working on translating Galaktion's works into Russian and that a collection of these translations will be released for the jubilee. Galaktion is unable to listen to the program, but he learns about its content from Grigol Berdzenishvili and Shalva Radiani. This news delights him, and he notes the details of the radio program in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

Note: In the source, Grigol Berdzenishvili and Shalva Radiani are mentioned by their initials and last names.

1958

March 26

He meets the Ossetian poet Revaz Asayev, who talks to him about the situation in Ossetia. Asayev explains that the environment there was unacceptable to him because only chauvinists, such as

Tevdore Gagloit, also known as Hapezi, remained among the writers. For this reason, Revaz Asayev continued his studies in Moscow at the Maxim Gorky Literature Institute. The Ossetian poet reminds Galaktion of his visit to Tskhinvali in 1956, when Georgia's National Poet was given a remarkable reception.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

Note: In the source, Revaz Asayev is not named, while Tevdore Gagloit is referred to as Hapezi.

1958

March 26

He meets an artist who tells him that they had a portrait of Galaktion painted by Vasily Krotkov, which they handed over to the Museum of Artists. This information surprises Galaktion, as the artist could have given the portrait to him personally. Additionally, the poet is curious to know if the artist has any other portraits of him. He also tries to recall what happened to another portrait of him created by the artist Grigol Meskhi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1958

March 26

He meets Murman Lebanidze, who invites him to a conversation with two Russian poets. Galaktion declines the invitation. Murman Lebanidze informs him that he has already received royalties for the works included in the "Anthology of Georgian Poetry" published by the Moscow State Publishing House. Galaktion decides to visit the publishing house the next day to collect the royalties for his poems featured in the same anthology. He also plans to inquire about the royalties for his works published in the newspapers *Pravda* and *Izvestia*.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1958

March 26

He meets Sandro Shanshiashvili's wife, Mariam Kasradze, who greets Galaktion with an exceptionally polite smile. This encounter leaves a positive impression on the poet, and he notes this fact in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

Note: In the source, Mariam Kasradze's first name and last name are not mentioned.

1958

March 26

He is thinking about the program that Moscow Radio dedicated to his work. He is certain that this program will be of great significance to his future plans, specifically in the preparation and publication of his upcoming books.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1958

March 27

He attends the Russian Writers' Union, where from 11 a.m., he participates in a discussion about Georgian poetry. Russian writers and critics speak at the session, praising Simon Chikovani and other Georgian authors who represent the government's position, which irritates Galaktion. Iona Vakeli remarks that the discussion was "arranged" in advance. This word quickly spreads among the Georgian authors present at the discussion, and they later repeat it when discussing the session.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

Note: In the source, Simon Chikovani is referred to as Simona Chikovani.

1958

March 27

He attends the Russian Writers' Union and listens to speeches by Russian and Ukrainian writers discussing Georgian poetry. A Ukrainian writer begins his speech by naming Galaktion Tabidze first, followed by other Georgian authors, and mentions that, together with Pavlo Tychna, they are preparing translations of Galaktion Tabidze's works as Georgia's National Poet in Ukraine. This information lifts Galaktion's mood, and he is also pleased that a Russian author mentions him first in their speech. Another speaker references Giorgi Kuchishvili, and the mention of the late Georgian poet is met with emotional applause from the audience. Throughout the session, there is significant discussion about the Georgian writer Mikheil Kvlividze, who worked in Russia. Galaktion believes that the emphasis on Mikheil Kvlividze's name was likely orchestrated.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 502.

1958

March 27

While at the Russian Writers' Union, photographers take pictures of him, sometimes alone and sometimes with other writers. He is pleased and thinks that enough photos were taken to cover an entire exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 27

While at the Russian Writers' Union, he notices that the poet Nikoloz Chachava, who is close to Simon Chikovani, moves among the writers, slyly observing the crowd. In Galaktion's opinion, he must be Simon Chikovani's agent.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Chachava is mentioned only by his last name, while Simon Chikovani is referred to only by his first name, Simona.

1958

March 27

At the Russian Writers' Union, he meets his long-time acquaintance, poet Sergei Gorodetsky, engages in conversation, and notes the meeting in his notebook. In his entry, he refers to Gorodetsky as a sincere man. He also meets poet and translator Nikolai Zabolotsky, and it comes to mind that this individual has translated some of his poems.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

Note: In the source, Nikolai Zabolotsky is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

March 27

During the discussion on Georgian poetry at the Russian Writers' Union, one of the attendees whispers to Galaktion that in this discussion, they praise the piglets and forget the lions. The poet realizes that his interlocutor considers him a lion and later notes this remark in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He participates in an event held as part of the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art and, along with other writers, meets with military personnel who give them a standing ovation. The evening is hosted by the Russian writer Semyon Kirsanov. At the event, Akaki Beliashvili delivers a speech that earns Galaktion's admiration.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He observes the behaviour of Georgian authors at the Russian Writers' Union and notes in his notebook that some of them continue their hooliganism.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He attends the Russian Writers' Union and listens to Sandro Euli's speech against formalists. According to Iona Vakeli, the promotion of certain authors and the emphasis on their work during the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art is not accidental but arranged in coordination with government representatives. Galaktion observes that throughout the decade, the word "arranged" is frequently used when discussing literature.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He browses the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house's Russian-language edition of the "Anthology of Georgian Classical Poetry". He reflects on the translations of his own poems and notes that the renowned poet and translator Nikolai Tikhonov has translated only four of his poems, while other

poets have significantly more. He also notices that the anthology's compiler, Simon Chikovani, has included an abundance of his own poems in the book. Despite this, Galaktion is still satisfied with the collection, as fourteen pages are dedicated to his poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He notes in his notebook that Igor Urushadze's 1958 Russian-language Book "List of Iakob Nikoladze's Major Sculptural Works" includes a photo of the bust of Galaktion that was sculpted in 1941.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

On the poster prepared for the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art, Galaktion Tabidze's figure is depicted most prominently. This detail catches the attention of poet Kale Bobokhidze, who shares his impression with others.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

He is curious whether the materials from the discussions held during the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art have been published as a separate book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 28

While attending one of the events held as part of the Decade of Georgian Culture and Art, he happens to meet Georgia's Minister of Culture, Davit Chkhikvishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

Note: In the source, Davit Chkhikvishvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

March 29

He is listening to Moscow Radio. The program host announces that Giorgi Leonidze, Galaktion Tabidze, and others will speak. The poet is irritated that the hosts adhere to formalities and announce the speakers in alphabetical order rather than based on the scale and significance of their poetry.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 29

While staying in his room at the “Moscow” Hotel, the telephone rings repeatedly, but when Galaktion picks up the receiver, no one answers.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 29

He is pleased that, as part of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, he has already spoken three times and, on all three occasions, was the first among the speakers. He notes in his notebook that his works were published in the Russian newspapers *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, and an interview with him was broadcast on the radio.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 29

He plans to take a bath after a tiring day and have a good rest in the evening. He also intends to take medicine for a cold and cough.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 503.

1958

March 29

At the Russian Book Chamber, a meeting is organized with the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, which leaves the poet satisfied. While there, at the Book Chamber, he purchases a poster featuring his portrait and a Book dedicated to the October Revolution, “October in Moscow”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

Note: It is presumably referring to the Book published in 1957: Кернес И.Я., Великий Октябрь в Москве. К 40-й годовщине Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции (1917–1957 гг.): крат. указ. лит

1958

March 29

In the evening, he is invited to one of the events held as part of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade, but he is not informed about it. The event organizers reprimand Nikoloz Chachava, as it was his responsibility to notify Galaktion about the meeting and provide him with tickets. This information makes Galaktion ironically disposed toward Chachava, and he notes a humorous line in his notebook: “Chachava goes up, then goes down”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 29

The Moscow State Publishing House requests his autobiography. They suggest that if he cannot provide it while in Russia, he should make sure to send it by mail after returning to Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 29

He plans to discuss the Lenin Prize with Isidore Dolidze, a representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and the renowned Russian poet Nikolai Tikhonov.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

29 March

He plans to speak with Irakli Abashidze about the Lenin Prize and find out why he has not been nominated for it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 29

In his notebook, he writes down a different version of the poem written in the 1920s, "Let the Toast Be for Him".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 30

A female hotel staff member delivers to him fourteen author's copies of the Book "Verses and Poems" published in Moscow, as well as two copies of the "Anthology of Georgian Poetry".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 30

The final evening planned as part of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade takes place at the Pyotr Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, which, in Galaktion's opinion, turns out to be magnificent.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March 30

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, a Russian translation of Galaktion's untitled poem "Anything Can Happen" is published under the title "Sacred Duty". Galaktion reads the Russian text and thinks that the poem has been translated excellently.

Source: "Священный долг", газ. "Советская Россия", 1958, 30 март.

1958

March 31

He plans to write down a plan of what he wants to accomplish during the day and begins writing, but immediately changes his mind.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,95, p. 17; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 504.

1958

March

At the Georgian Literature and Culture Decade in Moscow, he recites a poem written specifically for the occasion in the Hall of Columns. The refrain of the poem is "Oh, thank you, thank you, thank you". The audience responds to his performance with great enthusiasm.

Source: D. Sturua, Galaktion at the Decade, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 270.

1958

March

Devi Sturua and Giorgi Khutsishvili leave the "Moscow" Hotel, planning to visit the Likhachov Automobile Plant. They invite Galaktion, who is standing near the hotel, to join them, and they take a taxi together. On the way, Galaktion humorously talks to the driver about writing poetry, entertaining his companions.

Source: D. Sturua, Galaktion at the Decade, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 271. About Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 271.

April

1958

April 6

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, under the headline "Thanks to the Workers of Beloved Moscow", brief remarks and comments from Georgian artists participating in the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade are published, including contributions from Veriko Anjaparidze, Shalva Mshvelidze, Shalva Dadiani, Irakli Abashidze, Marika Baratashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Akaki Vasadze, and others. In Galaktion's response, titled "Forever Unforgettable Days", he describes the warm and heartfelt atmosphere of the Decade and the meetings held with colleagues and the audience during this grand event. The poet expresses joy over the publication of Russian translations of his works and emphasizes the importance of the complete collection of his writings, which the Moscow Artistic Literature Publishing House plans to release soon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his creative career. Galaktion notes that the days spent in Moscow will remain an unforgettable memory for Georgian writers.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №82, p. 2.

1958

April 6

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, a photo of Galaktion taken with Pavlo Tychyna and Konstantine Chichinadze is published. The photograph was taken at the final evening of the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade in Moscow, held at the Pyotr Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №82, p. 2.

1958

April 12

At one of the events held as part of the Georgian Arts and Literature Decade in Moscow, Armenian poet Gevorg Emin delivers a speech. He discusses Armenian-Georgian literary relations and notes that Armenian readers deeply admire Galaktion Tabidze's lyric poetry.

Source: G. Emin, Emotional Issues, magazine Tsiskari, 1958, №7, p. 103;

1958

April 24

He is at the hospital – the Vake Medical Center. He is uncertain about how many days the treatment will last or when he will be allowed to return home.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1958

April 24

While undergoing treatment at the hospital, a female doctor named Nemsitsveradze asks Galaktion for his biography, and he promises to fulfil her request. He plans to write the autobiography within a week after being discharged from the hospital, especially since he himself needs an updated and complete version.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 44; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1958

April 29

He reads the Russian newspaper *Tbilisi* and writes that, after participating in the Georgian culture and arts Decade held in Moscow and staying in hospitals, he sat down at his desk to work for the first time.

Source: MGL, t-679-1. newspaper "Тбилиси", April 28, 1958, p. 1.

1958

April

After returning from the Moscow Decade, he shares his impressions with his wife. He mentions that all the members of the Georgian delegation were too busy, and only Vakhtang Gurgeniidze showed him sympathy.

Source: Nino Tabidze, Galaktion at the Georgian Decade in Moscow, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 286.

1958

April

He takes a new notebook for making entries and writes the year and month on the first page – April 1958 – as well as the phrase: "Let not a single sunny day be wasted".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,97, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 506.

Note: The phrase noted by Galaktion is in Russian: "Не терять зря ни одного погожего дня".

May

1958

May 1

The poem “With the Flags of May” is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №101, p. 1.

1958

May 1

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “On the Morning of May First” is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: С первомайским утром (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1958, 1 мая, №102, с.1.

1958

Until May 3

He is preparing to participate in the poetry evening scheduled for May 10 in Rustavi. To finalize the details, he plans to meet with the event organizers on May 3 at 11:00 a.m.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1958

May 9

In the evening, he plans to prepare for the event to be held in Rustavi the following day, May 10. He highlights two key aspects of his career that, in his opinion, should be emphasized during the event: his election as an academician and the publication of seven volumes of his eight-volume collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1958

May 9

He makes a diary entry in the form of a dialogue between a cheating wife and a jealous husband. Based on their conversation, the husband believes the wife always speaks to him in a peculiar manner, while he, in turn, imagines infidelity or suspicious scenarios behind her every ambiguous word.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 38; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

1958

Until May 10

In his notebook, he outlines the plan for the event to be held on May 10 in Rustavi. According to the plan, the evening will consist of four parts: an opening speech, a presentation, a literary segment, and a concert. At the event, the writer Karpe Mumladze will deliver a presentation titled “The Works of Galaktion Tabidze”.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 509.

1958

May 10

He participates in a meeting held at the Palace of Culture for Metallurgists in Rustavi. The event is opened with a brief introductory speech by the secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Metallurgical Plant. Following this, the head of the literary circle affiliated with the Palace of Culture, writer Karpe Mumladze, delivers a presentation on the topic "The Works of Galaktion Tabidze". Galaktion is greeted with official remarks by local writers, pioneers, and leading employees of the city's enterprises. The poet warmly thanks the participants of the event and reads several of his new poems to the audience. The meeting concludes with a grand concert.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №179, p. 4.

1958

Until May 11

In his notebook, he notes that on May 11, it is the birthday of Grigol Katchkatchishvili, the deputy head of the production department at the Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repair Plant.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1958

May 11

He takes the 1940 Russian-language collection of selected poems to the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house. The publisher's employee, Giorgi Bebutov, asks him to present a plan for a new Book that will include his poems written after 1917. Galaktion believes that, since he still has several months to prepare, it might be possible to complete the translations of his poems for inclusion in this book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-607, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 47.

1958

May 12

He attends an event dedicated to his work, held at the Central House of Culture of Artisanal Cooperatives. The opening speech is delivered by Avtandil Svani, followed by a speech from Besarion Zhghenti. Participants include school students, members of the Galaktion Literary Circle, as well as poets Alio Mashashvili and Vakhtang Gogolashvili, and actors Ivan Rusinov and Jakob Tripolsky.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 40-41; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517-518.

