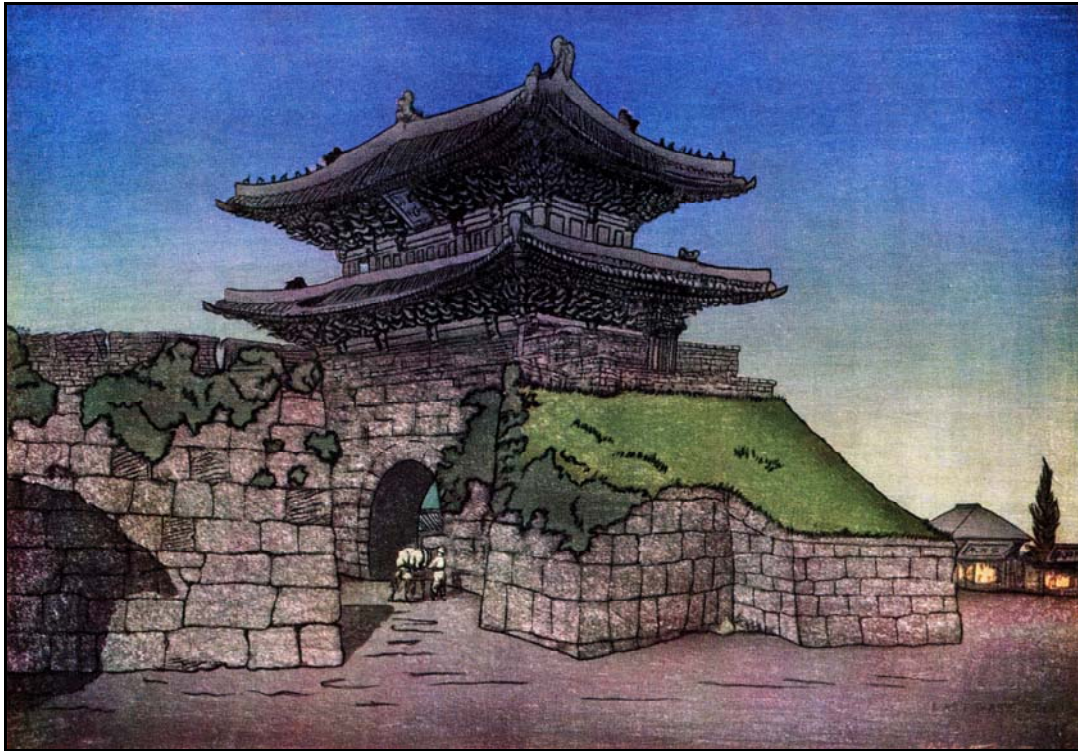


# *Jessie's Korea*



**Guide to the McLaren-Human Collection  
in the National Library of Australia**

**Andrew Gosling**

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in the National Library of Australia**

**Compiled by Andrew Gosling**

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Cover: East Gate, Seoul. From: Keith, Elizabeth *Eastern windows*. London : Hutchinson, 1925. p. 18  
(BRAq 3109)

Back cover: Jessie McLaren in her 30s. Photograph courtesy of Rachel Human.

## FOREWORD

*Jessie's Korea* provides readers with bibliographic and contextual information about the McLaren-Human Collection in the National Library of Australia. The McLaren-Human Collection, donated to the Library in 1984, is a small but important part of the National Library's Korean language collection. The Library's Korean collection is the largest in Australia, numbering over 30,000 titles, with strengths in the social sciences and humanities.

The guide highlights the Korean language works in the McLaren-Human collection, which although fewer than 100 in number, are a minor microcosm of Korean history, culture and letters. Annotations are provided for each work, describing it and providing contextual information to assist the reader to understand its significance. Our thanks go to Andrew Gosling for compiling the annotations with his characteristic thoroughness and style, as well as to several distinguished scholars who assisted with the task of identifying provenance and establishing accurate dates for many of the works.

The list is presented in running number order, reflecting the shelf location of each item. For an indexed view of the collection readers should search the National Library's catalogue ([www.nla.gov.au](http://www.nla.gov.au)), which lists these works as well as all of the National Library's Asian language collections.

In spite of the wide availability of the Internet and online library catalogues, the National Library's readers regularly ask for lists of collection items, whether based on a subject, a country or a special collection such as the McLaren-Human collection. The humble list still performs a valuable function as an adjunct to research or simply as an easy way to find out what the Library holds. It is to meet this need that this guide has been produced.

Amelia McKenzie  
Director, Asian Collections  
October 2007

*In memory of*

*Rachel Reeve Human*

*Donor of the McLaren-Human Collection*

*1923-2007*

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## INTRODUCTION

### *JESSIE MCLAREN'S EARLY LIFE*

Jessie McLaren (1883-1968) was a remarkable Australian missionary, teacher, translator, gardener and book collector. She spent thirty years in Korea, which was the source and inspiration of her private collection of old and rare Korean books. In 1984 her daughter Rachel Human donated 136 of these titles to the National Library of Australia, as the McLaren-Human Collection. This is now housed in the Library's Asian Collections.

Jessie was born in Hobart, Tasmania, the second daughter of Charles and Annie Reeve. She was one of seven children. Her father, Charles Frederick Reeve (1859-1941), founded the Poona and Indian Village Mission in 1892. A dynamic figure, he was highly successful in raising funds and recruiting men and women to his mission from Australia, New Zealand and Britain (Morrison p.9-10; Allen p. 5). Reeve remained as a missionary in western India for most of his life, only returning permanently to Australia in 1936-37 (Whittall. Charles p. 62). Annie Reeve (1856-1941), whose maiden name was Pirani, converted from the Jewish faith to Christianity before marrying Charles in 1880 (Whittall. Charles p.10). She and the children did not stay long in India. In 1893 her daughter Alice died aged four months, while Annie and some of her remaining children suffered serious ill health. They moved back to Australia in 1895, to Tasmania, then Geelong and finally St Kilda in Melbourne (Whittall, Charles p. 25-27). Reeve visited the family periodically. Jessie said that as a child she 'always seemed to be bidding her father farewell.' (Whittall. Charles p.27).

Jessie attended Presbyterian Ladies' College in Melbourne from 1899 to 1901, and in her final year gained First Class Honours in English and history (PLC Archives). She joined the Debating Society, and served on its committee (Patchwork, October 1901, p.4). For the school magazine she recalled some of the hazards of her childhood in India. 'Those young ladies who are terrified by a moth would not altogether revel in discovering scorpions in their beds, and might even 'feel creepy' on finding a toad in a shoe that is to be worn. Snakes are too common to be noted.' (Patchwork, April 1900, p.5). She continued in a more serious vein. 'The thing that made my blood boil, child as I was, was to see a man sitting down, pipe or cigar in mouth, calmly ordering his wife about to do

his work.' (Patchwork, April 1900, p.6). A few years later, in Korea, Jessie took action to raise the status of women.

As they completed school, Jessie and her four sisters each spent protracted periods in India with their father. Jessie was there in late 1902. On 28 May 1903 she reported in a letter to her old school that she had been 'able in some measure to relieve father of his editorial duties' with mission publications. (Patchwork, July 1903, p.13). Her life-long love of plants was already apparent. She had recently enjoyed a holiday in the Western Ghats, 'blue mist shrouded mountains and green softly-rounded hills... At Mahableshwar, what, from a botanical standpoint, interested me most was the wealth of orchids.' (Patchwork, July 1903, p.12). A year later, on 1 May 1904, she described her enthusiastic study of Marathi, the local language, as well as visits to ancient cave temples and hill forts. There she felt 'filled with the awe that only ruins of former greatness can inspire.' (Patchwork, July 1904, p.10). Jessie joked that in places where few Europeans travelled, 'I, as a new member of the species *Missionarie-Australis*, was much in demand as a gazing stock.' (Patchwork, July 1904, p.9). During 1904 she also accompanied her father on one of his fundraising and recruiting visits to Glasgow, Manchester and London (Whittall. Charles p.28, 44).

#### EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE

Jessie majored in philosophy at the University of Melbourne, where she also studied English and classical languages. She obtained her Bachelor of Arts in 1911 and her Master of Arts in 1913 (University of Melbourne Archives). In the words of her daughter Rachel 'she had a deep love of



Jessie Reeve, 1911  
Reproduced from the *Messenger*,  
courtesy of Presbyterian Church  
of Victoria Archives

literature, especially poetry, and was interested in languages having studied Greek and Latin amongst others.' (Min. Introduction). The others included French at school and Marathi while helping at her father's mission in India.

