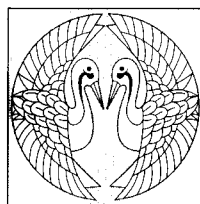


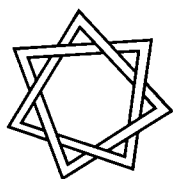
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氏良解山西候亭壽漢諡長雲字羽名關姓



*Гуань-гунь. Генералъ и вѣдомецъ вышеупомянутого Цзу-
даря Чжао-ли-дзя. Сему гуню и кыню Куритяя фронталь.
За его храбрость и хитрость.*

Plate I

PRESENTING THE MANUSCRIPT

L. N. Menshikov

AN ALBUM OF ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE FAMOUS CHINESE NOVELS

Among the Chinese manuscripts of the so-called “Nova collection”, preserved in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, there is an Album (call number H-13) containing sixty miniatures. The first forty-five of them depict the characters of the famous Chinese novel “Three Kingdoms” (三國演義) by Lo Guan-zhong (14th century A.D.). The last fifteen are illustrations to another famous novel — “A Dream in the Red Chamber” (紅樓夢) by Cao Xue-qin (1713—1764).

The Album represents a typical book produced in China. It contains sixty sheets of thick, dense, white paper, measuring 22.0 × 31.5 cm. The same type of paper is used for the front and back covers. The front and back covers are of patterned silk glued on paper. The sheets are folded in two and sewn so that the folds of the sheets face the outside, while the edges of the sheets are hidden in the back of the Album.

The Album bears no common title. There are the following records on the front cover:

- 1) *кит.* — an abbreviation written in black ink at the top right corner (a remainder of a former call number);
- 2) *Индв. 365* — the 1937 call number, written in violet ink by K. K. Flug.
- 3) *Индв. 1953, No. 339* — call number written in violet ink by M. P. Volkova.

There is also a stamp with the legend *Институт Вост. АН СССР* (“The Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences”).

The current call number of the Album (H-13) is placed on the back of the binding.

At the bottom of the front cover it is possible to see the traces of a lost label measuring 11.0 × 7.5 cm. This size corresponds to that of the labels (ex-libris) which were used in the manuscript depository of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry. It allows us to assume that the Album was transferred to the Asiatic Museum (and after that to the manuscript fund of the present St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies where it is preserved now) from the Asiatic Department in 1864, together with some other manuscripts, after the Department had been closed. If so, the first record mentioned above may be a remainder of the call number given to the Album in the library of the Asiatic Department. Unfortunately, both the full inventory of the books transferred from the Asiatic

Department and the 1937 inventory, made by K. K. Flug in the Asiatic Museum, are lost. The card catalogue of the “Nova collection”, made by K. K. Flug, is luckily extant, but it contains only scanty information on the manuscripts.

The recto of the Album sheets comprise water-colours measuring 15.2 × 19.5 cm. The employment of pale, transparent paints is their general feature. The following paints are used: light blue, grey, yellowish, light green, apple-green, light brown, beige, pink, and purple. The contours of drawings are outlined in dark grey, almost black paint. Some details, such as the eyes, headgears, haircuts, grips of weaponry, the toes of footwear, etc. are painted in bright blue, red, green, brown, and black.

Water-colours illustrating each of the novels display distinctive features. Illustrations to the novel “A Dream in the Red Chamber” are distinguished by details of interiors and landscapes which are depicted more thoroughly. For example, the bamboo leaves and leaves of other plants are especially notable in this respect. This attention to detail is lacking in the illustrations to the novel “Three Kingdoms”, where interiors and landscapes are only scarcely elaborated. The “Three Kingdoms” illustrations focus on garments and some other objects which are depicted in a clear-cut dark grey line. They contrast with other details of water-colours. As for the illustrations to “A Dream in the Red Chamber”, they lack such contrasts and look more gentle and refined. Colour contrasts in the “Three Kingdoms” water-colours are much sharper.

The illustrations to the “Three Kingdoms” are provided with inscriptions on the upper margins, made by brush in a standard *кай* script. They are extensive and provide characteristics of heroes. The inscriptions betray the firm skilful hand of the scribe. At times Chinese characters are not written in traditional fashion (for example, 曹 instead of 曹; 諡 instead of 諡; 獻 instead of 獻 etc.).

One can see the same type of inscriptions in the illustrations to “A Dream in the Red Chamber”, but they are executed in a smaller script which seems to be more elegant (possibly, the scribe was a woman). The inscriptions give only the names of the novel's characters and their Manchu equivalents. These inscriptions take up only a part of the upper margins' space. They are framed, while the inscriptions to the “Three Kingdoms” have no frame.

The above mentioned peculiarities allow us to conclude that there were two different painters, who had their individual vision of how to illustrate the genre scenes of the

novels, but both of them seem to have belonged to one and the same school.

A characteristic feature of the Album is an explanatory text in Russian on the bottom margins of fols. 1–20. Its script betrays the calligraphy of the end of the eighteenth century. The Russian inscriptions are made in pen. The Album also has Russian pagination at the upper right corner, above the pictures. The script of Russian inscriptions seems to be very close to that of Z. F. Leontyevsky (1799–1874), who was among the participants of the Peking Orthodox Mission in 1821–1830. The script of the journal he kept

during this mission gives certain grounds to consider the Album's Russian inscriptions as belonging to Z. F. Leontyevsky [1].

The Album could be dated to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It is known that the novel “A Dream in the Red Chamber” was first published in 1791 and was republished in 1822. B. L. Riftin considers, with reason, that the illustrations in the Album are very close both in their composition and execution to those in the first illustrated publication. The Album may have already been in existence by 1830.

