

CONTENTS

Yu. Petrosyan. Editor's note	3
<i>TEXTS AND MANUSCRIPTS: DESCRIPTION AND RESEARCH.</i>	5
Valery Polosin. Frontispieces on Scale Canvas in Arabic Manuscripts	5
F. Abdullayeva. Some Linguistic Peculiarities of the Lahore <i>Tafsir</i> , Its Date and Provenance	20
<i>TO THE HISTORY OF ORIENTAL TEXTOLOGY</i>	25
T. Sultanov. Medieval Historiography in Manuscripts from East Turkestan	25
<i>PRESENTING THE COLLECTIONS</i>	31
V. Goreglyad. The Oldest Russian Collection of Japanese Manuscripts and Wood-Block Prints	31
A. Trotsevich. A Description of Korean Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Oriental Faculty of the St. Petersburg University	44
<i>ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS AND NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.</i>	49
N. Vorobyov-Desyatovsky. The St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies and the International Dunhuang Project	49
V. Uspensky. Two Years of Cataloguing of the Tibetan Collection in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies: Some Problems and Perspectives.	51
<i>PRESENTING THE MANUSCRIPT.</i>	54
V. Uspensky. The Illustrated Manuscript of the Fifth Dalai Lama's "Secret Visionary Autobiography" Preserved in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies	54
<i>BOOK REVIEW</i>	66
<i>Manuscripta Orientalia</i> in 1995, vol. 1, Nos. 1—3 (the list of contributions)	69

Colour plates: *The Secret Visionary Autobiography* of the Fifth Dalai Lama (see pp. 54—65).

Front cover:

The *cakra* for the separation of the guardian deities from the person they are protecting.
A separate folio, 55×20 cm.

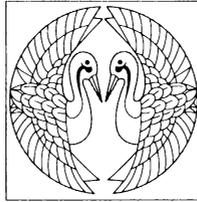
Back cover:

Plate 1. *Cakras* for summoning spirits of foes and for warding off evil spirits, as well as the articles used to perform the ritual for propitiating of the goddess lHa-mo. A separate folio, 55×20 cm.

Plate 2. The *cakra* for the suppression of the *dam-sri* spirits. A separate folio, 55×30 cm.

Plate 3. *Cakras* for calming illnesses and acquiring wealth, and the articles used to perform the corresponding ritual. A separate folio, 55×20 cm.

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A. F. Trotsevich

A DESCRIPTION OF KOREAN BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ORIENTAL FACULTY OF THE ST. PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY

The library of the Oriental Faculty of the St. Petersburg University has 105 Korean block prints, manuscripts and printed books, in all 18 titles. Unfortunately there is no evidence on how, by whom and when this fund has been assembled. The old inventory books are missing, so all we know about some books is that they came before the revision of 1932. It is known also that the Korean fund was founded at the end of the 19th century, when the course of the Korean language was first introduced in the St. Petersburg University.

The elective course of Korean was opened in 1897 at the department of the Chinese and Manchurian philology of the faculty of Oriental philology. The first teachers were two members of the Korean diplomatic mission: Min Kyonsik and Kim Pyonok. Min Kyonsik has been teaching for one term, Kim Pyonok — till 1917 (the cover of the first book of one of the copies of the “Thousand Characters” 千字文 bears a pencil-mark: Kim. Texts with indications of characters. This block print possibly belonged to Kim Pyonok). Kim Pyonok also composed “A Textbook of the Korean Language” [1].

The main part of the fund was formed by the collection of block prints with the stamp of the St. Petersburg University. They were most probably used as textbooks, for many works are present in nine or ten copies. These are “Thousand Characters”, “The History of Korea”, “The Jade Tablets of All Rhymes”, “Behaviour Corresponding to the Five Rules”, “The Reverent Hare”, “Records of the Three Kingdoms”, “The Survey of the Events of the Eight Moon of the Year 504 from the Foundation of the Dynasty” — in all seven works. As a rule, they bear pencil and ink marks (corrections, translation of some words into Russian) testifying to the way they were used.

After the Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Languages named after Enukidze had been closed in 1938, five books from its library were transferred to the Korean fund. All these books bear the stamp of the Institute.

Six books of the University collection bear the stamp of S. N. Syromiatnikov: ex-libris-Sergii-N-Syromiatnikoff. Syromiatnikov took part in the expedition to North Korea in 1898 headed by captain of the General Staff A. I. Zveigintsev [2]. It is interesting that a famous Russian writer N. G. Garin-Mihaylovsky also took part in this expedition. He described this voyage in his diaries, and he was the first

to translate into Russian some examples of the Korean folktales he collected) [3]. There is little we know about S. N. Syromiatnikov, besides that he has collected various objects of material culture [4], as well as Korean books and works on Korea (the last ones also belonging now to the library of the Oriental faculty). There are also six books bearing no owner's stamps, their provenance unknown.

