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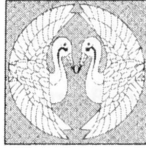
Front cover:

Portrait of the Georgian translators of “Kalila and Dimna”, king Vakhtang VI, and of the poet and scholar Saba Sulhan Orbeliani. Manuscript P 2 in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, fol. 3a, 22.0×19.0 cm.

Back cover:

Illustration to the story “Disservice”, the same manuscript, fol. 97a, 19.0×22.5 cm.

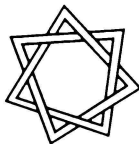
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PRESENTING THE COLLECTIONS

Park Songgyu, Ch'oe Töksu, Chông Ubong, Hô Sunch'öl

COLLECTIONS OF KOREAN MANUSCRIPTS, BLOCK-PRINTS, AND OLD-PRINT BOOKS IN RUSSIA*[1]

Since the pre-Revolutionary period, St. Petersburg has been a centre of Oriental studies in Russia. Only the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies (henceforth SPIOS) contains an enormous collection of Korean manuscripts and block-prints. The aim of the current work is to analyse, examine, and classify Korean manuscripts preserved in Russian collections. In the context of active research in Korean studies in Korea itself and abroad, the systematic study and classification of written

texts of Korean culture are of primary importance. The location, quantity and nature of the manuscripts and books which are found outside of Korea are known only vaguely in our country. Partial research has been conducted on written texts in Japan, Europe and the USA. The necessity of the current work is dictated by the fact that until recently we have known next to nothing about written texts of Korean culture in Russia.

I. Manuscripts, block-prints and old-print books in the Korean collection of the SPIOS

The Korean collection in the manuscript repository of the SPIOS consists primarily of the following collections of manuscripts, block-prints, and old-print books [2]:

1. the collection of the Asiatic department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entered the Asiatic Museum in 1864;

2. the collection of the Russian consul in Shanghai, Pavel Andreevich Dmitrevsky (1852—1899), acquired by the Asiatic Museum (today SPIOS) in 1907;

3. the collection of the English Consul in Korea, William George Aston (1841—1911); it is called *Asudong changsô* 아수돈장서 [3];

4. individual acquisitions from various persons and institutions.

The greatest amount of information is known about the W. G. Aston collection. It was acquired by the former USSR's Committee of the Far East and later passed to the Asiatic Museum. An Irishman by birth, Aston was after 1864 appointed consul to Japan. Aston, who knew Japanese perfectly, translated the "History of Japan" into English and also drew up books to describe the grammar of the Japanese language. One can also call Aston a linguist, as he is the author of "A Comparative Analysis of the Japanese and Korean Languages".

Aston was consul to Korea for the period 1884—1886. At that time, Korea fell prey to the interests of superpowers, as the events of the Japanese-Chinese conflict which came to be called *kapsin chônghyôn* 갑신정변 took place around it, and England seized the island of Kômodo. It was at that time that Aston, a diplomat with a significant amount of international authority, gathered a collection which remains the most extensive collection of Korean written texts abroad. Even before Aston had been appointed consul to Korea, while he was carrying out his diplomatic duties in Japan, and before England and Korea had signed a cooperation treaty, the consul was in close contact with such progressive Korean figures as Pak Yônghyo, who was one of those who took active part in modernising Korea.

As was noted above, the collection which Aston gathered during his 30 years of work in East Asia is a grand one, reflecting various aspects of Korean development. Upon his return to England, Aston sold his collection at auction, where it was bought by the Russian embassy. After the October Revolution in 1917, it made its way into the hands of the Far Eastern Committee.

The history of the other collections requires special study and is not part of the task we set in this paper. We consider it imperative only to familiarise the scholarly public with the especially valuable materials in those collections and to classify them by type.

* This work was carried out with financial support from the Organisation for Assisting the Development of Science in Korea; more specifically, its Foundation for financing collective scholarly research.

1. Korean novels

With the exception of several novels, the authors of most of the works in this genre remain anonymous. One should also note that during the process of circulation, improvement, and reworking, many books of similar content emerged. For this reason, one of the most important tasks is the comparative study of variants and the selection of the most valuable exemplars — *sŏnbon*. In this regard, one should recognise that the search for variant manuscripts and books, as well as a familiarity with them once they are found, is one of the researcher's primary obligations.