Illustrations to the novel “Three Kingdoms” (fols. 1–45)

The novel by Lo Guan-zhong “Three Kingdoms”, devoted to the events that took place at the end of the second century A.D., begins with the Yellow Bandages revolt (184), describes the turmoil which ensued after this revolt and led to the fall of the Han dynasty in 220 and disintegration of the Chinese state into three separate kingdoms: Wei (to the North of the Yangzi River), Shu (at present the territory of the province Sichuan), and Wu (to the South of the Lower Jangzi). The novel ends with the events immediately before the reunification of China into the Jin state in 264. It has been popular in China so far, its plots having been used in many theatre performances and folk literature.

The “Three Kingdoms” novel was perceived as a colossal historical work, the heroes of which had been acknowledged as the historical personages. Its characters are mentioned in historical sources. Illustrations to it in the Album depict these extremely popular Chinese characters.

To give information on the illustrations to the novel and the inscriptions in question (see below), we arrange material as follows. First, Chinese inscriptions are given (under No. 1), then their English translation goes (No. 2). After that an English translation of the inscription in Russian is provided (No. 3), and, finally, some comments by the author of the present paper are given (No. 4).

1*

1. 列國孔夫子名丘字仲尼謚號至聖師

2. The Lie-guo period. There is the Teacher Kong named Qiu. His surname is Zhong-ni, a posthumous title — “The Maiden Teacher [who] Attained Perfect Wisdom”.
3. A philosopher, whose name is Confucius. He was born in 550 B.C. He created a moral philosophy and lived only 73 years.
4. Confucius (Kong Qiu), the most venerated philosopher in China, author of an ethical and political teaching which formed the basis of the ideology of the Chinese political system. The extraordinary place of Confucius in the history of China may be the reason for his depiction in the Album. He does not appear among the characters of the novel.

2

1. 秦始皇滅周遷鼎焚書坑儒後死沙丘

2. Shi-huang of the Jin dynasty. He destroyed the state Zhou, replaced the tripod, burnt books, buried scholars, then died in the Shaqiu district.
3. Qing-she-huang. An emperor who ruled in China in ca. 200 B.C. In the first year of his reign he burnt all books extant in China until then. In the sixth year he began to erect the Great Chinese Wall separating China from the Northern Tartaria.
4. Shi-huang of the Jin dynasty (246–210 B.C.) does not appear in the novel. His depiction may have been included in the Album because he was one of the tyrants whose activity was highly disapproved by Chinese tradition.

3

1. 伏生濟南人因書遭火後獨生所計論語

2. Fu Sheng, a native of Jinan. After the burning of books, he was the one who knew “Talks and Statements” by heart.
3. Fu Sheng lived in the reign of Qing-she-huang; he burnt books. History tells that this old man was of great learning.
4. Fu Sheng (b. 260 B.C.), a scholar who, according to Chinese tradition, knew by heart not the “Talks and Statements” by Confucius, but “A Book of History” (*Shang shu*). By the reign of emperor Wen-di, from the Han dynasty (170–157 B.C.), the scholar was at the age of 90. However, he was able to dictate the text of the book in the wording valid up to now. This hero also does not appear in the novel (see *fig. 1*).

4

1. 姓蘇名武字子卿奉使單于被困於沙漠

2. One who bears the family name Su, the name Wu, surname Zi-qing. He was sent to *shanyu* and suffered many misfortunes in the Shamo desert.
3. Su-wu. This brave man was an ambassador to Tartaria. He is praised by history for his faithfulness to his emperor and love for his country.

* Presentation of Chinese characters in the present article reflects their arrangement in the original.

姓曹名操字孟德諡號魏王其子曹丕篡漢



Цао-цао. Главный бунтовщик против Государя Хань-манди-я, безжалостный опустошитель Государств. Он предан в Китай по памяти с худой стороны. Он по одному знаменанию изрубил в ступ одного главного доктора Медицины. Хуа-то называвшаяся.

4. Su Wu (140—60 B.C.), a diplomat, who was sent in 100 B.C. as an ambassador to the leader (*shanyu*) of the Xiongnu or Huns. This *shanyu* captured Su Wu and kept him in captivity during 19 years. He had to pasture goats. However, the *shanyu* was unable to make his prisoner serve him and let him come back to his native land. This character does not appear in the novel.

5

1. 曹大家性聰敏曉詩書皇后貴人皆尊為師
2. Cao-Dajia, quick-witted by nature, conceived *Shi-ji* and *Shu-ji*. The empress and her court ladies venerated her as a teacher.
3. Cao-dajia, a woman renowned for her learning and poetry. For some time she was a teacher of the empress and her court ladies.
4. Cao-dajia, who also had the name Ban Zhao (33—103), a sister of the famous historian Ban Gu (32—92). She was first a wife of Cao Shi-shu (whence her surname Cao). After her husband's death she was taken to the imperial palace to teach the empress and her court ladies. Her brother died before her, and it was she who completed "The History of the Han Dynasty", started by him*.

6

1. 姓劉名備字玄德諡號昭烈皇帝漢忠山靖王後
2. One who bears the family name Liu, the name Bei, the surname Xuan-de, a posthumous title — empress Zhao-lie, a descendant of Han Jing-wang from Zhongshan.
3. Zhao-lie-di. He was a descendant of prince Ding-wang who hid in the mountains. He was good at military art, brave and wise, which helped him, together with some of his most faithful confederates, to stop the uprisings described in the Chinese book *San-guo-zhi* and to proclaim himself emperor, etc.
4. Liu Bei (d. 223; r. 221—223) was a descendant of the Han emperor Jing-di (r. 156—141 B.C.), of some collateral line. He had risen at the time of the suppression of the Yellow Bandages revolt. After the fall of the Han dynasty he proclaimed himself emperor of the Shu (Han) kingdom which existed up to 264. In the novel he is accompanied by his two faithful sworn brothers, Guano You and Gang Fe. The book entitled *San-guo-zhi* ("The History of Three Kingdoms") was written by Chen Shou (233—297).