Jessie became a travelling secretary for the Student Christian Movement in Australia and New Zealand. In this capacity she wrote a brief history of the student Christian volunteer movement in Australasia (Reeve. Missionary). She intended to join her father at his Indian mission, but her plans changed when she met Charles Inglis McLaren



(1882-1957). On 31 October 1910 Charles Reeve wrote from Nasrapur, India to Charles McLaren. He agreed to the young man marrying his daughter, but added, 'It has been my view that Jessie might be better equipped for her work with me amongst the people of India that I have suffered her separation from me here, to pursue further study and later to become Travelling Secretary of the student movement' (Uniting Church...McLaren). In the same letter Reeve went on to offer his future son-in-law a hospital at his Indian mission, saying, 'I need you as a son to work with me', but this did not eventuate.

Sir Robert Menzies described Charles McLaren as 'a distinguished medical man and a member of a noted family.' (McLaren. Preface p.9). Dr McLaren, his father and his elder brother all appear in the Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB online). Charles and Jessie came from similar missionary backgrounds. He had been born in Japan, son of the Presbyterian missionary and educationalist, Samuel Gilfillan McLaren (1840-1914). In 1886 the family moved to Melbourne, where Samuel served as the well-respected principal of Presbyterian Ladies' College from 1889 to 1911. Charles's elder brother Samuel Bruce McLaren (1876-1916) became a brilliant mathematician, but was killed in France during the First World War.

Charles studied medicine, and like Jessie, played a prominent part in the Student Christian Movement. When they became engaged 'Charles' father's comment was, 'You haven't the money to buy a ring.' To which Charles replied, 'If the Lord has provided the girl, the ring will doubtless be provided also!'"(New p.10) Jessie and Charles married in Melbourne on 22 August 1911. In September, as missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, they sailed to Korea. Given their backgrounds, it is hardly a surprise that they became missionaries. 'Perhaps no calling is more a family calling than this missionary business,' as Charles later wrote. (McLaren. Preface p. 15).

#### *'THE MOST WONDERFUL MISSION FIELD'*

The choice of Korea was also not surprising. It was seen then as 'the most wonderful mission field of modern times' (Dr McLaren and Miss Reeve). Australians, especially Victorians, had worked there since the late 19th century. Despite Korea's official ban on Christianity and quite recent persecution of Catholics, Protestant missionaries began to enter the

country from 1884 onwards. The earliest included the Americans, Horace Allen and Horace Grant Underwood; as well as the Canadian, James Scarth Gale. Underwood and Gale became prominent scholars. Several of their works on Korean history and language are to be found in Jessie McLaren's collection.

The first Australian missionary in Korea, Henry Davies, had already worked as a missionary in India before becoming founding headmaster of Caulfield Grammar School, Melbourne. Davies reached Korea in October 1889. He walked from village to village distributing religious books. Falling ill with smallpox and pneumonia, he died after only six months (Webber p. 30; Wells. *New God* p. 28-29). Nevertheless, his example inspired others. Australian Presbyterian missionaries became active in the south-eastern corner of the peninsula around Pusan. By the time the McLarens arrived two decades later, Australians were among those foreign and local believers who helped 'to produce in Korea a Christian growth and socio-political influence unparalleled in East Asia.' (Wells. *New God* p. 29)

The McLarens lived in Korea from 1911 to 1941. For the whole of this period the country was under Japanese administration. Japan formally annexed Korea in 1910 and its colonial rule only ended with defeat by the Allies in 1945. The Japanese brought a degree of modernization but also considerable suffering to the Koreans, who were treated as a subject people. Missionaries such as the McLarens worked to improve the welfare of the local population.

#### *LIFE IN CHINJU*

From 1911 to 1923 Charles McLaren worked at Paton Memorial Hospital, Chinju, in the far south of Korea. Soon after arriving Jessie described her new home in a letter to her mother-in-law dated 27 November 1911, 'Chinju is a very pretty place, nestling in amongst the hills, with a wide river flowing beside it, and a small lake to the west of the town' (Uniting Church...McLaren). In 1917, after his brother Bruce died from war wounds, Charles served as medical officer to the Chinese Labour Battalion in France. He visited Bruce's grave and that of Jessie's only brother Fred Reeve (1895-1917), who had fought at Gallipoli and who died after a plane crash at Bethune in May 1917 (Whittall. *Biography* p. 39-41; *New* p. 25). On 28 May 1917 Charles wrote to his mother 'Jessie was

deeply attached to Fred...She had nursed him as a baby and played with him as a child' (Uniting Church...McLaren).

Charles and Jessie's daughter, Rachel Reeve McLaren, was born in February 1923. As she wrote many years later ' Korea was my home; I was born there; I lived there until the age of eighteen; I spoke Korean



Jessie in her forties, with daughter Rachel.  
Courtesy of Rachel Human

before English; I had three Korean 'sisters', whom my parents had fostered and educated and whom I firmly believed during my childhood to be my real sisters.' (Min. Introduction). In March 2007 Rachel told me that as a young child travelling with her family by ship she was puzzled by European and Chinese children on board who were unable to converse with her in Korean. Her parents' letters refer to her as a happy child who loved animals, and whose pets included geese, rabbits and cats.

Later in 1923 Charles, Jessie, their adopted Korean daughters and baby Rachel moved to Seoul, the Korean capital. Charles became professor of neurology and psychological medicine at Severance Union Medical College, which was to become the medical faculty at Yonsei University. During the early 1930s Jessie's father suffered poor health. She and her family including Rachel stayed with him in India in 1935 on their way back to Korea after leave in Australia (Whittall. Charles p. 58). In 1939 Charles McLaren returned to a temporary assignment in Chinju, while Jessie and Rachel remained in Seoul. As the Pacific War approached, the two women left for Australia in March 1941. They arrived too late to see Jessie's parents, Charles and Annie Reeve, both of whom had died within weeks of each other in Melbourne in February-March 1941. After Pearl Harbor in December that year, Charles McLaren was imprisoned by the Japanese first in Korea, then moved to Japan and finally repatriated via neutral Portuguese East Africa late in 1942 (McLaren. Eleven weeks p.5-7, 36-43).

The McLarens have been described as one of Australia's 'powerful SCM [Student Christian Movement] missionary partnerships' in Asia and the Pacific (Howe p. 313). Charles wrote of Jessie 'it would be withholding what is due a thousand-fold, if I did not express my gratitude to the wife, without whose unfailing courage and upbuilding help, at times when nervous and spiritual energies stalled, my missionary service could not have continued.' (McLaren, Preface p. 12).

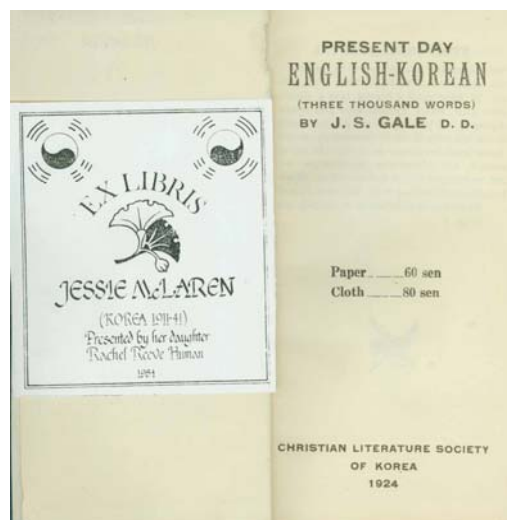
*'JESSIE IS FULL OF ALL SORTS OF GOOD WORKS'*

Jessie McLaren took a particular interest in advancing the status of Korean women. Rachel Human wrote of her mother, 'In her very early days in Korea she had established a kindergarten and a night school in order to offer opportunities to women and children.' (Min. Introduction). Charles McLaren described in a letter of 20 July 1916 how 'Jessie is full of all sorts of good works...The kindergarten school, her night school for teaching the little nurse-servant girls to read and her other night school for teaching Scripture as well as her Sunday school all thrive' (Uniting Church...McLaren). The following year, on 4 May 1917 he wrote, 'Jessie seems to act as a sort of magnet attracting all sorts of children and then bringing joy and satisfaction into their lives (Uniting Church...McLaren).