Note: In the source, Besarion Zhghenti is referred to as Beso Zhghenti, while Ivane Rusinov is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 14

On a telegram sheet, he notes that a large-format, 500-page Book of his works should be published, as well as a well-prepared “Selected Works” by Revaz Tvaradze at the *Soviet Literature Publishing House* and translations at *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: MGL, d-579, 4; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 413.

1958

May 15

He travels to Abkhazia to investigate the situation at his house in Sokhumi. He plans to personally check the progress of the renovation work.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1958

May 17

He is in Sokhumi and finds himself in multiple unpleasant situations throughout the day. The day begins with no decent breakfast at the hotel. Then, at the depository, he is denied money without a passport, forcing him to argue his case to withdraw his own funds. He eventually manages to withdraw the necessary amount, but a bank employee catches up with him and makes him return the money. Afterward, he goes to the hotel, where he is told that his passport is invalid. He stays at the hotel, intending to work in his room, but cannot, as the hotel administrator summons him, forcing him to stop working. When he finally returns to his room, he counts his money and discovers a shortage. Burdened by all these unpleasant events, he writes an entry in his notebook titled “Petty Annoyances”, trying to console himself with a phrase he once heard from the people of Guria: “This is nothing”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 26; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 514-515.

1958

May 19

He drafts a statement addressed to the head of the Sokhumi Construction Department, requesting the timely completion of construction work on his house under construction.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-606, 2; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 40.

1958

May 19

He has been in Sokhumi for five days, observing the progress of the renovation work. He believes that the house renovation is nearly complete and that it will take only two to three weeks to finalize everything. He plans to confirm the schedule according to which Konstantine Lazaridi, the person responsible for the renovation, will oversee the work during this period. Additionally, while in Sokhumi, he intends to assist Lazaridi as much as possible in sourcing and mobilizing the materials and equipment needed for the renovation.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1958

May 19

He speaks with Konstantine Lazaridi, the person responsible for the renovation of his house in Sokhumi, and becomes very angry with him. Lazaridi is ignoring the terms of the contract and will not be able to finish the renovation within the agreed timeline, which expires in two weeks. The poet is further outraged to learn that the floor craftsman, without his permission, has been living in his house, has poorly installed the parquet, and is demanding 2.000 roubles as payment. He resolves not to let Lazaridi deceive him any further and plans to hold the craftsman accountable for his misconduct.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

Note: Konstantine Lazaridi is mentioned only by his last name in the source.

1958

May 19

He is with his family when his granddaughter, Kakina – Marine Pirtskhalava – asks him to lift her up so she can reach the top of the cabinet and take down a ribbon. The thoughtfulness of such a request from a small child impresses Galaktion, and he writes her words down in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1958

May 19

He is contemplating a large single-volume collection of his works, which he plans to publish for a jubilee. In his notebook, he writes down several titles that he believes would be suitable as section names for the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1958

May 20

An informational article titled "The National Poet with Rustavi's Workers" is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, providing an overview of the May 10 meeting with Galaktion held at the Palace of Culture for Metallurgists in Rustavi. According to the article, the event was attended by representatives of the intelligentsia, metallurgists, builders, and students. The meeting was opened with a brief introductory speech by the secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Metallurgical Plant. A presentation on "The Works of Galaktion Tabidze" was delivered by Karpe Mumladze, head of the literary circle affiliated with the Palace of Culture and a writer. Afterward, local poets, pioneers, and leading employees of the city's enterprises greeted the poet with official remarks. Galaktion warmly thanked the participants and the audience and read several of his new poems. The meeting concluded with a grand concert.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №179, p. 4.

1958

May 22

He sends a telegram to the chief accountant of the State Literary Publishing House in Moscow, requesting that a certificate confirming Galaktion's receipt of royalties for the Russian-language books "Selected Works" and "Anthology of Georgian Poetry" be urgently sent for submission to the Literary Fund.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-226; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 84.

1958

May 22

At the Writers' Union, he attends the discussion of Grigol Abashidze's historical novel "Lasharela". However, the debate over the work takes on an ideological tone, leading to the event being moved to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,99, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

1958

May 22

At the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, he attends the discussion of Grigol Abashidze's historical novel "Lasharela" and is surprised to find that almost no writers are present, with the audience consisting mostly of young people.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,99, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 524.

1958

May 22

He reflects on his financial situation and notes in his notebook a list of editorial offices from which he is expecting payments. According to his entry, he is due honoraria from the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house and the editorial office of the newspaper *Komunisti*. Additionally, he is awaiting payments from the State Publishing House and the Academy of Sciences. He recalls that he has not yet received the honorarium for poems published in Russian while he was in Moscow. He considers potential future income sources, including the possibility of taking a loan from the Literary Fund. He also remembers having some savings in a depository. Mobilizing these financial resources is necessary both for covering current daily expenses and for completing the renovation work on his house in Sokhumi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 28; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

1958

May 22

He speaks with Sergi Tchilaia, trying to clarify details regarding the events planned for the 50th anniversary of his literary career: when the events will take place, what kind of activities are planned, and who will participate. Sergi Tchilaia informs him that the Central Committee of the Communist Party has tasked him with preparing an event plan within two days, specifically by May 24, based on the outline provided by the poet to the Writers' Union.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

Note: Sergi Tchilaia is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 22

He receives an honorarium from the newspaper *Komunisti* and the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, totaling 3.600 roubles. Additionally, he has 1.534 roubles in his savings account. Calculating his total funds to be around 5.000 roubles, he estimates that he needs approximately the same amount again to meet his needs.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

1958

May 22

He plans to inquire about the progress of the renovation of his house in Sokhumi, to determine whether the process is nearing completion or still facing delays.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

1958

May 22

He is interested in whether an official commission has been established to organize events for the 50th anniversary of his literary activity. Believing that Irakli Abashidze, as the chairman of the Writers' Union, would have this information, he plans to discuss the matter with him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

Note: In the source, Irakli Abashidze is mentioned only by his first name.

1958

May 22

He is thinking about future publications and plans to develop a strategy for carrying out the editions planned for his jubilee.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 510.

1958

May 22

In the evening, at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, he meets with Sergi Tchilaia, who informs him that the details regarding the organization of his 50th anniversary and the list of participants in the event have already been finalized with officials based on the list Galaktion provided.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 511.

1958

May 23

In his notebook, he writes down someone's words, wishing him another two hundred years of life.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 508.

1958

May 24

He wishes for artists to be involved in the jubilee events dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his creative career. To this end, he investigates the members of the Artists' Union Presidium and notes their names, surnames, and positions in his notebook: Ucha Japaridze (Chairman), Tengiz Ghviniashvili (Deputy), Lado Lemonjava (Secretary), Valerian Topuridze, Apolon Kutateladze, Korneli Sanadze, Robert Sturua, Beno Gordeziani, and Zakro Maisuradze. He plans to visit the Artists' Union at 2:00 p.m., when the full Presidium convenes. Simultaneously, he confirms that the director of the Art Gallery is art historian Mikheil Topuria, whose involvement will also be crucial in preparing for the events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

Note: In the source, Beno Gordeziani is mentioned by his last name and initials.

1958

May 24

He believes that he will need the assistance of the Ministry of Culture in planning and preparing the jubilee events dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his creative career, as they can facilitate the involvement of representatives from various fields of art.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

1958

Until May 26

He is at the Writers' Union, reading an announcement that the Writers' Club will hold a memorial evening for the poet Vakhtang Nadareishvili on May 26. In his notebook, he notes details about the event, which states that Irakli Abashidze will deliver the opening speech, and Giorgi Shatberashvili will present the main address. Writers participating in the evening include Grigol Abashidze, Khuta Berulava, Nodar Gureshidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alexandre Maisuradze, Mukhran Matchavariani, Silovan Narimanidze, Giorgi Kavtaradze, Moris Potskhishvili, Nikoloz Chachava, Givi Dzeladze, and Tamar Javakhishvili. The event is scheduled to begin at 8:00 p.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 20-21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

Note: The writers – Irakli Abashidze, Grigol Abashidze, Khuta Berulava, Nodar Gureshidze, Giorgi Leonidze, Alexandre Maisuradze, Mukhran Matchavariani, Silovan Narimanidze, Giorgi Kavtaradze, Moris Potskhishvili, Nikoloz Chachava, Givi Dzeladze, and Tamar Javakhishvili – are mentioned in the source by their initials and last names.

1958

May 26

He is sitting on a bench in Alexandre's Garden, now known as the April 9 Garden, resting and observing his surroundings. He reflects on how much everything has changed, noting that in the past, there were no pools, cinemas, stadiums, or monuments here. He reminisces about the

old times and the people he had been there with years ago. Most vividly, he remembers Bachana Razikashvili, for whom he had held a special regard since his youth and whom he grew to admire even more upon meeting, impressed by his simplicity. He recalls that it was in this garden that he met Bachana for the first and last time years ago. At that time, Vazha-Pshavela's brother was already very old, while Galaktion was very young. He remembers discussing poetry with the elderly writer, telling him that Vazha's "Kesane" was a masterpiece, just like Bachana's "Oak, I Love You, Desolate".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: In the source, Bachana Razikashvili is mentioned only by his first name, while Alexandre's Garden is referred to as Aleksandrov's Garden.

1958

May 26

While sitting in Alexandre's Garden, now the April 9 Garden, he recalls his early days in Tbilisi as a student, walking around this area with his seminary classmates. He also remembers an incident when he turned on a faucet to drink water, and they couldn't manage to turn it off afterward.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 55; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: In the source, Alexandre's Garden is referred to as Aleksandrov's Garden.

1958

May 26

He writes an untitled humorous poem, "Irakli Abashidze Tomorrow, May 27", dedicated to the departure of the chairman of the Writers' Union for Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 21; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1958

May 26

At the Writers' Union, he attends a memorial evening for the poet Vakhtang Nadareishvili organized by the Writers' Club and listens to the speakers' thoughts. One detail about Nadareishvili's creative process captures his attention – specifically, that Nadareishvili would first write a poem in prose, then rhyme it, transforming it into a poem. Galaktion notes this fact in his notebook and expresses his opinion that such an approach is quite easy but inherently flawed. He believes that a poem should be written as a poem from the very beginning.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 40; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 517.

Note: In the source, Vakhtang Nadareishvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 26

He rests in Alexandre's Garden, now the April 9 Garden, reminiscing about the people he has been there with at different times. Looking at the trees, he recalls how, decades ago, around 1918, he and Evgeni Dvali, along with a blacksmith, spread a feast under those very trees and

enjoyed themselves. He also remembers another occasion in the same garden with Giorgi Kuchishvili and Sio Kalandadze, when, already tipsy, they had a photo taken together, laughing at how amusingly they swayed during the shoot.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: In the source, Alexandre's Garden is referred to as Aleksandrov's Garden.

1958

May 26

While resting in Alexandre's Garden, now the April 9 Garden, he recalls an interesting lecture he attended there half a century ago, in 1908, which left an impression on him that still lingers. He also remembers a story Davit Pavliashvili told about the garden, specifically about encountering Niko Sulkhaniashvili sitting there coatless on a very bitter winter day. Additionally, he recalls later meeting Niko Sulkhaniashvili himself and even singing in his choir alongside Vakhtang Kotetishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 56; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 520.

Note: In the source, Niko Sulkhaniashvili is referred to as Kikusha Sulkhaniashvili, Davit Pavliashvili as Datiko Pavliashvili, and Alexandre's Garden as Aleksandrov's Garden.

1958

May 27

He plans to work on the layout of his large single-volume collection of works, dividing the Book into sections and coming up with titles for each part in the form of headings. He also intends to prepare the table of contents for the same book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 15; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 512.

1958

After May 27

He frequently visits the publishing house *Soviet Georgia*, where he plans to publish his large single-volume collection. Galaktion initially aims for a forty-sheet book, but the editorial board proposes a thirty-sheet edition. At first, he refuses, but later agrees and submits the material prepared with the help of Gogi Chikobava.

Source: E. Ubilava, *Who Announced Your Death, A Toast To Him*, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 283;

1958

May 28

He calculates the amount of money he received from the publishing house *Soviet Georgia* between April 12, 1957, and April 12, 1958. According to his calculations, the honorarium amounts to 74.546 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 49; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518-519.

1958

May 28

The administration of the Writers' Union is planning to organize a jubilee event on October 12 at the Opera House to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's creative career as the National Poet of Georgia and a full member of the Academy of Sciences. They intend to request the use of the theater hall by submitting a formal appeal to the Opera House management. Galaktion drafts the text of the request.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 521.

1958

May 28

He wants to take a loan from the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union. Early in the morning, he goes to the Repository to meet with the director, Alexandre Gomiashvili, but does not find him there.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Gomiashvili is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 28

He goes to see Givi Meladze, the assistant to Vasil Mzhavanadze, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, to discuss the 50th jubilee events celebrating his creative career. Representatives of the official structure promise some assistance, but he is unable to meet Givi Meladze and suspects that he is avoiding him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 68; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

Note: In the source, Givi Meladze is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 28

He meets Irakli Toidze and mentions that there is little time left before the publication of the planned jubilee book. The artist assures him that he will start working immediately. At this point, Irakli Toidze has already created three portraits of Galaktion and is working on additional portraits needed for the book. He asks Galaktion to have a profile photograph taken and bring it to him, as this would expedite his work on the portrait. Galaktion plans to fulfil Toidze's request the very next day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

Note: In the source, Irakli Toidze is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

May 28

While at the Literary Fund, he meets Tengiz, the son of writer Siko Pashalishvili. Observing him, he concludes that Tengiz presents himself as a polite man but is, in fact, exceedingly rude.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 64; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 522.

Note: In the source, Tengiz Pashalishvili is referred to as Pashalishvili's son, without specifying his first name.

1958

May 28

He submits a formal request to the Georgian Literary Fund, requesting a loan of 15,000 roubles for a period of four months.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-225; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1958

May 30

He is at the Academy of Sciences, where his attention is drawn to a portrait of Nikoloz Marr. In his notebook, he records the names of the individuals he meets that day at the academy: Mikheil Chikovani, Giorgi Leonidze, Mamia Ebralidze, Giorgi Tsereteli, Giorgi Jibladze, Giorgi Tsitsishvili, Ksenia Sikharulidze, Korneli Kekelidze, Alexandre Baramidze, Akaki Shanidze, Dimitri Benashvili, Giorgi Abzianidze, and Angia Botchorishvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 33; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 516.