It is noteworthy that the manuscript collection of the SPIOS contains a large number of Korean texts which belong to the novel genre. These texts can on the whole be subdivided into a) dynastic novels — *Hwa Chŏng syŏnhaeng nok* 화전선행록 (15 vols., 15 books, 770 pp.), *Ha Chin nyangmun nok* 하진양문록 (25 vols., 25 books, 801 pp.), *Ssyang sŏl* kũibong* 쌍설기봉 (22 vols., 22 books, 1231 pp.), *Pŏn kiu rok* 보은기우록 (18 vols., 18 books, 566 pp.) [4]; b) the novels *Syugyŏng nangja chyŏn* 숙영낭자전, *Syo Taesŏng chyŏn* 쇼대성전, *Tyo Ung chyŏn* 도웅전, *Sim Ch'yŏng chyŏn* 심청전 (all works are in manuscript) [5]; c) block-prints containing novels *Ch'oe ch'ung chyŏn* 최충전 [6], *Swisa yumun* 수사유문, etc. The search for texts is important not only to conduct research on variants. The search for valuable books is also of importance since they frequently occur among copies of manuscripts and block-prints.

So far information about manuscripts of the novels *Hwa Chŏng syŏnhaeng nok*, *Ha Chin nyangmun nok*, *Ssyang ch'ŏn kũibong*, and *Pŏn kiu rok* in the holdings of the SPIOS has been lacking in Korea itself. The manuscripts present valuable material for the comparative analysis of variants. All of these manuscripts have been identified as manuscripts from the Aston collection. We know that during Aston's stay in Seoul, he purchased an enormous quantity of novels from the repository of Naksŏnjae.

We begin with the novel *Ha Chin nyangmun nok*. If we compare the text in the manuscript from the collection of the SPIOS with that in the manuscripts stored at Naksŏnjae, Korea, we find that the Institute's text is the most valuable of current known variants.

Ha Chin nyangmun nok (SPIOS MS.)

Cover title: *Ha Chin nyangmun nok*

Language: Korean

Number of volumes: 25 (801 pp.)

Date of copying: (세재 무신칠월 초사일 농호필서)
21.4 × 30.5 cm

Ha Chin nyangmun nok (Naksŏnjae MS.)

Cover title: *Ha Chin nyangmun nok*

Language: Korean

Number of volumes: 25 (868 pp.)

Date of copying: (세재 무신칠월 초사일 농호필서)
27.8 × 19.8 cm

The novel *Ha Chin nyangmun nok* has a comparatively large number of variants in both manuscript and book form. In addition to the manuscript held at the SPIOS and 25 volumes in Naksŏnjae, there are also 29 volumes in Japan. 30 print volumes were published in 1925 in Seoul, and 31 volumes were published by a public publishing house in 1954. Three manuscripts were copied in the year *munsin*, which may corresponds to 1848 or 1908. One should also note that the manuscripts at the SPIOS and in Naksŏnjae are identical in type of paper, date of copying, and number of volumes. The handwriting, indication of the date of copying ('세재 무신 농호 필서') at the end of the eighth volumes, and the number of volumes (25) also correspond. One can assume that the manuscript variants of this novel held at the Institute and Naksŏnjae were copied from the same original.

But upon comparison, one discovers that the first and sixteenth volumes of the Naksŏnjae version differ significantly from other copies of these volumes. Volumes 1 and 16 correspond to the print variant of the novel, which would seem to indicate that they were copied from that source. It is also noteworthy that the handwriting in volume 16 of the Naksŏnjae manuscript differs significantly from the hand found in other volumes; also, the middle section indicates the number and title of the twenty-second part, which confused Korean researchers.

A comparative analysis of the two manuscripts allows one to assume that the manuscript of the first and sixteenth volumes were originally missing at Naksŏnjae. They were subsequently copied by someone from the print variant and added to the other volumes. Research also shows that the Institute's manuscript is complete, and the first and sixteenth volumes bear no traces of being copied as additions. All this make us conclude that the SPIOS manuscript of the novel *Ha Chin nyangmun nok* is an especially valuable manuscript copy.

The work of researchers on these novels is eased by the fact that dates of copying are indicated in the manuscripts: *Ha Chin nyangmun nok* — ('세재 무신 칠월 초사일 농호필서'), on the first page of the third volume of *Ssang ch'ŏn kũibong* — ('송장병원팔장'), and on the second page of the same volume — ('갑신정월일쌍설기') and ('갑신정월십이일쌍설기봉'). In the fourteenth volume of the novel *Pŏn kiu rok*, the following date was set down by a subsequent reader — ('을유정월초오일모동서'). We hope that these dates yield valuable information which will help answer such questions as when the novels were written and who read the manuscript when.

At the end of the first and second volumes of the novel *Pŏn kiu rok*, one finds inscriptions, drawings and messages to the owner of the manuscript. Among them we see drawings and inscriptions of an erotic nature, as well as verses by Yi toryŏng from the "Legend of Ch'yunyang". All of this can broaden the framework for studying the history of these novels as circulating texts.