After they moved to Seoul, Jessie taught at Ewha College, now one of Asia's most prestigious women's universities. Having studied history and philosophy at school and university, she lectured there in history as well as Bible studies. (New p. 34). When Ewha moved to a new campus in 1935, she took responsibility for the layout of the grounds, its flowerbeds, trees and lawns. As her husband wrote in a letter to his sister Mary, dated 18 October 1936, 'Jessie has been very busy out at the women's college, laying out their site and landscape gardening there. She is so happy and enthusiastic about it.' (Uniting Church...McLaren). He also mentioned in a letter of 13 April 1939 that Jessie sat on the Board of Management at Ewha (Uniting Church...McLaren). Jessie herself wrote in a letter to her husband's sisters, dated 28 April 1940, 'I have a few outside jobs to keep me busy – librarian of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society...but my more strenuous job is the landscaping at Ewha College and the work on the college executive... You would laugh to see me dusty shoed and earthy fingered' (Uniting Church...McLaren).

Her love of gardening is obvious from her book collection, especially the many Japanese titles on Korean and other East Asian botany [see Appendix 1]. 'Books and gardening were two of her major hobbies', her daughter Rachel recalled in a letter of 23 October 1996 (File 202/4/62 f.153). In an early letter from Chinju, dated 19 January 1912, Jessie mentioned that she had obtained cuttings of poplars, willows and mulberries for her garden, and that her strawberries were flourishing (Uniting Church...McLaren). After their move to Seoul, Jessie created a new garden at the site she had chosen near an ancient fort with excellent mountain views (New p.33). Charles wrote to his mother on 4 November 1927, 'Our garden is very lovely with its show of autumn leaves. Jessie certainly has a wonderful knack in a garden; when we came here 3 years ago the place was a precipice and a wilderness, now it blossoms.' (Uniting Church...McLaren).

The book-plate specially designed for the titles in the McLaren-Human Collection includes a ginkgo. Rachel explained 'The ginkgo tree has featured in our family experiences both in Korea and in Kew [Melbourne], where my mother planted a ginkgo after her return in 1941.' (File 202/4/62 f.19). When I visited Rachel and her husband Peter in Kew in March 2007 there were dried ginkgo leaves among their books. Rachel explained that Jessie believed they kept away silverfish.



Present Day English-Korean, by James Scarth Gale (OKM 81)

### *THE INTERIOR LIFE*

During her second decade in Korea, Jessie became seriously ill with a heart condition. She remained house-bound for a long period. 'It was characteristic of her that instead of fretting over what could have been regarded as an imprisonment, she used the time to dig deep into Korean history and culture,' her daughter recalled (Min. Introduction). She improved her knowledge of Chinese, the written language of educated Koreans up to the 20th century. Her translation from Chinese of the 'Tonggyŏng chapki', an historical miscellany about Korea's ancient capital, Kyŏngju, was published by Rachel in 1986. In its introduction, dated 29

January 1931, Jessie wrote modestly 'as fitness for the task [of translation] I can only plead enforced leisure from more strenuous duties and a certain acquaintance with my native tongue, small Korean and less Chinese.' (Min. [Preface]). She also translated Chinese Confucian texts and Korean poetry (File 202/4/62 f. 19)

#### *THE COLLECTION*

The McLaren-Human Collection at the National Library contains only some of the books Jessie McLaren acquired in Korea between 1911 and 1941. Rachel wrote, 'my mother became interested in many aspects of Korean culture, and collected much material, a small proportion of which she brought back with her to Australia during the [Second World] War.' (File 202/4/63 f. 11). Rachel also mentioned to me in March 2007 that Jessie bought many publications from travelling salesmen who came to their home in Seoul, aware of her collecting, and that she was adept at bargaining with them to bring down the price. The sellers soon learned that she only wanted good books.

After Jessie's death in 1968, Rachel placed 25 of the most valuable Korean books, as well as 4 titles from China, on loan at the Australian National University Library. This was for safekeeping, while she decided on a permanent home for the collection, either in Korea or Australia. In 1983 she decided to keep her mother's books together in Australia, and donate them to the National Library. However she gave a few titles on religious subjects to the Korean Church in Victoria (File 202/4/62 f. 11). While there is little on specifically Christian topics in the McLaren-Human Collection at the National Library, there are important and rare works by Western missionaries and Korean Protestants on other subjects.

The core of the collection consists of 81 titles mostly from Korea. These books have been kept together in the Library's Asian Collections and identified by the call number prefix OKM. They are numbered from OKM 1 to OKM 83. There are only 81 titles as the call number OKM 70 appears never to have been used and one publication, OKM 46, was later reclassified as a Japanese book, and is now listed as item 44 in Appendix 1. The following guide provides details on the authors, contents and significance of the 81 OKM items. Appendix 1 lists 44 Japanese titles and Appendix 2 contains 11 books from China. These were also acquired by Jessie McLaren and donated to the Library by her daughter Rachel

Human. They have been integrated into the Japanese and Chinese collections respectively.

After its donation to the National Library in 1984 the collection was physically separated into Korean, Japanese and Chinese components. This reflects the Library's organization of its Asian script holdings by language. It should be noted, however, that the books do not fit very neatly into categories by language or place of publication. Most of the OKM titles are in the classical Chinese used by educated Koreans up to modern times. A few are wholly or partly in the Korean han'gŭl script, while others are partly in English or other Western languages. Some also include Japanese text. The main unifying factor is place of publication. Nearly all the OKM titles were published in Korea. Exceptions are a few Korean dictionaries and grammars by Western missionaries published in Japan and Hong Kong (OKM 64-66, 68, 69). Some titles listed in the Japanese and Chinese appendices are largely or wholly in Western languages. It should also be noted that a number of the Japanese titles were published in Korea or other parts of East Asia, while they were under Japanese colonial rule.

The donation of the McLaren-Human Collection provided the National Library with the most significant repository of older Korean imprints in Australia. 'The NLA Korean collection remains the largest in the southern hemisphere, larger than any single holding in Europe' (Wells. National), but it consists mainly of post-1945 texts from the Republic of Korea and to a lesser extent the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Australian universities which acquire Korean material have smaller but similarly contemporary collections.

#### *SCOPE OF THE MCLAREN-HUMAN COLLECTION*

The OKM titles cover a wide range of subjects from Korean history and literature to philosophy and religion; from dictionaries and grammars to geography and cooking. Jessie McLaren acquired old and rare editions, as well as reprints issued in Korea during the Japanese colonial period, between 1910 and 1941 when she left the country. Most but by no means all the books relate to Korea's pre-20th century history and culture. The following examples give an idea of this variety and include some of the rarer and more unusual works she collected.

Many works are on history and historical geography, of great interest to Jessie McLaren, especially for her translation of 'Tonggyöng chapki', the history of Korea's ancient capital, Kyöngju. Most of the historical books she collected are in fact reprints from the early 20th century. For example there are three editions of the first comprehensive account of early Korean history, the 'Samguk sagi' (History of the Three Kingdoms), originally compiled in the 12th century. They are at OKM 13, 26 and 27, and date from 1914, 1909 and 1928 respectively. There are also reprints of major Korean historical works such as 'Samguk yusa' (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms), compiled by the Buddhist monk Iryön (1206-1289) and held at OKM 28; and 'Tongguk t'onggam' (Comprehensive Mirror of Korea), a condensed history of Korea, up to and including the Koryö dynasty (935-1392), which was first published in 1484 and is at OKM 18. The collection includes a somewhat older edition of the 'Tonggyöng chapki' itself, published in 1845 (OKM 19).

*THE NINE CLOUD DREAM AND OTHER LITERARY WORKS*

Among the many literary works collected by Jessie McLaren, 'Kuunmong' or 'Nine Cloud Dream' (OKM 5) has been described as 'the best of old Korean book-length stories' (Pratt p.250). A work of historical fiction set in 9<sup>th</sup> century Tang dynasty China, it was written in classical Chinese in about 1687 by the Korean official and writer Kim Man-jung (1637-1692). The McLaren-Human Collection copy is a rare 1803 edition. The National Library also holds modern Korean and English language versions of this classic work. Other important literary works include a 1713 edition of the major anthology of Korean literature, 'Tongmunsön' (OKM 16)

Yi Kwang-su (1892-1950) was a leading modern Korean writer and nationalist. An early edition of his novel 'Hük' or 'The soil' is held at OKM 82. He was also a poet. OKM 48, published in 1929, is a collection of verse by Yi and two other important 20<sup>th</sup> century poets, Chu Yo-han and Kim Tong-hwan.