1958

May 30

In his notebook, he notes information about the first volume of the complete academic edition of his works. According to the entry, the volume will comprise 480 pages and is scheduled for completion in December 1958. The preparation of the edition is led by Davit Gamezardashvili, head of the Textual Department at the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature. The project also involves junior research associates from the same institute: Roman Miminoshvili, Neli Makharadze, and E. Ebralidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 24; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 513.

1958

May 30 or later

Vakhtang Gurgeniidze sends a letter through his young relative, asking Galaktion to present his poems to the Poets' Section of the Writers' Union, specifically to one of its authoritative members. If he is unable to contact any of the section members by phone, Gurgeniidze suggests writing a short note to one of them, which, he assures, would bring great joy to anyone. Gurgeniidze promises to visit him when he arrives in Tbilisi.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 18; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443.

Dating: The letter is dated May 30, 1958.

1958

May

Galaktion is in the office of Boris Nanitashvili, the head of the Polygraph Department. First, he paces back and forth, then opens the window and asks Nanitashvili, “If someone fell from here, would they die or not?” A startled Nanitashvili responds, “Of course they would”. Galaktion replies, “I would jump, but I care for your reputation”, and leaves the office.

Source: G. Abdaladze, *The Unfathomable, Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 195.

Dating: The author of the recollection, Jondo Bardavelidze, who was in Nanitashvili’s office at the time, shared this story with Gigla Abdaladze on the day of Galaktion’s death, March 17, 1959, describing it as having occurred about ten months earlier.

1958

May

Galaktion’s poem about Tbilisi is published in the magazine *Literaturnaya Gruzia*.

Source: Г. Табидзе, Ты дорог нам и юный и седой, Литературная Грузия, 1958, N 5, ст. 58-59.

1958

Spring

In Orjonikidze Park, an event is held in honour of him and Lado Gudiashvili. After the event, at the request of young employees from the Radio Committee, he makes an audio recording of the poem “Anything Can Happen”.

Source: T. Kobaladze, *The Candle... Your Soul is a Candle...*, newspaper *Tskhovreba da Kanoni*, 1991, № 23, November 23, p. 5.

1958

Spring

He takes a photo with the young employees of the Radio Committee.

Source: T. Kobaladze, *The Candle... Your Soul is a Candle...*, newspaper *Tskhovreba da Kanoni*, 1991, № 23, November 23, p. 5.

June

1958

Until June 2

He calculates that after covering his necessary expenses, he will have 3,891 roubles left on June 2. Additionally, he has 1,900 roubles in his savings account and 1,500 roubles at home, making a total of 7,291 roubles.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 47-48; G. Tabidze, *AE*, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 518.

1958

June 3

At the Literary Repository of the Writers’ Union, he meets Geronti Kikodze and learns that he has undergone three surgeries. Geronti enters the office of the Literary Fund’s director, Alexandre Gomiashvili, shows him his medical certificates, and discusses the surgeries.

Galaktion observes that whenever Geronti goes somewhere, he never seems to hurry and stays for a long time. The poet thinks that this is a good thing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 53-54; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 519-520.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Gomiashvili is mentioned only by his last name, as well as by the name Alexius.

1958

June 3

He meets a staff member of the State Publishing House, writer Nikoloz Shvelidze, to discuss the upcoming books. Unexpectedly, Shvelidze takes a position that Galaktion finds unacceptable. The poet is outraged by his attitude and notes in his notebook that the man has removed his mask, revealing that his actions had only been hypocrisy up until now.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

Note: In the source, Nikoloz Shvelidze is referred to as Niko Shvelidze.

1958

June 3

He meets the director of the State Publishing House, Davit Dumbadze, to discuss the publication of the book. During their conversation, the director repeatedly changes the proposed volume of the book. In the presence of the printing warehouse manager, V. Meladze, he mentions 400 pages, but with Galaktion, he fluctuates between 320 and 160 pages. This inconsistency outrages the poet, and in his notebook, he writes that Dumbadze is a deceiver and, in reality, he and his staff want a bribe to properly publish the book. However, Galaktion states that he will not pay a bribe.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-3,98, p. 30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 515.

Note: Davit Dumbadze is referred to in the source as D. Dumba-Dumba, while the warehouse manager, V. Meladze, is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

June 4

He is at the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union to meet with the director, Alexandre Gomiashvili. From a phone conversation with the secretary, he learns that Gomiashvili has gone to Kvishkheti and will likely return the following day. He also finds out that the board meeting has not yet been held.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1958

June 4

He plans to move the exhibition stands and frames for his 50th anniversary exhibition from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism to the exhibition hall of Tbilisi's First Gymnasium. Over the next two days, he intends to bring additional exhibition materials from his home to the same location.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1958

June 6

He makes a note on a letter received from Vakhtang Gurgeniidze, in which it is suggested that it would be a good idea to establish a literary circle in Tbilisi, consisting of young writers, particularly from Meskheta-Javakheti, and to organize literary evenings with their participation.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-636, 21; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 443-444.

1958

June 10

He writes an untitled poem "Oh, sea, what are you, what are you?"

Source: Autograph, MGL, №6926; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 311.

Note: The poem is also found under the title "Marine, what are you, what are you?"

1958

June 21

He is preparing for his creative evening, which is scheduled to take place on June 30 in the hall of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. In his notebook, he writes down the address of the Georgian branch of the institute, as well as the phone numbers of the administrative staff and the director, Varlam Esaiashvili, as he anticipates needing frequent communication with them.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-401, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

1958

June 23

Together with Beso Zhghenti, the secretary of the Georgian Writers' Union, and Irodion Kavzharadze, the administrative manager, he submits a formal request to Dimitri Mchedlidze, the director of the Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theater. They request that the theater hall be provided on July 7 for a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-227; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134.

1958

June 29

He submits a request to Varlam Esaiashvili, the director of the Georgian branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, informing him that he has planned a creative evening for the following day, June 30, at the institute's building. Due to time constraints, he was unable to meet with him personally. He writes that 5.000 roubles have been spent on the exhibition setup and that tickets for the event have been sent to the faculty of Tbilisi State University, Kirov University, the Pedagogical Institute, and the Agricultural Institute, as well as to the advanced workers of the Locomotive and Rolling Stock Repair Plant. He adds that ticket sales are voluntary and that any unsold tickets will be returned by the author. He mentions that while he is covering all

other expenses, he needs the hall. He requests that an order be issued to ensure the event takes place and that a decision be communicated to him by 12:00 p.m. on June 30.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-401, p. 6-11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

July

1958

After July 1

An article titled "Galaktion Tabidze" by Vladimir Jibuti is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The article discusses how the poet began his career during the years of intense political reaction and responded to the historical context with his poems "May First" and "The Hidden Flags". The article extensively covers Galaktion's Soviet patriotism, the innovative nature of his poetic forms, and his national form combined with socialist content in poetry.

Source: V. Jibuti, Galaktion Tabidze, magazine *Mnatobi*, 1958, №6, p. 125.

Dating: This issue of the magazine was signed for printing on July 1, 1958.

1958

July 5

At the State Literary Museum of Georgia, he meets with the director, Ivane Kakabadze, to discuss an exhibition about his biography and works. In agreement with Galaktion, Kakabadze submits a formal request to Valiko Mushkudiani, the director of the Pedagogical Cabinet of Stalin's Secondary School, asking for a suitable hall to be made available starting from July 9 on behalf of the museum's administration.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-401, p. 12-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 527-528.

Note: Ivane (Vano) Kakabadze is mentioned in the source by his initials and last name, while Valiko Mushkudiani is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

July 9

While organizing his archive in Tskhneti, his attention is drawn to an article written by Mikheil Vadbolsky five years earlier, in which the author calls for the establishment of a Galaktion Tabidze Museum. He recalls that the then editor of *Zarya Vostoka*, Davit Chkhikvishvili, had refused to publish the article, and in his notebook, he writes that Chkhikvishvili will answer for this action one day. While sorting through the archive, he also finds two notebooks from the depository, photos of the seven-volume collected works, postcards, a photo of the Chkhikvishvili house taken by Niko Ketskhoveli, a poster from Paris, a reading room ticket, glasses, their case, and several other forgotten items.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528-529.

Note: In the source, Mikheil Vadbolsky is mentioned by his initials and last name.

1958

July 9

While organizing his archive in Tskhneti, he discovers two certificates. The first is issued by the administration of the Kutaisi Theological Seminary on June 17, 1908, stating that the poet's birthdate is November 5, 1891. He notes that according to this certificate, he will turn 70 on November 5, 1961. Despite his health problems, he feels no sense of old age and decides to keep this certificate permanently in his Tskhneti home and not take it elsewhere. He acknowledges that everyone knows his birth year as 1892 and has no intention of changing it. The second certificate he finds is a decree from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, awarding the medal to the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, for his dedicated work during the Great Patriotic War. According to the certificate, the poet was honoured for his selfless labour during the war.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 528-529.

1958

July 9

While sorting through his personal archive at his Tskhneti home, he comes across many forgotten items, including books and newspapers. Among them, he finds the *Soviet Writers' Directory* from 1950-1951, which excites him, as he believes it is an important book. His attention is also drawn to the October 6, 1945, issue of the newspaper *Komunisti*, which contains an article titled "In Nikoloz Baratashvili's Homeland Village". The poet skims through the newspaper and recalls that it includes information about the village of Marabda, the Kherkheulidze family of nine brothers, and the ancestors of Nikoloz Baratashvili. He also discovers an article by Alpesi Kheladze about Ilia Chavchavadze, reads it, and comments that it is a beautiful piece of writing.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1958

July 9

While organizing his personal archive in Tskneti, he finds about a thousand photographs, though most of them are of poor quality. He wonders if their quality can be improved and plans to ask the artists and show them these photos. Additionally, he discovers a manuscript of his own poem "To the Land of Wolves and Dogs – the Writers' Palace". He decides to take a separate folder to organize the poems he finds during the archive sorting and place them there, as well as to separately arrange the prose fragments.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 1-2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1958

July 9

While sorting through his personal archive in Tskneti, he finds lists of various commissions. The first is a list of the members of the commission for the Georgian Arts and Culture Decade held in Moscow in March 1958. The members include Sergi Tchilaia, Besarion Zhghenti, Mikheil Mrevlishvili, Grigol Abashidze, Simon Chikovani, and Karlo Kaladze. After reading these names, Galaktion concludes that the Decade could not have been more successful with their involvement. The second list contains the members of the Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani Anniversary Commission. Galaktion recalls that 1958 marks the 300th anniversary of Sulkhan-Saba's death. Preparation for the anniversary started as early as 1956, but no actual work had been done.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 529.

1958

July 9

While sorting through his personal archive in Tskneti, he comes across pages from his 1956 notebook. The last entry is dated July 9, which intrigues him, as it is once again July 9. While browsing through the found pages, a butterfly lands on the notebook, and the poet recalls seeing a giant butterfly in Sokhumi. He also discovers a poster for an event held in 1955 by the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, in which he had participated.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

While sorting through his personal archive in Tskhneti, he discovers Elene Didimamishvili's 1956 book "The Spring of Vardzia", which she had gifted to the author with the inscription: "To the great poet, beloved by the people, Academician Galaktion Tabidze – with deepest respect – the author. 1956, Tbilisi". During the organization of his archive, he also finds a personal letter sent by Grigol Gorgadze on September 1, 1923, in which the sender shares his impressions of the ninth issue of *Galaktion Tabidze's Journal*, published on August 12 in Batumi. While sorting the materials, he notices an unusual object, which at first he thinks is a wooden spoon, but upon closer inspection, he realizes it is a spoon-shaped mushroom. He is amazed by this discovery and thinks to himself that sometimes nature enjoys playing such tricks.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

Note: In the source, Grigol Gorgadze is referred to as Grisha Gorgadze.

1958

July 9

While sorting through his personal archive at his Tskneti home, he discovers the June 24, 1956 issue of the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, which features a photo taken in Chargali during the celebration of Galaktion and Vazha-Pshavela's wife, Tamar Didebashvili's, childhood anniversary. The photo is included in V. Volski's article "The Album of Long Life".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-402, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

From 8 a.m., he is busy with the arrangements for the exhibition and is directly involved in the process of mounting the exhibition materials on the stands.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

He plans to visit the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union at 2:00 p.m. to find out whether he will be able to obtain a loan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

He goes to the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union but is unable to resolve the issue of the loan. He plans to return the next day at 10:00 a.m. and try again.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

He plans to visit the Writers' Union to clarify the details regarding the jubilee events for the 50th anniversary of his creative career.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

The article by Mikheil Vadbolsky, found in the personal archive at his Tskneti home, makes him think about the need for a museum dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze in Tbilisi. He plans to have the article retyped and printed in 100 copies so that it can be read by the necessary people, primarily showing it to the Minister of Culture. He also considers the possibility of organizing a meeting to discuss this truly important article.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

He is thinking about the plans he needs to implement in the coming days. He intends to secure a permanent exhibition hall for his exhibition about his biography and works, but before that, he must find a temporary space to house the exhibition materials. He wants to meet with the Minister of Culture to discuss this and other matters related to the jubilee events for his 50th anniversary. Additionally, he plans to visit the State Publishing House to check on the progress of the large single-volume edition, find out what stage the printing is at, and when the Book will be released. He also wants to formalize an agreement with official institutions regarding

the jubilee events to ensure everything proceeds according to plan. At the same time, he plans to call Sokhumi to check whether the renovation of his house has been completed.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 9

He meets with the Minister of Culture to discuss the jubilee events for the 50th anniversary of his creative career and the upcoming publication of his large single-volume edition. The Minister calls one of the responsible people for the book's publication, Nikoloz Shvelidze from the State Publishing House, and instructs him to assist the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, in resolving any issues related to the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 10

He plans to meet with Nikoloz Shvelidze, the person responsible for the publication of his single-volume edition at the State Publishing House, whom the Minister of Culture instructed the previous day to assist Galaktion with resolving any issues. He wants to have a contract formalized regarding the publication of the book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 10

He plans to speak with Valiko Mushkudiani, the director of the Pedagogical Cabinet of Stalin's Secondary School, regarding the organization of an exhibition about his biography and creative life. He intends to present an official document granting him the right to hold the exhibition in the school's exhibition hall.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 10

He plans to go to the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union at 10:00 a.m. to collect the loan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 530.

1958

July 10

He takes Mikheil Vadbolsky's article to the female printer at the State Publishing House and receives a promise that it will be printed by 1:00 p.m. the following day.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 10

He continues to think about what can be done to organize a permanent exhibition showcasing his biography and creative works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 10

In his notebook, he notes that he needs to buy butter and bread for his granddaughter, Marine Pirtskhalava.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

Note: In the source, Marine Pirtskhalava is referred to by the nickname Kakina.