A large number of block-print novels is also held at the Institute; they also present valuable material for textological research. A list of these novels follows [7]:

* The mistake of the authors; one should read *Ssyang ch'ŏn*.

** The mistake of the authors; one should read *Syugyŏng nangja chyŏn*.

1. *Syuyŏng nangja chŏn*^{**}: 1 vol. (18 pp.), 13 lines per page, 22 characters per line
on the last page — 경신이월홍수동신간
2. *Syo Taesyŏng chŏn* 『소대성전』: 1 vol. (36 pp.), 14 lines per page, 23 characters per line
3. *Tyo Ung chŏn* 『요응전』: 1 vol. (21 pp.), 15 lines per page, 24 characters per line
4. *Sim Ch'yŏng chŏn* 『심창전』: 1 vol. (26 pp.), 15 lines per page, 24 characters per line
5. *Kum pangul chŏn* 『금방울전』: 1 vol. (28 pp.), 15 lines per page, 24 characters per line
6. *Chyŏk Syŏnggŭi chŏn* 『적성의전』: 1 vol. (27 pp.), 14 lines per page, 23 characters per line [8]
7. *Chyang P'ungun chŏn* 『창풍운전』: 1 vol. (31 pp.), 14 lines per page, 25 characters per line
8. *Yim chyanggun chŏn* 『임창군전』: 1 vol. (27 pp.), 14 lines per page, 30 characters per line [9]
9. *Ku un mong* 『구운몽』: 1 vol. (30 pp.), lined, 14 lines per page [10]
10. *Ku un mong* 『구운몽』: 1 vol. (32 pp.), unlined, 13 lines per page, 23 characters per line [11]
11. *Chin Daebang chŏn* 『진대방전』: 1 vol. (16 pp.)
12. *Yong Mun chŏn* 『용문전』: 1 vol. (25 pp.), 15 lines per page, 24 characters per line
13. *Yang P'ung chŏn* 『양풍전』: 1 vol. (25 pp.), unlined, 15 lines per page, 22 characters per line
14. *Paekhak syŏn chŏn* 『백학선전』: 1 vol. (24 pp.), 15 lines per page, 26 characters per line
15. *Syukhyang chŏn* 『숙향전』: 1 vol. — 1 book (33 pp.), 14 lines per page, 20 characters per line
at the end of the book — ‘무오구월야동신판’
second part — 1 book (30 pp.), 14 lines per page, 20 characters per line
at the end of the book — ‘무오십월야동신판’
16. *Yimjin nok* 『임진록』: vols. 1 and 2 — one volume each (18 pp., 28 pp.), unlined, 14 lines per page, 28 characters per line
17. *Syŏl In'gwi chŏn* 『설인귀전』: 1 vol. (30 pp.), 15 lines per page, 26 characters per line [12]
18. *Chyanghwa Hongnyŏn chŏn* 『장화홍련전』: 1 vol. (28 pp.), 12 lines per page, 21 characters per line
19. *Hŭngbu chŏn* 『흥부전』: 1 vol. (25 pp.), unlined, 14 lines per page, 26 characters per line
20. *Ch'yunhyang chŏn* 『춘향전』: 1 vol. (30 pp.), 14 lines per page, 26 characters per line [13]
21. *Tang T'aejong chŏn* 『당태종전』: 1 volume (26 pp.), 14 lines per page, 26 characters per line [14]
22. *Okchyu hoyŏn* 『옥주호연』: 1 vol. (29 pp.) [15]
at the end of the book — ‘신해원 월무교신간’
23. *Sinmi rok* 무래 『신미록』: 1 vol. (32 pp.), 12 lines per page, 20 characters per line
at the end — ‘신술이월일홍수동신판’
24. *Sam syŏl kŭi* 『삼설괴』: vol. 1 (26 pp.), 14 lines per page, 20 characters per line [16]
at the end — ‘무신십일월일홍수동신판’
the book's contents include: *Hwangsa kyŏlsong* (황새결송), *Nok Ch'yŏsa yŏnhoe* (녹처사연회), *Nosyŏm syangjwa kŭi* (노섬상좌괴), and *Noch'yŏnyŏ ka* (노처녀가)
25. *Sam syŏl kŭi* 『삼설괴』: vol. 2 (29 pp.), 14 lines per page, 21 characters per line
includes: *Syoch'yo p'aewang ki* (서초패와괴) and *Samja wŏnjong ki* (삼자원종괴)
26. *Yang Sanbaek chŏn* 『양산백전』: 1 vol. (24 pp.), 14 lines per page, 24 characters per line [17]
27. *Samguk chi* 『삼국지』: 1 vol. (30 pp.), 15 lines per page, 21 characters per line
includes — *kwŏn ji sam*
at the end of the book — ‘기미맹하홍수동신간’