All the books and manuscripts of the collection can be divided, according to their contents, into five groups: 1) textbooks (6 titles); 2) religion (4 titles); 3) fiction (6 titles); 4) law (1 title); 5) documents (2 titles).

To the first group belong works intended for teaching the Chinese language to the Koreans. These are “Thousand Characters” 千字文 and “The Jade Tablets of All Rhymes” 全韻玉篇. The first one is a Korean textbook on hieroglyphics, where each character is provided with its Korean transcription, translation and the tune of its pronunciation in Chinese (29×18.5 cm, 32 leaves, 4 columns per page). This work is basing upon the Chinese textbook of the same name.

“The Jade Tablets of All Rhymes” (29×18.5 cm, book 1 — 64 leaves, book 2 — 70 leaves, 11 columns per page) is a Chinese-Korean dictionary of single characters. Both textbooks were very popular in Korea and had been reprinted many times. Block prints of the same title are present in the Manuscript collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.

Three school textbooks — on history, geography and a primary reader — give some idea of what children were taught in Korea at the end of the 19th—beginning of the 20th century.

“The History of Korea” 朝鮮歷史, a block-print of 1895, consists of three books (28.5×19 cm, book 1 — 36 leaves, book 2 — 35 leaves, book 3 — 57 leaves, 10 columns per page). The events are arranged by the dynasties, beginning with the founder of the Chosŏn state and ending with the Li dynasty (1392—1910).

“The Geography of Korea” 朝鮮地誌全, a block print of 1895 (one book, 28×18 cm, 57 leaves, 10 columns per page), contains general data on the geographic position of the country, the size of its territory, its most prominent mountains and rivers. This textbook gives information about the early Korean history, *i. e.* about the period of the Three Kingdoms (the 1th B.C.—A.D. 6th centuries). The

material is divided by sections, their titles given in white characters on black background, for example “The Capital”, which describes the palaces, the administrative division of the city, its state institutions and officials who serve there. Then follows the description of the country arranged by prefectures according to the administrative division of that time (several prefectures making a province). Each prefecture is described after the same pattern: its area, the number of its population, notable sights, natural resources, famous people living there in the past. There were 23 prefectures forming 8 provinces.

“The Primary Reader Book” 國民小學讀本全 (a block print of 1895, 28.5 × 18.5 cm, 10 columns per page) has 41 chapters telling about the history and geography of Korea, of its culture, its plants and animals. This textbook was intended to provide children with basic information on their native land and on other countries, like China and America.

Noteworthy are the maps of Korea drawn by hand in colour Indian ink 地攷圖. There are nine maps: of the Korean peninsula and of the eight provinces of Korea (108 × 72 cm, bound together in one book). The map of each province is supplemented with a brief historical note: when the province was formed and what Korean state had been there before.

Religious literature includes two Confucian treatises, one Taoist and one Christian work. Two of these works present translations of well-known Chinese books. They were intended for popularization of Confucian and Taoist ideas among the people. “Chapters on Reward and Response” 感應篇 is a Chinese Taoist treatise [5]. The Korean block print consists of five volumes containing the Chinese text with a parallel Korean translation and with illustrations. It was printed in 1880 from wood-blocks carved in 1852 (29.5 × 20.5 cm, book 1 — 83 leaves, book 2 — 80 leaves, book 3 — 63 leaves, book 4 — 59 leaves, book 5 — 67 leaves; 12 columns per page).

“Meng-tzu with Commentaries in Korean” 孟軻子不彥언解, the block print with no date consists of 7 volumes and of 14 books (31.0 × 20.5 cm; vol. 1 — 57 leaves, vol. 2 — 54 leaves, vol. 3 — 53 leaves, vol. 4 — 53 leaves, vol. 5 — 54 leaves, vol. 6 — 55 leaves, vol. 7 — 53 leaves; 12 columns per page). Another block print of the same title belongs to the Manuscript collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, but it is not identical to the copy of the University Library [6].