1958

July 10

He plans to find out the situation at his house in Sokhumi and whether the renovation work has been completed. He also plans to visit the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka* to confirm when the works he submitted will be published and when he will be able to receive the honorarium owed to him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 11

He plans to meet with the director of the Literature Museum, Ivane Kakabadze, and the museum staff member responsible for preparing the exhibition materials, in relation to organizing the exhibition about his biography and creative works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 11

He learns that the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* plans to release a Russian-language edition of Shalva Radiani's monograph "Galaktion Tabidze" in the near future, which does not please him.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 11

He is frustrated that the planning and preparation process for the events marking the 50th anniversary of his creative career is progressing slowly, and none of the planned tasks have been carried out so far. Given this, he decides to ask young people for help to manage the accumulated work and get things done.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

After July 11

The publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* is releasing Shalva Radiani's monograph "Galaktion Tabidze" in Russian.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531. Радiani Ш.Д. Галактион Табидзе, Тбилиси, Заря Востока, 1958.

1958

July 12

He is trying to resolve the issue of organizing an exhibition about his biography and creative works. He wants the exhibition to be held in the near future in the exhibition hall of Stalin's Secondary School, but he also wants to find a place for a permanent exhibition. He discusses this matter with official figures and notes in his notebook that, in order to address this issue, the Literature Museum will allocate a commission.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 12

He plans to pick up the typed text of Mikheil Vadbolsky's article from the State Publishing House.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 13

He is trying to resolve the issues related to the exhibition of his biography and creative works, but there are still no real results.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July 14

He plans to make the most of his capabilities to ensure that the issue of organizing an exhibition about his biography and creative works is resolved. Additionally, he is working to finalize an official contract with the State Publishing House for the publication of his large single-volume edition in a timely manner.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

Until July 15

He meets the Russian poet and translator Aleksandr Kochetkov and, during their conversation, learns that he lives in Saguramo and is translating works by Alexandre Kazbegi. Kochetkov mentions that part of the work has already been submitted to the printer, and he will finish translating Kazbegi's works by July 15. This information catches Galaktion's attention, and he

considers offering Kochetkov the opportunity to translate his own poems, especially since the translator expressed frustration with translating prose.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-413, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562.

1958

Until July 15

He learns that the Russian poet and translator Boris Serebryakov will soon publish a Book in Russian titled "Selected Translations", which will open with a translation of Galaktion's 1941 poem "The Cup".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-413, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562.

1958

July 15

In connection with organizing his jubilee events, he writes down the phone numbers of writer Nina Topchishvili, translator Irodion Kavjaradze, and critic Besarion Zhghenti in his notebook, as he believes he will need frequent communication with these individuals during the preparation process for the events.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1958

July 15

He is informed at the Writers' Union that he has been invited to meet with Miron Chubinidze, a member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, at the Council of Ministers. He learns that Sergi Tchilaia had this information, but for some reason, did not inform Galaktion. He suspects that the meeting at the Council of Ministers might be related to organizing an exhibition about his biography and creative works. He thinks that there might be some issue regarding this. To clarify the situation, he notes down the phone numbers of Miron Chubinidze, Sergi Tchilaia, and the Writers' Union in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 4; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

1958

July 15

He speaks with Valiko Mushkudiani, the director of the pedagogical office at Stalin's First Secondary School, about organizing an exhibition in the school's gallery to showcase his biography and works. However, Mushkudiani declines and provides several reasons. He explains that the relevant department of the Ministry of Education does not take responsibility for Galaktion's event, that the exhibition materials contain many items unsuitable for display, that renovations are planned in the building, followed by a conference, and that the promised timeframe of a few days has already expired.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525-526.

1958

July 15

He plans to meet with Mark Zlatkin, a staff member of the Artistic Literature Department at the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house, after 4:00 p.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 525.

Note: In the source, Mark Zlatkin is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

July 15

He plans to submit his poems "Pure Conscience...", "Wherever We May Be...", "The People's Singer", "Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana", and the poem "The Book of Peace" for publication by the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-400, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 526.

Note: The untitled poem "Wherever We May Be" is referred to in the source as "Only with the Book of Peace", while the poem "Oh, Nana, Nana, Nana" is mentioned as "Oh, Nana, Nana!".

1958

After July 15

The publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* is releasing a Book titled "Selected Translations" by the Russian poet and translator Boris Serebryakov in Russian. Along with translations of works by other authors, the collection includes translations of Galaktion's poems: "The Cup", "Mary", "I and the Night", "The Mountains of Guria", and "Blue Horses".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-413, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 562; Б. Серебряков. Избранные переводы, Тб., "Заря Востока", 1958.

1958

July 19

On behalf of the Georgian Writers' Union, he submits a formal request to the director of the State Literary Museum. He states that this year marks the 50th anniversary of Galaktion Tabidze's literary career, which, according to the decision of higher authorities, will be celebrated ceremoniously. He suggests that it would be desirable for the Literary Museum to organize an exhibition reflecting his creative journey.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-228; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 134-135.

1958

July 20

He is in Tskneti, in the Ash Tree Garden, and writes an untitled poem "What I have experienced today in the Ash Tree Garden...".

Source: Autograph, MGL, №4189; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 311.

1958

After July 23

An article titled “Exciting Issues” by Gevorg Emin is published in the magazine *Tsiskari*. In the article, the author discusses Armenian-Georgian literary relations and notes that Armenian readers deeply admire Galaktion Tabidze’s lyric poetry.

Source: G. Emin Emotional Issues, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1958, №7, p. 103.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on July 23, 1958.

1958

After July 24

An article titled “For the Nature of Galaktion Tabidze’s Lyric Poetry” by Tamaz Chkhaidze is published in the magazine *Mnatobi*. The author primarily discusses the specificity of lyrical poetry, explaining that lyricism does not represent a direct, linear interpretation of reality. A true poet not only reflects impressions received from the outside world but sometimes, conversely, seeks events in the world that correspond to their own mood, moving objects in the process. To support his argument, Tamaz Chkhaidze references Galaktion’s poem “Queen”, noting that in this small lyrical piece, the desire to personify objects, to revive the environment, and to elevate it is evident. When discussing Galaktion’s connection to symbolism, Chkhaidze mentions that Galaktion was influenced by the “comparatively clear wing” of French symbolism, while the extremes of decadence remained alien to him. The critic emphasizes the pictorial quality of Galaktion’s poetry, noting that reading some of his poems gives the impression that the poet was not writing them but painting them. In Chkhaidze’s view, one of the most striking manifestations of Galaktion’s poetic mastery is his ability to place a word in a context where a single word defines the overall mood of the poem. As an example, the essayist brings up the different instances of the word “snow” in Galaktion’s work, where this lexical unit fills the entire piece with its poetic scent. The critic specifically dwells on the musicality of Galaktion’s poetry. He points out that the musicality of a poetic work does not simply mean that it can be easily sung. True poetry must also have an inner melody, a lyrical tremor, something that Galaktion’s poems are richly endowed with.

Source: T. Tchiladze, For the Nature of Galaktion Tabidze’s Lyric Poetry, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1958, № 7, p. 91-97.

Dating: The magazine was signed for printing on July 24, 1958.

1958

After July 25

He reads the Russian newspaper *Pravda*, making underlines He writes that the Book of his poems and verses, to be printed by the Moscow State Publishing House, should be significant among all Russian publications.

Source: MGL, t-676. newspaper “Правда”, July 25, 1958, №206, p. 1-6.

Note: This year, the Moscow State Publishing House, under the editorship of Sofia Khitarova, published Russian translations of Galaktion Tabidze’s verses and poems.

1958

July 31

In his notebook, he writes down the phone number of the Culture and Arts Department of the *Zarya Vostoka* editorial office, noting that visits or calls to the office are possible after 12:00 p.m. He plans to speak with the staff and clarify the publication of the works he submitted for printing and the issue of his owed honorarium.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

1958

July 31

He plans to resolve the issue of organizing an exhibition about his biography and creative works and to secure a permanent exhibition hall where he will display materials related to his fifty years of creative activity. He believes that artist Irakli Toidze and sculptor Nikoloz Kandelaki must be involved in the preparation of the exhibition. Regarding the organization of the jubilee events, he thinks that the active involvement of the chairman of the Writers' Union, Irakli Abashidze, and the secretary, Sergi Tchilaia, will be necessary. Taking all of this into consideration, he writes down the phone numbers of 11 people in his notebook, with whom he will need frequent contact to resolve these matters.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

Note: In the source, Ivane (Vano) Kakabadze is mentioned by his initials and last name, while Nikoloz Kandelaki is referred to as Kola Kandelaki.

1958

July 31

He begins actively preparing for the exhibition about his biography and creative works at the First Secondary School. He plans to prepare frames for the exhibition materials during the day and find a place to display them. He also intends to calculate the number of sheets to be displayed on the stand for the theme "Soviet Georgia in Galaktion Tabidze's Works". Additionally, he plans to have portraits of himself, created by the following artists, prepared for display: Vava Gabunia, Davit Gvelesiani, Irakli Toidze, Theodor Chudetsky, Irakli Toidze, Ucha Japaridze, Korneli Sanadze, Grigol Meskhi, and an unknown artist. Furthermore, he plans to enlarge the cover of *Galaktion Tabidze's Journal*, created by Irakli Gamrekeli, and a portrait of him by Nikoloz Chernishkov from the second volume of his collected works. He also wants to display portraits painted by Valerian Sidamon-Eristavi and Vasily Krotkov. He intends to ask the artists for help with these preparations and to seek assistance from Valiko Mushkudiani, the director of the Pedagogical Cabinet of the First Secondary School, in resolving issues related to the exhibition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 533.

Note: In the source, Davit Gvelesiani, Irakli Topadze, Theodor Chudetsky, Irakli Toidze, and Grigol Meskhi are mentioned by their initials and last names, while Valerian Sidamon-Eristavi, Nikoloz Chernishkov, and Vasily Krotkov are mentioned only by their last names.

1958

July 31

Unable to find large frames for his exhibition about his biography and creative works, and with limited time, he decides to repurpose the old frames from previous exhibition materials.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 9; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

August

1958

August 1

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes an article by Sergi Tchilaia titled "Galaktion Tabidze", in which he notes that Galaktion Tabidze, the founder of Georgian Soviet lyric poetry, is a master of the verse. He emphasizes that Galaktion has gone through a long and complex creative journey and is now a singer of the era of Soviet communist construction.

Source: S. Tchilaia, Galaktion Tabidze, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, 1958, August 1, №178, p. 3.

1958

August 1

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes Andro Patariaia's translations of Galaktion Tabidze's poems "October", "The Book of Peace", "Poetry", and "Tuiya".

Source: G. Tabidze, Poems, newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, 1958, August 1, №178, p. 3.

1958

August 1

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Poems are Immortal" by V. Khatskevich.

Source: Г. Табидзе, Нет смерти для стихов, Заря Востока, 1958, 1 августа, №178, стр. 3.

Note: In the source, Khatskevich is referred to by his initials.

1958

August 4

A translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "October" is published in the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*.

Source: Октябрь (Стих) Г Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1958, 4 августа, №178, с.3.

1958

August 4

He plans to gather the materials and items necessary for preparing exhibition stands, including blue paper and frames. Additionally, he intends to move the stands out of the room and review the exhibition materials. Afterward, he is thinking of visiting the State Publishing House to check if there have been any updates regarding the contract for the publication of his large single-volume edition. He also plans to visit the editorial office of *Zarya Vostoka* to receive his honorarium. He wants to hand out tickets for his creative evening to both the publishing house

and editorial staff. He also plans to distribute tickets at the Academy of Sciences, the Writers' Union, and the City Council.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 534.

1958

Until August 6

He reads the Russian magazine *Literaturnaya Gruzia*, makes highlights, and on the last page notes down the dates of the Wednesdays from August 6 to November 12. He writes that on November 12, there will be an evening dedicated to celebrating the 1500th anniversary of Tbilisi's founding.

Source: MGL, t-539, magazine "Литературная Грузия", 1958, №3.

1958

August 6

An informational announcement is published in the newspaper *Komunisti*, stating that on August 6, at 8:00 p.m., the Georgian Literature Museum and the House of Arts Workers will host a creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №179, p. 4.

1958

August 6

A creative evening dedicated to Galaktion Tabidze is held at the House of Arts Workers, with participation from poets, prose writers, and representatives from various fields of art. Simultaneously, a large exhibition dedicated to the poet is opened in the foyer of the same institution.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №179, p. 4.

1958

August 7

In his diary, he makes a brief note that he lost the materials for the first volume of his academic collected works but later managed to restore them.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 262, p. 11; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 130.

1958

After August 7

In his diary, he writes that shortly before his death, his friend, the artist Irakli Toidze, gave him a rare 1914 edition of Galaktion Tabidze's works, in which there was a poem dedicated to him by the artist.

Source: G. Tabidze's diary entry, 262, 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XVIII, Tbilisi, 2006, p. 131.

1958

August 8

At 10:30 a.m., he is at the Executive Committee of the City Council of Tbilisi, representing the Deputies of Workers. He wants to find out how to obtain permission for the construction of a third floor on the two-story house he selected, located at 13 Dzerzhinsky Street (now Ingorokva Street), in front of the Academy of Sciences. To get an answer to this important issue, the staff of the Executive Committee has scheduled a meeting for September 10 at 10:00 a.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 42; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 540.

1958

August 8

At the Executive Committee of the City Council of Tbilisi, he unexpectedly meets Dr. Levan Tsereteli. He stops and discusses one of Akaki Tsereteli's poems with him. Later, he writes down this person's address and phone number in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 43; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 540.

1958

Until August 20

He plans to meet with the chief architect of Tbilisi, Alexandre Tevzadze, on August 20 to discuss the construction of an exhibition pavilion in the yard of the House of Arts Workers, where he intends to set up a permanent exhibition showcasing his creative journey.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 537.

Note: In the source, Alexandre Tevzadze is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

August 21

He plans to build a pavilion in the yard of the House of Arts Workers on the current Geronti Kikodze Street, formerly known as Philip Makharadze Street, as well as obtain permission for the construction of a third floor on the two-story house he selected on Dzerzhinsky Street, now Ingorokva Street. Both the pavilion and the additional floor are needed for organizing exhibitions about his creative journey. Naturally, to carry out these plans, official permits are required, which is why Galaktion is researching and noting in his notebook the phone numbers and addresses of Viktor Jorbenadze, the architect of the district council's executive committee for the Kalinin district (now Mtatsminda), and the phone number of the district's chief engineer. He believes that approval from these individuals and a prepared plan will help him obtain the necessary construction permits.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 19-20; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

1958

August 23

He discovers that a tooth, which had been filled since 1950, has come out.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 22; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 538.