Additionally, the Institute's collection holds the novels *Ch'oe ch'ung chŏn*, *Syo Taesyŏng chŏn*, and *Syusa yumun*. We list bibliographic information below:

1. *Ch'oe ch'ung chŏn* (최충전)
1 vol. (46 pp.), manuscript variant [18]
vert. 16.8 cm, hor. 24.2 cm
printed on first page — 영국국아수돈장서
on last page — 청월사소아씨장서
2. *Syo Taesyŏng chŏn* (소대성전)
1 vol. (69 pp.), manuscript variant
vert. 18.2 cm, hor. 27.2 cm
on last page — 명진자월일
3. *Syusa yumun* (수사유문)
12 vols., 12 books (594 pp.), manuscript variant
vert. 19.4 cm, hor. 27.6 cm
on cover — 수사유문권지일
on inner side — 수사유문권지일
on first page — ‘영국아수돈장서’

The last of the novels — *Syusa yumun* — was previously unknown, and its discovery in the manuscript collection of the SPIOS is of great literary value.

2. Language

The book collection at the SPIOS also contains textbooks on hieroglyphics such as *Hunmong chahoe* (훈몽자회), *Ch'ŏnja mun* (천자문), *Yuhap* (류합), and such books as *Samun syŏng hwi* (삼문성회), *Chŏnun okp'yŏn* (천운옥편). Moreover, instruction books on writing were discovered such as *Ŏngan tok* (언간독), *Kandok chŏnggyo* (간독정요), as well as textbooks on the Chinese language

— *Chunggan nogŏldae* (중간노걸대), *Hwaŭm kyemong* (화음계몽), and *Hwaŏ yuch'o* (화어유초), etc. A valuable find among them is *Yŏkka p'ilbi* (역가필비), a textbook on translation techniques which is unknown in Korea.

In the “Language” section of Korean books and manuscripts, we note such works as *Kyorin suji* (교린수지), *P'yomin taehwa* (표민대화), *Hanŏ hunmong* (한어훈몽)

and *Yilhan sŏnnin t'ongŏ* (일한서린통어). All come from the Aston collection and were gathered by him in Japan before being acquired by the Far East Committee. At present, they are part of the book collection of the SPIOS.

We do not know exactly how Aston gathered this material, but some have proposed that the Englishman Ernest M. Satow collected it while visiting the city of Naeshirogawa and later gave it to Aston. Aston became consul in Korea on 26 April 1884 and was in Seoul until 22 October 1886. His "Comparative Study of the Japanese and Korean" (1879) ranks among the best early works on the comparative analysis of these two languages. Aston wrote it while he was at the English diplomatic representation in China with the help of his colleague, W. F. Mayer.

The books *Kyorin suji*, *P'yomin taehwa*, and *Hanŏ hunmong*, as well as *Kanghwa*, were created as native-

language textbooks by a translator from Tsushima Island, who was the descendant of potters forcibly brought to Japan during the *Yimjin oiran* war. These books at the Institute are from the same series as the books collected in 1920 by a teacher on the Linguistics Faculty of the University of Kyōngdo; they are stored in the literature section of the University's library. Analogous materials are found in the personal library of the noted Korean potter Sim Sugwan. The library of the SPIOS possesses numerous materials which serve as an important buttress to the study of Korea and Korean culture. Among the manuscripts and books on language, which are held there, *Yŏkka p'ilbi*, *Hanŏ yipmun*, *Taenanuitam* and *Hanŏ hunmong* must be recognised as especially valuable.

3. History

Among the Korean manuscripts and books held at the Institute, written texts on history had been collected in Russia in various fashions since 1860, when the Treaty of Shanghai was concluded with China, leaving Tumangang as the border between Russia and Korea until 1917.

By 1956, the Institute's Korean collection held more than 100 manuscripts dealing with history. We checked the manuscript catalogue and studied the library cards of materials held at the SPIOS, including additions to them.

An analysis of how these Korean manuscripts were collected allows one to establish that Korean texts were very carefully and scrupulously gathered in Russia even before a border between Russia and Korea was fixed in 1884.

Moreover, we also investigated Japanese scholarly works on Korea written in the late nineteenth — early twentieth centuries, as well as works by Russian researchers. Our conclusion is that works in the Russian language were published long before Russia and Korea established diplomatic relations in 1884.