7

1. 姓關名羽字雲長諡漢壽亭侯山西解良人氏
2. One who bears the family name Guan, the name Yu, the surname Yun-chang, a posthumous title — Han Shouting *hou*, a native of the Zianliang district in the Shenxi province.
3. Guan-gong, a general and companion of emperor Zhao-lie-di mentioned above. He is praised until now for his bravery and cunning.
4. Guan yu (160—219), a sworn brother and one of the main companions of Liu Bei. In the eleventh century he was officially proclaimed God of War (Guang-gong, or Guan-di). The temples dedicated to him are found all over China.

8

1. 姓張名飛字翼德諡號漢桓侯直隸涿州人氏
2. One who bears the family name Zhang, the name Fei, the surname Yi-de, a posthumous title — Han Huan-hou, a native of the Zhuozhou district in the Zhili province.
3. Zhang-fei, a general of the emperor Zhao-lie-di. He is praised by the Chinese for his fearlessness and power.
4. Zhang Fei (d. 221) was a sworn brother of Liu Bei and his closest companion. Liu Bei, Zhang Fei, and Guan yu are the central characters of the novel before their death.

9

1. 劉玄德夫人糜氏抱的是太子阿斗諡昭烈皇后
2. A wife of Liu Xuan-de, lady Mi, embracing crown-prince A-dou. Her posthumous title — empress Zhao-lie.
3. Mi-fu-ren, the lawful wife of emperor Zhao-lie-di with the heir to the throne on her knees.
4. The wife Mi, mother of A-dou, the heir of Liu Bei on the throne. He succeeded Liu Bei and was on the throne from 223 to 263. Several chapters of the novel are devoted to the history of his lucky escape from enemies.

10

1. 姓諸葛名亮字孔明漢丞相諡號武侯伏龍
2. One who bears the family name Zhuge, the name Liang, the surname Kong-ming, the first counsellor in the Han dynasty, a posthumous title — Wu-hou, [i. e.] who throws down dragons.
3. Zhu-ge-liang, the prime minister of emperor Zhao-lie-di. As the Chinese say, this man's learning reached the heavens, while his courage and fearlessness were like genuine adamant.
4. Zhuge Liang (181—234), a talented commander, a Taoist, recognised as a magician and wizard, who was in the service of Liu Bei and his successor in the Shu kingdom (Han). He was the first counsellor (*chengxiang*) in the Shu kingdom. From his appearance on the pages of the novel he becomes its central character. Zhuge Liang is one of the most popular heroes who overcame his enemies through foresight and ingenuity rather than by arms.

* The characters depicted on illustrations 1—5 are not mentioned in the novel. One may assume that they have been included in the Album to remind readers of their good or bad actions, in order to contrast them with the deeds of the novels characters.

伏生濟南人因書遭火後獨生所計論語



*Фу-шань. Живший во время Царствования Гоу-ваня Цинь-ше-хуа на
сожженного книги. Сед старецъ славится по исторіи црелюстїю.*

Fig. 1

11

1. 姓馬名超字孟起號五虎上將西涼馬騰之子
2. One who bears the family name Ma, the name Cao, the surname Meng-qi, nicknamed “Five Tigers General”. He was a son of Ma Teng from the Western Liang state.
3. Ma-chao, a conqueror of the Western Tartars. He possessed extraordinary strength and helped emperor Zhao-lie-di in suppressing revolts.
4. Ma Chao (176—222), a son of Ma Teng who was killed by Cao Cao in 212 and who was the commander successfully pacified the tribes of so-called “Western barbarians”, *Di* and *Qiang*. Ma Chao was fighting against Cao Cao, joined Liu Bei and contributed greatly to the establishment of his power. In the novel he is among the commanders called the “Five Tigers Generals”. The mention in the Chinese inscription of the Western Liang state is not correct, as well as the statement that Ma Chao was the conqueror of the Western Tartars (it was his father who pacified them).

12

1. 姓黃名忠字漢昇號五虎上將南陽人氏
2. One who bears the family name Huang, the name Zhong, the surname — Han-sheng, a nickname “Five Tigers General”, a native of Nanyang.
3. Huang-zhong, a brave and faithful companion of emperor Zhe-lie-di.
4. Huang Zhong (d. 220), a character of the novel, an old warrior who joined Liu Bei. He was one of the “Five Tigers Generals”.

13

1. 姓趙名雲字子龍號五虎上將真定常山人
2. One who bears the family name Zhao, the name Yun, the surname Zi-lun, a nickname “Five Tigers General”, a native of Changshan in the Zhending district.
3. Chao (sic!)-yun, a wise and powerful general of emperor Zhao-lie-di. He was endowed with such a remarkable strength that he could lift a canon weighing one thousand *puds* [2] with one hand.
4. Zhao Yun (d. 229), a commander under Liu Bei, first successfully fought against the generals of the Wu kingdom and afterwards against the Wei kingdom (see below). According to the novel, he played the main part in the salvation of A-dou, the emperor's heir, from the generals of the Wu kingdom. He also is mentioned as one of the “Five Tigers Generals”. His remarkable strength is described in the novel where it is said that he could lift a bronze tripod weighing 500 *jins* (about 250 kilograms).