1958

August 30

He reads the entries he made in his notebook between July 9 and 14, reflecting on the plans he was working to accomplish during that period. Then, he mentally reviews the time that followed and realizes that none of the tasks have been completed yet. Two particularly important issues remain unresolved: finding a permanent exhibition space and sharing Mikheil Vadbolsky's article with the right people. Despite this, he consoles himself with the thought that steps have been taken to address these problems, and it is impossible for his efforts and initiatives not to yield results eventually.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-403, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 531.

1958

July-August

He learns that the Georgian State Literature Museum has assigned senior research associates to prepare an exhibition plan for showcasing the life and works of the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July-August

He learns that the administration of the House of Arts Workers is providing space for an exhibition showcasing his life and works. However, as he finds out, the hall in this institution can only accommodate materials related to his participation in the 1958 March Decade of Arts and Culture. Therefore, he believes that more space is necessary to fully display all the exhibition materials on stands, offering a comprehensive view of his fifty-year creative journey. To achieve this, he seeks additional space in the courtyard of the House of Arts Workers, which he plans to use for constructing an exhibition pavilion. According to the poet, this pavilion must be built as quickly as possible, within a month. He thinks that resolving this issue will require an official decree for allocating the space and a pavilion plan prepared by an engineer.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July-August

He discovers that the space in the courtyard of the House of Arts Workers, where he had planned to set up an exhibition pavilion, has already been allocated for a cinema. He begins considering other locations to find a suitable space.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July-August

He hopes that, with the help of Ushangi Tavadze, the director of the House of Arts Workers, and Ivane Kakabadze, the director of the State Literature Museum, he will be able to set up a

pavilion in an unallocated section of the garden at the House of Arts Workers. He believes that to implement this idea, he will need an engineer to design the exhibition pavilion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July-August

In his notebook, he writes down the phone numbers of Ushangi Tavadze, the director of the House of Arts Workers, and Ivane Kakabadze, the director of the State Literature Museum, as he plans to organize an exhibition about his biography and creative works with their support. For the same reason, he also notes the phone numbers of senior research associates from the State Literature Museum, Nino Chikhladze and Davit Shughliashvili.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July-August

He calls Ushangi Tavadze, the director of the House of Arts Workers, and Ivane Kakabadze, the director of the State Literature Museum, to ask if they can meet with him at 9:00 a.m. the next morning. He finds out that Ushangi Tavadze will only be able to arrive at 10:00 a.m.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-404, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 532.

1958

July - August

It is evening. Returning from Tskneti, Galaktion is walking slowly along Rustaveli Avenue when two young men, Guram Rcheulishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli, separate from their group and approach him. They greet the poet and offer to accompany him home. Galaktion agrees, and they all take a trolleybus down Elbakidze Descent. Upon getting off the trolleybus, Galaktion kisses the hand of an elderly Russian conductor, which fills her with great joy.

Source: N. Tsereteli, Meetings with Immortal Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 173 - 174.

1958

Summer

After the exhibition "The Life and Works of Galaktion Tabidze" and the readers' conference held at the House of Arts Workers conclude, Sergi Tsuladze, a Doctor of Medical Sciences recently returned from France, approaches Galaktion. He shares insights about what is known in France regarding contemporary Georgian literature.

Source: G. Natroshvili, Due to One Meeting, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, December 2, 1982, N 278, p. 3.

1958

Summer

After the exhibition at the House of Arts Workers concludes, he takes a photograph with Giorgi Natroshvili and Sergi Tsuladze.

Source: G. Natroshvili, Due to One Meeting, newspaper *Soplis Tskhovreba*, December 2, 1982, N 278, p. 3.

September

1958

Until September 1

He notes information about three upcoming creative evenings: the first event he will participate in is dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of Tbilisi's founding, the second to the 41st anniversary of the October Revolution, and the third to the 50th jubilee of his creative career. In the poet's opinion, all three events should take place in October.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 540.

1958

Until September 1

He plans to meet with engineer Gorskiy on September 1 to discuss adding a third floor to the two-story house he selected on Dzerzhinsky Street, now Ingorokva Street. He intends to explain that he wants to use the additional floor to set up a permanent exhibition showcasing his creative journey.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 2-3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

Note: In the source, the housing-rental cooperative association is referred to as "ЖАКТ", an abbreviation of the institution's Russian name: "жилищно-арендное кооперативное товарищество" (Housing and rental cooperative association).

1958

Until September 1

He agrees with Varlam Tavadze, the director of Tbilisi Secondary School №39, on organizing an event at the school dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of the founding of the capital, in which Galaktion will participate. He believes that additional details will need to be clarified during the preparation process for the event in the future, so he notes Varlam Tavadze's phone number in his notebook.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 4-5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1958

Until September 1

He is thinking about the thematic evening planned for October at Secondary School №39, dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of Tbilisi's founding. He intends to select appropriate poems from his works for the event. He plans to read the poem "Tbilisi Tells Different Melodies" as well as works about the city's riverbanks, which are included in two cycles ("May First on the Riverbank" and "May Ninth on the Riverbank") in the sixth volume of his collected works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1958

Until September 1

He plans a cycle of literary evenings dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his creative career. The poet estimates that approximately 12 events will be needed. He envisions organizing an exhibition, delivering lectures and presentations, and holding discussions. He believes that these events should be arranged under the name of the Literary Museum.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-545, 10; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXI, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 223;

1958

September 7

He receives a letter from Savle Abuladze, the poet and head of the literary circle at the Tbilisi Teachers' House, once again requesting payment for the poems he translated. Abuladze writes that he has not mentioned this issue to anyone so far and will wait until the end of September for a resolution. He expresses his hope that this unpleasant matter will not damage their nearly fifty-year friendship.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-491; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 326.

1958

After September 9

The publishing house *Soviet Georgia* is releasing a collection of poems by Georgian poets titled "Our Tbilisi", which includes four poems by Galaktion: an untitled one ("My old dream..."), "The Founding of New Tbilisi", "Tbilisi Tells Different Melodies", and "The Moon of Mtatsminda".

Source: "Our Tbilisi", *Sabtchota Sakartvelo*, Tbilisi, 1958, p. 250-254.

Note: In its first publication, the untitled poem "My old dream..." was titled "To Tiflis".

Dating: The publication is dated according to the date of signing for printing.

1958

September 10

He is at the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council, which he jokingly calls "Massachusetts". He is waiting for Alexandre Chogovadze, with whom he plans to meet the deputy of engineer Gorskiy to discuss adding a third floor to the two-story house he has selected. While Alexandre Chogovadze is delayed, he observes his surroundings and watches others at work. During the wait, in the corridor of the Executive Committee, he unexpectedly encounters relatives from his aunt's family – the Rusadzes. They ask him to go to Vasil Mzhavanadze's assistant, Givi Meladze, explain their situation, and request help. The poet finds their attitude and this approach to solving the matter irritating.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1958

September 10

While at the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council, he observes the work of engineer Gorskiy's deputy, who is tasked with determining how and in what form a third floor can be added to the two-story building where Galaktion plans to establish a permanent exhibition of his creative journey. The poet is irritated by the deputy's ridiculous, pitiable, yet dangerous demeanour and dislikes how the man tries to use the complexities of organizing documentation as an excuse. While watching all this, he notices a woman bringing a notice about the committee meeting where the matter of interest to the poet is to be decided.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541.

1958

September 10

At dawn, he leaves the house. It is raining and cool outside, a stark contrast to the sweltering heat that enveloped Tbilisi just the day before, still typical of August. He heads to the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council, where he is supposed to meet Alexandre Chogovadze. Since Chogovadze is late, the poet enters the building alone, goes up to the second floor, and finds a quiet spot in the corridor with a nice table. He begins writing about recent events, getting so absorbed in his thoughts and dreams that he doesn't notice Chogovadze's arrival. Together, they ascend to the third floor to meet engineer Gorskiy's deputy, who is expected to present a conclusion on whether Galaktion can add a third floor to the house he selected on Dzerzhinsky Street. During the discussion, it becomes clear that Gorskiy's deputy has forgotten to clarify the matter important to Galaktion. Apologizing, the deputy asks him to return in an hour and a half and to bring workers so they can inspect the building's foundation. Throughout the conversation, the deputy frequently uses the word "*paper*" to mean documents or paperwork, which catches Galaktion's attention. The poet decides to nickname this man "the paper man" and refers to him as such in his later notes.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 541-542.

1958

September 10

Together with Alexandre Chogovadze and the workers, he goes to the two-story house on Dzerzhinsky Street where he plans to add a third floor for a permanent exhibition space. As they arrive, an elderly woman emerges from a neighbouring house, greets Galaktion, and mentions that her late son, who once worked at a medical facility, knew the poet. The woman expresses joy at the prospect of having an exhibition dedicated to Galaktion's work as her neighbour. Meanwhile, the workers begin digging and inspecting the house's foundation. Watching them, the poet recalls lines from his poem "Hit the Pickaxe!": "Hit the pickaxe, Hit the pickaxe, hey, hit it! Break apart the heavy stones of the foundation". Alexandre Chogovadze observes the work and tells Galaktion that he can now go and bring the appropriate official from the Executive Committee to assess the foundation's condition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10-12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542-543.

1958

September 10

Returning from Dzerzhinsky Street, now Ingorokva Street, Galaktion heads back to the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council, where he had been earlier that morning. He plans to meet with engineer Gorskiy's deputy, who is supposed to assess the condition of the two-story house he selected and determine whether a third floor can be added for an exhibition hall. Upon arriving, he finds that the deputy is not in his office. The staff informs him that the deputy has gone somewhere, but they do not know where. Galaktion decides to wait, sits at the deputy's desk, and takes out his notebook to record the day's events. As time passes and the deputy does not appear, the poet continues to wait, overhearing an employee recounting their travels in Svaneti. The story reminds Galaktion of a Svanetian saying he once heard: "Mibinav-lizi-lichedi", meaning "We've begun to move about". Reflecting on his own movements throughout the day to handle various matters, he decides to detail his "comings and goings" and begins writing. At the same time, he wonders if the workers on Dzerzhinsky Street are still continuing their tasks. Observing the employees at the Executive Committee, he concludes that the people working there seem to do nothing all day but talk.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10-12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543-544.

1958

September 10

Returning from the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council, Galaktion heads back to Dzerzhinsky Street, now Ingorokva Street, where workers are digging around the house he has chosen. He hopes that engineer Gorskiy's deputy, whom he was waiting for at the Executive Committee, might have gone there. However, his expectation proves false. From Dzerzhinsky Street, he goes to the Academy of Sciences, stops by the academy's cafeteria for a snack, and resumes his search for Gorskiy's deputy by returning to the Executive Committee. This time, he finally finds the man at his workplace. Galaktion explains the situation, and they head together to Dzerzhinsky Street to inspect the house's foundation. Upon seeing the trenches dug near the street by the workers, Gorskiy's deputy, visibly annoyed, states that such work should not have been carried out without permission. He then suggests bringing in a trusted engineer the next day to assess the situation. Frustrated by the persistent uncertainty, Galaktion begins to suspect that the "paper man" at the Executive Committee might be complicating matters intentionally, perhaps in hopes of receiving compensation or a bribe. Ultimately, they agree that the next morning at 9:00 a.m., the trusted engineer, along with Galaktion and Alexandre Chogovadze, will visit the selected house to evaluate the foundation's condition.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 543-544.

1958

September 10

Since obtaining the construction permit was postponed until the next day for reasons beyond his control, Galaktion stops at a café on Lenin Square, now Freedom Square, to gather his strength. Afterward, he heads to the library of the Academy of Sciences, where he stays until 5 p.m. In the reading room, he reviews magazines and newspapers, noticing that Alexandre Chogovadze, with whom he had spent nearly the entire day trying to resolve the exhibition space issue, has settled at his favourite old table. He observes Chogovadze's appearance, noting that he is completely bald and wears his glasses oddly perched on his nose.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 544.

1958

September 10

In his notebook, he records the day's events, using mostly first-person plural verbs in his narration, which gives the entry a unique tone. The format of the writing is inspired by a Svanetian phrase the poet once heard: "Mibinav-lizi-licedi", meaning "We've begun to move about".

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 10-13; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 542-544.

1958

September 11

Early in the morning, he wakes up and prepares to continue resolving the tasks he started the previous day. He puts on a new suit, carries a "lucky trolleybus number" in his pocket, and heads to the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council. On the second floor, he finds the same table where he sat the previous day while waiting for Alexandre Chogovadze. He sits down again and checks the time, noticing it is 9:30 a.m., but Chogovadze has not yet arrived, despite their agreement to meet at this time. The poet notices old issues of *Zarya Vostoka* and *Komunisti*, which feature articles about the Georgian Culture and Arts Decade held in Moscow in March 1958. He browses the newspapers, reading Irakli Abashidze's article "Literary Georgia" in *Zarya Vostoka* and Ioseb Grishashvili's "We Were Brought Together by a Love of Poetry" in *Komunisti*. He finds both authors' tone boastful, which provokes his ironic attitude. Eventually, Alexandre Chogovadze arrives, and they go together to engineer Gorski's deputy to clarify who will inspect the foundation and walls of the house on Dzerzhinsky Street. However, the deputy refuses to follow through on his promise from the previous day and now insists they find a wall-drilling device called a schlumberger. Seeing no other option, Galaktion begins searching for the tool. He recalls that it might be available at the Stalin Factory, where he was once attached as a member of a writers' brigade in the early 1930s. After securing the tool, he inspects the factory, noticing that everyone has already left. With the help of a guard, he retraces his steps and tours the entire factory in 15 minutes. Anticipating that he might need additional equipment from the factory in the future, he notes the workshop manager's name in his notebook.

He returns with the schlumberger but cannot yet use the tool. To avoid carrying it around, he temporarily leaves it at different places, sometimes in a pharmacy storage room and other times at the Academy of Sciences cafeteria. He reflects that his efforts were in vain and that the struggle to obtain the tool deserves its own detailed account. Eventually, he hands the schlumberger over to engineer Gorskiy's deputy. Despite securing the tool, he remains dissatisfied, feeling that the entire day was unproductive and exceedingly exhausting.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545. G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-405, p. 29-30; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 539.

1958

September 11

At the end of the day, he goes to the *Zarya Vostoka* editorial office to inquire about his due honorarium. The staff informs him that payments will not be made in September and advises him to return starting from the first of the following month.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1958

After September 11

The publishing house *Soviet Writer* releases Sergi Tchilaia's Book in Russian, "Galaktion Tabidze: A Critical-Biographical Essay". In this work, Sergi Tchilaia reiterates the views on Galaktion's works that he had expressed in earlier publications.

