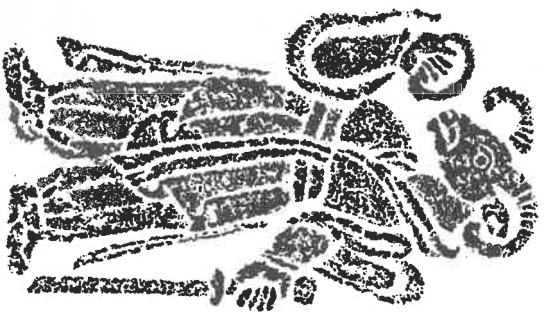




NEWSLETTER  
Association for Korean Studies  
in Europe

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR KOREAN STUDIES IN EUROPE

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CONFERENCE 1979

This year's AKSE conference was held at the Katholische Akademie in Schwerte ("the green gateway to the Ruhr") 2nd-6th April. Fewer members attended than last year, about 45 from 8 countries, and Austria, Sweden and Switzerland were not represented at all. This was sad, because we have had one good friend from each of these countries at previous conferences, but we were late arranging the date and place this year, and funds allowed nothing by way of normal travel grants. On the other hand, there was a gratifying number of papers offered, 30 or so, and even though the time for each paper was pared down to a bare 45 minutes, including discussion, there was time for only 16. To those who were disappointed, one can only say that it is not too long to the next conference, and that the papers which were read were all well worth listening to. Summaries of them, if and as supplied by authors, follow, pp. 6-16.

On 4 April, one session was devoted to a discussion on the teaching of Korean in Europe. Prof. A. Fabre treated us to excerpts from his audio-visual course in Paris. The novelty and entertainment value of this course was appreciated, but it seemed to many to be far removed from the exigencies of course and examination requirements in universities. Dr W. Sasse reported on progress with the more serious texts used at Bochum. The thoroughness of these courses was much admired - and the need for such organization, deriving from the large number of students, was much envied - but some doubts were expressed on the quality of the Korean in the texts. Dr W.E. Skillend was able to report the apparently imminent appearance of a set of language texts by Prof. F. Inhoff, University of Washington. These appeared to be in excellent Korean, but the explanations used a terminology which teachers might have to interpret to students. Prof. F. Vos reported that the "Euro-reader" now amounted to some twenty pieces, which had been distributed, one copy to each university which had expressed interest. He would prefer to have some more pieces, and there were still problems of variation in presentation, but the whole might be considered for publication at the next conference. Finally there was some discussion on teaching pre-modern Korean. It was recognized that this could not be done systematically, since Korean grammars and dictionaries had not yet taken account of the bulk of the material, and there was agreement that one useful step which the AKSE might take would be to prepare the material available in Europe - particularly the unique collection of 19th century texts at the IMAICO (ex-LOV) in Paris - for student reading. It was also agreed that etymology, which had, after all, failed to be the main theme of this conference, could only advance when further work had been done on such texts.

That afternoon, we visited the new Museum of Far Eastern Art in Köln, and admired some Koryŏ Buddhist paintings, a fine old example of inlaid lacquer ware, and a loan exhibition from Seoul, which covered all periods and classes of Korean art.

On the morning of the 6th, Prof. V. Anselmo gave us some disturbing news: that the International Standards Organization was to deliberate, at a sub-committee meeting in Warsaw, 20-27 April, a proposed standard transliteration of Korean. The proposed scheme had several inconsistencies and faults within itself, and produced spellings so cumbersome and ugly that no one should be expected to use them. However, Prof. Anselmo said, the point was not to argue over details, but simply to get the AKSE consulted on this matter before any irrevocable decision was taken. The meeting nominated Prof. Anselmo and Prof. Fabre to liaise with the ISO on behalf of the AKSE. A number of members volunteered to write to their own countries' standards bureaux to confirm the AKSE view. (Several have since done so and been registered as representing their own institutions and/or the AKSE on their national committees. Any member who is concerned about this question should contact his own national standards bureau, Prof. Anselmo or Prof. Fabre.

The second session of the same morning was spent discussing various library and bibliographical matters. One of the main points to come out of this was that Mr N. Adami would draw up a scheme for preparing a union catalogue of Korean periodicals in Europe. (This was subsequently done, and we are happy to report that the Korean Traders Scholarship Foundation has agreed to finance the work. Its success will now depend largely on the co-operativeness of librarians and academics.) Dr W. Sasse reported that he had requested photo-copies of the "Table of Contents" pages of North Korean periodicals in the National Library in Berlin. He had found himself a sort of sorcerer's apprentice, but had just managed to stop the flood. Nevertheless, it seemed in principle a good idea.

A note on the Newsletter by its editor had been presented to all participants. It stressed the useful service the Newsletter could perform if members supplied him with information on all publications - not only their own - in European languages relating to Korea, and also on publications in Korean which are of outstanding importance in particular fields of study.

Dr D. Eikemeier outlined the Council's project for a special "Korea number" of *Asiatische Studien/Etudes Asiatiques* in 1980, in conjunction with the Swiss Association for Asian Studies. He and Dr Deuchler would edit contributions jointly. (They have since circularised possible contributors and hope to complete the editing before the 1980 AKSE conference.)

Dr H. Ogarek-Czoi proposed that the AKSE compile a history of the development of knowledge of Korea in Europe. Possible difficulties in defining the subject were raised. Dr Ogarek-Czoi agreed to prepare a more detailed proposal. Dr Ogarek-Czoi has since written that she will need to hear from scholars in other countries what their opinions are on this. Anyone who believes this to be a worthwhile project should write to her.)

Dr Sasse reported that he had been approached for advice on articles in European languages (other than English) which could be important enough for Korean studies to warrant translation into English and re-publication in America. He asked members to tell him of any such articles known to them.

Dr Yu No-hu proposed an emergency debate on "Inlaid Lacquer Warships and Associated Problems of Glotto-acrobatics [the technique of pronouncing such phonemes as a, v, and w] in the Koryŏ Period", but was ruled out of order.

The conference ended, on the morning of Friday, 6 April, with the formal membership meeting, attended by 75 members, the President, Prof. F. Vos, in the chair. No formal minutes of the previous meeting had been prepared, but it was agreed that the account of the 1978 membership meeting given in Newsletter No. 2 (pp. 1-4) could be accepted.

The Treasurer was not present, as she had accepted an engagement to be in America at this time before the date of this conference had been fixed. The editor of the Newsletter promised to publish a financial statement in the next issue if it were prepared in time. (This appears at the end of this report on the conference, p. 5.)

The amendments to the Constitution which the Council had drafted were next explained, to give an opportunity for some preliminary discussion. These will be circulated in due time to members, and a decision on them will be taken at the 1980 conference. One amendment was designed to allow members to demand that the Council call a meeting. This safeguard of members' rights against a dictatorial or inefficient Council was a serious omission from the original constitution. A number of minor changes in wording followed from this. The other major amendment resulted from the experiences of 1978, when the venue of the 1979 conference had not been determined before the Secretary for 1978-79 had to be elected. It was therefore proposed that the position of Secretary should not be linked in the Constitution with the location of the next conference. It is obvious that the main duty of the Secretary will normally be the organizing of a conference and notifying members of it. There was also a possibility that annual conferences would not always be feasible, and this, in turn, raised the question of what was a "term" of office. If all the amendments to the Constitution are accepted at the 1980 membership meeting, "term" can only mean "period between regular membership meetings", regular membership meetings are held at academic conferences, and there is no constitutional obligation for academic conferences to be held regularly. However, the Council confessed itself unable to devise any formula to limit the terms of office of Council members which would meet all foreseeable eventualities better than those in the original articles 9 and 10, and asked members to consider the question.

A report was given of the Council's two meetings since the last membership meeting, 27-28 January and 5 and 6 April, 1979, a total of 14 hours of hard formal session. All points of substance taken up by the Council had in fact been dealt with in the course of the conference, and so appear elsewhere in this report.

The president announced that the next conference would be held at Leiden, 8-12 April, 1980. Offers of venues for future conferences include Zürich, Copenhagen and Warsaw.

In the elections to the Council, it was announced that Dr Skillend was resigning as Vice-President and Dr Eikemeier and

Dr Rosén as Council members. The only nomination for Vice-President was Dr Li Ogg, already a member of the Council, and for the office of Secretary, Drs B.C.A. Walraven, of Leiden, was the obvious choice. Only two nominations had been made for other members of the Council, Prof. V. Anselmo and Dr W. Sasse. For administrative convenience, if not out of recognition of satisfactory service to date, it was agreed that Prof. Vos should continue as President and Dr Deuchler as Treasurer.

The President thanked all who had organized the present conference, particularly Dr Eikemeier, whom the Council had appointed acting secretary in January, Dr Sasse and Mr Dirk Fündling, as well as the Director of the Katholische Akademie, Schwerte, and the Korean Traders Scholarship Foundation, whose grant of 9,000 dollars had covered the costs of accommodating the conference. Finally, the papers read, together with the enthusiasm of all participants, had ensured the success of the conference.

#### Council Resolution on the Organizing of Conferences

At its meeting during the third AKSE conference, the AKSE Council reviewed its experiences organizing the first three conferences. It resolved to observe the following procedures when organizing future conferences:

1. For each conference, the President or Vice-President will issue a first notice and ask for preliminary applications to be sent by a specified date. The application form to be returned shall contain, as applicable, each applicant's name, academic title, academic position, mailing address, telephone number, approximate travel expenses, title of paper to be read and suggestions concerning the conference.
2. At a meeting following the date for the return of preliminary applications, the Council, taking into consideration the number of applications received, the financial means of the AKSE and the circumstances of the locality where the conference is to be held, will decide on the maximum number of applicants to be admitted and other conditions of the conference. It will appoint a chairman of an organizing committee, who will normally be the Secretary of the AKSE.
3. In a second notice, the chairman will notify those who sent preliminary applications of the definite conditions of the conference, in particular the financial charges to be borne by participants, and ask for confirmed applications.
4. If the number of confirmed applications received exceeds the finances and/or accommodation available, the chairman will, in selecting participants, give priority to:
  - people who offer to read a paper of sound academic standard or otherwise contribute positively to the conference;
  - people who are engaged in teaching in the field of Korean studies;
  - people who have written books or articles of significance for Korean studies;

- people who have taken a degree in Korean or otherwise acquired a sound knowledge of Korea and its language;
- Korean postgraduate students who continue studies in Europe in which Korea plays a major part;
- European students who have studied at least the modern Korean language beyond an elementary level;
- people who work in libraries which keep a major stock of Korean materials.