Another major literary figure and nationalist, Ch'oe Nam-sön (1890-1957), is well represented in the collection as a compiler and editor. Ch'oe edited and published modern and traditional works, was a poet, dictionary compiler and historian. He was the author of the 1919 Korean Declaration of Independence, for which he was imprisoned by the Japanese. He edited 'Haedong sok sohak' (OKM 1), on Confucian ethics; 'Haedong



yöksa' (OKM 2), a Korean historical compendium and 'Samguk sagi' (OKM 13), the early Korean history described above. He compiled 'Sijo yuch'wi' (OKM 49), an anthology of sijo poems from all periods. The Korean verses known as sijo are usually about love, loyalty, virtue or beautiful scenery. His 'Sin chajön ' or new character dictionary (OKM 71) is still regarded as an important work.

A different form of writing is the travel diary by Kim Ch'ang-öp (1658-1721). A rare reprint from 1914 is held at OKM 36. Kim was from a prominent family. He accompanied the Korean mission to the Qing (Manchu) dynasty (1644-1911) court at Beijing in 1712-1713. Korea sent large annual missions to China as a vassal state offering compliments to the emperor on New Year's Day, which was conventionally regarded as his birthday. The diary of this journey has been described as 'a vivid account in simple style by a vain and inquisitive, yet likeable man'. (Pratt p.196). A folding screen depicting just such a Korean tribute mission to the Chinese court was donated by Jessie's daughter Rachel Human to the National Gallery of Australia.



Folding screen depicting a tribute mission to the Chinese court, Choson Dynasty (1392-1910). Ink and pigment on silk, 150.0 (H) x 357.0 (W). Courtesy of National Gallery of Australia, Accession no. 94.1036

The translations, grammars and dictionaries by Western missionaries include a few very rare titles. Professor Ross King at the University of British Columbia, an expert on the Canadian Presbyterian scholar-missionary James Scarth Gale, has informed me that he is unaware of any other copies of Gale's 'Present day English-Korean' (OKM 81). It is a list containing 3000 English words and phrases with Korean equivalents. Professor King has also described 'Sön-Yöng taejo taehak = the Great Learning,' translated by Gale (OKM 54) as extremely rare. This work

includes the original Chinese text with Korean and English translations. The Great Learning is a short work on the essence of Confucian humanist ethics and government, which was highly influential in Korea. Another dictionary identified by King as rare is Lloyd Snyder's 'Handy dictionary note book collection of Chinese characters in common use' (OKM 60).

#### *PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION*

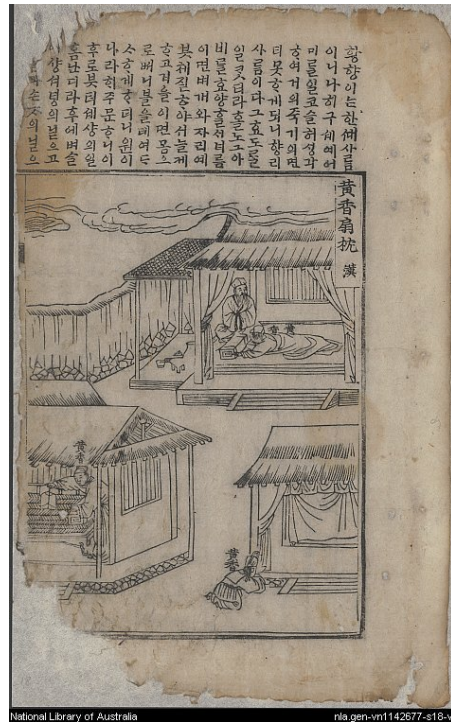
The McLaren-Human Collection contains important works of philosophy and religion, particularly Confucianism which was the orthodox ideology of Korea for many centuries. The sayings and doings of the Chinese philosopher known in the West as Confucius (551-479 BC) are recorded in the Analects. This was the best known of the Chinese texts studied in traditional Korea, providing rules for daily life and moral behaviour. It is one of the Four Books, selected during China's Song dynasty (960-1279) many centuries after their composition, as the highest examples of Confucian teachings. Jessie McLaren collected early 20<sup>th</sup> century editions published in Korea of all the Four Books : the Analects of Confucius (OKM 51); Great Learning (OKM 54 and 55); Doctrine of the Mean (OKM 56.); and Mencius (OKM 57). 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century editions of works by Korea's greatest Neo-Confucian philosopher, Yi Hwang (1501-1570) are held at OKM 20 and OKM 15 respectively. A Korean edition of the Chinese Daoist (Taoist) philosopher Zhuangzi is located at OKM 7. Early Chinese Daoist philosophical works by Zhuangzi, Laozi and others were known in Korea for many centuries, but from 1392 were regarded as dissident by the Confucian rulers. Hence this 17<sup>th</sup> century edition is a rarity.

Two of the most fascinating books in the collection are popular guides to Confucian and Buddhist virtues. Both are in the Chinese characters used by the ruling elite but are also in the Korean alphabetic script now generally known as han'gŭl, to make them accessible to a wider public which could not read Chinese. Han'gŭl (the Han [Korean or great] writing) was known traditionally by the pejorative term ōnmun or vulgar writing. It was developed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century but little used by educated Koreans until the modern era.

The first work, 'Pulsŏl taebo pumo ūnjunggyŏng ōnhae ' or the apocryphal 'Sutra on the profound kindness of parents' (OKM 9) published in 1766 has been identified by Professor Ross King as being unique. The original version of the Sutra appears to have been composed

in China in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. ‘Fu mu en zhong jing’ as it is called in Chinese purports to include the words of the Buddha. However the historical Buddha lived in India in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, while this is a Chinese language work produced many centuries later. Hence it is described as an apocryphal Buddhist sutra. In fact it is not purely Buddhist but combines Buddhism with the Confucian ideal of filial piety. Filial piety, meaning properly honouring and respecting parents (particularly fathers) lay at the heart of Chinese Confucianism. In Chinese Buddhist texts such as the Sutra sons were urged to feel indebted to both their fathers and mothers for the many kindnesses received in childhood, and to repay such debts by being good Buddhists. The importance of the mother’s role was stressed much more than in Confucianism. There were many editions of this work, but OKM 9 is exceptional as it was produced in Hamgyŏng province, in the remote north-east of Korea, where there was very little publishing. The book displays regional characteristics of Korean as spoken in the Hoeryŏng area. There appear to be no other known copies from North Hamgyŏng , and certainly none from Hoeryŏng .

The second title is ‘Samgang haengsilto’ (OKM 12), which may be translated as ‘The three bonds and true examples of their practice with illustrations.’ It is a popular guide to Confucian ethics, originally published in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The three bonds are the basic Confucian relationships, between parent and child; ruler and subject; and husband and wife. While it was originally thought to be possibly a late 15<sup>th</sup> century edition, Mr Choi Kyung Hun, an expert on Korean rare books, has examined and dated it as being from 1729. It is an interesting parallel text in Chinese and Korean scripts, produced by the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910) court to



Samgang haengsil, unnumbered page (OKM 12)

discourage indigenous forms of worship and behaviour in favour of Chinese Confucian models. It includes inspiring moral tales from Chinese and Korean history, accompanied by woodblock illustrations.

A Korean cookbook from the 1930s at OKM 73 is probably quite rare. The author of this work may well be Jessie McLaren's 'other helper, a Korean lady Pang Sin Yung' one of two Koreans who assisted with her translation of the 'Tonggyöng chapki' (Min. [Preface]). Interest in older Korean cookery books is growing. OKM 73 actually consists of two editions of the same work from 1931 and 1939.

At first sight a Korean language 'History of Danish rehabilitation' (OKM 63) looks out of place. Written by a Presbyterian minister, Kim Yöng-hwan, it was published in 1960, much later than any other title in the McLaren-Human Collection. As Professor Kenneth Wells of the Australian National University has pointed out to me, during Japanese rule Korean nationalist and intellectual leaders saw Denmark and its Scandinavian neighbours as role models in education and other fields. In his preface, Kim wrote, 'They [the Danes] built their present nation overcoming historical disasters as well as their poverty in natural resources... we choose therefore Denmark as our living textbook.'

#### *KOREAN PRINTING METHODS*

Most of the older books have been produced by woodblocks. This was the main form of printing in traditional Korea. A sheet from a Buddhist sutra dating from the early 8<sup>th</sup> century, and rediscovered in 1966 at Kyöngju, is thought to be the world's oldest extant example of block printing (Pratt p. 359). Mr Choi Kyung Hun, rare book librarian at Keimyung University, has pointed out that a few early titles in the McLaren-Human Collection are not block printed. Movable wooden type was employed for an 1861 edition of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Korean poet, Hö Ch'ae, (OKM 8). The 1713 version of 'Tongmunsön' (OKM 16), an anthology of Korean prose and poetry, was produced with movable metal type. Koreans appear to have been using movable metal type since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A surviving Sön (Zen) Buddhist treatise, printed in this way, dates from 1377, seventy years before Gutenberg's Bible (Pratt p. 359).