In addition to Korean works published in Korea, the book collection of the SPIOS contains an enormous number of books on Korea published in Japan during the Meiji period. Published in Japanese, these books vary in content. They include books on Korean history, geography, the chronicle of the Japanese-Korean war (*Yimjin oiran*), and the history of Japanese-Korean relations. The authors of all of the works are Japanese. An analysis of the books shows that some of them were removed from Korea during the *Yimjin oiran* war, and made their way into the hands of Russian, English, and American diplomats at the beginning of the Meiji period. The manuscripts were subsequently gathered by the Russian government; among these materials are many items not found in Japan itself.

Among the books on the history of Korea, the *Asudon changsŏ* stands out [19]. A print book, among the first of its kind, should be considered one of the most ancient documents — *Samguk sagi*, published in 1403 [20]. The copy of *Samguk sagi* held at the Institute consists of 8 volumes. Volumes 4, 7 and 8 are printed; 1, 2, 3, and 5 are in manuscript; volume 6 is a block-print. Volumes 4, 7 and 8 are volumes of one of the first print edition of *Samguk sagi*.

As was noted above, the Aston collection contains Korean materials gathered by such countries as Japan, the

USA, and France, which increasingly took interest in Korea after the latter began to open its borders to relations with the outside world. An example is the newspaper *Chosŏn sinbo* (조선신보), which was published by the Japanese in Pusan. The first issues of *Chosŏn sinbo* appeared in October, 1881 thanks to the efforts of Japanese residents of that city. At present, the fifth and twelfth issues of the newspaper are held in the newspaper repository of Tokyo University, the largest collection of newspapers published in Japan.

Our inquiries showed that the following issues of the newspaper are held in Russia: 2 (5 February 1882), 3 (15 February 1882), and 4 (25 February 1882). They are lacking in Japan. The first issue of *Chosŏn sinbo* was published in Pusan on 20 December 1881 by the Japanese organisation for foreign trade — the Pusan Committee on Laws for Trade. The newspaper was published every ten days. It can be considered the first newspaper published in Korea, for the publication of *Chosŏn sinbo* came an entire year and 10 months before that of *Hansŏng sinmun*, which is usually considered the first Korean newspaper. The newspaper's dimensions are 17.8 cm long and 12.6 cm wide. It was published as a booklet of 10 folios and 18 pages. The newspaper included materials in Korean, as well as Japanese. The article printed in Japanese in issue 7 has been translated into Korean and published. A summary of the newspaper's aim and contents was published on the first page of every issue. We cite below the text which describes the newspaper's aim:

"In publishing articles on the economy, the newspaper *Chosŏn sinbo* addresses itself to both Japanese and Korean readers. The newspaper's editors promise to report on everything that happens in the country, and they gratefully await letters with interesting materials from readers".

The content of the message clearly shows that the newspaper was intended not only for Japanese readers who lived in Pusan, but also for Koreans. The newspaper included the following sections: *yŏngsangwan noksa** (영산관복사), *chappo* (잡보), events in Pusan, production news, *kisŏ* (기사), prices, etc. The "prices" section included prices for exported and imported goods, as well as advertisements (for the newspaper and for goods).

* The mistake of the authors; one should read *yŏngsangwan noksa*.

The section *yōngsagwan noksa* was published until the seventh issue. It presented articles which informed Japanese residents of Korea of the administrative and legal rights of the consul in relation to them, and listed activities considered crimes in Korea.

The section *chappo* included various articles: news on the state of the *kaehwa* party, sketches of Korean life, news about Japanese residents of Korea, changes in administrative structures, monetary reforms, etc. In a word, it contained all manner of articles on politics, the economy, society, and culture. The section concluded with a brief summary of the preceding day's events.

The sections "Pusan events" and "Production news" featured articles on the state of the economy, trade, and stocks. The list of export and import goods and their prices which was published at the close of each issue is valuable material for the study of trade relations between Korea and Japan at that time.

The section *Hanch'ŏn maeil sangchang* treated the exchange rate. The section *kisō* published letters to the editor of varied content: on the necessity of cooperation between Korea and Japan, the development of the country, the need for knowledge about the development process, wishes, and requests related to educational work.

As was noted above, the newspaper ended with advertisements for the newspaper and for goods. The advertisements reported the newspaper's price and the cost of advertising in it. For the first time, the ninth issue printed an advertisement for the medicine *ch'onkumdan* ('천금단').

The materials which appeared in *Chosŏn sinbo* are valuable, for they visibly convey the atmosphere of the time and the nature of Japanese-Korean relations, which is of great importance for the study of those relations.