The chairman is authorized to ask applicants and others to give relevant information and may refuse admission if such information is not given and proves to be inadequate.

5. The chairman of the organizing committee will send a third notice to those who have been admitted.

#### AKSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1979

	US dollars	Swiss francs
Balance at 31 December 1978		7,569.00
<u>Income</u>		
Grant, Korean Traders Scholarship Foundation	12,500	
To Conference, Bochum	9,000	
To Newsletter, London	<u>1,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
To Swiss account for other publications		<u>2,500</u>
Membership dues*		<u>35.00</u>
<u>Less expenses</u>		
Euro-reader, Leiden	500.00	
Council Meeting January 1979	<u>1,006.80</u>	<u>1,506.80</u>
Balance at 17 July 1979		<u>10,309.05</u>

\*Membership dues for Britain held at the time in London amounted to £126.60, equivalent to SwF 421.50. Dues collected at the 1979 conference had not been reported to the Treasurer.

AKSE Treasurer, Martina Deuchler.  
Audited and found correct by F.J. Pruefer, MBA,  
Treasurer Swiss Association for Asian Studies.

Signed copies of the accounts and of the audit have been supplied to the Editor and may be seen on request by members.



## SUMMARIES OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1979 CONFERENCE

Maurice Courant et les études coréennes

Daniel Bouchez

Estimé des Coréens, Maurice Courant est peu connu dans son propre pays. Sa mort, en 1975, y passa inaperçue. Les coréanistes, qui consultent toujours avec profit la Bibliographie coréenne, s'étonnent d'en savoir si peu sur son auteur, dont ils ont peine à croire qu'il ne séjourna en Corée que 21 mois. Ils se demandent aussi pourquoi Courant ne continua pas, c'est du moins ce qu'ils pensent, de s'intéresser à un pays sur lequel il avait dans sa jeunesse réalisé une œuvre aussi magistrale.

Une biographie de Maurice Courant viendra sous peu dissiper le brouillard qui entoure ce pionnier et rendre à son œuvre coréenne un hommage qui a trop tardé. Les sources en sont des lettres retrouvées ça et là, en France ou en Corée, le témoignage de personnes qui l'ont connu, ainsi que des documents d'archives.

Diplôme de chinois et de japonais de l'École des langues orientales, Courant appartenait depuis 1888 au corps des interprètes du Ministère des affaires étrangères. La lecture de sa correspondance fait apparaître l'importance du rôle joué auprès de lui par son supérieur hiérarchique à Seoul, le diplomate Collin de Plancy, à qui l'on doit la première idée d'un "Fableau littéraire de la Corée". Courant, qui renonça à la carrière diplomatique en 1896, aurait aimé, comme il l'exprime volontiers dans ses lettres, mener de plus amples recherches sur ce pays. Il lui aurait fallu, pour le faire, obtenir un poste à proximité des grandes collections de livres coréens de la Bibliothèque nationale et de l'École des langues orientales. Mais, en 1899, sa candidature à la chaire de chinois de cette École fut écartée. Il accepta alors d'enseigner le chinois à la Chambre de commerce et à l'Université de Lyon, tâche qu'il assumait pendant 35 ans, qui le retint éloigné des bibliothèques parisiennes et le détourna peu à peu de la Corée.

Le savant n'eut pas une vie de famille heureuse, loin de là. Il fut en outre victime, en 1910, d'un accident qui le contraignit à ne plus se servir que de sa main gauche. Les œuvres qu'il publia après cette date avaient toutes en réalité été composées auparavant. En 1919, Courant participa à une mission universitaire française au Japon et en Chine. À partir de 1921, tout son temps libre devait être consacré à l'administration de l'Institut franco-chinois de Lyon et au soin des étudiants chinois.

Dans l'histoire de la bibliographie en Corée, Courant n'eut qu'un seul véritable devancier, Kim Hyu, le compilateur du Haedong munhon ch'ononok. Il le dépasse néanmoins par l'ampleur de son information, l'abondance et la précision de ses notices et par la place qu'il accorde aux ouvrages en coréen délaignés des lettrés. Courant écrivit aussi un Répertoire historique de l'administration coréenne qui ne fut jamais édité. Ses autres publications relatives à la Corée sont en général des présentations et des analyses de sources primaires, souvent les premières en un langage européenne.

The First European Chair for Korean Studies

Norbert R. Adami

This paper gave a short survey of the development of official teaching of the Korean language in Russia before the Bolshevik revolution. It discussed the installation of a Korean lecturer at St Petersburg University in 1897, the men who held this position and their work. Towards the end of the 19th century, the centre of Russian Asian studies shifted to Vladivostok, where the "Eastern Institute" (Vostochnyj Institut) was founded.

As head of the Korean department of this institute was appointed Grigorij Vladimirovič Podstavin, who was the first European to hold a chair for Korean studies. For about 22 years Podstavin lived and worked at the Eastern Institute, dedicating most of his time to compiling textbooks, chrestomathies, dictionaries, etc.

Podstavin laid the main stress on the Korean language of his day, so that his textbooks and chrestomathies are of great value for the study of the history of the Korean language, reflecting a very interesting period of its development. Even for the student of history of literature, Podstavin's works contain a lot of valuable material, because he reproduced some unpublished Korean manuscripts which he collected during his stays in Korea.

Podstavin also developed the transcription system which was used in Russia up to the 1930s in all official publications (maps, books edited by the Academy of Sciences, etc.). Further he actively participated in several committees for improving the living conditions of the Koreans living in the Amur region and on Sachalin.

Beside Podstavin, there was a Korean lecturer working at the Eastern Institute, a position which was held by various individuals during Podstavin's professorship. The most famous students at the Korean department in Vladivostok were Stepan Vasilevič Afanasév, Nikolaï Samuilovič Senko-Bulanyj and Pavel Ivanovskij.

Shortly after the death of Podstavin in 1924, the Eastern Institute was re-organized and named "Far Eastern University". But the aims of this university shifted from language study to natural sciences and economics, so that the department of Korean studies; the first institution of this kind in the western world, may be said to have died with its head, Grigorij Vladimirovič Podstavin.

The First Monograph on Korea in Polish -The Writings of Waclaw Sieroszewski

Halina Ogarek-Ozoi

Waclaw Sieroszewski (1858-1945), author of the first monograph on Korea in Polish literature, spent many years in the Far East. As a political prisoner, he was sent in 1879 to East Siberia. He lived there up to 1897. In 1896 he published a monograph on Yakuts. For this work he received a gold medal

from the Petersburg Geographical Association and was allowed to return to Poland. In 1900 he was a member of a scientific expedition to the Ainu land in Japan. This expedition was organized by the Petersburg Academy of Science. Sieroszewski returned in 1904. During his journey he saw Mongolia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Korea and Ceylon.

He published books on Korea in Russian and in Polish. First of all he wrote *V strane utrennego spokojstva. Putešestvie po Koree v 1905 godu*. ("In the Land of the Morning Calm. Journey to Korea in 1905"). Afterwards in 1905 there appeared in Polish and Russian his monograph: Korea. In the Polish edition it had the subtitle *The Key to the Far East*. In the Russian edition it was subtitled *only Sketches*. This was translated into German. In 1906 Sieroszewski published a novel *Ol-soni-Kisan*, afterwards translated into Russian, Czech, Estonian, French and German.

Sieroszewski wrote his monograph on Korea based on his personal observations during his journey and on readings of such books as *Opisanie Korei* ("A Description of Korea"), *Griffis Corea*, *The Hermit Nation*, I.B. Bishop *Korea and Her Neighbours*, A. Hamilton *Korea, Corea Without and Within*, M.A. Poggio *Korea*, and such magazines as *The Korean Repository*, *The China Review*, *Russkije vedomosti* ("Russian News") and so on. He described in vivid language the Korean people, their houses and their way of life. He gave much information concerning the history of Korea, Korean religions, Korean customs and Korean geography and economy. This book contained mainly information of an ethnographical character, but gave to Polish readers the general image of Korea at the beginning of the 20th century and evoked sympathy for the Korean nation, threatened by the loss of independence.

L'Ouverture des relations entre l'Italie  
et la Corée à la fin du 19ème siècle

Paolo Santangelo

No summary of this paper has been supplied.

Snake Cult in Cheju Island

Maria Silvia Codecasa

The speaker visited Cheju from April to July, 1975, when the "Sae-Maji" movement had just started a campaign for the destruction of snakes. The island is characterized by a mild and humid climate, which makes it a paradise for snakes, by a highly mixed population (about 400,000 people) and by a tradition of economic autonomy of women. The percentage of Christians is high (8-10%) in urban areas, but people still worship ancestors, village guardian spirits, mountain, tree and sea spirits, and the snake-goddess Ch'ilssŏng, protecting the whole island. A very special devotion to snakes is paid in P'osan. Rites are performed by about 500 professional, mostly hereditary, *mudang* (here called *sinhang*), both men and women; *kut* are frequent and public.