Not all the works are printed. Mr Choi identified two Confucian texts produced around 1900 as being hand-written (OKM 23 and OKM 24). Calligraphy was one of the major arts of East Asia. An 18<sup>th</sup> century volume (OKM 22) contains rubbings of calligraphy by successive Chosön dynasty kings, from the founder T'aejo (reigned 1392-1398) up to Kyöngjong

(reigned 1720-1724). Interest in calligraphy has continued into the modern period. O Sech'ang (1864-1953) was a writer imprisoned by the Japanese after signing the Korean Declaration of Independence in 1919. After release he devoted himself to calligraphy. His biographical study of Korean calligraphers and painters is held at OKM 32.

Appendix 1 contains 44 titles, which are wholly or partly in Japanese, or are by Japanese authors but in Western languages. What is particularly striking is that most of these publications are about the botany of Korea and other parts of East Asia. They include several titles by the Japanese Government Botanist in Korea, Nakai Takenoshin (1882-1952). Jessie McLaren's love of horticulture has already been noted. This part of her collection has strengthened the National Library's Asian holdings about botanical subjects. Most of the other Japanese titles are on aspects of Korean culture and bibliography.

Appendix 2 lists 11 books, which were published in China. Many of these works are late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century dictionaries and textbooks, which Jessie McLaren would have used in her study of Chinese. There are also several books on Chinese botany and copies of major Chinese classics.

Nearly a quarter of all the titles in the collection have been annotated in pen or pencil. Jessie McLaren usually just wrote her name and the date. From this it is clear that she was acquiring books throughout her three decades in Korea. '*Jessie McLaren 1913*' is her earliest note, in OKM 51, a Chinese and Korean edition of the Analects of Confucius. The latest, in a work on Japanese flora [see Appendix 1 item 24], reads '*Jessie McLaren Jan. 1939.*' Sometimes as well as her name and the date she included the place where she was living: Chinju in earlier and Seoul in later titles. Occasionally there is a longer note such as in OKM 45, '*Korean poems. While on sale in Korean stores practically unknown to foreign community. Jessie McLaren 1932.*' In item 13 of Appendix 1 is written '*Catalogue of Korean books in Govt. Gen. [i.e. Government-General] Library Seoul, scarce.*' A few titles contain dedications by their authors, such as '*To Mrs C.I. McLaren S.Y.Kim*' in OKM 50, a book of poems by Kim Sang-yong.

One of the most intriguing annotated books is Charles Alévêque's 1901 French-Korean dictionary (OKM 61), the earliest such work held by the National Library. A Frenchman called Charles Alévêque arrived in Seoul around 1898. He has been described by one French scholar as a wheeler-

dealer, who was selling weapons in 1900 (Allain p. 279). This is an unusual background for the compiler of a dictionary. As well as the printed dedication to M. Collin de Plancy, French Minister at the Korean court, Alévêque has added in pen at the front of this copy his respects and New Year wishes to Madame Collin de Plancy, '*À Madame Collin de Plancy. Respectueux hommage et voeux de bonne année. Charles Alévêque Séoul 18 12 1901.*' Victor Collin de Plancy (1853-1922) was the first French consul in Seoul after diplomatic relations were established between France and Korea in 1886 and served there again from 1896 to 1906. Whether the lady addressed in the annotation is his wife or other family member is unclear. Victor Collin de Plancy's relationship with a Korean court dancer, Yi Shim (or Lee Shim) is the subject of a recent Korean historical novel and forthcoming feature film. From the other note 'Jessie McLaren London 1919' it appears that Jessie may have acquired this dictionary and a similarly annotated Latin-Korean vocabulary (OKM 65) while in Europe after the First World War.

On 23 October 1996 Rachel Human wrote 'After our visit to the [National] Library earlier in the month, I came away with such a feeling of satisfaction to see my mother's books being valued and preserved. It had long exercised my mind thinking what was best to do with them. I am happy to have placed them where they are, and it is most gratifying that in the years since they were brought from Korea, there has developed so much exchange between our two countries, not only in business and trade, but cultural awareness also.' (File 202/4/62 f.153). It is hoped that this guide to the McLaren-Human Collection will help to increase awareness of this rich resource on Korean history and culture.

#### *OTHER DONATIONS*

Rachel Human has also presented books, papers and art works to other Australian institutions. She gave three boxes of McLaren items to the Uniting Church in Australia Archives housed in Elsternwick, Victoria (Uniting Church...McLaren). They include dozens of transcribed letters written by Charles and more than twenty by Jessie sent from Korea to McLaren family members between 1911 and the 1940s; as well as drafts and published versions of Charles's many writings. There are also two books by Jessie. The first is a short historical sketch of the student Christian volunteer movement in Australia and New Zealand completed in about 1911 (Reeve. Missionary). This now appears to be a rare book.

The second, published a few years later, is a Bible study book designed and largely written by Jessie, but completed by others (Reeve. Studies). Rachel Human has donated East Asian art objects to the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, including paintings, prints and a folding screen depicting a Korean tribute mission to the Chinese court, dating from the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910). These had belonged to her parents. She has also presented books, mainly about China and Japan, to La Trobe University Library in Melbourne.



Panel of folding screen depicting a tribute mission to the Chinese court, Choson Dynasty (1392-1910). Ink and pigment on silk, 150.0 (H) x 357.0 (W). Courtesy of National Gallery of Australia, Accession no. 94.1036

#### *BACKGROUND TO AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE GUIDE*

The listing of the McLaren-Human Collection reflects the order in which the books were received by the National Library. A number of the most precious Korean titles (OKM 1-25) as well as 4 valuable works from China (Appendix 2 items 8-11) had been placed on long-term loan at the Australian National University Library. This was after Jessie McLaren's death in 1968 and before their donation to the National Library in 1984.

OKM 26-83, as well as the rest of the titles from China and the Japanese books had been retained by Mrs Rachel Human in Melbourne. Her donation included two lists, a detailed one prepared in 1969 by the ANU Library for the books there, and another by a Korean friend of Rachel Human briefly listing the remainder held in Melbourne (File 202/4/62 f.11).

In March 1985 the National Library issued Current Awareness Bulletin IE 305 listing the McLaren-Human Collection. Prepared by the Korean Librarian, Jung-Hee Fry, it drew on the two previous lists. Later, Jung-Hee Fry fully catalogued all the OKM titles, while the Japanese books and items from China were catalogued by the Japanese and Chinese Units respectively. As previously mentioned only the OKM books were kept together as a formed collection, while the others were integrated into the Japanese and Chinese language collections.

As the 81 OKM titles form the core of the collection, the guide concentrates on them. Each entry consists of the full catalogue record followed by additional details about the author, subject and significance of the work. References are made to related publications in the McLaren-Human Collection and elsewhere among the National Library's holdings. For the sake of completeness and a better understanding of Jessie McLaren's interests appendices have also been included for the 44 Japanese publications (Appendix 1) and 11 books from China (Appendix 2).

#### *NOTE ON ROMANIZATION*

In this guide Korean language text has been romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system; Japanese language material according to the modified Hepburn system and Chinese language items according to the Pinyin system. These are the romanization systems the National Library of Australia follows when cataloguing resources in the three languages.

#### *ACKNOWLEDGMENTS*

I would like to thank the many staff at the National Library of Australia who have helped to make this guide possible. They include in particular Mrs Amelia McKenzie, Director of Asian Collections who suggested and has overseen the project; Mrs Jung-Ok Park, the Korean Librarian, who has provided much of the information for it; as well as her predecessor



Mrs Jung-Hee Fry, who catalogued the McLaren-Human Collection and who together with the late Mr Sidney Wang, helped to acquire it.

Mrs Rachel Human (née McLaren), donor of the McLaren-Human Collection, her husband Dr Peter Human and their sons Doug and John were of great help. Sadly, Rachel Human passed away in October 2007 while this guide was in preparation. I am grateful that I was able to visit her and her family at home earlier in the year. She provided valuable details about her mother's life and book collection. Rachel's relative, Mrs Gillian Watch Whittall of Rockhampton, Queensland has kindly given me copies of her unpublished biographies of Jessie McLaren's father Charles Frederick Reeve (Gillian Whittall's great-grandfather) and Jessie's brother Fred Reeve, as well as Gillian's transcription of CF Reeve's 1891 diary.