14

1. 姓龐名統字士元道號鳳雛先生官拜軍師
2. One who bears the family name Pang, the name Tong, the surname Shi-yan, a Taoist nickname “Teacher Feng-chu — a Nestling of Phoenix”. As official he was appointed an instructor of the army.
3. Pang-tong, a man of learning with whom emperor Zhao-lie-di consulted on military problems. He was considered a companion of Commander-in-Chief.
4. Pang Tong (179—214), a military counsellor to Liu Bei before his enthronement in the Shi kingdom. Following Pang Tong's advise, Liu Bei settled in the lands of the present province Sichuan and conquered the city of Chengdu there. He was killed, struck by a random arrow.

15

1. 姓姜名維字伯約諸葛亮弟子後終於王事
2. One who bears the family name Jiang, the name Wei, the surname Bo-yue, a pupil of Zhuge Liang. He was killed having kept his faithfulness to the emperor.
3. Jiang-wei, a brother (sic!) and companion of the renowned commander Zhu-ge-liang.
4. Jiang Wei (202—264), a commander who first served in the Wei kingdom and subsequently moved to the Shu kingdom. After the death of his teacher Zhuge Liang, he was put at the head of the Shu army. In 263, following his emperor, he surrendered to the ruler of the Wei kingdom and was soon executed for his participation in the conspiracy aiming at the restoration of the Shu kingdom.

16

1. 姓張名松劉章之臣其才諸書以覽過目不忘
2. One who bears the family name Zhang, the name Song. An official of Liu Zhang. He was renowned for his capacity not to forget a word from what he had read for the first time.
3. Zhang-song. This man was endowed with a remarkable memory and quick wit, that is why he remained in [people's] memory.
4. Zhang Song (early 3rd century A.D.), an official of Liu Zhang (d. 219), who let Liu Bei enter Sichuan and surrendered Chengdu to him. He was remarkable for his extraordinary memory (see *fig. 2*).

17

1. 姓程名畿漢昭烈帝之臣官居祭酒沒於王事
2. One who bears the family name Zheng, the name Ji. An official of the Han emperor Zhao-lie-di. He was in charge of pouring out wine. He perished faithful to the emperor.

姓張名松劉章之臣其才諸書以覽過目不忘



Дэнянь-сунь. Сей мужь именованъ отъ природы необычайную память, острую умом, пороку и великую память в К. Писар:

Fig. 2

3. Cheng-ji. History praises his faithfulness to his emperor.
4. Cheng Ji (d. 221), an official who first served Liu Zhang, but in 219, together with him, joined Liu Bei and was put in charge of “pouring wine on the altar of ancestors”. He was killed in the war with the Wu kingdom, having prevented the enemy from entering the Shu kingdom.

18

1. 姓傅名彤昭烈帝之臣官居叅謀因平吳沒於王事
2. One who bears the family name Fu, the name Tung, an official of emperor Zhao-lie-di. He was a member of the Council, took part in pacifying the Wu kingdom and perished at his post.
3. Fu-tang (sic!), a brave and faithful general of emperor Zhao-lie-di.
4. Fu tung (d. 221), a commander of Liu Bei's army during his expedition to the Wei kingdom. After Liu Bei had been defeated, Fu Tung was left to cover his withdrawal. Fu Tung refused to surrender and was killed.

19

1. 姓孫氏劉立德夫人東吳孫權之妹其性賢節
2. The wife of Liu Xuan-de. Her family name was Sun, she was a younger sister of Sun Quang from Eastern Wu, and was a wise and faithful woman by nature.
3. Sun-fu-ren, the second wife of emperor Zhao-lie-di. She did not leave her husband at the most dangerous moments of war, following him everywhere. And seeing great disorders in her country, she committed suicide. She threw herself into the river and drowned.
4. The wife Sun known under the name Sun Quan (early 3rd century A.D.), a younger sister of the founder of the Wu kingdom. She was given in marriage to Liu Bei to strengthen an alliance with him. When the peace between the Wu kingdom and Shu was broken, Sun Quan wanted his sister to remain with him, but she turned out to be able not only to return to her husband to Shu but even to bring the crown-prince with her, who became the second emperor of the Shu kingdom.

20

1. 姓曹名操字孟德諡號魏王其子曹丕篡漢
2. One who bears the family name Cao, the name Cao, the surname Meng-de, a posthumous Wei title *wang*. His son Cao Pei succeeded him on the Han throne.
3. Cao Cao, the main rebel against emperor Zhao-lie-di, who devastated the state with cruelty. He is notorious in China for his deeds. Exclusively because of his malice he hacked to pieces one physician whose name was Hua-tuo.
4. Cao Cao (150—220), an outstanding poet, commander, and statesman. Both in history and the novel he is represented as a man of great talent, but as an absolutely immoral person, a treacherous, cruel and merciless man. For example, taking revenge for his father's death, he slaughtered the people of three districts. The killing of the physician Hua Tuo was only one of his numerous crimes. The legends devoted to the Three Kingdoms are full of blame of him*.

21

1. 姓夏侯名惇其人勇猛因戰左目中箭拔矢吞睛
2. One who bears the family name Xiahou, the name Dun. This man was so brave that when in battle an arrow struck his left eye, he pulled out the arrow together with the eye and swallowed it.
3. Xiahou Dun (d. 220), one of the commanders and adherent to Cao Cao. He took part, with success, in the campaigns of Cao Cao against his enemies and proved to be an effective governor. The story with the swallowed eye plays a special part in the novel.