Snakes are the object of particular attention: they identify with ancestors (Sŏ Kkmyŏng and everywhere); they have a corner and a house in the courtyard (Todu, Hallim); they show great familiarity with man and are kept as pets (P'osan); a foreign snake may become a village protector (Kosan). If you kill a snake you will be punished with blindness, heartache and diarrhoea. If you find one dead, you must give it a funeral. Snakes are called *halmaŋ* ("grandmother"), and all seem to be females except the *Kosan* snake and the bad, maiden-eating monster of Tong Kkmyŏng. At the climax of *kut*, in Sŏgwip'o and Sŏngŏp, the beneficial influence of Ch'ilssŏng was symbolised by a basket full of rice with an egg and a concealed paper snake.

Cheju *sinhang* sing Ch'ilssŏng's story: she was a foreign princess who became mysteriously pregnant (or was thought to be pregnant), was thrown by her father into a stone ark and to the sea, and landed in Cheju under the shape of eight (or seven) snakes. Each of them was the goddess. Their names show they are agricultural deities. One also identifies with the North Star in the Great Bear. The P'osan snake goddess' story points to an even more complex nature: she can turn into a snake, eight dragons, two magic stones or two women.

Both snake goddesses are said to have landed on Cheju's northern shore, facing the south of the Korean peninsula. We are reminded of some hints of a higher social status of women in Silla, and of some miraculous births from eggs and conceptions with reptiles attributed by the *Samguk Yusa* to some kings of Karak and Silla. A connection with more southern countries (Formosa, India) is also possible, but the present-day cult of Ch'ilssŏng seems to be autonomous.

Traditionelle Vorstellungen und Bräuche betreffs  
Schwangerschaft, Geburt und Wochenbett in ländlichen Korea  
Dorothea Sich

Die Geburt in ländlichen Korea steht in Spannungsfeld zwischen dem Einbruch moderner, technologisierter, westlich-naturwissenschaftlich orientierter Medizin und dem Anspruch der traditionellen Familie, dass ihre Prokreation allein in ihren Verantwortungsbereich falle, ein Ausdruck der Gesundheit sei und jedenfalls nichts mit Krankenhaus, Ärzten und Einrichtungen zu tun habe, die sich mit Kranken befassen. Diese Haltung ist gesund und förderungswert, unter der Voraussetzung, dass Risikofälle identifiziert und klinischer Betreuung zugänglich gemacht werden und darüber hinaus für die traditionelle Hausgeburt eine Hebamme zur Verfügung steht. Grosse Fehlentwicklungen, zu denen es im Westen kam, könnten so vermieden, und wertvolles kulturelles Erbe erhalten werden.

In einer ethnographischen longitudinalen Studie auf der Insel Kanghwa in 20 Dörfern an 30 Familien mit einer Schwangeren wurden 1978 in begleitend beobachtenden Besuchen Eindrücke gesammelt und Interviews mit bis zu 5 Informanten je Besuch von sorgfältig vorbereiteten Interviewern mit soziologischer und Schwesternvorbildung gemacht. Die etwa 200 Interviews wurden nach Themenkreisen analysiert und ausgewertet. Aus den Ergebnissen sollen einige Vorge tragen werden.

1. Über traditionelle Vorstellungen von der Physiologie der Schwangerschaft, der Geburt und des Wochenbetts

2. Über die Schwangerschaft in Bezugsfeld von Mutter, Familie und sozialer Umwelt. Vorstellungen und Verhalten in der Schwangerschaft auf Kanghwa im interkulturellen Vergleich. Die Schwangerschaft als eine Zeit, in der auch die junge moderne Frau in die traditionelle Familie und ihre Verhaltensnormen sozialisiert wird.

3. Über die Geburt: Ein familiäres Ereignis, dessen Intensität nicht in die Aussewelt strahlt. Niemand, der nicht zur Familie gehört, ist dabei erwünscht. Die Hebamme, wo sie geholt wird, ist nicht so sehr ihres medizinischen Fachwissens wegen als wegen ihrer emotionalen Stärke geschätzt. Die Stunde der Geburt ist die Stunde der Grossmutter und Samsin Halmonis. Die Medizinisch unbegleitete Geburt erfolgt meist, wie überall auf dieser Welt, in Knien oder Hocken. Jüngste Untersuchungen mit dem Carstiotokographen in U.S.A. haben herausgefunden, dass die Geburt im Liegen für Mutter und Kind amnachteiligsten ist. Hier hat die Hausgeburt gegenüber der Klinikgeburt einen sehr positiven Punkt bewahrt.

4. Über das Wochenbett. Hwangt't'o und Sekki Chul Brauch. Verbot für Fremde, das Haus zu betreten. Schutz für Mutter und Kind und Lactation. Rituelles Besettingen der Plazenta. Die Atmosphäre der Wochenstube. Das erste Mahl. Param, Pujong und Kyungki. Aus der Vergangenheit sind viele positive Bräuche überliefert, die der Gesundheit von Mutter und Kind im Wochenbett dienlich sind, und die in der Atmosphäre des Krankenhauses verloren gehen wurden.

Zusammenfassend wäre eine vertiefte Studie über die kulturelle Bedeutung der Geburt wünschenswert als Grundlage für eine weniger stereotyp westliche, dafür die koreanische Familie akzeptablere Modernisierung in der gesundheitlichen Betreuung von Schwangerschaft, Geburt und Neugeborenem.

#### Place de Samsin dans le panthéon familial

A. L. Guillemoz

Au cours d'une étude de terrain effectuée en 1974-1976 dans un village de pêcheurs-agriculteurs de la côte S.-E. peuplé de 1.128 habitants résidant dans 203 foyers, l'auteur a choisi un échantillon de 20 foyers. L'enquête sur les divinités familiales honorées dans cet échantillon a dégagé un système de croyance où sont privilégiés: Grand-mère Samsin, les Ancêtres, Sŏngju, Kunung, Grand-mère Yŏngdŏng. Grand-mère Samsin (divinité, sin, du placenta, sam) s'oppose aux autres divinités familiales par l'espace occupé par sa jarre (lère place dans la pièce intérieure, an-bang), par le temps de ses rites (à dates mobiles ou occasionnels), par les interdits qui régissent les offrandes (eau + végétaux exclusivement) et par le domaine (biologique) qu'elle dirige. Les règles gouvernant les offrandes à Samsin s'opposent aux règles confucéennes des offrandes faites à toutes les autres divinités, on est amené à penser que le culte dédié à Samsin est antérieur à l'adoption par les Coréens du modèle confucéen pour les cultes offerts aux ancêtres et aux autres divinités.

#### Korean Travellers in Central Asia and India During the Sixth to Eighth Centuries A.D.

J. H. Grayson

One of the most intriguing aspects of the development of Buddhism in Korea is the rather large number of monks who made the arduous journey from East Asia to India, often going via Central Asia, as did their better known Chinese contemporaries Fa-hsien, Hsüan-tsang, I-tsing, etc. Koreans undertook these journeys for three purposes: as pilgrimages to the sacred sites of Buddhism, to study at the famous universities and academic establishments of India, and to bring back sutras. The first to make this journey was Kyŏn-ik from Paekche, in the second decade of the sixth century. One of the last would have been Hye-cho, who went there in the early eighth century, and left us a record of his travels, the Wang O-ch'ŏn-ch'uk-kuk Chŏn. The greatest contact between Korea and India took place in the seventh century, when the Buddhist universities of India were at the height of their fame. Korean monks went by one of three routes: from Tun-huang through Central Asia via Khotan or Kucha to Gandhara, the diplomatic route from western China through Tamralipti (Calcutta). They visited the principal shrines of India, such as the Deer Park at Bodhgaya, and studied at such major academic establishments as Nālandā and Amarāvati. Korean monks normally studied the sutras and commentaries which were important in East Asia, although later, under the influence of Indian monks resident in P'ang, they did tend to emphasize certain esoteric sutras. It is interesting that during the seventh century one tenth of the East Asian monks known to have journeyed to India came from Silla. In the period considered in this paper, only one monk each from Paekche and Koguryŏ, and none from Japan, successfully completed the journey.

#### Some 15th Century Family Records

E. W. Wagner

No summary has been supplied, but a copy of a page from the 1476 Andong Kwŏn genealogy was distributed at the meeting.

#### Proposals Concerning the Affinities of Korean

Pentti Aalto

The paper outlined various proposals concerning the genetic relationship of the Korean language, pointing out the main trends: the proposed (Ural-)Altaic and Indo-Germanic relationships; Sprachbund theory and Nostratic (or Indo-Uralo-Altaic) relationship; and putting individual publications into the frame of these trends. The following authors were mentioned:

Abbé Don Lorenzo Hervás (1784, 1786)	H. Junker (1957)
H. Koppelman (1928, 1933)	N. Poppe (1960, 1965, ref. to Yi Kimun)
H. Guntert (1934)	K. Menges (1975)
H. Jensen (1936)	N. Trubetskoy (1928)
E. D. Polivanov (1927)	Pisani (1966)
G. J. Ramstedt (1928, 1939)	Sandfeld (1930)
1949, 1950, 1952)	B. Collinder (1965)



Some Remarks on kom \*qum (grains, sand, earth) in Korean  
V. Anselmo

In SKE Ramstedt suggests, for the word komso 'salt', the possibility that kom is used in Korean in the sense of 'sand'. For komso he reconstructs the meaning 'grain salt'. There are in Korean other words to strengthen this hypothesis. Both the words considered here (komurae and kombanme in standard Korean) are names of agricultural instruments still used nowadays in Korea.

Let us examine first komurae, the name of an instrument used to push or to draw earth or ashes, and to spread out cereals. Among the various dialectal forms we find komilgae, milgae and tlaengilgae, which represent an earlier stage with respect to komurae. The forms milgae and tlaengilgae are clearly connected with mil- 'to push' and tangil- 'to draw', while the last part of the name (-gae) is used in the sense of 'instrument'. The first part of the name (kom, contracted to ko-) must have the meaning 'earth, grains', as is shown by the function of the instrument. The meaning of komurae is therefore 'an instrument for pushing earth or grains'.