The advice of experts on Korean history, language, literature and rare books has been invaluable. In particular I wish to thank Mr Choi Kyung Hun, rare book librarian at Keimyung University, Daegu, Korea; Dr John Jorgensen of Griffith University, Queensland; Professor Ross King of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada and Professor Kenneth Wells of the Australian National University, Canberra for all their detailed comments, corrections and suggestions.

I also wish to acknowledge the considerable assistance of Dr Ian Breward and the Uniting Church in Australia Archives (Victoria); Mrs Chris Palmer and the Presbyterian Church of Victoria Archives; Mrs Jane Dyer and the Presbyterian Ladies' College Archives, Melbourne; Mr Trevor Hart and the University of Melbourne Archives; as well as Dr Robyn Maxwell and colleagues at the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra.

Andrew Gosling

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## GUIDE TO THE MCLAREN-HUMAN COLLECTION

### OKM 1

- Author: Pak, Chae-hyǒng, 1838-  
박재형, 1838-
- Title: Haedong sok sohak / [p'yǒnsu kyǒm parhaengin Ch'oe  
Nam-sǒn]  
海東續小學 / [編修兼發行人崔南善]
- Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Kwangmunhoe, Myǒngch'i 45 [1912]  
京城 : 朝鮮光文會, 明治 45 [1912]
- Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 22 cm.
- Notes: Text in classical Chinese.
- Subjects: Ethics -- Korea  
Ethics -- China.  
Confucianism -- Korea.

This 1912 edition of a work edited by the late Chosǒn period scholar Pak Chae-hyǒng (1838-1900) translates as 'Korean Lesser Learning (supplement).' The major Chinese neo-Confucian philosopher Zhu Xi (1130-1200) wrote the preface to a famous anthology in 1187 called *Xiao xue* [in Korean *Sohak*] meaning 'Lesser Learning', on Confucian ethics and the conduct of life. The 'Lesser Learning' was widely used in Korea as a textbook for young boys, and the National Library holds copies in Korean. For details on Ch'oe Nam-sǒn, editor of this edition, see OKM 49.

### OKM 2

- Author: Han, Ch'i-yun, 1765-1814.  
韓致彌, 1765-1814.
- Title: Haedong yǒksa / [p'yǒnsu kyǒm parhaengin Ch'oe Nam-  
sǒn]  
海東繹史 / [編修兼發行人崔南善]
- Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Kwangmunhoe, Myǒngch'i 45 [1912]  
京城 : 朝鮮光問會, 明治 45 [1912]
- Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 22 cm.
- Notes: Text in classical Chinese.
- Subjects: Korea History -- To 935.  
Korea History -- 935-1392.

Editor: Ch'oe, Nam-sŏn, 1890-1957.  
崔南善, 1890-1957.

This is one volume of a well-known Korean historical compendium edited by the scholar and historian Han Ch'i-yun (1765-1814), who drew on more than 500 earlier works, including Chinese and Japanese sources. This particular edition dates from 1912, shortly after the Japanese annexation of Korea, and is dated 45<sup>th</sup> year of the Meiji period, the final year of the Japanese Meiji Emperor's life. For details on the editor, Ch'oe Nam-sŏn, see OKM 49. The National Library also holds a two-volume photo-reproduced limited edition of this work from 1974 held at OK 9191 2480.

### OKM 3

Author: Yi, Tŏk-hyŏng, 1561-1613.  
李德馨, 1561-1613.

Title: Hanŭm sŏnsaeng mun'go purok / [Yi Tŏk-hyŏng chŏ ; Yi Ki-yang p'yŏn]  
漢陰先生文稿附錄 / [李德馨著 ; 李基讓編]

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1803]

Description: 3 v. ; 32 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

Subjects: Philosophy, Confucian.  
Philosophy, Korean.

A three volume edition of writings by Yi Tŏk-hyŏng (1561-1613). As confirmed by Dr John Jorgensen, it was published in the sixth year of the reign of King Kojong (1869). Yi was a major writer about the invasions of Korea during the 1590s by the Japanese leader Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536-1598), as he sought to attack China via the Korean peninsula. Yi negotiated with the Japanese in 1592. He led a political and military life up to his death in 1613. The McLaren-Human Collection includes two copies of this work, with differing covers but identical contents. The second copy has been annotated in English and Korean explaining that the 'Hanŭm' of the title is one of the names of Yi Tŏk-hyŏng, and that he was born in 1561.

#### OKM 4

Title:	Kagok wöllyu / Kyöngsöng Taehak Chosön Munhakhoe. 歌曲源流 / 京城大學朝鮮文學會
Publisher:	[Seoul] : Kyöngsöng Taehak Chosön Munhakhoe, 1929. [Seoul] : 京城大學朝鮮文學會, 1929.
Description:	1 v. (various pagings) ; 27 cm.
Notes:	Printed on double leaves, oriental style.
Subject:	Kasa.
Subject:	Sijo.

This is a 1929 edition of a major Korean anthology, originally compiled in 1876 by two poets and musicians, Pak Hyo-gwan and An Min-yöng. It contains many lyrics of the Korean sung or chanted verses known as 'sijo', which are usually about love, loyalty, virtue or beautiful scenery. It also includes a few 'kasa', a form of long poem, intended to be sung. The National Library also holds several recent editions of this work published alone or as part of larger Korean literary anthologies. These include a two volume limited edition from 1987 at OK 5973.414 0596 v.3-v.4. The copy of *Kagok wöllyu* in the McLaren-Human Collection has been annotated in pencil that it was a gift to Jessie McLaren.

#### OKM 5

Author:	Kim, Man-jung, 1637-1692. 金萬重, 1637-1692.
Title:	Kuunmong / Kim Man-jung chö. 九雲夢 / 金萬重著
Publisher:	[S.l. : s.n., 1803]
Description:	3 v. ; 28 cm.
Notes:	Printed on double leaves, oriental style.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.

A major work of traditional Korean fiction written in about 1687 by the Korean government official and writer Kim Man-jung, this is a rare 1803 edition in three volumes. Dr John Jorgensen and Mr Choi Kyung Hun have confirmed the 1803 date of publication. The title is known in English as 'A nine cloud dream.' It is historical fiction set in 9<sup>th</sup> century Tang dynasty China. It tells of a young Buddhist monk who dreams that he is reborn to worldly success and marriage to eight women in succession,

only to wake up and find he is still a young Buddhist monk. The National Library also holds several recent editions including a 1973 edition of *Kuunmong* in Korean and English at OK 5973.13 8496 and an English translation in *Virtuous women : three masterpieces of traditional Korean fiction*, published by the Korean National Commission for Unesco and held at YY 895.73208 V819vi.

#### OKM 6

Author: Yi, Hyön-jo, 1654-?  
李玄祚, 1654-?

Title: Kyöngyöndang chip / [Yi Hyön-jo chö]  
景淵堂集 / [李玄祚著]

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1784]

Description: 3 v. ; 31 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

This three volume set is the collected literary works of Yi Hyön-jo (1654-1725), whose brush-name was Kyöngyöndang. The preface is dated 1784.

#### OKM 7

Author: Zhuangzi.  
莊子.

Title: Namhwagyöng [chuhae] / [Changja chö ; Pak Se-dang chuhae]  
南華經 [注解] / [莊子著 ; 朴世堂注解]

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1680]

Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 32 cm.

Notes: Cover title.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

Subject: Zhuangzi. Nanhua jing.

Zhuangzi (or Chuang-tzu) was the major Chinese Daoist (Taoist) philosopher, who lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. His writings are often referred to as *Nanhua jing* (in Korean, *Namhwagyöng*), or 'the Classic of Nanhua' from Zhuangzi's sobriquet, Nanhua (in Korean *Namhwa*). Early Chinese Daoist philosophical works by Zhuangzi, Laozi (Lao-tzu) and others were known in Korea for many centuries, but from 1392 were



regarded as dissident. Hence this 17<sup>th</sup> century edition in the McLaren-Human Collection is a rarity. Mr Choi Kyung Hun has confirmed that it was published in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. He also pointed out that it has pages missing. Its editor, Pak Se-dang (1629-1703) was one of the *sirhak* (practical learning) scholars who re-examined Korean traditional beliefs. Pak looked impartially at doctrines such as Daoism which were condemned by orthodox Confucians.

#### OKM 8

Author: Hö, Ch'ae, 1696-?  
許采, 1696-?

Title: Nongwa yugo / [Hö Ch'ae chö]  
聾窩遺稿 / [許采著]

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1861]

Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 33 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

These are the posthumous works of the poet Hö Ch'ae (1696- ?), whose brush-name was Nongwa. He became a Confucian student in Seoul in 1725, passed his exams in 1727 and held office as a censor. His writings are considered very moving. Mr Choi Kyung Hun has confirmed the publication date of 1861, and has also pointed out that it was published in South Chölla with movable wooden type.