22

1. 荀彧為曹操謀士因曹加九錫諫言不從而死
2. Xunyu was a counsellor to Cao Cao. When Cao Cao [decided] to add nine rings (to his sceptre — *L. M.*), Xunyu dissuaded him [from] his intention, but without success and was [therefore] killed.
3. Xun Yu (163—212), a counsellor to Cao Cao who helped him to attain a high position at the court. However, when Cao Cao appropriated the title of *wang* of the Wei kingdom and added nine rings to his sceptre, he was against it. His attempt to dissuade Cao Cao from this action resulted in his disgrace. Finally, Xun Yu committed suicide.

23

1. 荀攸與荀彧叔姪皆為謀士因諫言自刎而死
2. Xun You and Xun Yu, uncle and nephew, both of them were counsellors [to the emperor]. After his reproaching Cao Cao, [Xun You] cut his own throat and died.
3. Xun You (157—214), a counsellor to Cao Cao, an adopted son of Xun Yu. He was in the service of the last emperor of the Han dynasty, but afterwards attached himself to Cao Cao and won a number of victories under him. The Chinese inscription provides incorrect information on Xun You. He did not commit suicide but was killed during a campaign against Sun Quan.

24

1. 張遼字文遠為曹操先鋒其人智勇雙全
2. Zhang Liao, [his] surname [is] Wen Yuan. He commanded advanced detachments under Cao Cao. This man attained perfection both in wisdom and courage.

* The 20th illustration in the Album is the last with a Russian inscription, so hereafter we provided only English translation of Chinese inscriptions (under No. 2) and our own comments (under No. 3).

張遼字文遠為曹操先鋒其人智勇雙全



Fig. 3

3. Zhang Liao (169—222), a commander who attached himself to Cao Cao, won numerous victories over his enemies and pacified the rebellious Wuhuan tribe. He contributed greatly to the military victory over Sun Quan in 215, and died during the second campaign against the Wu kingdom (see *fig. 3*).

25

1. 郭嘉為曹操謀士年三十歲卒後遺計定遼
2. [Guo] Jia was a counsellor to Cao Cao and died at the age of 30. After [his death] the Liao kingdom was pacified according to the plan elaborated by him.
3. Guo Jia (170—207), at first served Yuan Shao, but subsequently joined his opponent Cao Cao. He was put in charge of “pouring out wine” in the army. Following his advice, Cao Cao was able to win ten victories over Yuan Shao. Guo Jia died when he was 37, not 30. It is said in the novel that he devised a plan for destroying Liao (the kingdom of Yuan Shao). This plan was carried out after the death of Guo Jia.

26

1. 許褚為曹操大將人號為虎痴其人最勇
2. Xu Chu was a senior commander under Cao Cao. The people called him “A Mad Tiger”. This man was the most courageous.
3. Xu Chu (his dates are unknown), one of the generals in Cao Cao's army, who won a number of victories over this ruler's enemies. He was renowned for his bravery.

27

1. 孔融字文舉北海太守其人多學好客
2. Kong Rong, [his] surname — Wen Ju, the governor of the Bei Hai region. This man was renowned for his learning and hospitality.
3. Kong Rong (153—208), a famous author of both verses and prose. He was a member of the circle named “Seven Persons of Talent of the Years of Jian-an”, which was headed by Cao Cao and his sons. He angered Cao Cao with his satirical writings and was therefore executed by Cao Cao. During the Han dynasty he was a governor of the Beihai region.

28

1. 典韋為曹操大將其力過人箭射死尸身不倒
2. Dian Wei was a senior commander under Cao Cao. He possessed extraordinary strength. His body, struck by an arrow, did not fall [to the ground].
3. Dian Wei (his dates are unknown), a legendary commander under Cao Cao. They said that each of ten spears thrown by him successively had reached his enemy. The scene of his death when his body struck by an arrow does not fall to the ground is impressive in the novel.

29

1. 周瑜字公瑾年十三歲拜為吳水軍督都
2. Zhou Yu, [his] surname — Gong Jin. He was appointed a governor of the Wushui region at the age of 30.
3. Zhou Yu (175—210), a commander, statesman, and musician. He was in the service of Sun Ce (175—200), the elder brother of the founder of the Wei kingdom, and after that — in the service of Sun Quan. It was he who commanded the famous Red Wall rocks battle (208) and who won a decisive victory over Cao Cao.

30

1. 平艾晉征西將軍與鍾會取川偷渡陰平
2. Deng Ai, a general in the Jin kingdom, who had the nickname “Conqueror of the West”. Together with Zhong Qui he conquered the Chuan region, having secretly crossed the river near Yinping.
3. Deng Ai (197—264), a general in the Wei kingdom under its last rulers. Together with Zhong Gui (225—264) he headed a campaign against the Shu kingdom (Chuan, or Sichuan). As a result, in 263, the Shu kingdom was joined to the Wei kingdom. This event made it possible subsequently to unite the country into the Jin empire (264—420). He was executed (slandered) by Zhong Gui.

31

1. 禰衡 (instead of mistakenly 禰衡) 字正平其人聰明諸書結曉罵曹而死
2. Ni Heng, [his] surname — Zheng-ping. This man was clever, learned all books and was killed [because of his] reproaching Cao Cao.
3. Ni Heng (173—198), a poet in the service of Cao Cao, who steadily exposed his injustices. Finally the poet was executed. The novel tells that he was executed after he once appeared naked with a drum and began to reproach Cao Cao.