The other term, kombanme, is the name of an instrument used to strike clods of earth to break them. The second part of the name (-banme) presents no difficulty, being connected with pangmanngil 'a club, mallet'. Among the various dialectal forms we find tlonkombae and munnt'unkombae, which offer a specification of the meaning 'earth'. munnt'ung- is connected with munnt'ŏnŏi 'a lump, clod'. The meaning of kombanme is therefore 'a club for striking (clods of) earth'.

From the analysis of these two words we have confirmation of the hypothesis of Ramstedt and a further specification of the meaning of kom as a component of Korean words. The meaning, as a matter of fact, can be extended from 'grains, sand' to 'grains, sand, earth'.

References: G.J. Ramstedt: Studies in Korean Etymology, Helsinki, 1949, p. 125.  
Munhwa konghobu: Han'ŏu-ti non-ŏien, Seoul, 1969, pp. 68-69.

Chap'i-sŏn "Birkenrindenboot" - Ein tungusisches Wort  
im Mittel-Koreanischen  
Hsu Lie

In dem Bericht von Sin Ch'ungil "Kŏnju kijŏng togi" kommt ein Wort vor, das die lautliche Wiedergabe eines Fremdwortes zu sein scheint. Ausserdem ist dieses Wort mancherorts im Chosŏn wanŏlo sillok belegt, sodass anzunehmen ist, dass es bei den Koreanern nicht ganz fremd gewesen ist.

Mit zunehmenden Grenzüberfällen der Sittungsen machten die Koreaner mit einem Boot der Tungusen Bekanntschaft, das aus Birkenrinde gefertigt war und dessen Bezeichnung auf das urtungusische Wort \*jabl zurückzuführen ist. In dem koreanischen Wort chap'i-sŏn spiegelt sich unverkennbar die tungusische Form jabl wieder.

Aus vielen Beispielen ist uns bekannt, dass die Aussprache des chinesischen Schriftzeichens p'ü "(Tier)Haut" dem mittel-koreanischen pi [Bi] entsprach. Bei den Tungusen, insbesondere bei den Nordtungusen, ist die Benutzung dieses flinken und leichten Bootes aus Birkenrinde als Transport- und Fortbewegungsmittel für die vielen Stromschnellen der Taiga weit verbreitet.

Nun erhebt sich die Frage, von welchem tungusischen Volk die Koreaner das Wort jabl übernommen haben. Betrachten wir die einzelnen Entsprechungen des Wortes jabl in den tungusischen Sprachen, so stellt sich heraus, dass in der Mandchusprache eine Entsprechung fehlt. Es waren jedoch die Mandchus - hier genauer: die Kŏnju-yŏjŏn - bei denen Sin Ch'ungil das Wort chap'i-sŏn aufzeichnete. Aus den Mandschwurterbüchern, die erst aus dem 18. Jahrhundert stammen, entnehmen wir, dass das Boot aus Birkenrinde nicht etwa jabl sondern tohon weihu heisst. Dies ist jedoch eine direkte Übertragung des chinesischen Wortes hua-p'ü ch'uan "Birkenrindenboot".

Nimmt man an, dass das Wort chap'i-sŏn aus dem Mandschu stammt, wie lässt sich dann diese Diskrepanz erklären? Für die Lösung des Problems bieten sich folgende Überlegungen an:  
1) Es handelt sich hier um das Mandschwurter \*jabl, das bei den Mandchus in Gebrauch war, solange sie in der Süd-Mandschurei lebten. Nach der Gründung des Reiches Ch'ing in China wurde dieses Wort durch das chinesische ersetzt.

2) Lautgesetzlich wird das urtungusische Wort \*jabl in Mandschu zu jabl, mit dem intervokalisches -b-. Dies legt die Vermutung nahe, dass das Mandschu das Wort jabl ursprünglich besitzen haben muss. Dies bezeugt auch das koreanische Material, in dem dieses Mandschwurter konserviert erhalten geblieben ist.

#### History and Linguistics

André Fabre

This paper dealt with the uses of linguistic methods in the field of history, taking for illustration the much-debated question of Imma (Mimana in Japanese) as it appears in the Nihonshoki, a Japanese chronicle from 720. Those linguistic methods are centred on lexicometry, that is the statistical computation of words used in historical texts and the study of frequency and range. Linguistic analysis enables one to detect such items as thematic words (mots thèmes), key words (mots clés) and semantic fields. It is also possible to find out what concepts are opposed, associated or identified.

With the help of data provided by lexicometry, it is possible to go beyond the "surface meaning" of the historical text and to reach its "inner meaning", which can provide valuable clues to the finding of historical truth. Thus the linguistic reading of an historical text substitutes for the linear syntagmatic reading a "quantitative reading" based on the destruction of the linearity of the text.

This paper was an attempt to show what new insights into the question of Mimana can be obtained by a linguistic interpretation of the Nihonshoki.





Reports on Studies Relating to Korea

The information given here supplements and corrects the information given in the Directory of Korean Studies in Europe, Newsletter No. 2, and follows the same order as was used there.

AUSTRIA

Wien  
From 6 June to 4 July 1979 Günther Berger, a former student of Koreanology, held at a Catholic Centre in Vienna an exhibition of sketches which he drew during a stay in Korea.

BRITAIN

Cambridge

From March to August 1979, Professor Lee Chae-suk, of the College of Music, Seoul National University, participated in the Oriental and African Music Project, one aspect of the Ethnomusicological Audio Visual Archive under development in the University. The project is producing video-tapes of instruction and performance, and other publications, on non-European instruments, with the intention of making these more widely known and more readily accessible to western students. Professor Lee's visit resulted in the production of instructional video-tapes on kayagŭm sanjo (Pak Sangŭn), with detailed coverage of kayagŭm and chang-go techniques, and, with Mr Park Sang-won as accompanist, a performance tape comprising sanjo, court music, and modern compositions.

For information on the availability of copies of the material, please contact:

Mr Harvey Turnbull  
7 Benson Street  
Cambridge CB4 3QJ

Durham

Korea figured prominently in the second Durham Oriental Music Festival, 4-17 August, 1979.

Two concerts were given by eight musicians from the National Classical Music Institute (Kungnip Kugagwŏn), with equal time given to court and folk music. These concerts were among the best received of the entire festival, and the Koreans had friendly exchanges of ideas with the contingent from Peking; one hopes this positive contact will bear fruit later. Two dance performances were given by Dr Cho Wŏn-gyŏng, of the Asian Theater Artists in New York. The final concert of the festival consisted of sanjo and new compositions for the kayagŭm performed by Hwang Pyŏnggi and Yu Chaesuk.

There were two lectures on Korean music by Robert Provine. The first was a general introduction, and the second concentrated on rhythmic structure in folk music. A special event in the festival was the John Levy Memorial lecture, in which Prof. Han Manyŏng of Seoul National University spoke on Korean Buddhist music. Mr Pak Sangwŏn gave a kayagŭm workshop for a week and a half, teaching ten participants to play three folk songs. A seminar on the kayagŭm brought out information on

the history and structure of sanjo, as well as discussing the modern music for the instrument; Robert Provine chaired the session, with Hwang Pyŏnggi and Yi Chaesuk as panelists.

Two films lent by the Korean Embassy were shown. One detailed the various musical instruments of Korea, showing them in use in a new composition, and one showed Buddhist temple bells in a number of Korean temples. Slides of the semi-annual Sacrifice to Confucius (Munmyŏ) and annual Sacrifice to Royal Ancestors (Chongmyŏ), from the collections of Robert Provine and Keith Pratt, and slides taken in Korea by John Levy in 1964, were shown daily. Books relating to Korean music were also on exhibition.

The musicians from the National Classical Music Institute gave a beautiful and valuable collection of Korean instruments to the University of Durham, where they will be used actively by Robert Provine and his students in the Music School. The instruments include five stringed instruments (kayagŭm, kŏmun'go, ajŏng, yanggŭm and haegŭm) and five wind instruments (taegŭm, tansŏ and three types of piri).

Publications by Mr R.C. Provine, 1976 and later:

Record Review, "Korean Music" (Ethnomusicology, XX 2, May, 1976)

"Korea's Place in East Asian Music" (in Oriental Music: Festival at Durham, 7-21 August 1976, Durham City, 1976)

Four translations of articles by Lee Hye-ku in his Han'guk ūmak nonch'ŏn, Seoul, 1976

"Preliminary Translation of a Memorial by Pak Yŏn, on Music in Sacrificial Rites" (in Articles on Asian Music: Festschrift for Dr Chan Sa-hun, Seoul, 1977)

"Who's in Charge Here?: The Musical Bureaucracy in the Early Yi Dynasty Court (1392-1466)" (Asian Music, IX 2, 1978)

Papers read by Mr Provine, 1976 and later:

"Korean Farmers' Music: Content and Function" (at the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, March, 1976)

"Sources for the Study of Korean Music History" (at the Triangle East Asia Colloquium, North Carolina, Feb. 1977)

"Origins of the 'Elegant Music' Tradition in Korea" (to the Royal Musical Association, Northern Chapter, March, 1979)

(Mr Provine has prepared also a list of his earlier publications and papers on Korean music which he or the editor would be glad to supply to anyone interested.)

Edinburgh

The Revd J.H. Grayson was awarded the degree of PhD in July 1979 for his thesis "The Emplantation of Religion, the Development of Buddhism and Christianity in Korea". Dr Grayson has now returned to Korea, where amongst his duties will be the teaching of anthropology and comparative religion as an assistant professor at Kyemyŏng University, Taegu.

The John Levy Collection in Edinburgh contains a number of items of interest to Korean studies. John Levy made a trip to Korea in 1964, taking photographs and making excellent tape recordings. The Korean materials consist of about 500 slides, many photographs and about 35 original tapes. The tapes, which were made primarily in Seoul and Cheju-do, include court music, *kaegok*, *kasa*, *siljo*, *p'omp'ae*, *p'ansori*, *sanjo* and *minhyo* (Kyōnggi and Cheju styles). The Korean materials are being explored at present and classified by Robert Provine, of the University of Durham. For information on the collection, contact:

Prof. John MacQueen, Director  
The School of Scottish Studies  
27 George Square  
Edinburgh EH8 9LD

#### Hull

Mr A.R. Michell extended his research visit to Korea in the summer of 1978 with a visiting fellowship from the Korea Development Institute. He expects to be staying in Korea until the spring or summer of 1980 and is studying development strategies in South Korea. During a visit to Britain in October 1978, Mr Michell read a paper at a seminar at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, on "Eight Problems Facing the South Korean Economy".