#### OKM 9

Title: Pulsöl taebo pumo ũjunggyöng önhæ.  
佛說大報父母恩重經諺解

Also Titled: ũjunggyöng.  
Pumo ũjunggyöng.  
Pulsöl taebo pumo ũjunggyöng.

Publisher: Hamgyöng-pukto Hoeryöng : Obongsan Man'gyöngam,  
1766.  
咸鏡北道會寧 : 五峰山萬景菴, 1766.

Description: 30 leaves : ill. ; 24 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.

Notes: Text in Chinese and Korean.

Subject: Parent and child.

Subject: Conduct of life.

This is an extremely rare 18<sup>th</sup> century edition of the 'Sutra on the profound kindness of parents', an illustrated work in Chinese and Korean which shows Korea's religious syncretism in combining Buddhism with Confucian ideas of filial piety. The original Chinese version of this apocryphal Buddhist sutra appears to have been composed in the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

Filial piety, meaning properly honouring and respecting parents (particularly fathers) lay at the heart of Confucianism. In Chinese Buddhist texts such as this, sons were urged to feel indebted to both their fathers and mothers for the many kindnesses received in childhood and to repay such debts by being good Buddhists. The importance of the mother's role was stressed much more than in Confucianism.

This edition has been identified by Professor Ross King of the University of British Columbia as being particularly rare. While there were many editions of this work, OKM 9 is highly unusual as it was produced in Hoeryŏng, Hamgyŏng province, in the far north-east of Korea, where there was very little publishing. According to Professor King there are no other known copies of this work produced in Hoeryŏng. Mr Choi Kyung Hun has confirmed the 1766 publication date. The National Library also holds a 1986 edition of this title at OK 5972.13 3009. The British Library's Korean collection includes two editions of the work, one dating from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

#### OKM 10

Title: Sach'ŏn chip : chon / [Chang Kyŏng-se].  
沙村集 : 全 / [張經世].

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1824]

Description: 2 v. <1 > ; 32 cm.

Notes: Printed on doubles leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

Subjects: Chang, Kyŏng-se, 1547-1615.  
Poetry.

This is an anthology of poems by Chang Kyŏng-se (1547-1615), whose brush-name was Sach'ŏn. Chang was a scholar. He became a Confucian

student in Seoul in 1585, passed his examinations in 1589 and was briefly a magistrate. He wrote in imitation of the great Korean philosopher and poet, Yi Hwang (for whom see OKM 15).

#### OKM 11

Author: Yun, I-myǒng.  
尹以明.

Title: Samjöl yugo : 10-kwǒn / Yun I-myǒng p'yǒn.  
三節遺稿 : 10 卷 / 尹以明編

Publisher: [Korea] : Yongsan kaegan, [Kanghŭi 11 (1672)]  
靈山開刊, [康熙 11 (1672)]

Description: 3 v. ; 28 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.

This work was compiled by Yun I-myǒng (1629-1682), and is a collection of poems, letters and documents written by members of the Yun family. The 1672 publication date has been confirmed by Dr John Jorgensen and Mr Choi Kyung Hun. Mr Choi also pointed out that the writings are by Yun Sǒm (1561-1592), Yun Kye (1583-1636) and Yun Chip (1606-1637). The compiler, Yun I-myǒng was a member of the literati, an artist and collector of calligraphy. He was orphaned in 1636 during the Manchu invasion of Korea. In 1660 he became a county-level supervisor over the military.

#### OKM 12

Uniform Title: Samgang haengsilto.  
三綱行實圖.

Title: Samgang haengsil.  
三綱行實

Online Resource: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.gen-vn1142677>

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., [between 1500 and 1800]]

Description: [118] p. : ill. ; 39 cm.

Notes: Handwritten title on cover.  
Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Also available in an electronic version via the Internet at <http://nla.gov.au/nla.gen-vn1142677>.

Subjects: Confucian ethics.  
Ethics Korea.  
Ethics China.  
Exempla.

This is a popular guide to basic Confucian ethics, first published in the 15<sup>th</sup> century by the early Chosŏn period court. Its publication would have been intended to discourage indigenous forms of worship and behaviour in favour of Chinese Confucian models. It includes inspiring stories from Chinese and Korean history, accompanied by many woodblock illustrations.

The title translates as 'The Three Bonds and True Examples of their Practice with Illustrations' referring to the three basic Confucian relationships. These are between parent and child, ruler and subject, and husband and wife. This parallel Chinese and Korean edition had been thought to date from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, but based on its orthography is now believed to be a later version. Mr Choi Kyung Hun believes it to date from 1729. The Library's copy is fragile and has been extensively restored but about one-third of the pages are missing. It was digitized and made available electronically in 2005.

Under King Sejong (reigned 1418-1450) the original version, which was purely in Chinese, was completed in 1434. It was later issued with parallel text added in the Korean alphabet han'gŭl to make it accessible to a wider public. This makes it one of the earliest works printed in the Korean alphabet, which was officially adopted by royal decree in 1446. The Library also holds a modern Korean three volume edition at OK 1653 9435, as well as other related texts. The British Library's Korean collection houses early editions from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### OKM 13

Author:	Kim, Pu-sik, 1075-1151. 金富軾, 1075-1151.
Title:	Samguk sagi : che 1-ch'aek (1-kwŏn-22kwŏn) / [p'yŏnjip kyŏm parhaengin Ch'oe Nam-sŏn] 三國史記 : 第壹冊 (一卷-二十二卷) / [編輯兼發行人崔南善]
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kwangmunhoe, Taejŏng 3 [1914] 京城 : 朝鮮光文會, 大正 3 [1914]
Description:	1 v. (various pagings) ; 22 cm.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.
Subject:	Korea History -- To 935.
Editor:	Ch'oe, Nam-sŏn, 1890-1957.

Other Author: 崔南善, 1890-1957.

*Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) is Korea's oldest extant historical source. It was compiled following the model of Chinese histories by the Confucian scholar-official Kim Pu-sik and others during the reign of King Injong (1122-1146). Kim is also renowned for crushing a rebellion led by the monk Myoch'ong against King Injong in 1136. *Samguk sagi* is a comprehensive account of early Korean history. Prior to its unification in the 7<sup>th</sup> century most of Korea was divided among the three states of Koguryŏ in the north, Paekche in the southwest and Silla in the southeast, known collectively as the Three Kingdoms. For details on the editor of this edition, Ch'oe Nam-sŏn, see OKM 49. In addition to this 1914 *Samguk sagi*, the McLaren-Human Collection includes a 1909 edition (OKM 26) and one dated 1928 (OKM 27). The National Library also holds a number of recent Korean editions published in Seoul and P'yŏngyang.

#### OKM 14

Author: Ch'oe, Sŏng-hwan, 1813-1891.  
崔理煥, 1813-1891.

Title: Sŏngnyŏngjip / [Ch'oe Sŏng-hwan chŏ]  
性靈集 / [崔理煥著]

Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1854-1858]

Description: 20 v. ; 26 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

A 20 volume anthology of poetry in Chinese published in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and compiled by Ch'oe Sŏng-hwan. He was a member of the literati during the late Chosŏn period, and was famous for his poetry. The main sequence is arranged under Chinese dynasty, starting with the Han dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD), through the succeeding periods up to the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). Dr John Jorgensen has confirmed the publication date of 1858, and added that this is a woodblock imprint in handwritten style.

#### OKM 15

Author: Yi, Hwang, 1501-1570.

李滉, 1501-1570.

Title: T'oegye Sönsaeng munjip / [Yi Hwang chö]  
退溪先生文集 / [李滉著]  
Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1599]  
Description: 6 v. (55-kwön 31-ch'aek) ; 32 cm.  
Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.  
Subjects: Philosophy, Korean.  
Philosophy, Confucian.

This is a collection of writings by Yi Hwang, often known by his pen name T'oegye, who was one of the most prominent Neo-Confucian philosophers of the Chosön dynasty (1392-1910). He wrote extensively about Confucian and Neo-Confucian ideas. He was also an eminent government official, poet and educator. Mr Choi Kyung Hun has dated this copy as late 17<sup>th</sup> century, and has pointed out that it is incomplete. The National Library holds many Korean works by and about T'oegye, as well as books in English about his philosophy. They include *Critical issues in neo-Confucian thought : the philosophy of Yi T'oegye*, by Yun Sa-sun at YY 181.11209519 Y95; *Korean neo-Confucianism of Yi T'oegye and Yi Yulgok* by Edward Chung at YY 181.112 C559 and *Toegye and Gobong write letters*, by Kim Young-doo at YY 181.119 K46.