32

1. 管輅字公明通曉易數善相法能知生死
2. Guan Lu, [his] surname — Gung-ming. He completely comprehended calculations in the “Book of Changes”, was skillful in magic [and] was able to foretell his own death.
3. Guan Lu (208—255), a famous astrologer and fortune-teller. In Chinese folk literature he is mentioned in numerous stories related to the Three Kingdoms period.

33

1. 姓華名陀神醫照成人後因治病被曹操所害
2. One who bears the family name Hua, the name Tuo, a fabulous physician from Qiaocheng. Subsequently was killed by Cao Cao for his ability to cure diseases.
3. Hua Tuo (2nd—3rd centuries), a famous physician who is considered one of the creators of Chinese medicine. He lived about one hundred years. He had cured Cao Cao who suffered from sever headaches. When Cao Cao once again fell ill, the physician could not reach him immediately, for he was treating his own wife at that moment. It made Cao Cao furious and he had the physician thrown into prison, where he subsequently died. Chinese tradition has ascribed to him, probably by mistake, the authorship of a composition entitled “The Book about Internal Organs”.

34

1. 姓董名卓漢臣挾天子與篡漢室後被呂布所殺
2. One who bears the family name Dong, the name Zhuo. A dignitary of the period of the Han Dynasty. He captured the Son of Heaven and made his residence the Han palaces. Later Lü Bu killed him.
3. Dong Zhuo (k. 192), took part in suppressing the Yellow Bandages revolt, after which he became the all-powerful figure at the court, having declared himself emperor. The other participants of the suppression were discontented with it and finally he was killed by his adopted son Lü Bu.

35

1. 姓呂名布字奉先諡號溫侯先殺丁原後殺董卓
2. One who bears the family name Lü, the name Bu, the surname Feng-xian, a posthumous title — *hou* of the Wei Kingdom. First he killed Ding Yuan, then — Dong Zhuo.
3. Lü Bu (ex. 198), a commander under the Han dynasty. First he was in the service of governor-general Ding Yuan in Jingzhou, who started his struggle against Dong Zhuo. However, Dong Zhuo managed to win Lü Bu over, and the latter killed Ding Yuan. Then Dong Zhuo made Lü Bu his adopted son. But afterwards, as the novel runs, Dong Zhuo quarrelled with Lü Bu over one of the concubines and Lü Bu killed his foster-father. In 198 Lü Bu was defeated by Cao Cao and strangled by him.

36

1. 蛇蟬王氏呂布夫人王允歌妓獻計殺董卓
2. Diao-chan from the Wang family, the wife of Lu Bu. She was a singer to Lu Bu, being presented to him by Wang Yun with a secret mission to kill Dong Zhuo.
3. Diao-chan, one of the characters of the novel, a figure unknown in Chinese history. As for Wang Yun (137—192), being a constant opponent of Dong Zhuo, he attempted to overthrow Dong Zhuo several times without success. At last, he presented him a singer from his own house whose name was Diao-chan. But she fell in love not with the old Dong Zhuo, but with his adopted son Lü Bu. That is why the real rivalry emerged between the foster-father and Lü Bu. As a result, Dong Zhuo was killed by the latter.

37

1. 姓孫名權吳大帝字仲謀父孫堅兄孫策鎮守江東
2. One who bears the family name Sun, the name Quan, the great emperor of the Wu kingdom. His surname was Zhong-mou. His father Sun Jian and an elder brother Sun Ce owned Jiangdong.
3. Sun Quan (182—252, r. 222—252), the founder and main ruler of the Wu kingdom. His father Sun Jian (155—191) and an elder brother Sun Ce (175—200), after the Yellow Bandages revolt having been suppressed, governed Jiangdong (afterwards the Wu kingdom). Sun Quan is one of the central characters in the novel who is shown struggling against Cao Cao.

38

1. 太史慈孫權手下戰將與曹兵大戰陣沒
2. Taishi Ci, a commander under Sun Quan. He died on the battle-field in the great war against Cao Cao.
3. Taishi Ci (166—206), an official and commander first in the service of Sun Ce, and later — of Sun Quan. He was killed in the war against Cao Cao.

39

1. 左慈字元放道號烏角先生因戲曹化龍而去
2. Zuo Ci, [his] surname — Yuan-fang, a Taoist name “The Teacher — Black Horn”. When mocking Cao Cao, [he] turned himself into a crane and flew away.
3. Zuo Ci (late 2nd — early 3rd centuries), a Taoist magician, the author of a book dealing with the creation of an elixir of life. Legend reads that once, when he was fishing at the feast of Cao Cao, the latter gave orders to catch him, but he went through a wall and disappeared.

40

1. 魯肅字子敬與周瑜共扶孫權後為督都
2. Lu Su, [his] surname — Zi Jing. Together with Zhou Yu [he] supported Sun Quan, later [he] became a commander.
3. Lu Su (172—217), a commander in the Wu kingdom, an ally of Zhou Yu in the victorious war of 208 against Cao Cao. After the death of Zhou Yu, he headed the army of Sun Quan.

41

1. 吕蒙字子明 东吴先锋 白衣渡江 功取荆州
2. Lü Meng, [his] surname — Zi-ming, a commander of advanced troops of the Eastern Wu kingdom. Dressed in white clothes, he crossed the River Jiang and succeeded in capturing the Jingzhou district.
3. Lü Meng (178—219), a commander under Sun Quan, participated in the victorious Red Wall battle against Cao Cao. He was known as a man of great erudition. After the death of Lu Su, he headed the army of the Wu kingdom and conquered the Jingzhou district, occupied by Liu Bei. In this battle Guan Yu was killed.