Source: С. Чилая, Галактион Табидзе. Критико-биографический очерк, 1958, p. 3-120.

Dating: The Book was signed for printing on September 11, 1958.

1958

September 12

He reads the newspaper Tbilisi, notes articles of interest, and writes down their titles: "Rare Manuscripts", "The Quality of Publications", "The Movement of Streets".

Source: MGL, t-552. newspaper *Tbilisi*, September 12, 1958, №204, p. 1-2.

1958

September 12

He continues working on the task he began in previous days, trying to determine whether it will be possible to add a third floor for an exhibition hall to the building on Dzerzhinsky Street. He meets with Alexandre Chogovadze, who had accompanied him for two days to the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council to obtain the construction permit. This time, Chogovadze excuses himself, claiming he has other matters to attend to, and leaves shortly after their meeting. He assures the poet that he will return soon, but Galaktion is convinced that the promise will not be kept. After Chogovadze's departure, Galaktion also returns home, changes his clothes, rests, and regains his focus. He begins contemplating the thematic creative evening planned at Tbilisi Secondary School №39, which will be dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of the city's founding.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-406, p. 16; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 545.

1958

After September 12

He is working on resolving the technical and formal issues required for adding a third floor to the two-story building on Dzerzhinsky Street. In his notebook, he notes that the house's wall needs to be drilled in two places by workers sent from the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Council. Additionally, he plans to find a large hammer, which he believes will be necessary for the work. After reaching an agreement with the relevant officials, he also intends to draft the text for the construction permit for the additional floor.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-409, p. 5; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 549.

1958

After September 12

In the name of the Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer Melia, he drafts a memorandum in which Melia informs Senior Engineer Tevzadze that the house at 13 Dzerzhinsky Street has undergone the requested inspection. The findings confirm that it is structurally feasible to add a third floor to the two-story building, where the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, plans to establish an exhibition pavilion.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-409, p. 6-7; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1958

September 15

He plans to meet at 8:30 a.m. with Givi Meladze, assistant to Vasil Mzhavanadze, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, to discuss the 50th-anniversary jubilee events celebrating his creative work. Additionally, he intends to ask Meladze for assistance in obtaining the permit needed to add a third floor to the two-story building on Dzerzhinsky Street.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-407, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 546.

Note: In the source, Givi Meladze is mentioned only by his last name.

1958

After September 15

The city administration denies permission to add a third floor to the two-story house at 13 Dzerzhinsky Street, citing the need for a recommendation from the Writers' Union, which, however, refrains from providing such a recommendation.

Source: N. Tabidze, Galaktion, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, December 3, 1982, N 49, p. 8.

October

1958

October 3

He writes a poem “Vaso Abashidze” (“I remember his small apartment...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7626; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 312.

1958

October 3

He writes a poem “Taso Abashidze” (“Outside, the rain is falling...”).

Source: Autograph, MGL, №7626; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 312.

1958

October 4

He visits Lidia Megrelidze, who shows him a Book gifted that morning by Ioseb Grishashvili, inscribed with the dedication: “To my beloved writer, Lidia Megrelidze (“Mimkrali”), as a token of respect, I. Gr. 1958, October 8”. This displeases him.

Source: MGL, Fq-168, Lidia Megrelidze’s inscription on Ioseb Grishashvili’s Book “Only Love”, Tbilisi, 1958.

1958

October 5

In the morning, Galaktion, together with his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, goes to Rustaveli Avenue and withdraws money from the savings bank. He quietly slips a portion into his pocket, then takes another stack, counts 300 roubles, and gives 100 roubles to Nodar. Nodar finds the amount too little. He thinks that 160,000 roubles will come to his uncle this year from just one publishing house, and if “Zarya Vostoka” also publishes his book, it will bring in another 50,000 to 80,000 roubles. If he holds an evening event at the opera in December, he will have additional income from that as well. Therefore, he considers giving only 100 roubles an act of stinginess. On the street, they meet Nani, the daughter of Galaktion’s cousin, Agabo Adeishvili, who has been accepted into the Pushkin Institute. The relatives greet each other and continue on their way. On the way, they stop by a photographer on Rustaveli Avenue, who recalls his first meeting with Galaktion. In 1941, before leaving for the war, he and his friend were sitting in a diner when they saw Galaktion. Galaktion blessed them with the words of Vazha-Pshavela, saying: “Remember, we are few, take care of yourselves, do not fall on the bayonet”. Galaktion stops several times along the way and drinks a small glass of cognac each time. Galaktion is angry at Vasil Mzhavanadze, who considers Irakli Abashidze a great poet. He says that this very situation is what Grigol Robakidze escaped from.

Source: Nodar Tabidze’s record, GTDA, №1448, p.1.

1958

October 11

He reviews the 1908 issues of the magazine *Kvali* and focuses on the September 28 edition, which features his untitled poem “Thick Cloud”. This poem is particularly dear to the poet, as it represents his first publication, alongside the untitled piece “The Moon Shines Brightly”, printed in the September 28, 1908, issue of the newspaper *Amirani*. Observing the date on *Kvali*, Galaktion reflects that more than half a century has passed since his literary debut.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-409, p. 12; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 550.

1958

Until October 12

At the Rustaveli Theatre, he meets Sergo Gersamia and discusses his upcoming jubilee on October 12, mentioning his intention to visit the theatre museum to gather exhibition materials for the event. The poet feels a certain discomfort about having to personally collect and prepare these materials. Likely due to this unease, he does not follow through on his plan and does not go to the museum.

Source: Sergo Gersamia, “Galaktion Tabidze”, collection “Galaktionology”, X, Tbilisi, 2024, p. 389-406.

1958

October 7-13

He participates in the Asia-Africa Writers’ Conference held at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tashkent and explores the Book exhibition organized alongside the event.

Source: L. Kvirtskhalia, Meetings with Galaktion, Kvlividze, Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 279-280.

1958

October 15 or later

On the third page of the newspaper *Komunisti*, he publishes a forty-eight-line untitled poem beginning with “Once, by the city hall or the bridgehead...”.

Source: G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book VII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 402.

1958

October 17

The Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* publishes a translation of Galaktion Tabidze’s poem “For Your Jubilee”.

Source: За твой юбилей (Стих) Г. Табидзе, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1958, 17 октября, №242, с.1.

1958

October 26 or later

He writes an untitled poem, “Time has broken the strap...”.

Source: MGL, d-637, 22; G. Tabidze, AE in 25 books, Book XXII, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 463.

Dating: The poem is inscribed on the 26 October 1958 issue of the newspaper *Lelo*.

November

1958

November 7

He listens to a radio program dedicated to the 41st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. His attention is caught by the host's impressive baritone voice, and he becomes curious about the host's identity.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-408, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 546.

1958

November 7

He outlines his three-year plan in his notebook, prioritizing key objectives. His primary goal is to publish an academic nine-volume collection of his works, with each volume overseen by a dedicated editor, alongside producing academic editions of his individual collections. He also plans to collaborate with composers to create songs based on his poetry and, with the assistance of the Artists' Union, to gather existing portraits, illustrations, and visual materials related to his life and works. He envisions close collaboration with literary circles, including renaming the literary group on University Street in his honour. Additionally, he hopes to establish libraries bearing his name in Tobanieri, Borjomi, and Navtlughi, and to have a street in Ortachala, Tbilisi, named after him. He proposes erecting a monument at Komsomol Square featuring seven books to symbolize the legacy of Georgia's greatest poets: Shota Rustaveli, Davit Guramishvili, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Akaki Tsereteli, Ilia Chavchavadze, Vazha-Pshavela, and himself. He also notes that his granddaughter, Marine Pirtskhalava, should prepare a wall newspaper titled *Marine's Gazeti*. Lastly, he expresses a desire to establish "Galaktionology", a specialized field of literary studies dedicated to analysing his biography and works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-408, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 547.

Note: The source does not specify the nature of the monument of seven books, and Marine Pirtskhalava is mentioned only by her first name.

December

1958

December 5

At Shalva Radiani's request, he writes an autobiography, revises it himself, and sends it.

Source: Ts. Khetereli, Close to Galaktion, newspaper *Tbilisi*, February 10, 1981, N 33, p. 3.

1958

December 17

He submits a formal request to the director of the publishing house *Soviet Georgia*, stating that he is presenting a typewritten copy of his selected works in a single volume. He requests that it be published in honour of the 50th anniversary of his literary career.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-229; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 135.

1958

December 18 or later

He receives a letter from a mining engineer who lives next door to the late writer Daria Akhvlediani. The sender reproaches him, stating that if not for their own efforts, neither Galaktion nor the Writers' Union would have taken care of the funerals of Daria Akhvlediani and her son, Ilia. Regarding the support given to Daria's other son, Otar Akhvlediani, in securing ownership of a kitchen, bathroom, balcony, heating system, water supply, and courtyard – properties that he later sold – the sender considers this a disservice to Galaktion. They argue that Otar was accustomed to a reckless lifestyle, which eventually led to his imprisonment. If Galaktion had truly wanted to help, they assert, he should have found him a job in a factory where he would have been provided with housing and forced to keep working to avoid becoming homeless. The sender also recalls an incident from 1942 when, at 11 p.m., Galaktion, while intoxicated, allegedly struck one of three standing generals with his cane at the corner of Elbakidze Rise and Rustaveli Avenue, nearly knocking him over. Galaktion quickly fled downhill, but the generals drew their weapons, and, according to the sender, if they had not intervened to calm the situation, Galaktion might have been killed. At the end of the letter, based on these accusations, the sender blames Galaktion for the misfortune that befell their family.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-495-8; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 331-332.

1958

December 22

At a literary evening in Batumi, his Book "Gold in the Azure of Adjara" is discussed. Poet Giorgi Salukvadze presents a report titled "The Sea in Galaktion's Poetry". Galaktion recites poems, including "1950", "Moon of Mtatsminda", and others.

Source: L. Kikilashvili, To Those Pink Peaches, magazine Droscha, 1992, №8, p. 19.

1958

December 26

In the newspaper *Tbilisi*, Teimuraz Jangulashvili's article "Half a Century of Creative Life" is published. The author responds to the release of the eighth volume of the poet's works and briefly describes the main themes of Galaktion's lyric poetry.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, Half a Century of Creative Life, Newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1958, №52 (December 26), p. 3.

1958

December 26

The newspaper *Tbilisi* publishes an announcement stating that Galaktion Tabidze's jubilee evening will be held on December 29 at the Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Theater. In honour of this significant occasion, collections of the poet's selected works will be published by *Zarya Vostoka* and the *Soviet Literature Publishing House*. Additionally, the Shota Rustaveli

Institute of Georgian Literature has commenced preparations for the academic publication of the poet's works.

Source: Galaktion Tabidze's Creative Evening, newspaper *Literaturuli Gazeti*, 1958, №52 (December 26), p. 3.

1958

Until December 28

He writes a poem "Seven New Years" ("Comrades! The rain, with the most dreadful hunger...").

Source: Autograph, MGL, №8213-8214; G. Tabidze, works in twelve volumes, vol. VI, Tbilisi, 1968, p. 316. **Dating:** It is dated according to the first publication.

1958

December 28

The newspaper *Komunisti* publishes the poem "Seven New Years" ("Comrades! With the terrible dirt than the rain..."). Alongside it, a group photo taken by Vladimir Ginzburg is printed with a caption stating that "The National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, recites his new poem 'Seven New Years' to the members of Guram Chaduneli's Communist Labour Brigade at the Tbilisi Locomotive Construction Plant".

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №300, p. 3.

Note: In the article, only the initial of Guram Chaduneli's name is mentioned.

1958

December 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, an informational announcement is published, stating that on December 29, a jubilee evening dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the creative career of the National Poet of Georgia, Galaktion Tabidze, will be held at the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Source: Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №300, p. 3.

1958

December 28

In the newspaper *Komunisti*, Giorgi Margvelashvili's article "Galaktion Tabidze (On the 50th Anniversary of His Creative Work)" is published. The critic discusses the creative kinship between Galaktion and Alexander Blok, noting that these two deeply national and unique poets perceived the revolution similarly, as an element of renewal. According to the critic, these authors also share a common past: initially representatives of the Symbolist school, they soon felt the power of the new era and radically changed their poetic paths. Margvelashvili cites fragments from Galaktion's poem "The Epoch" and notes that certain lines reveal the influence of Alexander Blok's poems "Revenge" and "The Twelve". He specifically discusses the poem "John Reed" to show how the revolution expanded and refreshed Galaktion's inner world, as well as the content, style, and poetics of his work. According to Margvelashvili, the changes are so significant that it is impossible to recognize the author of the Symbolist collection "Artistic Flowers" in this poem. He argues that in subsequent years, the poetics of "John Reed" became characteristic of Galaktion's work. The

article also highlights that, despite his grey hair, the poet has not lost his youthful spirit, as evidenced by his recent poems: “Praise to Peace”, “Hymn to Nikortsminda”, “The Return of Imereti”, and many others.

Source: G. Margvelashvili, “Galaktion Tabidze (On the 50th Anniversary of His Creative Work)”, Newspaper *Komunisti*, 1958, №300, p. 3.

1958

December 29

A jubilee evening celebrating the 50th anniversary of Galaktion’s literary career is held at the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, “A Leap Toward the Sky”, magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 108. Sh. Shotadze, Galaktion Tabidze: Due to the 50th Anniversary of His Creative Work, newspaper *Sabtchota Ajara*, №255 (December 30), p. 2.

1958

December 29

In the newspaper *Tbilisi*, Eter Shushania’s article “The Prominent Soviet Poet” is published, presenting a literary portrait of Galaktion.

Source: E. Shushania, The Eminent Soviet Poet, newspaper *Tbilisi*, 1958, №293 (December 29), p. 3.

1958

December 29

At the jubilee evening held at the Opera Theatre, the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol presents a three-stringed lute adorned with triangular plaques.

Source: L. Kheladze, Everyone Has Something to Remember, newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, August 10, 1983, №33, p. 3.

1958

December 29

The Kutaisi-based photographer Davit Mkheidze dedicates an impromptu verse: “I come with a full satchel, do not let me leave empty-handed, fill it with your books, and may you live for many years!”

Source: V. Javakhadze, “Unknown. Apology of Galaktion Tabidze”, Tbilisi, 2020, p. 148.

1958

December 30

In the newspaper *Sabtchota Adjara*, under the pseudonym “Sh. Shotadze”, Shota Kuridze’s article “Galaktion Tabidze: On the 50th Anniversary of His Creative Work” is published. The article notes that on December 29, an event dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the poet’s literary career was held at the Opera and Ballet Theatre. The author briefly reviews Galaktion’s poetry,

emphasizing that readers now refer to the poet by his first name alone, a testament to immense love and recognition.