In addition to materials on Korea published in Korea itself, the SPIOs contains many publications which appeared in Japan before the Meiji period. For example, the 10-volume *Hoibon Chosŏn kungī* ('회본조선군기'), created by Akizato Ritō in 1635 (published by *Kyōngdo sōrim*, 1800), and the *Hoibon*

Chosŏn chōngbōl ki ('회본조선정변기') of Tsurumine Hi-koichirō, published in 1853. These works exerted a great influence on Japanese attitudes toward Korea in the period following the Japanese-Korean *Yimjin oiran* war. We find also the *Chosŏn mungyōn nok* — absent in other repositories — parts 1—2 (1875) by Sada Hakubō (1832—1907), a diplomat at the Meiji representation in Korea who supported an aggressive Japanese policy toward Korea. Sada Hakubō, who arrived in Korea by the order of the Japanese government in 1869, composed his *Chosŏn mungyōn nok* during his stay in Pusan — from March 1870 to the diplomat's leave for Japan. This material comprises the records and observations of Korean life as given by the Japanese ambassador in the period contemporaneous with the Meiji period in Japan; thus this work represents one of the late compositions treating Korean history.

The first part of the *Chosŏn mungyōn nok* consists of notes on relations (교제), views (관), marriage (혼), funeral ceremonies (상), wakes (제), and other observations. The second part presents maps of Korea, information on military equipping, punishments, nature, family matters, and social hierarchy. The first chapter of the first part — relations ('교제') — can be viewed as historical material on diplomatic relations between Korea and other countries.

Taken together, all of this allows us to evaluate *Chosŏn mungyōn nok* as an extremely important historical source which reflects the Japanese government's understanding and perception of everything related to Korea.

The Institute's library contains a number of books which indicate that Japan supported its invasion of Korea with the publication of necessary books. One can consider Korean textbooks for Japanese speakers as part of this project.

Among the Institute's manuscripts we also find texts of extremely varied contents; for example, a translation of *Myōngui rok* (명외록), an administrative handbook of a clearly historical nature (1777), *Kukcho chōngt'o rok* (국조정토록), and others.

II. Korean manuscripts in other Russian institutions

Although it was not the primary purpose of our research, we attempted to extend our inquiries beyond the Korean manuscripts and books at the SPIOs. In this regard, we gathered the following information.

The library of St. Petersburg University contains more than 40 manuscripts and books which were removed from Korea presumably in the late nineteenth century or possibly even later [21]. They include *Oryun haengsil* (오륜행실) (1787), *Maengja ōnhae* (망자언해), *Chūngsu muwōnnok ōnhae* (중수무늬언해), *Ch'ŏnja mun* (천자문), *Chōnūm okp'yōn* (전운옹편), and *Kamūnp'yōn* (감웅편), all materials on Korean history; also, *Chosŏn chiji* (조선지지) (1896), *Kaeguk o paek sa nyōn p'al wōl sabyōn pogosyō* (개국오백사년팔월사변보고서), *Chosŏn yōksa* (조선역사), *Kukmin sohak tokbon* (국민소학독본) (1896) and *Kundae naemuso mokch'a* (군대내부서복차) (1937) — historical materials on the period from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century (the time of Korea's seizure by Japan). A copy of the *Kaeguk o paek sa nyōn p'al wōl sabyōn pogosyō*, a work previously unknown in Korea, was made and brought to Korea.

The collection of Korean novels is also noteworthy. The library holds the following novels: *Syōl In'gwi chyon*

(설원귀전) (1 vol., 40 fols.), *Mongok Ssangbong yōn* (몽옥쌍봉연) (4 vols.), *T'o saeng chyon* (토생전) (1 vol., 16 fols.), *Samguk chi* (삼국지) (1 vol., 20 fols.), *Syugyōng nangja chyon* (숙영낭자전) (1 vol., 16 fols.), etc. Among them, *Mongok Ssangbong yōn* is of special interest as a manuscript variant of the novel.

During our second trip to Russia, we visited several libraries in Moscow, where we searched for print texts of Korean culture. The following institutions were visited: the archive of the State Library of Russia, the Moscow Historical Library, the library of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, the library of the Institute of the Far East, the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies (Moscow). Korean manuscripts and books were discovered by us at the State Library of Russia. All these still await our study. This time, we had a chance to conduct research on the *Chosōnguk wang naesō* (조선국왕래서), "Korean Sketch", a curious "Book of Signatures from the Korean People to Comrade Stalin on the Anniversary of Independence" and *Wolbong kūi* (월봉기). Certainly, of especial interest among these materials is the ancient Korean novel *Wolbong kūi*; unknown in Korea, which presents a valuable manuscript text.