The Confucian Korean treatise “Behaviour Corresponding to the Five Rules” 五論行實 is present in two identical copies. The illustrated block print printed in 1859 consists of four volumes (31.5 × 19.0 cm; vol. 1 — 73 leaves, vol. 2 — 85 leaves, vol. 3 — 75 leaves, vol. 4 — 86 leaves; 10 columns per page). This work was composed and first printed in 1797. It is a collection of parables illustrating the five Confucian rules of human relations with examples of model behaviour of the famous heroes of the past. The treatise is written in the Korean and the Chinese languages. Each parable is presented first in Chinese, then in Korean.

There is also a translation into Korean of the novel of the English religious writer John Bunyan (1628—1688) “Pilgrim's Progress”. The translation was made by the J. S. Gale couple and printed in 1895. It is a two-volume edition with illustrations by a Korean artist (28.5 × 20.0 cm,

202 leaves, 11 columns per page, 42 illustrations). In the Korean version the novel was given a new name: “The Way to Heaven” 天로력명. In the foreword it is said that “This edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in the Korean Language, is published by the aid of the Sunday School Teacher's Bible Class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S., taught by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, d.d. at the two Hundredth Anniversary of Bunyan's Death in 1888. An offering was taken for this purpose and is now applied to the production of this book, with the prayer that it may prove a Bond of Brotherhood between the Christians of America and Korea”.

Literary fiction is represented by four novels (three block prints and one lithographic edition), one novel in manuscript and by a translation into Korean of the famous Chinese novel by Lo Kuan-chung “Romance of the Three Kingdoms” (a block print, part 3 of the novel). All these block prints are cheap editions printed on low-quality paper.

“The Story of Syöl In'gwi. In one Book” 설인귀전 단. A block print with no date (27.5 × 20.5 cm, 40 leaves, 14 columns per page). The novel is written after the Chinese romance “Xue Rengui is Marching to the East” 薛仁貴東征. Its hero was a real historical personage, a Chinese general who lived in the 7th century, famous for his campaigns against the Korean state of Kogurö. On the Korean soil the Chinese plot became transformed into the popular *chön* 전 novel genre [7].

A block print of 1848 under the title “The Reverent Hare. In One Book” 토심전 권지단 (27 × 19 cm, 16 leaves, 14 columns per page). This block print includes two novels: “The Reverent Hare” (leaves 1—8) and “An Old Toad on the Place of Honour” 노섬상좌기 (leaves 9—16). “The Reverent Hare” is one of the versions of the popular novel “Hare” 토끼전 [8]. The other novel is a version of “Toad” 두꺼비전. Both works belong to the traditional Korean genre of allegoric novels.

A lithographic edition of “The Story of the Maiden Sygyöng. In One Book” 숙영낭자전 단, undated (23.5 × 17.5 cm, 16 leaves, 15 columns per page). British scholar W.E. Skillend is mentioning an identical edition of this novel: “reproduced lithographically by 翰南書林 Hannam Sorim, Keijo, 1920, 16 single leaves” [9].

A manuscript novel in four volumes, “Mongok and Ssyang-Bong” (Jade in a Dream and a Couple of Phoenixes) 夢玉雙鳳演, undated (31 × 22 cm; vol. 1 — 69 leaves, vol. 2 — 58 leaves, vol. 3 — 59 leaves, vol. 4 — 52 leaves; 11 columns per page). It is written in a smooth and neat handwriting. A manuscript of the same name is preserved in the Seoul State Library, its photocopy published in “The Complete Collection of the Traditional Korean Prose Manuscripts”, assembled by Kim Kidong [10]. In the titles of the two versions of the novel different characters defining its genre are used: 演 “an extended version”, in the manuscript of the St. Petersburg University, 緣錄 “records” in the manuscript of the Seoul Library. Their texts are also not completely identical.

The Korean translation of the Chinese “Romance of the Three Kingdoms” presents a revised version. It was in three volumes, of which only vol. 3, “Records of the Three King

學部編輯局新刊
 朝鮮地誌
 大朝鮮開國五百四年癸酉

Fig. 1

朝鮮地誌
 朝鮮이亞細亞洲東端에在하니東南은日本海를
 面하고西는黃海를臨하교北은鴨綠豆滿二江이
 遼東과滿洲로터부러接壤하야露清二國에隣이
 되니周回一萬九百二十里라北으로慶興에서
 북터南으로機張에至하야三千六百十五里오東
 으로機張에서북터西으로海南에至하야一千八
 十里오南으로海南에서북터北으로通津에至하
 야一千六百六十二里오西北으로義州에서북터
 南으로通津에至하야一千六百八十六里라東史
 明詳也