Source: Sh. Shotadze, Galaktion Tabidze: Due to the 50th Anniversary of His Creative Work, newspaper, Sabtchota Ajara, 1958, №255 (December 30), p. 2.

1958

Second half of December

On Rustaveli Avenue, Galaktion accidentally encounters writer and journalist Ivane Davitiani and inquires who translated his poem “I and the Night” into Armenian. Davitiani tells him that the poem has already been translated impeccably by M. Karimiyan. Galaktion then asks how the phrase “I and the Night” sounds in Armenian, and when Davitian responds, Galaktion thanks him and repeats the phrase “Yes u Gisher” several times along the way to make sure he doesn’t forget it.

Source: I. Davitiani, *Yes you Gisher*, newspaper *Gamarjveba* (Gori), November 29, 1973, N 129, p. 3.

1957 - 1958

At the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Literature, an editorial board is formed for the academic publication of Galaktion Tabidze’s works, consisting of Solomon Kubaneishvili, Dimitri Benashvili, and Akaki Khintibidze.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 304.

1958

In Moscow, Galaktion Tabidze’s “Verses and Poems” is published in Russian, including the cycles: “From Early Lyrics”, “The Epoch”, “Poems About Europe”, “Poems of the War Years”, “Clusters of Life”, and “Poems”.

Source: Табидзе Г.В. Стихотворения и поэмы, Циклы: Из ранней лирики; Эпоха; Стихи о Европе; Стихи военных лет; Гроздья жизни; Поэмы, Пер. с груз., Москва, Гослитиздат, 1958.

1958

He visits the State Publishing House, where he meets Akaki Khintibidze, who has been summoned to review his Book “Issues of Poetic Art”. The young critic gathers his courage and offers Galaktion to read the review, as one part of his work is dedicated to “Galaktion’s Rhyme”. After reading each paragraph, the poet, visibly pleased, stands up and shakes the author’s hand.

Source: A. Khintibidze, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 305.

1958

He takes a new twelve-page notebook for making notes, writes the word “Heart” on the cover, and inside the notebook, he records expressions, idioms, and lexical units related to the word “Heart”. In some cases, he also includes their Russian meanings in parentheses.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-411, p. 1-6; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 552-553.

1958

He reads "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and notes down in his notebook the lines that mention the word "Heart" or lexical units derived from it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-411, p. 8-14; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 554-561.

1959

Until 1959

From the main pharmacy administration's control-analytical laboratory located on the lower floor, a strong smell of medicines wafts up to his apartment. Galaktion goes to the laboratory, complains to the staff about it, and asks whether they are preparing some kind of poison. One of the employees, Raisa Chikhladze, humorously responds that they don't have any poison and, even if they did, they wouldn't use it on him.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 19, p. 374; Ivlika Mikadze's Explanation, Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine *Samartali*, 1992, №1, p. 53.

Dating: According to the explanation's author, the incident occurred a few months before the poet's death.

Until 1959

At the entrance of the Writers' House, he meets Andro Tevzadze and Lavrosi Kalandadze, who are discussing hunting. Galaktion invites Lavrosi Kalandadze to his place in Tskneti to hunt tigers.

Source: A. Ratiani, Recollections about Galaktion, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1996, № 9-10, p. 137.

Dating: According to the memoir's author, the incident took place a few months before the poet's death.

January

1959

January 1 or earlier

He receives a warm and heartfelt New Year's greeting from Mikheil Mamulashvili, sent from Mtskheta.

Source: Autograph, MGL, 24551-493; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XXIV, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 333.

Dating: We take the poet's last New Year as the upper time limit.

1959

January or later

Mikhail Vadboldsky paints his portrait wearing a coat and hat.

Source: FG. Chikobava, Galaktion and Art, Art, Tbilisi, 1959, N 4, p. 35.

1959

January 1

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Andro Pataraia's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Happy New Year, Homeland!" is published.

Source: С новым годом, отчизна! (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз А. Патараия, Заря Востока, Тб., 1959, 1 января, №1.

1959

January 3

He submits a detailed autobiography to the Writers' Union.

Source: MGL, WUF №28-36.

1959

January 7

In the Russian newspaper *Vecherny Tbilisi*, Klara Arsenieva's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "I Love the Rain of Abkhazia..." is published.

Source: Абхазский дождь люблю... (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. К. Арсеновой, Вечерний Тбилиси, Тбилиси, 1959, 7 января, N 5.

1959

January 18

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Andro Pataraia's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Poet's Word" is published.

Source: Слово поэта (Стихи), Пер. А. Патараия, Заря Востока, 1959, 18 января, №16.

1959

January 19

He begins treatment at the hospital of the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Health of the Georgian SSR, under the care of Dr. Gabriel Pondoev.

Source: Gabriel Pondoev's Interrogation Protocol, Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine *Samartali*, 1992, №1, p. 51.

1959

After January 19

In *Literaturuli Gazeti*, a cycle of quatrains by Teimuraz Jangulashvili is published, one of which is dedicated to Galaktion.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, "A Leap Toward the Sky", magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 108.

1959

January 20

He attends the Fifth Congress of Georgian Writers, where delegates for the Third Congress of Soviet Writers are being elected. Galaktion is not among those nominated. At the end of the meeting, the chairman asks if anyone wishes to speak. Shalva Dadiani requests the floor and states that, due to illness, he will be unable to attend the congress and suggests that another worthy candidate go in his place. While saying this, he directs his gaze toward Galaktion. Galaktion waits tensely for the response of the officials present at the meeting. Vasil Mzhavanadze declares that Shalva Dadiani's absence at the congress is out of the question, and with that, the meeting concludes.

Source: T. Jangulashvili, "A Leap Toward the Sky", magazine *Tsiskari*, 1992, №8, p. 109.

1959

January 28

In the Russian newspaper *Sovetskaya Abkhazia*, Andro Pataraiia's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "I Follow the Path Indicated by My Native Party Toward Victory" is published.

Source: Мне Партией родной указан путь к победе (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. А. Патарая, Советская Абхазия, Сухуми, 1959, 28 января, №20.

1959

January

The wife's - Nino Kvirikadze's - granddaughter, Marine Pirtskhalava, gifts him the notebook with the inscription: "In memory of my dear grandfather from Marine". The poet then adds a brief impromptu.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

1959

January

At the café upstairs, Guram Rcheulishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli are celebrating a friend's birthday. Suddenly, Galaktion enters wearing a long black coat and a thick grey scarf. He walks up to the counter and orders water. The friends invite him to join their table with respect and humility. He agrees and drinks some champagne. Soon, other members of the table join them. Upbeat Galaktion shows interest in the young people's professions. Guram Rcheulishvili answers in Russian and introduces himself as a merchant, to which Galaktion smiles ironically. Guram and Nugzar inquire about his attitude toward Georgian and world poetry, especially Symbolist and Tsisperkantseli poets. Galaktion gladly satisfies their curiosity and joins the conversation with enthusiasm. Then, as if recalling something, he suddenly stands up and decides to leave. He warmly bids everyone farewell, and jokingly smiles at Guram Rcheulishvili, saying, "This one looks a bit too 'Kartuli'".

Source: N. Tsereteli, Meetings with Immortal Galaktion, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 174 – 182.

1959

January

The children's literature publishing house *Sablitgami* decides to release anthologies of the best poems by leading poets, with autobiographies of the authors instead of introductions. The management of the publishing house wishes for the first Book in the series to be Galaktion Tabidze's "One Hundred Poems". The director of *Sablitgami*, Khuta Berulava, informs Galaktion of this decision and asks him to prepare a text for the autobiography to be included in the collection.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563; Kh. Berulava, Recollection, Giorgi Leonidze: Jubilee Collection, Tbilisi, 1970, p. 296.

1959

January

In the magazine *Literaturnaya Gruzia*, Shalva Radiani's article "Galaktion Tabidze's Lyricism" is published, where the author analyses Galaktion Tabidze's immense role in the development of modern Georgian poetry. It is noted that his work is a clear example of how a poet should serve their homeland. Galaktion is one of those who enthusiastically embraced the new life and stood on the side of the revolution, which fundamentally changed the themes of his poetry.

Source: Sh. Radiani, Galaktion Tabidze's Lyricism, newspaper *Literaturnaia Gruzia*, 1959, №1, p. 86-96.

February

1959

February 5

In the Russian newspaper *Vecherniy Tbilisi*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Follow Lenin" is published.

Source: Следуй за Лениным!... (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Б. Серебрякова, Вечерний Тбилиси, 1959, 5 февраля, №30.

1959

Until February 6

Galaktion Tabidze is preparing a collection of poems titled "One Hundred Poems" to be published by the Children's Literature Publishing House. The following works will be included in the collection: "Long Life to Those Peaches, Long Life to Those Peach Blossoms", "Candles", ***("Will You Remember..."), "Thirteen Years Old", "The Scythe is screaming", "Autumn is Coming", "Blame the Wine", "Autumn Day", "Autumn Fragment", "Aspens", "Autumn in the Monastery of Innocent Conception", "Sadness About You", "The Beautiful Woman Cursed Me", "Two Bells", "You Light Up Again with Excitement", "Desert", "Reconciliation", "Viols", ***("I Will Remember Those Pink Peaches..."), "Snow", "The Wind Rocks as the Harp", "I and the Night", "Beyond Fate", "I Deserve It Anyway", "Mary", "You by the Seaside", "Through Mary's Eyes", "The Farther You Are", "Oak", "Ephemeral", "The Walnut Tree on Mtatsminda", "It Is Not Worth One Tear", ***("This Raven Will Fly Over..."), "Sing Something for Me", "Fields", ***("Here Will Be Erected a Monument to the Poet..."), "Again Ephemeral", ***("The Palm Branch..."), "To a Russian Poet", "Without Love", "In the Train", "What Time Is It?" ***("Sun of June, Sun of June..."), "Farewell", "The Grave-digger", "The Wind Blows", "The Farewell", "The Mountains of Guria", "The Heart

Has Been Renewed”, “Prologue to One Hundred Poems”, “Flags Quickly”, “A Few Days in Petrograd”, “The Turbid Wind”, “Her Eyes Were Left Open”, “The Ship ‘Daland’”, “We Poets of Georgia”, “The City Underwater”, “Revolutionary Georgia”, “My Kutaisi”, “Do Not Leave the Poem Alone”, *** (“I Remember Childhood, Far, Far Away...”), *** (“The Roads Are Impassable...”), “Our Luminary Is a Fire’s Colour”, “Inscription on the Book ‘Manon Lescaut’”, “Those Days Deserve a Monument”, “My Homeland, My Land”, “To My Homeland”, *** (“Vanity! I Feel...”), *** (“Let Us Say: As a Mountain...”), *** (“From the Tale of the Moon...”), “Praise to Nikortsminda”, “I Write Someone Meskhi Poet”, *** (“The oaks, dressed in chokhas, placed their acorns in jars...”), *** (“Why Do You Remind Me...”), *** (“You Are Leaving...”), and “My Song”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563; Galaktion, One Hundred Poems, Tbilisi, 1959.

1959

Until February 6

He hands over the layout of “One Hundred Poems” to Khuta Berulava, the director of the children’s literary publishing house, and promises to bring the autobiography to be included in the Book as well.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He is at the State Publishing House, trying to resolve the issue of his book’s publication. He learns that it was sent some time ago to the printing house located on Orjonikidze Street for printing. After this, he enters the publishing house’s accounting office, leaves a request, and asks for his due royalty to be transferred.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

It is a snowy day. He is at home, writing in his notebook the issues he plans to clarify or resolve in the near future. First and foremost, he is interested in the situation at the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, which is supposed to release a Book of his poems and verses dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his creative work, titled “Half a Century”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

Note: The title of the Book published by the *Zarya Vostoka* publishing house is “Полвека” (Half A Century).

1959

February 6

He wants to find out when the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka* plans to pay royalties for the poems included in the Russian-language anthology “Tbilisi in Poetry”. He intends to contact the accounting department of *Zarya Vostoka* to get a specific answer regarding the royalties.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

Note: The title of the Book is "Тбилиси в поэзии", and it is dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of the founding of Tbilisi.

1959

February 6

He is interested in the situation at the printing house located on Orjonikidze Street, when his large collected works will be published, or what exactly is hindering the book's release. He remembers that recently, during his visit to the State Publishing House, he saw an employee from the same printing house, Giorgi Maisuradze, who had specifically called the printing house to help him, but he could not find out anything.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He plans to buy a box of Borjomi and also intends to go to the pharmacy to purchase medicine for his headache and flu.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He plans to visit the Writers' Union and find out when the Fifth Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia will take place. He is curious to know whether his name is among the twenty-five delegates who will represent the Writers' Union of Georgia at the congress in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

The director of the Children's Literature Publishing House, Khuta Berulava, asks him to prepare and bring in his autobiography, which will be included in the poetic collection "One Hundred Poems" that Galaktion had recently submitted. The poet promises to deliver the autobiography the next morning. Galaktion remembers that he had already prepared the text of the autobiography, but as he starts searching for it, he cannot find it.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He is at the Literary Repository of the Writers' Union of Georgia but is unable to submit the necessary documentation to receive a loan.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He is thinking about his poetic collection “One Hundred Poems”, which was submitted for publication by the Children’s Literature Publishing House. He believes that it is necessary to keep an eye on the publication process. He suspects that the editing of the collection may be assigned to Revaz Orjonikidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

Note: Revaz Orjonikidze is referred to in the source as Kurchala.