III. Conclusion

At present, the study of Korean culture is undergoing active development abroad. There are also lively cultural and scholarly exchanges between Russia and Korea thanks to cooperation between the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow and other institutes, research centres, and libraries. Contacts are now supported in such areas as politics, economics, and diplomacy. We would, however, like to see certain changes in the research which is being conducted; it would be very important if the study of Korea was shifted to a more "ancient" framework, while the boundaries of Korean studies — broadened.

In order to collect and evaluate as broad a swath of material as possible, we aimed for the analysis and examination of books and manuscripts created before the end of the nineteenth century. We hope that the results of this second study will serve as useful material for specialists who study

literature, history, philosophy, religion and ethnography, as well as bibliography.

From among more than 1,400 manuscripts, block-prints, and old-print books, 50 were recorded on microfilm and brought to Korea. We hope that these materials will be of invaluable assistance in the development of Korean studies within Korea itself. We also feel that in the future further research is necessary on Korean manuscripts in other institutions, institutes, and libraries in Russia in order to draw up a full list; this is valuable and useful material for Korean studies specialists. Because of a lack of time, we limited our efforts at this juncture to materials in Korean. Yet we know that libraries in St. Petersburg and Moscow hold Korean manuscripts in Chinese collections. We hope that future research will seek out and examine these manuscripts as well.

Notes

1. While preparing this article for publication, the editorial board of *Manuscripta Orientalia* could not but notice some disappointing shortcomings in it. These are primarily the absence of *apparatus criticus* and the list of characters. There are also some mistakes in transcription of Korean words and names. What is more regrettable, the authors made no mention of works on Korean collections and literature written by Russian scholars. Despite all these omissions, the material which the present article contains is of much use for all interested in the field. Bearing this in mind, the editorial board of *Manuscripta Orientalia* came to the decision to publish this article with some notes of the great authority in Korean studies, Prof. A. F. Trotseвич.

2. The collection of Korean manuscripts and block-prints in the holdings of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies (Russian Academy of Science) was described by O. P. Petrova, see her *Opisanie pis'mennykh pamiatnikov koreiskoi kul'tury* (Description of the Literary Texts of the Korean Culture), pts. 1—2 (Moscow, 1956—1963). In her introduction O. P. Petrova has given an account of the history of the collection and has mentioned its four sources. Prof. Park Songgyu and other authors of the article extensively employ this work by O. P. Petrova without referring to it.

3. *Asudong changsō* means "Aston library".

4. The novels mentioned in the present article, as well as many others, for the most part were discussed by A. F. Trotseвич in her work on the traditional Korean romance. See her *Koreiskii srednevekovyi roman* (The Korean Medieval Romance) (Moscow, 1986), pp. 20—41. As to the *Ssyang ch'ŏn kūibong*, the text of its first volume was published facsimile with a translation into Russian and an introduction. See *Ssyang ch'ŏn kūibong* (*Udivitel'noe soedinenie dvukh brasletov*) (*Ssyang ch'ŏn kūibong*. The Miraculous Encounter of the Two Bracelets), text edition, translation, and introduction by M. I. Nikitina and A. F. Trotseвич (Moscow, 1962). A paper by M. I. Nikitina and A. F. Trotseвич, treating this novel, was read by them at the 25th International Congress of Orientalists (Moscow, 1960) and published in the proceedings of the Congress. See M. I. Nikitina, A. F. Trotseвич, "Koreiskii roman 'Udivitel'noe soedinenie dvukh brasletov'" ("A Korean novel 'The Miraculous Encounter of the Two Bracelets'"), in *Trudy dvadtsat' piatogo mezhdunarodnogo kongressa vostokovedov* (Moskva, 9—16 avgusta 1960 g.) (Moscow, 1963), v, pp. 275—80.

5. In fact, all texts of novels mentioned in the group "b" are not manuscripts but block-prints.

6. The text of the novel *Ch'oe ch'ung chyŏn* is represented in the collection by a manuscript. It was published, see *Ch'oe ch'ung chyŏn* (*Povest' o vernom Ch'oe*) (*Ch'oe ch'ung chyŏn*. A Story of Faithful Ch'oe), facsimile of the Korean manuscript text, translation, introduction, and notes by D. D. Eliseev (Moscow, 1971).

7. All the novels given in the list were discussed by A. F. Trotseвич in her work on the traditional Korean novel. See A. F. Trotseвич, *Koreiskaia srednevekovaiia povest'* (Medieval Korean Novel) (Moscow, 1975).