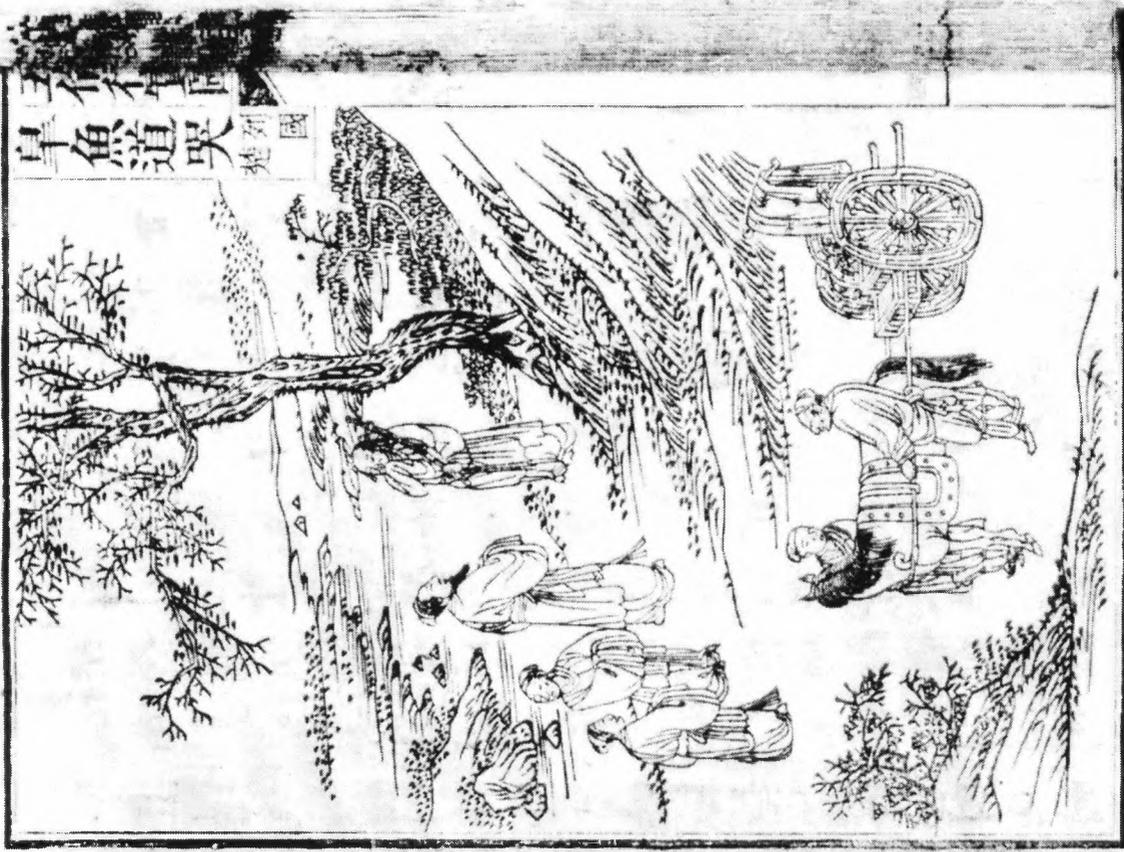


Fig. 2

孔子出行聞有哭聲甚悲至則旱魚也被褐擁劍哭
 於路左孔子下車而問其故對曰吾少好學周流天
 下而吾親死夫樹欲靜而風不止子欲養而親不待
 往而不可返者年也逝而不可追者親也吾於是辭
 矣立哭而死於是孔子之門人歸養親者一十三人
 贊旱魚銜恤自訟自傷親不待養如何彼蒼泣盡
 眼枯立死路傍嗟嗟卓行見重素王
 몽저나가실서우름소리심히슬포믈드르시고
 다드라보시니고어란사름이라비오슬넘고갈
 을가지고길긔의셔올거노몽저술위에나리샤

doms. Book Three" *삼국지 권지삼* is present in the University collection. The block print is undated (26.5 × 19 cm, 20 leaves, 15 columns per page). There is a block print of the same title in the Manuscript collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies, also only the third volume [11]; it is not, however, completely similar to the University copy.

Books on law are represented by a Korean translation of the Chinese 15th century manual on forensic medicine. Its title is "Against Unjust Accusation. Records Improved with a Translation into the Korean Language" *增修無冤錄譯解* (two volumes, three books; 32 × 20 cm, book 1 — 72 leaves, book 2 — 24 leaves, book 3 — 100 leaves; 10 columns per page). A similar edition of this work is present in the Manuscript collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies [12]. It contains the Chinese text of the manual and a translation into Korean with commentaries. The translation was made in 1792 by Sŏ Yurin. Now it is known in a xylographic edition and as a printed book.