Dr Rowena Lawson, of the Centre of South-East Asian Studies, University of Hull, led a mission to South Korea in July-August 1978 to undertake a post-evaluation of a fisheries project which had been funded by the Asian Development Bank. Dr Lawson and two mission members, Mr John Marland and Mr John Edom, spent four weeks in South Korea, visiting fisheries in Inch'on and Pusan, and nearby Sae-matl fishing villages. Dr Lawson has recently finalised her report to the Asian Development Bank after a further visit to Korea in May 1979.

The report is largely an economic report of the skipjack tuna fishing industry of Korea, but also discusses wider issues concerning fisheries development, for example the changing labour market, the functions of fisheries co-operatives, aspects of fish marketing, and more general fisheries matters, including over-exploitation.

#### London

Oriental Art (published by The Oriental Art Magazine, Ltd., London), New Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Spring 1977, contained the following articles on Korean art:

Dietrich Seckel: "Some Characteristics of Korean Art" (pp. 52-61)

G.St.G.M. Gompertz: "The Appeal of Korean Celadon" (62-67)

Robert P. Griffing, Jr.: "Some Koryŏ Celadons in the Collection of the Honolulu Academy of Arts" (68-79)

Margaret Medley: "Korea, China and Liao in Koryŏ Ceramics" (80-86)

John Figge: "Mother of Pearl Inlaid Lacquer of the Koryŏ Dynasty" (87-96)

Young-Sook Park: "Ksitigarbha as Supreme Lord of the Underworld" (96-104)

and Vol. XXV, No. 1, Spring 1979, contained the following:

Dietrich Seckel: "Some Characteristics of Korean Art, II, Preliminary Remarks on Yi Dynasty Painting" (62-75)

Edmund Capon: "A Koryŏ Painting of Samantabhadra" (74-80)

G.St.G.M. Gompertz: "New Discoveries in Korean Ceramics" (81-87)

and also two articles on the significance of the Sinan finds in Chinese and Japanese art history.

#### At the School of Oriental and African Studies:

##### Publications:

W.E. Skilleud: "The Expression of the Subject in *Imjin nok*" (in *Mélanges de coréanologie*, see under France (Paris), *Centre d'études coréennes du Collège de France*, below)

Margaret Medley: (see Oriental Art, above)

##### Doctoral theses:

E.O. Adu: "British diplomatic attitudes towards Japanese economic and political activities in Korea, South Manchuria, Kwantung and Shantung, 1904-22" (PhD, 1976). Dr Adu is in Ghana.

Mr Adrian Buzo and Mrs Ku Won-sook joined in seminars, 1978-79, on topics in Korean literature. Mr Buzo is now in the graduate school of Dankook University, Seoul, reading Korean literature. Mrs Ku (Pak, not Ch'ng Wonsuk, as in the index to Newsletter 2) has registered as a postgraduate student, with the research topic of modern Korean poetry as influenced by T.S. Eliot.

Professor Kim Ik-bee, of Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, is at SOAS for the session 1979-80 to work on his thesis on Korean nature poets compared with English nature poets.

#### Sheffield

M.S. Kwon (Kwŏn Musu) was awarded the degree of PhD by the University of Sheffield in June 1979 for his thesis "British Policy Towards Korea, 1882-1910".

At the Centre of Japanese Studies of the University, an elementary Korean language course will be given, principally for undergraduate students of Japanese and Linguistics, by Dr J. Jelinek from the session 1979-80.

Dr A.H. Ion has continued his researches on Christianity in the Japanese Empire, 1937-1945, "with an ever stronger interest in Korea", at Doshisha University, Kyoto. He plans to visit Korea before returning to England in November 1979.

#### Individual

Mr G.St.G.M. Gompertz was one of the participants in an international symposium held during the Korean Art Exhibition in San Francisco in May 1979. For two publications by Mr Gompertz, see under London, Oriental Art, above.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague

On the 1978 Directory entry, please note the correct name in English: Department of Oriental and African Studies, Faculty of Philosophy, Charles University and in Czech: Katedra věd o zemích Asie a Afriky, Filozofická fakulta, UK

and that Naprstke Museum should have read: Náprstek Museum. The head of the Department, Marcela Kubešova, PhD, CSc, has given the following revised entry:

A full programme for students of Koreanology is provided (for third year undergraduates in 1979/80), e.g. linguistics, Korean history, history of Korean literature, seminars, etc.

Publications:

V. Pucek, J. Genzor: Talomsťvá belasěho draka - Křejske mŷť a noveli ("The Secret of the Blue Dragon - Korean Myths and Legends") Bratislava: Tatran, 1978, 330 pp. Translations with introduction and comments. Coloured illustrations by Mrs Li Ki-sun-Bejřková.

A. Pultr: Mluvnice korejštiny I - Hláškosloví, tvarosloví ("Korean Grammar I, Phonetics, Morphology") Praha: SPN, 1978. Dr Pucek is working currently on an elementary course of modern Korean and the contemporary development of the DPRK.

DENMARK

Copenhagen

Publications:

Ellen Brun, Jacques Hersh, Lemnat Nřrreklit: Om metoden i et forskningsprojekt om Nordkoreas Udviklingsstrategi ("Some methodological aspects in connection with a case study of North Korean development strategy") Aalborg: Aalborg Universitetsforlag, 1979 (Serie om Videnskabsforskning nr 8) (in English)

H.D. Shin: "Remarks on Korean Mythology" (Annual Newsletter of the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, 1976)

H.D. Shin: Om Koreansk shamanisme: Ander og mennesker ("On Korean Shamanism: Spirits and Men") Copenhagen: Nationalt Museum, 1978.

H.D. Shin: "Korea, An Annotated Bibliography 1978" in Litteratur om Kina, Korea og Mongoliet ("Literature on China, Korea and Mongolia") Copenhagen: Danish Association for International Co-operation, 1978.

Research in progress:

Erik Manniche: Transition from traditional to western-type family in the Korean expanding economic-industrial system

H.D. Shin: "Korea, A Cultural Description", and Korean mythology, particularly as reflected in North-East Asian Shamanism. (Dr Shin has also prepared a list of publications from before 1976 in Denmark which can be supplied on request.)

FRANCE (Paris)

Centre d'Études coréennes du Collège de France

Les Mémoires de coréanologie, qui avaient été offerts à Charles Hagenauer, décédé depuis, à l'occasion de son quatre-vingtième anniversaire survenu le 29 octobre 1976, sont enfin sortis de presse (1 vol., 171 p, Paris, 1979). Ils paraissent dans une collection intitulée "Mémoires du Centre d'Études coréennes", dont ils constituent le premier numéro et qui sera publiée par la Collège de France. On peut se procurer ce volume à l'Asiatique, 6 rue Christine, 75006 Paris.

En voici la table des matières:

D. Bouchez: Les propos de Kim Ch'un't'aek sur le Nam'han ki  
A. Fabre: Structure lexicale de la terminologie de parenté du coréen

A. Guillemoz: Quelques gestes des Coréens

M. Orange: Aperçu sur le droit pénal de l'époque des I

Byeng-sen Park: L'expédition française de Corée en 1866

F. Vos: Le Ts'ai-ken t'an (Ch'aegŭndam) en Corée

Won-Yong Kim: Some bronze objects from Korea and Northeastern China

Lee Ki-moon: The vowel system of middle Korean

W.E. Skillend: The expression of the subject in Im'in nok

Paek Nakchun: Ch'ŏnmach'ong-ti ch'ŏmma tohae sogo

U Ch'ŏlgu: T'angjoŭn chujŏ-esŭ kŭndae hwap'ye chujŏgi toip-e irthŭn Mŭllendorrf-ti yŏkhal

Yi Pyŏngdo: Kyŏngju Sŏbongch'ong ch'ul'to thŭhap myongmun ko

Yi Ok: Koguryŏ-ti wangwi kyeshŭng

Le Dr Vladimir Pucek, professeur de langue et littérature coréennes à l'Université Charles de Prague, invité par le Centre, y a donné les 20-22 février 1979 trois conférences qui ont été suivies avec un grand intérêt. La première avait pour thème l'amour dans le nouveau roman coréen, la deuxième, la politique linguistique de la Corée du Nord, et la troisième, l'organisation des études coréennes en Tchécoslovaquie. Le 23 février, à la réception offerte par le Centre d'Études coréennes en l'honneur de son invité, ont assisté de nombreux orientalistes parisiens.

M. Li Ogg a eu, le 5 avril 1979, la douleur de perdre son père, âgé de 83 ans. M. Yi In, ancien ministre de la justice, était un membre de longue date du conseil d'administration (Isa) de la société Hangŭi Hakhoe, dont il fut aussi à plusieurs reprises l'un des plus généreux bienfaiteurs.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

M. Alexandre Guillemoz (voir aussi Université Paris VII) est nommé attaché de recherche au C.N.R.S. à compter du 1er janvier 1980.

Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes

M. Li Ogg annonce qu'il a publiée dans le Courrier de l'Unesco, numéro spécial de décembre 1978 consacré à la Corée, un article intitulé "La Légende dorée de l'homme et de l'animal" et que le volume de la collection "La Pléiade" intitulé Histoire des Littératures, tome I, dans lequel se trouve son article sur la "Littérature coréenne", vient d'être réédité chez Gallimard en 1977. A cela il faut ajouter, comme chaque année, les comptes rendus de ses conférences à l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 4e et 5e sections, dans les annuaires respectifs de celles-ci. Dans l'annuaire de la 4e section (1978) le compte rendu a pour titre "Les Croquances de Koguryŏ", dans celui de la 5e, "Les kwisin (suite)".