8. The text of this novel was published in facsimile with a translation into Russian, an introduction, and notes. See *Chyŏk Syŏngui chyŏn* (*Povest' o Chyŏk Syŏngui. V odnoi tetradi*). *Iz koreiskikh ksilografov St.-Peterburgskogo filiala Instituta vostokovedeniia RAN*. (*Chyŏk Syŏngui chyŏn*. A Story of Chyŏk Syŏngui. In One Volume. From the collection of block-prints in the holdings of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies. Russian Academy of Sciences) (St. Petersburg, 1996).

9. The text of this novel was published in facsimile. See *Yim chyanggun chyŏn*. (*Povest' o polkovodtse Nime*) (*Yim chyanggun chyŏn*. A Story of General Yim), facsimile of the block-print, text publication, translation from Korean into Russian, introduction, and notes by D. D. Eliseev (Moscow, 1975).

10. There is no novel with this title in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.

11. The text of the novel was discussed by A. F. Trotseвич in her book on the Korean traditional romance (pp. 143—65), see n. 4 above.

12. The novel *Syŏl In'gwi chyŏn* ("A Story of Syŏl In'gwi") and the Chinese origin of its plot were discussed by A. F. Trotseвич in her "The plots of Chinese fiction in Korean vernacular novels", in *Literary Migrations. Traditional Chinese Fiction in Asia* (17—20th Century), ed. by Claudine Salmon (Beijing, 1987), pp. 88—93.

13. The text of the novel *Ch'yunhyang chyŏn* was published, see *Ch'yunhyang chyŏn kwonji tan* (*Kratkaia povest' o Ch'unhyang*) (*Ch'yunhyang chyŏn kwonji tan*. A Short Story of Ch'unhyang), facsimile of the block-print, translation into Russian, introduction, and notes by A. F. Trotseвич (Moscow, 1968).

14. This novel and the Chinese origin of its plot were discussed by A. F. Trotseвич in her article "The plots of Chinese fiction in Korean vernacular novels" (pp. 93—7), see n. 12 above.

15. The novel was discussed by A. F. Trotsevich in her work on the Korean traditional romance (pp. 20—41), see n. 4 above.
 16. The authors of the present article give wrong information. The copy of *Sam syöl kūi* in the collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies has only two volumes (2 and 3). The 1st volume is absent. Each volume contains three stories: the 2nd volume contains "The Dictator of Western Ch'u", "The Three Disciples Had Their Wishes Followed", "The Song of the Old Maid"; the 3rd volume — "The Stork Decides the Case", "The Hermit Stag's Party", "The Old Toad Took the Seat of Honour".
 17. The novel and the Chinese origin of its plot were discussed by A. F. Trotsevich in her article "The plots of Chinese fiction in Korean vernacular novels", pp. 97—9.
 18. See n. 6 above.
 19. For *Asudon changsō*, see n. 3 above.
 20. The text of *Samguk sagi* from the collection of the SPIOS was published in facsimile with a translation into Russian, an introduction, a study of related problems of Korean history, and notes. It was published in 2 volumes (the annals of Silla, Koguryo, and Paekche). The 3rd volume is being prepared for print at the moment. See Kim Busik, *Samguk sagi*, text edition, translation into Russian, introduction, and notes by M. N. Pak (Moscow, 1959). — Pamiatniki literatury narodov Vostoka. Teksty. Bol'shaia seriia, I; Kim Busik, *Samguk sagi. Letopisi Koguryo. Letopisi Paekche. Khronologicheskie tablitsi* (Kim Busik, *Samguk sagi. Annals of Koguryo. Annals of Paekche. Chronological Tables*), text edition, translation into Russian, introduction, and notes by M. N. Pak (Moscow, 1995). — Pamiatniki literatury Vostoka. Teksty. Bol'shaia seriia, I—II.
 21. The collection of Korean manuscripts and block-prints in the library of the Oriental Faculty of St. Petersburg University was also described by A. F. Trotsevich. See her "Opisanie koreiskikh pis'mennykh pamiatnikov, khраниashchikhsia v Biblioteke vostochnogo fakul'teta St.-Peterburgskogo universiteta" ("Description of Korean literary texts held in the library of the Oriental Faculty of St. Petersburg University"), *Vestnik Tsentra koreiskogo iazyka i kul'tury*, fasc. 2 (1997), pp. 117—35. The authors of the present article did not mention Korean manuscripts and block-prints written in Chinese (18 titles, 323 volumes) in the holdings of the same library. This collection has been described recently by A. F. Trotsevich. See her "Koreiskie pis'mennye pamiatniki v fonde kitaiskikh ksilografov vostochnogo otdela nauchnoi biblioteki St.-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta" ("Korean literary texts in the collection of the Chinese block-prints in the holdings of the St. Petersburg University Scientific library"), *ibid.*, fasc. 3 (1999), pp. 229—86.
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