1959

February 6

Giorgi Chikobava, who had been Galaktion’s literary assistant for some time, visits him. They talk about literature and writers. Giorgi shares stories from the editorial office of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, particularly intrigues involving the editor Otar Egadze and the responsible secretary of the magazine, Vano Tsulukidze.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 6

He plans to have a poster printed at the printing house with the Latin inscription “Galaktionology”. He intends to organize an event that will be attended by writers, representatives of various fields of art, and literary scholars, where he will discuss the necessity of a specialized branch of literary studies – Galaktionology – that focuses on his biography and creative work.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 7

It is a snowy day. Galaktion is thinking about his future plans. First and foremost, he remembers the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, where the Book of Russian translations of his poems and verses, “Half a Century”, is being printed. This collection of translations is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the poet’s creative career, and therefore, Galaktion is eagerly awaiting it. He is curious about the progress of the book’s publication and plans to visit *Zarya Vostoka* on February 20 to find out more. At the same time, he intends to resolve the issue of his due royalties, which should have been paid for the poems included in the Russian-language anthology “Tbilisi in Poetry”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 7

He plans to visit the first printing house located on Orjonikidze Street to find out when his large collected works of poems will be printed. He also intends to visit the Writers’ Union to confirm when the Fifth Congress of Soviet Writers of Georgia will take place.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 7

He plans to prepare his autobiography and submit it to the Children's Literature Publishing House, where a new collection of his poems, "One Hundred Poems", is being prepared for publication.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

1959

February 7

He surveys his study and notices that there is much to be organized. While inspecting the room, he finds a poster that he once had printed at the printing house, with the Russian inscription "Galaktionology". He also unexpectedly discovers that the calendar he had been searching for was actually tucked inside a book.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

February 7

At the request of the director of the Children's Literature Publishing House, Khuta Berulava, he begins writing his autobiography. As soon as he writes the birth year – 1891 – he remembers that a few months ago, while sorting through documents at the Tskneti archive, he found a document in which his birth year was specifically recorded as 1891. He is curious about where this document is now.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

February 7

He goes to the State Literary Publishing House and, by chance, meets Otar Egadze, the editor of the magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, in front of the building. He is irritated by his behaviour and later writes in his notebook that he pretended to be puffed-up.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

February 7

In his notebook, he writes down the name of the translator and poet Yuri Luchansky and thinks about suggesting that he translate his works.

Source: G. Tabidze's record, MGL, d-414, p. 2; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

Until February 8

He meets Sergi Tchilaia, who tells him that his monograph, written in Russian and published in 1958, “Galaktion Tabidze: A Critical-Biographical Essay”, will be presented at the Writers’ Congress in Moscow.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

February 8

It’s a sunny day, he goes up to Tbilisi and works in his office. He thinks that for the anniversary, he should prepare a newspaper, and nothing else is needed.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 3; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 564.

1959

After February 6

He goes to the Children’s Literature Publishing House, speaks with the director, Khuta Berulava, and apologizes for not being able to deliver the autobiography for the upcoming collection “One Hundred Poems”. He explains that he really tried to write the autobiography, but he couldn’t, because “it just won’t come out”.

Source: G. Tabidze’s record, MGL, d-414, p. 1; G. Tabidze, AE, Book XIX, Tbilisi, 2008, p. 563.

Kh. Berulava, Recollection, Giorgi Leonidze: Jubilee Collection, Tbilisi, 1970, p. 296.

Dating: Khuta Berulava asked to write an autobiography on February 6.

1959

Until February 11

He notes rhyming words in his notebook.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion’s Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The entries are made on the very first pages of the notebook, with the earliest recorded entry in this notebook dated February 11.

1959

Until February 11

He constructs the poem “მიყვარს მე ეს ხეობა, მისი ვრცელსახეობა...” (“I Love This Valley, Its Vastness...”) based on rhyming words.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion’s Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The entries are made on the very third page of the notebook, with the earliest recorded entry in this notebook dated February 11.

1959

February 11 or earlier

He notes in his notebook what is needed to organize his creative evening. The list includes: an organizing committee for the event, a wall newspaper, representatives from the Writers’ Union, a commemorative photo, a poster designer, and an exhibition of books and newspapers.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion’s Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The plan is dated February 11.

1959

February 11 or later

In his alphabetical notebook, under the letter “L,” he notes that the word “logy” means “study” and lists compound words containing this component, such as “geology” and “biology”.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion’s Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The entry in the notebook appears after the February 11 plan.

1959

After February 15

In the magazine *Mnatobi*, Giorgi Margvelashvili’s article “Galaktion Tabidze” is published, where the author seeks to present a picture of the poet’s creative evolution. According to Margvelashvili, Galaktion was a student of Akaki Tsereteli and a key figure in establishing a new poetic culture. His innovation, however, was not achieved without difficulty, as he tested the paths laid out by others before finding his own voice. Margvelashvili highlights that, ultimately, Galaktion managed to overcome the poetic clichés established by Akaki’s followers, continued the living traditions of classical poetry, and broke free from modernist conventions, leaving a distinct mark on Georgian literature. The critic notes that many of the poems in Galaktion’s first Book are examples of “poetic banality”. Margvelashvili also addresses the question of whether Galaktion’s literary predecessor was Baratashvili or Akaki, agreeing with Simon Chikovani’s view that Galaktion, by nature of his lyricism, belongs to Akaki’s school, and that Baratashvili’s influence on him was superficial. Regarding Galaktion’s attitude toward Symbolism, the critic adds little new or conceptual insight but discusses in greater detail the relationship between Galaktion and the revolution. He points out a significant similarity between Galaktion and Alexander Blok in their treatment of revolution, as both viewed it as a force of renewal. According to Margvelashvili, “Tabidze was a disciple of Blok... in spiritual aspiration, with an inner affinity already noticed and understood”.

Source: G. Margvelashvili, Galaktion Tabidze, Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1951, №1, p. 158-160.

Dating: The magazine is signed for printing on February 15, 1959.

1959

February 17

Pati Nishnianidze visits him in the hospital, and the poet entrusts her with his wish to travel to Kvareli, Sachkhere, and Tianeti in the summer.

Source: P. Nishnianidze, Galaktion’s Several Meetings with the Working People of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 25.

1959

February 22

Someone from the state publishing house calls him regarding the ninth volume, prompting him to go there urgently. However, when he arrives, the person who called him is no longer there.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

1959

February 22 or later

He writes an untitled poem: "Not too bad, not too bad, the dark Aragvi will split the rock...".

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The autograph of the poem is placed in the notebook after the entry dated February 22.

1959

February 22 or later

He writes the words "*Ilia Chavchavadze*" in his notebook and draws a noose.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The autograph of the poem is placed in the notebook after the entry dated February 22.

1959

February 22 or later

He lists tasks related to Tskneti in his notebook, including installing glass enclosures on the balcony, purchasing a new work desk or repurposing the old one, transporting exhibition materials from Tbilisi, buying pillows and blankets for the beds, acquiring curtains, managing hypertension with medication, improving the bathing pool, fixing the water supply, heating, and roof to prevent leaks, and negotiating with a housemaid.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: The autograph of the poem is placed in the notebook after the entry dated February 22.

1959

February 24

In the Russian newspaper *Molodoy Stalinets*, Vladimir Partnov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Under the Banner of Lenin" is published.

Source: Под ленинским знаменем (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. Р. Портнов, Молодой сталинец, Тбилиси, 1959, 24 февраля, №24.

1959

February

He notes the phone numbers of the publishing house *Zarya Vostoka*, its employee Giorgi Bebutov, and the State Publishing House in his notebook.

Source: The notebook preserved in Galaktion's Tbilisi House-Museum, №394.

Dating: All the entries in the notebook are from the month of February.

1959

Spring

In Tbilisi, near the administration of the Transcaucasian Railway, Galaktion notices actress Tatia Khaindrava, who is walking with a friend. He stops in front of her with open arms and tells her

that he reveres this beautiful Georgian woman and kisses her hand. The actress responds that she is the granddaughter of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia and an admirer of Galaktion's talent. Upon hearing this, Galaktion's face lights up; he takes Tatia's hand and says, "Let me kiss the forehead of the little granddaughter of the great Konstantine". The actress, along with her friend, offers to accompany him home, but Galaktion replies, "I have urgent business", and continues on his way.

Source: S. Toidze, A Small Recollection About Galaktion, newspaper *Leninis Drosha* (Makharadze), November 21, 1981, N 140, p. 3.

March

1959

March 5

A letter is written from the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Health of the Georgian SSR, where Galaktion Tabidze was treated for a period of time. The institution issues a certificate of incapacity for work in the name of Galaktion Tabidze. The patient's diagnosis includes hypertension and atherosclerosis.

Source: Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine *Samartali*, 1992, №1, p. 50, 52.

1959

March 12

Galaktion unexpectedly visits Korneli Sanadze and asks him to paint a portrait that will help him be remembered. Korneli makes a sketch, and Galaktion, pleased with the result, asks him to enlarge the image as much as possible.

Source: O. Egadze, The Poet's Image in the Artist's Work, magazine *Sabtchota Khelovneba*, 1965, N 11, p. 74.

1959

March 14

In the Russian newspaper *Kutaiskaya Pravda*, Boris Serebryakov's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "The Day of Joy" is published.

Source: День радости (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. Б. Серебрыков, Кутаисская правда, Кутаиси, 1959, 14 марта, №33.

1959

March 15

In the Russian newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, Andro Patariaia's translation of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "My Bulletin" is published.

Source: Мой бюллетень, (Стихи) Г. Табидзе, Пер. с груз. А. Патарая, Заря Востока, Тбилиси, 1959, 15 марта, №61.

1959

March 15

Intoxicated, he arrives at the control-analytical laboratory of the main pharmacy department located on the lower floor of his apartment building and speaks with the staff.

Source: Ivlita Mikadze's Explanation, Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine Samartali, 1992, №1, p. 53.

1959

March 16

The magazine *Tsiskari* is submitted for publication, featuring Teimuraz Badurashvili's article "To Continue the Worthy Traditions". The article discusses ongoing processes in Georgian literature. The author points out that the aesthetic taste of the youth has recently improved, evidenced by the fact that Galaktion Tabidze now has more readers than he did in the past.

Source: T. Badurashvili, To Continue the Worthy Traditions, magazine Tsiskari, 1959, №2, p. 103.

1959

March 16

The Academy of Sciences receives a letter from Maguli Ghoghoberidze, the Komsomol secretary of the Lenin Collective Farm in the village of Jikhaishi, intended for delivery to Galaktion Tabidze. The sender asks the poet to find time in May or June to visit Khoni, explore the renewed city named after Alexandre Tsulukidze, and see Galaktion Tabidze Street in Ivandidi. The sender asks the poet to inform them of his decision so that they can arrange his transportation.

Source: MGL, WUF №74.

Dating: We date it according to the postal stamp date.

1959

March 16

At the insistence of his family, he reluctantly agrees to accompany them to the hospital at the medical centre. However, on the way, he has the driver stop the car near a diner, where he drinks 200 grams of vodka. Upon arriving at the hospital, his attending physician is not present, and instead of waiting, the poet decides to return home.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 365.

1959

March 16

He enters a small tavern where Arno Oneli, Aleko Shengelia, Otar Tchelidze, and Vladimir Jibuti are already seated at a table and invite him to join them. Galaktion appears agitated, and his companions attempt to calm him. They speak kindly, praising his work, but he seems not to hear them, staring off into the distance.

Source: M. Jibuti, One Summer, A Toast To Him, Tbilisi, 1973, p. 315.

1959

March 17 or earlier

Aleksei Zakomoldin hands over his handwritten poem, signed by him, on a piece of paper.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 369.

Note: Zakomoldin's father's name is not mentioned in the source.

Dating: Since Galaktion had this poem in his pocket on the day of his death, it must have been given to him either on that same day or earlier.

1959

March 17

In the morning, family members once again urge him to go to the hospital. Galaktion hesitates, citing the bad weather and suggesting they go tomorrow, but he ultimately agrees. He pockets 281 roubles, a savings Book with over 26.000 roubles, a sick leave certificate, a notebook with entries gifted by Marine Pirtskhalava, a comb, keys, "Record" cigarettes, and matchboxes. Accompanied by his nephew, Nodar Tabidze, he leaves for the medical centre at 9:30 a.m. without having breakfast. By 10 a.m., they are at the hospital. Galaktion chats warmly with doctors and acquaintances while waiting for Dr. Irakli Palavandishvili to arrive. When the doctor appears, he asks to be admitted to the hospital.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 365-366; E. Mamukelashvili, New Pages from Galaktion's Life, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 422; Nodar Tabidze's Interrogation Protocol, Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine Samartali, 1992, №1, p. 52.

1959

March 17

In the vestibule, he sees a group of writers gathered to transfer the remains of Shalva Dadiani, who passed away two days earlier. He introduces his nephew to Elizbar Ubilava. Irakli Abashidze asks him how he is, and Galaktion responds that he has been unwell recently. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia is also present. Galaktion attempts to greet him with a kiss, but due to lack of time, Gamsakhurdia only shakes his hand".

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 365-366; E. Mamukelashvili, New Pages from Galaktion's Life, Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 422. Nodar Tabidze's Interrogation Protocol, Galaktion's Death (Investigative Documents), magazine Samartali, 1992, №1, p. 52.

1959

March 17

After the transfer of Shalva Dadiani's remains, Deputy Chief Physician Irakli Palavandishvili instructs the staff to place Galaktion Tabidze in Room 7 of the neurology department on the fourth floor. Sanitary Olga Levchenko takes Galaktion to the changing room, where he puts on the hospital pyjamas and gown, and gives his clothes to Nodar Tabidze.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case), Recollections about Galaktion, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 366.

1959

March 17

After a three-and-a-half-hour wait, at 1:30 p.m., Galaktion is taken by a hospital orderly via elevator to the fourth floor and placed in a two-bed Room 7, where two patients, Akaki Dugladze and Alexandre Alavidze, are already staying. A third bed is awkwardly squeezed between theirs, which causes great irritation to the wife of one of the patients. Galaktion tries to calm her down, leaves the room, and walks down the corridor so quickly that he forgets his glasses on the table next to the bed.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, *Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case)*, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 367.

1959

March 17

At 2 p.m., he enters the office of Gabriel Pondoev, head of the neurology department, where Dr. Nino Okropiridze is also present. He tells the doctors he is experiencing chest pain and general weakness. After an examination, it is determined that his pulse is 84, blood pressure is 180/80, and his liver is slightly enlarged. At 3 p.m., in Room 92, Dr. Susanna Arakelova examines his heart and lungs in Gabriel Pondoev's office. After leaving the doctor's office, he paces the fourth-floor vestibule, smoking a cigarette. At 5 p.m., he meets the hospital's deputy director, who asks how he has settled into his room. Galaktion replies that he is satisfied and exchanges kisses. At 5:30 p.m., he speaks with the doctor of the neurology department, Irakli Palavandishvili, and Professor Andria Ghvamichava in the neurology department and then returns to the corridor. Nurse Vera Dadiani notices that Galaktion takes a chair and heads toward the balcony. The nurse advises against it, as the balcony is wet and dirty. He accepts her advice and continues walking in the corridor.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, *Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case)*, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 368-369.

1959

March 17

At 6 p.m., he enters the office of Gabriel Pondoev, head of the neurology department of the medical centre, which is empty at the time. He takes off his medical gown and places it on the examination couch. Then, he moves a chair to the window, opens it, climbs onto the ledge, and falls to the ground from the fourth floor. By the time the doctor arrives, he has already passed away.

Source: A. Shushanashvili, *Galaktion's Death (Review of the Investigation Case)*, *Recollections about Galaktion*, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 369.