42

1. 黄盖字公覆 献苦肉计 破曹军于赤壁
2. Huang Gai, [his] surname — Gung-fu. By “presenting bitter meat” to Cao Cao, he defeated his troops in the Red Wall battle.
3. Huang Gai (his dates are unknown), a commander of Sun Quan, who previously was in the service of his father. He was a participant of the Red Wall battle. He also burnt the navy of Cao Cao. After that the army of Wei was utterly defeated.

43

1. 甘宁字兴霸 先佐黄后侍孙 人呼锦帆贼
2. Gan Ning, [his] surname — Sing-ci. At first he helped the Huang family, then was in the service of the Sun family. People called him “A Thief with a Brocade Sail”.
3. Gan Ning (k. 215), at first served Liu Biao (144—208), then his ally, after that became an ally of Sun Quan. He participated in the war against Cao Cao and in the capture of Jingzhou. In 215 he was killed in an unsuccessful battle for Hefei.

44

1. 姓于名吉道号太平清嶺道人 被孙策所杀
2. One who bears the family name Yu, the name — Ji, a Taoist nickname “Taoist from the Taiping-qingling Mountains”. He was killed by Sun Ce.
3. Yu Ji (ex. 196), a Taoist, a renowned physician and magician. He treated his patients with charmed water. Sun Ce executed him for some disciplinary fault.

45

1. 司马懿扶魏文帝曹丕 官居司马 后子弑魏帝
2. Sima Yi was an ally of Cao Pei, Wen-di from Wei. He was in charge of a groom (*sima*). Later it was his son who killed the emperor of Wei.
3. Sima Yi (179—251), one of the commanders of the Three Kingdoms period. He was in the service of Cao Cao. In the novel he emerges as the main opponent of Zhuge Lang. Under Ming-di (r. 227—239), Cao Pei's successor, he was his confidant. Under one of the last emperors of Wei, Sima Yi headed a conspiracy in which his sons took part. His grandson Sima Yan (236—290; r. 264—290) killed the last ruler of Wei, united the country and founded the Jin state.

Illustrations to the novel “A Dream in the Red Chamber”

“A Dream in the Red Chamber” is the most famous Chinese novel which contains an account of the rise and decay of the rich and long Jia family. The novel describes its everyday life and contains many fantastic elements. According to Chinese tradition, the author of the novel, Cao Xue-qin, described the history of his own family in it. Its main character is Jia Bao-yu, but a great number of other

persons are acting in it too, including twelve young women called “Twelve Hairpins”. Almost all the illustrations in the Album dealing with this novel, except the first two and the last one, depict these twelve women. The feature of this group of illustrations is the presence of Manchu equivalents to Chinese inscriptions on the upper margins of every folio*.

46

1. 一块五彩大石头 上面刻着字
2. A high-spirited stone, a divine oriole. The “Red Chamber” starts with this.
3. The novel starts as follows: after the stone had been kept in the hands of goddess Nu wa, it became endowed with divine power. It could increase and diminish its size, speak and move by itself. The story runs that a Taoist Kong Kong and Buddhist hermit Miao Miao found it and made inscriptions on it. After that the main character of the novel, Bao-yu, was born with this stone in his mouth. This very stone is depicted in the illustration.

47

1. 宝玉梦游幻境 见到仙姑玉皇
2. A celestial fairy Jing-huan and Bao-yu.
3. Once young Bao-yu fell asleep and dreamed. He was walking about the Heaven called “An awakening from Dreams” with its fairy Jing-huan and found a table where the fates of “Twelve Hairpins” were written.

* Under No. 1 we give here a Chinese inscription, then its English translation (No. 2), and our own comments (No. 3).

48

1. 迎春

春元賈

2. Jia Yuan-chun.

3. Bao Yu's blood sister, the eldest of his sisters who have the character *chun* ("spring") in their names. In the novel she is a wife of the emperor, the circumstance which explains the prosperity of the family. After her death the decay of the family begins. In the illustration she is depicted visiting her family.

49

1. 迎春

春迎賈

2. Jia Ying-chun.

3. The second of the sisters whose name includes the character *chun*. In the novel she is a cousin of Bao-yu. After Jia Yuan-chun's death, she marries a man whom she does not love and soon dies.

50

1. 迎春

春探賈

2. Jia Tan-chun.

3. Jia Tan-chun, the third of the above mentioned sisters. She and Bao-yu had one father. Jia Tan-chun was the most talented of the sisters and was distinguished by her pride and firm morals, even when her family fell into decay.

51

1. 迎春

春惜賈

2. Jia Si-chun.

3. The fourth of the sisters, Bao-yu's cousin, who was a painter. According to the novel, she was the sister who avoided life misfortunes (see *fig. 4*).

52

1. 蘭蕙

蘭賈 統李

2. Li Wan and Jia Lan.

3. The wife of Jia Zhu (an elder brother of Bao-yu) and their son Jia Lan are shown in the picture. The novel tells that Jia Lan's father died young, and his mother devoted all her life to bringing up her son.

53

1. 王熙鳳

鳳熙王

2. Wang Si-feng.

3. The wife of Bao-yu's cousin Jia Lan. She was a practical woman full of energy, who was occupied with the family's household. When the family fell into decay, she and her daughter found shelter in the house of one old common peasant woman whom Wang Si-feng had helped before. On falling ill, Wang Si-feng returned to her family to die among her people.

54

1. 巧姐

姐巧

2. Qiao-jie.

3. A daughter of Wang Si-feng and Jia Lan. In the novel she is a little girl adored by her grandmother Shi, head of the family. They both are depicted in the illustration.

55

1. 甄可憐

鄰可秦

2. Qin Ke-qing.

3. The wife of Jia Rong (near relative of Bao-yu) who died young. In Bao-yu's dream, she is the celestial fairy Jing-huan reborn.