Université Paris VII

Le 25 avril 1979, à l'Université Paris VIII (Jussieu), Alexandre Guillemoz a reçu le titre de docteur de 3e cycle avec la mention très bien et les félicitations du jury à l'unanimité pour sa thèse: "La vie et les croyances d'un village de pêcheurs-agriculteurs coréens", 3 volumes, xli + 746 p, illustrations, plans et tableaux.

MM. Li Ogg et Marc Orange se sont rendus en Corée au cours des vacances universitaires d'été 1979. M. Yoo Won Dong, professeur à l'Université féminine Sungmyŏng à Seoul, qui était à Paris depuis deux ans et enseignait à l'Université Paris VII, est rentré définitivement en Corée cet été.

Mlle L. Dubois, MM. Han Hŏngsu, professeur d'histoire politique à l'Université Yonsei, et Ziegelmeier commenceront, à partir de la rentrée prochaine, à assurer quelques heures de cours à la Section d'études coréennes.

On déplore la mort à Paris le 14 mai 1979 de l'abbé Leo Lee (Yi Kyesŏn), âgé de 61 ans. Ce prêtre de l'archidiocèse de Seoul, qui depuis plus de 25 ans menait en Europe une vie studieuse et recluse, était chargé de cours à la Section d'études coréennes de l'Université Paris VII. Ses recherches portaient principalement sur le bouddhisme coréen. Les Mélanges offerts à M. Charles Haguenauer pour son 80e anniversaire. Etudes japonaises, qui paraîtront prochainement, contiendront un article signé de lui, qui est intitulé: "Les vivipares de la terre limitrophe" et concerne l'amidisme en Corée. La thèse de doctorat de 3e cycle soutenu par l'abbé Lee en 1976 à l'Université Paris VII sera publiée sous le titre: Le maître Whŏyo de Silla, sa vie, ses écrits, son apostolat.

GERMANYBerlin

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
Sektion Asienwissenschaften, Bereich Ostasiens I  
108 Berlin, Universitätsstrasse 3b/DDR

Prof. Dr.sc. Ingeborg Gŏthel holds a chair in East Asian History here and has a particularly strong interest in Korea. She has published:

Geschichte Koreas Berlin: Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 1978. 349 pp + 16 pp. monochrome plates.

Bochum

Dr D. Eikemeier has left Bochum to take a chair in Korean at Pŏhngen (see below).

Dr W. Sasse read a paper: "The 'Cultured Language': Implementation of a Policy in North Korea" at the 1st Biennial Meeting of the International Circle of Korean Linguists, Fairbanks, Alaska, and spent ten days at the University of Washington, Seattle, at the end of July. The next meeting will probably be held in Seoul and in four years' time in Europe.

Mr N. Adami spent two months in various libraries collecting material for projects on connections between Russia and Korea towards the end of the Yi Dynasty. Mr D. Pŏndling is spending six months in Korea collecting material for his doctoral dissertation on phonomimic and phaenomimic words in Korean.

Dr Kwon Hyogwŏn, Lektor at Bochum since the establishing of Korean studies there, and some time librarian for Korean, has returned to Korea (Hanyang University). His successor, from October 1979, is Dr Kim In Ku (Mrs Michael J. Marshall), whose research field is comparative education.

Prof. Dr Chu Chongyŏn from Kungmin University has arrived in Bochum for one year of research into the methodology of modern literary studies in Germany. He will also help in the Korean studies section on modern literature.

Publication:

W.Sasse: "North Korean Language Policy since the Division of Korea" (Koreanische Studien, IV/1, Jan. 1979; this is the manuscript of his paper at the Paris conference, printed.)

Bonn

The address in the 1978 Directory should have read: D-5300 Bonn 1, and the name of the section: Koreanische Abteilung.

Dr Kih-Seong Kuh can supply full details of the three year courses and the Diplomprüfung course. The translation of Hummin jeongum is now expected to be published autumn, 1979.

Dissertation:

Reiner Itschert: "Die russischen Adverbialpartizipien und ihre koranischen Entsprechungen. Kontrastive Analyse ihrer Funktion und Stellung im Satz". Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Bonn, published 1978.

Frankfurt

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität  
Institut für Orientalische und Ostasiatische Philologien  
Sektion Japanologie und Südostasienswissenschaften  
Poststelle  
6000 Frankfurt A.M. 1

Publication:

W. Roske-Cho: "Silla in der Lyrik Sŏ Chŏng Jus" (Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Vŏlkerkunde Ostasiens/Hamburg, 121/122, 1977, pp. 91-121)

Hamburg

## Publication:

Gernot Prunner: "Schamanistische Götterbilder in Hamburgischen Museum für Völkerkunde (2. Teil)" (Mitteilunghen aus dem Museum für Völkerkunde Hamburg, Neue Folge, band 8, 1978, pp. 117-150)

Heidelberg

For publications by Prof. Dr D. Seckel and Miss Young-sook Park, see under Britain, London: Oriental Art, above.

München

## Publication:

Albrecht Haue, hbrg.: Märchen aus aller Welt. Korea, München, 1979, 156 pp., illustrations (Heyne Bd. 780)

Tübingen

Seminar für Ostasiatische Philologie der Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen  
Herrenberger Str. 51  
D 7400 Tübingen 1

Dr D. Eikemeier, formerly of Bochum, was appointed to a professorship in Korean starting in October 1979. There will be courses in Korean as both a major and a minor subject. We are sure that all members of the AKSE will wish to join us in congratulating Prof. Eikemeier on this recognition of his talents and achievements. He has published:

"Volksdienstliche Verschiednisse in der oudste Koreaanse letterkunde. Enkele opmerkingen omtrent verhaal, lied en dans van Ch'ŷyong" (Forum der Letteren, vol. 20, no. 4, December 1978, pp. 284-292)

"Koreanistik in Deutschland. Anhang: Eine klassifizierte Bibliographie seit 1960 in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlin entstandener koreabezogener Arbeiten" (Zeitschrift der DMG, Bd. 129, Heft 1, 1979, pp. 9-24)

Prof. Eikemeier also collects annually the titles of publications in Germany on Korea for the Kuksa P'yŷnch'an Wŷwhoe for publication in its bibliographical journal.

Prof. Eikemeier has been given a grant from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft to collect and classify the local Articles (hyangyak) of the Kyŷngsang provinces, August 1979 - October 1981, in co-operation with two Korean colleagues. In Korea in September/October 1978 he came across the oldest hyangyak extant, one not known to the scholarly world, and obtained xerox copies of the full text, which he hopes to describe in a short article very soon.

ITALY

Prof. M. Muccioli died in 1976. The work of Mrs Codecasa is represented in the summary of her paper, pp. 8-9, above. A course in Korean started at the Institute for the Middle and Far East (ISMEO), Milano, experimentally in the session 1978/1979, and the Lombard section of the ISMEO plans to start a full course on Korean language and civilisation in 1979/1980.

POLAND

Mr R. Huszcza was appointed a senior assistant at the Institute of Polish language, Faculty of Polish Philology, Warsaw University, from October 1978, and lectures also on Far Eastern philology at the Oriental Institute. He is preparing a handbook of Korean conversation for students of Japanese.

Publications by R. Huszcza:

"Some Remarks on the Thematic-Rhematic Structure of the Korean Sentence" (The Journal of Asiatic Studies, Korea University, Vol. XXII, No. 1, pp. 139-148)

"Kim Tongin i poczŷtki nowej literatury koreaŷskiej"  
(Przeŷlŷd Orientalistyczny, 3 (107), 1978, pp. 319-329)

Publications by Halina Ogarek-Ozof:

trans.: "Na Do-hjang: Sen" ("Na Tohyang [Na Pin]: Kkum"  
(Przeŷlŷd Orientalistyczny, 4 (108), 1978, pp. 343-354)

"Son Jon - wydajuŷcija korejskiej dramaturgii" ("Song Yŷng - an eminent Korean dramatist", in Russian) (Rocznik Orientalistyczny, Tom XL z. 2, 1979, pp. 5-28)

"Some aspects of Japanese-Korean Relations in Theatrical Movements between 1910 and 1935 (Shinpa, Shingeki, proletarian drama)" (in: Ian Nish, Charles Dunn, ed.: European Studies on Japan, Tenterden: Paul Norbury Publications, 1979, pp. 297-301)

Pradzieje i legendy Korei ("Korean legends and the dawn of Korean history" - in press)

"Phansori - pieŷni rybalowskie starej Korei"

("P'ansori - minstrels' songs of old Korea" - in press)

"Literatura koreaŷska" ("Korean literature" - in press)

SWITZERLAND (Zürich)

Dr Martina Deuchler was promoted to Privatdozent in the autumn of 1978. Her thesis was entitled "Neo-Confucianism and the Social Structure of Early Yi Dynasty Korea". Her inaugural lecture on 30 June 1979 was entitled: "Assimilierungsformen der konfuzianischen Ideologie in Korea's Gesellschaft". She is continuing her research in Korea's social history and is especially concerned at the moment with ancestor worship.

Please note that Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart, which contained the article by Dr Deuchler mentioned in the 1978 Directory, was published in 1976, not 1977.

U S S R

The following corrections of the Leningrad entry in the 1978 Directory have been suggested:

for	Dvortsovnaya	read	Dvortsovaya
"	Y. Eliseev	"	D. Eliseev
"	Trotsevits	"	Trotsevich



## BOOK NOTES

## Recent Publications on Korea in Slavonic

Languages (1977 - 1979)

Norbert R. Adams

Publications on Korea in Slavonic languages normally remain unnoticed in western countries. This is partly due to the restricted knowledge of Slavonic languages, but it is also due to difficulties in obtaining publications from Slavonic countries. I wish to thank here Dr Ogarek-Czoi (Warszawa) and Dr Pucek (Praha) for their kindness in providing me with bibliographical information, books and articles from their countries. Without their co-operation the compilation of the following bibliographical sketch would have been impossible.