There are two works of documentary character in the collection. One is a small printed booklet containing protocols of the interrogation at the High Court of Korea in connection with the murder of Queen Min in 1895. It is titled "A Survey of the Events of the Eighth Moon of the Year 504 from the Foundation of the Dynasty" *식국노백씩스년갈철스보크보고서*. This title is explained on the first page: "Protocols of the detailed interrogation carried at the High Court in connection with the disturbances on the 20th day of the 8th Moon of the Year ūlmi

(1895 — A. T.)" (23.5 × 16 cm, 16 leaves, 18 columns per page.)

Queen Min, the spouse of King Kojong (1864—1907), took active part in the political life of the country. She supported the development of contacts with Russia, her followers had great authority. She became the victim of the conspiracy inspired by the Japanese ambassador Miura Goro. These protocols are valuable documents of the period and present a rare record of the everyday language of that time.

The second document is a manuscript. It is "The Regulation of Duties within Military Units" *군티는무서 목초*. It is written on ruled pages with printed frames. The sheets are bound into a small book after the pattern of block print editions (with double leaves, 20 × 14 cm; 42 leaves; 12 columns per page). The document is divided into ten paragraphs (chapters) regulating the subordination and duties of military ranks.

Books of the University collection are written only in Korean. This seems to corroborate the hypothesis that they were selected for educational purposes as texts destined for teaching Korean.

As regards their contents, for the most part they seem to reveal traces of purposeful selection, too. They are materials chosen in order to give an idea of Korean language and Korean culture to the students: some of them contain samples of various styles of Korean (such as Confucian works, Korean fiction and vernacular language), others inform about Korean history, geography and customs.

Notes

1. I wish to thank G. E. Rachkov, the assistant professor of the Chinese philology section of the Oriental faculty of the St. Petersburg University, for the information he provided on the history of the teaching of Korean at the University.
2. *Severnaia Koreia. Sbornik Marshrutov. Trudy osennei ekspeditsii 1898 g.* (The North Korea. A Collection of Routes. The Works of the Autumn 1898 Expedition), ed. the lieutenant-colonel baron Korf (St. Petersburg, 1901) (the book bears the mark "secret").
3. N. G. Garin, *Iz dnevnikov krugosvetnogo puteshestviia* (The Excerpts from the Round-the-World Travel Journals) (Moscow, 1950).
4. Iu. V. Ionova, "Unikal'nye i redkie koreiskie kollektzii MAE im. Petra Velikogo" ("Unique and rare Korean collections in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography named after Peter the Great"), *Peterburgskoe Vostokovedenie*, fasc. 3 (1993), pp. 439—44.
5. I wish to thank A. E. Torchinov, the assistant professor of the Department of Philosophy and Religion of the Faculty of Philosophy of the St. Petersburg University for the information he provided on this treatise.
6. O. P. Petrova, *Opisanie pis'mennykh pamiatnikov koreiskoi kul'tury* (A Description of the Literary Monuments of Korean Culture), fasc. 2 (Moscow, 1963), No. 112.
7. A. F. Trotsevich, "The plots of Chinese fiction in Korean vernacular novels", *Literary Migrations. Traditional Chinese Fiction in Asia (17—20 centuries)*, ed. Cl. Salmon (Beijing, 1987), pp. 88—93.
8. There is a Russian translation of this novel under the title "The Adventures of a Hare", in the collection of the Korean Classical novels of the 17th—19th centuries "Faithful Chunhian".
9. W. E. Skillend, *古代小説 Kodae Sosol: A Survey of Korean Traditional Style Popular Novels* (London, 1968), No. 224, p. 125.
10. Kim Kidong, *金起東. 筆寫本. 百典小說全集. P'ilsa bon. Kojon sosol chonjip*, vol. IV (Seoul, 1980).
11. See Petrova, op. cit., fasc. 2, p. 114, No. 213. O. P. Petrova seems to have mistaken when describing this block print. It contains not 20 leaves, as it is indicated in her "Description", but 30 ones.
12. O. P. Petrova, op. cit., fasc. 1, p. 77, No. 102. Petrova is giving a different translation of the title: "Supplemented and Improved Forensic Manual on Post-Mortem Examination". This translation corresponds to the contents of the work rather than to the actual title.

Illustrations

Fig. 1. "The Geography of Korea", the title folio and folio 1a, 28 × 18 cm.

Fig. 2. "Behaviour Corresponding to the Five Rules", vol. 1, fols. 4b—5a, 31.5 × 19 cm.