56

1. 薛寶釵

釵寶薛

2. Xue Bao-chai.

3. Bao-yu's cousin who was considered a clever, gifted and reasonable woman. The family had chosen her as a wife of Bao-yu. In old China the people, bearing different family names, could get married, even if they were near relatives. The marriage of Xue Bao-chai and Bao-yu was not happy. Bao-yu was in love with another girl and was married by fraud. Having learned that he was deceived, Bao-yu abandoned Xue Bao-chai.

57

1. 黛玉

玉黛林

2. Lin Dai-yu.

3. A cousin of Bao-yu, loved by him, who was a clever, gifted, but unhealthy and unbalanced girl. On learning that Bao-yu has married another woman, she dies of grief. In the picture Lin Dai-yu is shown speaking to a parrot.

58

1. 史湘雲

雲湘史

2. Shi Ziang-yun.



Fig. 4

3. The second cousin (granddaughter of grandmother Shi) of Bao-yu, who bore a different family name. Her role in the novel is not quite clear, she appears only at times. The water-colour depicts her falling asleep on the stone bench in the garden after she had drunk some wine.

59

1. 妙善居士
2. Miao-yu and Bao-yu.
3. Miao-yu, a Taoist nun living in the garden of the Jia family. On meeting her there Bao-yu listens to her didactic and consoling talks. One of these meetings is depicted in the illustration.

60

1. 真淨居士遺空室
2. Taoist Kong Kong and a righteous monk Miao Miao.
3. These two characters appears in the novel at the key moments: for example, when they find a stone and make inscription with the text of the novel on it; when Bao-yu, as if gone mad, throws the stone away; when Bao-yu's father meets his son after his disappearance after the unlucky marriage.

Notes

1. See Archives of Orientalists in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, file 42, opis' 2, No. 9. Zakhar Fyodorovitch Leontyevsky, on his return from China, entered the staff of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Ministry of Russia as an interpreter from Chinese and Manchu. He published a series of works in the field of Chinese studies, translated into Chinese the famous "History of the Russian State" by N. M. Karamzin, taught Chinese in the St. Petersburg Commercial college. He is known also as the author of a vast Chinese-Russian dictionary which was unfortunately not published. A manuscript of this dictionary is preserved in the above mentioned Archives, see *Kitaiskii leksikon, sostavlennyi Zakharom Leont'evskim. Frazelogicheskiĭ kitaiko-russkiĭ slovar'. Po kliuchevoi sisteme* (A Chinese Lexicon composed by Zakhar Leontyevsky. Phraseological Chinese-Russian Dictionary after the Kay Sign System). This dictionary contains two thousand pages, see Archives of Orientalists, file I, opis' 1, No. 73.

In 1866, Leontyevsky retired and moved to the city of Yaroslavl, of which he was a native. About him see P. E. Skachkov, *Ocherki istorii russkogo kitaevedeniia* (Essays on the History of Chinese Studies in Russia) (Moscow, 1977), pp. 134—8. It should be noted that the students, who were sent by the Asiatic Department to the Peking Orthodox Mission, on returning home used to bring books and manuscripts, bought by them, to the Library of the Asiatic Department. It may have been Leontyevsky who brought the Album to the Asiatic Department in 1832, on his return to St. Petersburg. This assumption seems to be confirmed by the explanatory notes to the illustrations, which seem to have been made by Leontyevsky.

The transcription used in these notes differs from that proposed by Iakinf Bichurin and was generally accepted at that time. As is known, Leontyevsky disagreed with it and had elaborated his own transcription system, which was used by him in these explanatory notes. See Skachkov, *op. cit.*, pp. 419—20.

2. The old Russian measure of weight *pud* is equal to 16 kilograms.

Illustrations

Front cover:

"Ni Heng (173—198), a poet in the service of Cao Cao". Illustration No. 31 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the Chinese Album H-13, 15.6 × 19.6 cm.

Back cover:

- Plate 1.** "A high-spirited stone, a divine oriole". Illustration No. 46 to the novel *A Dream in the Red Chamber* from the same Album, 15.5 × 19.6 cm.
Plate 2. "Shi Ziang-yun falling asleep on the stone bench". Illustration No. 58 to the novel *A Dream in the Red Chamber* from the same Album, 15.2 × 19.6 cm.
Plate 3. "Lin Dai-yu speaking to a parrot". Illustration No. 57 to the novel *A Dream in the Red Chamber* from the same Album, 15.5 × 19.5 cm.

Inside:

- Plate 1.** "Guan yu (160—219), a sworn brother and one of the main companions of Liu Bei". Illustration No. 7 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the same Album, 15.5 × 19.7 cm (see p. 53).
Plate 2. "Cao Cao (150—220), a poet, commander, and statesman". Illustration No. 20 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the same Album, 15.4 × 19.5 cm (see p. 56).
Fig. 1. "Fu Sheng (b. 260 B.C.), a Chinese scholar". Illustration No. 3 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the same Album, 15.6 × 19.5 cm.
Fig. 2. "Zhang Song (early 3rd century A.D.), an official of Liu Zhang (d. 219)". Illustration No. 16 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the same Album, 15.5 × 19.6 cm.
Fig. 3. "Zhang Liao (169—222), a commander under Cao Cao". Illustration No. 24 to the novel *Three Kingdoms* from the same Album, 15.6 × 19.5 cm.
Fig. 4. "Bao-yu's cousin, a painter". Illustration No. 51 to the novel *A Dream in the Red Chamber* from the same Album, 15.6 × 19.5 cm.