This list does not claim to be complete, and I ask all readers kindly to inform me of any further titles on Korea from Slavonic countries. It is my intention to keep up this kind of briefly annotated bibliography of an otherwise widely neglected part of the literature on Korea and thus spread more widely knowledge of the works of our Slavonic colleagues.

The arrangement is according to the languages in which the books and articles were published. Within each section the order is chronological.

## 1. Czech

Alois Pultr: Mluvnice korejského jazyka a tvarosloví ("Korean Grammar. I. Phonology and Morphology") Praha, 1978. 234 pp.

This, the most recent of the publications of this famous Czech scholar, is based on a life-long study of the Korean language. The structure of the book is very clear, and the detailed indexes enhance even more the ease with which this grammar can be used.

V. Pucek, J. Genzor, trans. and ed.: Tajomství bejasného draka ("The Secret of the White Dragon") Bratislava, 1978. 333 pp.

A collection of 78 Korean myths and folk tales, to which is added an introduction providing some basic information on the history of Korean literature, mainly folk literature. The texts chosen represent fairly well all aspects of Korean traditional culture, from historical myths to folk tales from the world of Shamanism. Of special interest is a chapter on stories concerning the history of the city of P'yŏngyang. A thorough review of this book by Dr A. Pultr was published in Nový Orient, No. 2 (1979), pp. 62-65.

## 2. Polish

Człn Un-hak, Halina Ogarek-Czoi: Teksty do nauki języka koreańskiego ("Texts for Korean language teaching") Warszawa, 1977. 288 pp.

Intended for students of Japanese in their 3rd and 4th years of study who want to acquire some basic knowledge of the Korean language, this book contains an introduction to the Korean script and phonology and 16 lessons. The Korean texts

are provided with Polish translations and detailed grammatical comments. There are also a short basic grammar, translation exercises and a vocabulary. Being based on North Korean texts, it reflects the Northern varieties of the language, but in the introduction, Dr Ogarek-Czoi gives an interesting account of the differences between the languages of north and south.

## 3. Russian

Ju.V. Ionova: "Charakternye čerty odeždy korejcev i nekotorye voprosy ee razvitiia" ("Characteristics of Korean clothing and some problems of its development") in: Odežda narodov zarubežnoj Azii (series Sbornik Muzeia Antropologii i Etnografii, Vol. 52), Leningrad, 1977, pp. 150-168.

This well known Russian anthropologist gives a short description of the traditional Korean garments of the 19th century and also their manufacture. Of special value are the illustrations accompanying the text.

G.F. Kim, F.I. Šabkina: Soiuz rabočego klassa s krest'anstvom i opyt socialističeskich stran Azii. Na primere MNR, KNR, DRV ("The union of the working class with the peasantry and the attempts to set up socialist countries in Asia. The cases of Mongolia, North Korea and Vietnam") Moskva, 1977. 308 pp.

The authors try to find general laws for the development of a union between workers and the peasantry in Asia.

M.N. Pak, V.A. Pervuchin: "japonskaja agressija v Koree v konce XIX - načale XX v." ("Japanese aggression in Korea at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century")

M.N. Chan: "Istoriočgrafija nacionalno-osvoboditel'nogo dvizenija korejskogo naroda v gody japonskogo protektorata" ("History-geography of the Korean people's national liberation movement during the years of the Japanese protectorate")

The above two articles are in: F.M. Acamba, M.S. Inanov, etc., ed.: Istoriočgrafija stran Vostočka. Problemy novogo vremeni ("History-geography of Asian countries. Problems of modern times"), Moskva, 1978, pp. 135-147 and 148-162 respectively. They give a short review of Western and Asian literature concerning the themes mentioned in the titles from a rigidly communist point of view.

A.M. Grišina, N.Z. Čotlinskaja, N.V. Širjaeva, L.P. Miogradova, comp.: Literatura o stranach Azii, Afriki i Okeanii. Ežegodnik 1975 ("Literature on the countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania. Yearbook 1975") Moskva, 1978. 528 pp.

Contains a briefly annotated bibliography of books, articles, reviews, etc., dealing with Asia, etc., which were published in 1975. Korea is dealt with pp. 379-386.

Matvej Timofeevič Kim: Korejskie internacionalisty v borbe za vlast' sovetov na Dalnem Vostoke 1918-1932 ("Korean internationalists in the fight for the Soviet's power in the Far East, 1918-1932") Moskva, 1979. 144 pp.

72 biographies of Korean individuals who took active part in the Civil War in the (later Soviet) Far East, 1918-1922. It is mainly based on unpublished materials and the author

tries to give a vivid description of Korean participation in the movement for the sovietisation of that region. The value of this book lies in the fact that it provides us with much background information about the rôle the Korean population living within the Russian borders played during the Bolshevik revolution in the Far East.

R. S. Džarylgasimova: *Etnogenez i etničeskaja istorija korejcev do dannyh epigrafiki: Stela Kvančeho-vana* ("The ethnogenesis and the ethnic history of Koreans according to the epigraphy: The stela of Kwanggaet'o-wang") Moskva, 1979. 182 pp.

I have not yet had time to read this very recent publication, but it should be included here as a very promising work by an authority on Koguryô.

#### 4. Ukrainian

Viktorija Ivanova, Feofan Skljjar, trans.: *Korejski prisliivja ta prikazki* ("Korean proverbs and sayings") Kiev, 1978. 166 pp.

This little booklet contains a pretty collection of Korean popular sayings, reflecting a wide range of the traditional culture. As far as I know, this is the only work on Korea ever published in Ukrainian.



#### ETHNOLOGIE

Alexandre Guillemoz

Les indications bibliographiques suivantes concernent uniquement les livres et les thèses (à l'exclusion des articles) d'ethnologie relatives à Corée du Sud et publiées depuis 1945 en langues occidentales. Ces ouvrages ont été classés en fonction de la date des études de terrain sur lesquelles ils ont été fondés. Ils ont été appréciés du point de vue du spécialiste des croyances populaires.

La première étude ethnographique d'un village coréen publiée en Occident est celle de Cornelius Osgood: *The Koreans and their Culture* (New York: Ronald Press, 1951, Tokyo: Tuttle, 1962, paperback reprint). Le premier tiers de ce livre présente les matériaux recueillis durant 1947-1947 dans un village d'agriculteurs - Sŏndup'o - peuplé de 169 personnes résidant dans 27 maisons et situé dans le sud de l'île de Kanghwa, province du Kyŏnggi. Cet ouvrage est intéressant, mais manque de précisions particulièrement dans le domaine de la vie religieuse. L'auteur en est conscient. Il diffère ce type de recherche "jusqu'à ce que des études plus complètes soient disponibles" (p. 127).

John F. Mills édita en 1958 dans *Ethno-Sociological Reports of Four Korean Villages* (U.S. Operations Mission to Korea) les rapports de quatre enquêteurs sur un village d'agriculteurs différents pour chaque chercheur. Ces enquêtes présentent les grands traits de la culture villageoise et sont centrés sur la vie économique. La principale originalité de ce recueil est de donner le budget annuel d'un paysan (pp. 105-107).

Le Dr Pak Ki-hyuk [Pak Kihyŏk], professeur d'économie agricole à l'Université Yonsei, publia en 1975 *The Chŏngim Korean Village* (Seoul: Royal Asiatic Society), ouvrage fondé sur les recherches faites en 1961 et 1962 par 50 étudiants de cette université protestante dans trois villages d'agriculteurs de moins de 140 maisons. Ces trois communautés ont pour trait commun d'être habitées chacune par un lignage majoritaire (plus de 50%) des maisons. Deux de ces lignages majoritaires sont aristocratiques, l'autre roturier. L'auteur montre que la diminution de la pression des lignages est due à la réforme agraire de 1949, à la Guerre de Corée (1950-53), au service militaire et à l'exode rural. Il pense que la vénération des ancêtres est le principal obstacle à la modernisation, bien qu'elle apaise les conflits et limite les déviances. Il décrit les changements introduits par la réforme foncière de 1949 ainsi que les "coopératives de crédit", *kye*. Les croyances familiales autres qu'ancestrales sont à peine évoquées et classées dans les tableaux statistiques sous la rubrique "no religion".

Le R.P. William Eugene Biernatzki S.J. présente en 1967 une thèse: *Varieties of Korean Lineage Structure* (Saint Louis University), fondée sur des recherches effectuées en 1962-1964 dans trois villages d'agriculteurs coréens. Il donne une description empirique des organisations de chacun des trois lignages étudiés et conclut que la proximité de Seoul, source des influences occidentales, ne provoque pas de changements significatifs dans l'organisation des lignages. L'auteur traite abondamment du culte des ancêtres et accidentellement de ce qu'il nomme "chamanisme" et "animisme".

Une autre contribution à l'étude de la vie rurale coréenne par un Occidental est: *A Korean Village Between Farm and Sea* (Harvard) de Vincent S.R. Brandt, publiée en 1971 à la suite d'une recherche effectuée pendant une année (1965-1966) dans un village - Sŏkp'o - peuplé de 689 personnes résidant dans 108 maisons et situé sur la côte de la province du Ch'ungch'ŏng du Sud. Cette communauté vit de la pêche et de l'agriculture. Elle est constituée "d'aristocrates" (*yangban*), descendants de l'un des rois de la dynastie des Yi, et de "roturiers" (*sangnŏm*). Si l'on essaye de chercher un fil conducteur à ce livre, on pourrait dire que l'auteur décrit la manière de vivre de ces deux classes afin de dégager une éthique de la société villageoise dont les deux pôles seraient d'une part une éthique aristocratique à code confucianiste et d'autre part une éthique communautaire égalitaire sans code explicite. Cette étude, qui se situe dans le courant de la "Social Anthropology" américaine, fait apparaître les structures mentales rurales, mais elle n'évoque qu'incidemment les croyances villageoises et les techniques de pêche.

Han Sang-bok, professeur à l'Université nationale de Seoul, soutint en 1972 une thèse de doctorat à Michigan State University sur: *Socio-Economic Organization and Change in Korean Fishing Villages: A Comparative Study of Three Fishing Communities*. Cette étude est fondée sur les observations faites dans trois villages de pêcheurs: l'un péninsulaire, l'autre insulaire mais proche de la côte et le dernier dans la plus méridionale des îles au large de la côte Ouest. La

description ethnographique de ce dernier est la plus riche. Elle comporte des éléments absents ou rarissimes dans le péninsule (place de l'ultimo-généture, mariages par échange de soeurs et de cousines, punitions des incestes et des adultères). L'auteur décrit en détail la répartition de la récolte d'algues (miyŏk). Il souligne la coopération des pêcheurs dans leur adaptation à l'environnement et trace les portraits de "leaders" de la modernisation.

A ces études en langue anglaise, il faut ajouter la thèse en allemand de Barbara Sperl: Tradition und Moderne in einem koreanischen Dorf, Dissertation der Universität Wien, 107, Wien: Verband der wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften Österreichs Verlag, 1974.

Alexandre Guillemoz a soutenu en avril 1979 une thèse sur: "La vie et les croyances d'un village de pêcheurs-agriculteurs coréens", à l'Université de Paris VII (Jussieu). Thèse de 3 volumes, xii + 746 p, illustrations, plans et tableaux.



Praeger Publications

Recently published in the Praeger Special Series is the following study on South Korea:

J.L. Wade, B.S. Kim: The Economic Development of South Korea, 1978, \$14.25, 03.043591.9.

The post-war growth of the Korean economy is analysed, comparisons made with other LDCs and conclusions drawn. The political and administrative aspects of Korea's planning are given particular emphasis.

Previously published titles of interest to Korean specialists include the following:

Y.C. Kim, Abraham M. Halpern: The Future of the Korean Peninsula, 1978, \$13.50, 03.021846.2.

W.S. Kiyosaki: North Korea's Foreign Relations: The Politics of Accommodation, 1976, \$13.25, 03.028896.7.

These are available (to customers in Europe) from: Holt-Saunders, 1 St Annes Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 3UN.



P.A.F.: Pour l'analyse du folklore

Published in Paris, March, 1978: Contes populaires de Corée, by Jin-Mieung Li and M. Goyaud, 240 pp., "not intended for specialists, but suitable for the educated general reader interested in Korea". Obtainable, for 35 francs, only from: P.A.F., 36 avenue Wagram, 75008 Paris.



Germans in Korea: A Note from W. Sasse

The Germans in Korea near the time of the close of the last dynasty have not yet had the kind of scholarly treatment necessary to give them their place in the evaluation of the

influence of foreigners in the modernisation process, so any book on this subject may be of special interest to historians. One is the diary of a German doctor who spent some time in Korea before the fall of the dynasty as a doctor invited by the court. Part of the diary has been published:

Dr med. Richard Wunsch: Arzt in Ostasien. Authentische Berichte über Medizin und Zeitgeschehen von 1901 bis 1911 in Korea, Japan und China aus der Feder des Kaiserlich-koreanischen Hofarztes. Hrsg. und erl. von Gertrud Clausen-Wunsch. Bisingen/Hochrhein: Kröner Verlag, 1976. VIII, 381 s., Abb.

It is a very vivid personal account of a number of fruitless attempts to establish western medicine inside and outside the court, together with personal observations and a number of fine old photographs.



Ch'unbyang chŏn in Danish

Dr H.D. Shin reports the following publication, which does not seem to appear in reference works:

Peter Nansen, trans.: Duftende var ("Spring Fragrance") Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1895

as a translation from the French version by J.H. Rosny.



The Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch

Many members of the AKSE will also be members of the RAS, Korea Branch, we know, but we still think it worth pointing out the benefits of membership. Overseas membership is eight US dollars a year, and the address is: C.P.O. Box 255, Seoul. Volume 55 of its Transactions has been distributed to members, and contains four articles, including a full English version of Dr Sich's interesting paper read at our 1979 conference. The "List of Books (June 1979)" sent to members must be about the fullest list of books available in English relating to Korea (also, believe it or not, one in French!). On our count, the list contains about 150 titles.



Lost Korean Books in Germany: An Inquiry from Daniel Bouchez

This note deals with the Korean books recorded in Maurice Courant: Bibliographie coréenne as belonging to Georg von der Gabelentz (1840-1897), professor of Eastern languages at the University of Leipzig. Courant's work, intended as a general picture of Korean literary production, is also, as far as books brought to Europe in the 19th century are concerned, a useful "union catalogue", since it also gives the owners' names.

At the time Courant was compiling his list, most of the books taken out of Korea by private persons had already been donated to various public libraries in Europe. Courant duly recorded the locations (Bibl. Nat., Brit. M., L.O.V., etc.) where they have been since. On the other hand, books that were still in private hands can no longer be easily located, since



the owners indicated in Bibliographie coréenne are now dead. To carry on Courant's work, I have been looking for these books, and am glad to report that I have found most of them, and will publish soon a list giving their present locations.

There is unfortunately one big exception, which is the collection once owned by Georg von der Gabelentz. Never donated to a public library, it had remained the property of his family at the Poschitz castle, near Altenburg, south of Leipzig. According to Dr Manfred Taube, of Karl-Marx University in Leipzig, this valuable collection of 61 ancient Korean books was completely lost ("verloren") during the war, in the turmoil of the year 1945.

However, "lost" does not necessarily mean "destroyed". It could also mean "scattered". If this optimistic interpretation is right, some of these books may turn up or might have done so already. In such a case, the following list, I faintly hope, might help someone to identify them.

The numbers given first are Courant's, and these are followed, as a check, by the titles in McCune-Reischauer romanisation of their modern Korean spelling. I will gladly give further details if any entry is unclear. The number of volumes is given next, and finally an indication of the language of the book: Chin. for Chinese and Kor. for Korean.

3-1	Ch'ŏnja mun	1 vol.	Chin.
7	Yuhap	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
12	Tongmŏng Sŏnstŭp	1 vol.	Chin.
21	Kyemong p'ŷŏn ŏnhae	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
40	ŏn'gan tok	1 vol.	Kor.
45	Yust P'ilchi	1 vol.	Chin. (with <u>idŭ</u> )
67-II	ŏjŏng Kyuŷang Chŏnŭn	1 vol.	Chin.
68-I	Chŏnŭn Okp'ŷŏn	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
186	Sŏjŏn ŏnhae	5 vol.	Chin., Kor.
188	Sigyŏng ŏnhae	7 vol.	Chin., Kor.
209	Taehak ŏnhae	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
211	Chunгыong ŏnhae	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
214	Nont ŏnhae	4 vol.	Chin., Kor.
219	Maengja Chipchu Taejŏn	7 vol.	Chin.
220	Maengja ŏnhae	7 vol.	Chin., Kor.
234	Sohak Taejŏn	5 vol.	Chin.
298	Oryun Haengsil to	5 vol.	Chin., Kor.
425	Namhun T'aep'ŷŏng ka	1 vol.	Kor.
756	Saenguk chi	3 vol.	Kor.
760	Sŷu ki	2 vol.	Kor.
766	Suho chi	2 vol.	Kor.
771	Kuun mong	1 vol.	Kor.
781	Yang P'ung chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
783	Che Mamu chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
786	Tang T'aejong chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
787	Sŏi In'gwi chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.

788	Kwak Punnyang chŏn	2 vol.	Kor.
790	Okchu Hoyŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
791	Kŏmhyang-jŏng ki	2 vol.	Kor.
792	Chin Taebang chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
793	Sukhyang chŏn	2 vol.	Kor.
794	Chang P'ungun chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
795	Chang Kyŏng chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
798	Hyŏn Sumun chŏn	2 vol.	Kor.
799	Chang Han Chŏryŏ ki	1 vol.	Kor.
800	Hwang Un chŏn	2 vol.	Kor.
801	Cho Ung chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
804	Kŏm Pangul chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
805	Wŏlbong ki	2 vol.	Kor.
806	Yang Sanbaek chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
807	Paekhaksŏn chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
809	Sim Ch'ŏng chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
810	Kim Wŏn chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
811	So Taesŏng chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
812	Chingse Pit'ae rok	1 vol.	Kor.
814	Imjin nok	3 vol.	Kor.
816	Ch'unhyang chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
818	Simni rok	1 vol.	Kor.
819	Changhwa Hongyŏn chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
820	Hŏngbu chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
821	Hong Kiltong chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
822	Chŏk Sŏngŏi chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
825	Sugyŏng Nangja chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
824	Namjŏng P'allan ki	2 vol.	Kor.
825	Samsŏlgi	3 vol.	Kor.
826	Yong Mun chŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
828	Hangju Kiyŏn	1 vol.	Kor.
829	Wŏrhwang chŏn	2 vol.	Kor.
1075	Sangnye ch'o ŏnhae	1 vol.	Chin., Kor.
2244	bis Hanyang ka	1 vol.	Kor.
2712	Sŏnggyŏ Kamnyak	2 vol.	Kor.

Three of the 61 titles listed above are recorded by Courant as being only in the von der Gabelentz collection:

828	Hangju Kiyŏn (see W.E. Skillend: <u>Kodae Sosŏl</u> , London, 1968, no. 487)
829	Wŏrhwang chŏn (see <u>ibid.</u> , no. 312 and perhaps 310)
1075	Sangnye ch'o ŏnhae

Any information on the fate or whereabouts of these books would be most welcome and will be made public for the benefit of all Koreanologists. Kindly write to me at:

Centre d'études coréennes  
22 avenue du Président Wilson  
75116 Paris