## OKM 16

Title: Tongmunsön / [Sö Kö-jöng tǔng p'yön]  
東文選 / [徐居正等編]  
Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1506-1544]  
Description: 10 v. (33-kwön) ; 30 cm.  
Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Notes: Text in classical Chinese.  
Subject: Korean literature.

*Tongmunsön* (Anthology of Korean literature) was compiled by Sö Kö-jöng (1420-1488), No Sa-sin (1427-1498) and others. Sö was a government official for many years and most eminent writer of the early Chosön dynasty. He was a major historian, short story and essay writer. No Sa-sin became a Confucian student in 1451, passed his exams in 1453 and became a professor. He was favoured by King Sejo and promoted rapidly. *Tongmunsön* is a selection of poetry and prose writings by past authors.

Mr Choi Kyung Hun has dated this copy as being from 1713 and pointed out that it was produced with movable metal type. The National Library also holds a modern reprint edition of this work in five volumes from 1975 at OK 99193.4 9024, as well as other literary and historical works by Sŏ Kŏ-jŏng (including OKM 18 and the fifth title in OKM 43).

#### OKM 17

Author:	Hong, Sŏng-mo. 洪錫謨.
Title:	Tongguk sesigi / Hong Sŏng-mo ch'an. 東國歲時記 / 洪錫謨撰
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kwangmunhoe, Myŏngch'i 44 [1911] 京城 : 朝鮮光文會, 明治 44 [1911]
Description:	1 v. (various pagings) ; 21 cm.
Contents:	Tongguk sesigi -- Yŏryang sesigi -- Kyŏngdo chapki. 東國歲時記 -- 洌陽歲時記 -- 京都雜記
Subjects:	Holidays -- Korea. Korea -- Social life and customs.

This title published in 1911 contains three works from the late Chosŏn period on Korean traditional social life and customs. They are *Tongguk sesigi* on Korean seasonal festivities, by Hong Sŏng-mo from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; *Yŏryang sesigi* on seasonal festivities around the capital, by Kim Mae-sun, also from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and *Kyŏngdo chapki*, miscellaneous records of the capital by the historian, Yu Tŭk-gong (1749-1807). Yu was a collator and text-examiner in the Imperial Library in 1779, then governor in a series of commanderies (see also OKM 41 and OKM 42). The Library also holds compilations including these three works from 1972 and 1987 at OK 5973.13 0684 and OK 4150.9 2495 respectively.

#### OKM 18

Author:	Sŏ, Kŏ-jŏng, 1420-1488. 徐居正, 1420-1488.
Title:	Tongguk t'onggam / [Sŏ Kŏ-jŏng tŭng ch'an] 東國通鑿 / [徐居正等撰]
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kwangmunhoe, Myŏngch'i 44 [1911] 京城 : 朝鮮光文會, 明治 44 [1911]

Description: 6 v. (56-kwŏn) ; 22 cm.  
 Notes: In classical Chinese.  
 Subjects: Korea -- History.  
 Korea -- History -- Chronology.  
 Korea -- History -- Koryŏ period, 935-1392.

This is a 1911 edition of a condensed history of Korea up to and including the Koryŏ dynasty (935-1392), which was first published in 1484. It was compiled by Sŏ Kŏ-jŏng (see OKM 16) and others. The title translates as 'The Comprehensive Mirror of Korea' and is based on Chinese models notably the 'Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government' by Sima Guang (1018-1086). Such works presented history as moral lessons for good government. The National Library also holds other editions of *Tongguk t'onggam*, including a 1912 edition at OK 9193.4 9024A and a 1922 edition at OK 9193.4 9024B.

#### OKM 19

Title: Tonggyŏng chapki / [Min Chu-myŏn p'yŏn]  
 東京雜記 / [閔周冕編]  
 Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., Hŏnjong 11 [1845]  
 Description: 3 v. ; 32 cm.  
 Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
 Text in classical Chinese.  
 Subject: Kyŏngju-si (Korea) -- History.

This is a history of the city of Kyŏngju, which was Korea's capital during the Silla period. The traditional date for the founding of the Kingdom of Silla is 57 B.C. From A.D. 668 to 936 Silla ruled over the whole of Korea. Min Chu-hyŏn (1629-1670), author of this work, held a number of senior government posts including governor of Kyŏngju. He wrote about the city's history from the beginning of Silla up to his own day. Kyŏngju is referred to in the title as 'Tonggyŏng' (meaning eastern capital).

Dr John Jorgensen has confirmed the 1845 publication date. Jessie McLaren's translation of *Tonggyŏng chapki*, entitled *Kyengju (now Kyŏngju), Korea's ancient capital : an historical miscellany 57 B.C. – 1669 A.D.*, with reference to editions of 1711, 1845 and 1910, is held by the Library at NLq 951.9501 M663. Though completed in 1931 it did not appear in print until 1986, when Jessie McLaren's daughter Rachel Human published a limited edition of 50 copies. OKM 19 is the 1845 edition of Min's work. The 1910



edition is held at OKM 41. *Tonggyŏng chapki* is also included in a collection published in 1972 and held by the Library at OK 5973.13 0684.

#### OKM 20

Author: Yi, Hwang, 1501-1570.  
李滉, 1501-1570.  
Title: Tosan'gi / [Yi Hwang chŏ]  
Title: 陶山記 / [李滉著]  
Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1572.]  
Description: 1 v. (19-chang) ; 28 cm.  
Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

These are writings by the great Korean Neo-Confucian philosopher, poet and official Yi Hwang (see also his details under OKM 15). The title of this work *Tosan'gi* or 'Record of Tosan' refers to Yi Hwang's home at Tosan near Andong, in the south-east of Korea.

#### OKM 21

Author: U, Hyŏn-bo, 1333-1400.  
禹玄寶, 1333-1400.  
Title: Yanghodang U Sŏnsaeng silgi / [U Hyŏn-bo chŏ]  
養浩堂禹先生實記 / [禹玄寶著]  
Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1806]  
Description: 2 v. (4-kwŏn) ; 33 cm.  
Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
Text in classical Chinese.

These are the writings of U Hyŏn-bo (1333-1400), a court official towards the end of the Koryŏ dynasty. He is famous for his memorial of 1373 to King Kongmin (reigned 1351-1374) urging an aggressive policy of building warships and engaging the Japanese pirates then ravaging the Korean coast. Mr Choi Kyung Hun has confirmed that this copy was published in 1806.

#### OKM 22

Title: Yŏlsŏng ŏp'il : [T'aejo-Kyŏngjong]  
列聖御筆 : [太祖-景宗]

Publisher: [Hansǒng : s.n., 1725]  
 Description: 1 folder (102 p.) ; 42 cm.  
 Notes: Mounted rubbings.  
 Subject: Calligraphy, Korean.  
 Korea -- Kings and rulers.

This is a collection of rubbings of calligraphy by successive Korean kings of the Chosǒn dynasty from the founder King T'aejo (reigned 1392-1398) up to King Kyǒngjong (reigned 1720-1724). Mr Choi Kyung Hun has dated this work as having been produced between 1725 and 1777. Various collections of kings' writings were published in Korea from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. See also OKM 33.

### OKM 23

Title: Chinsǒng cherok.  
 進省諸錄  
 Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1900-?]  
 Description: 3 v. ; 30 cm.  
 Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.  
 Text in classical Chinese.

This is a hand-written Confucian work, compiled by Yu Chin-gwi and identified by Mr Choi Kyung Hun as probably dating from 1900. See also OKM 24.

### OKM 24

Author: Yu, Chin-gwi.  
 俞鎮貴.  
 Title: Chǒnbong, nobong, ũnbong.  
 轉鋒, 露轉, 隱鋒  
 Publisher: S.l. : s.n. 1900?  
 Description: 3 v. : chiefly ill. ; 35 cm.  
 Notes: Text in classical Chinese.  
 Subject: Calligraphy, Chinese.  
 Calligraphy, Chinese -- Technique.

This, like OKM 23, is a hand-written Confucian work compiled by Yu Chin-gwi and identified by Mr Choi Kyung Hun as probably dating from 1900.

OKM 25

Author: Yu, Chin-gwi.  
俞鎮貴.  
Title: Chǒnbong, nobong, ūnbong.  
轉鋒, 露轉, 隱鋒  
Publisher: S.l. : s.n. 1900?  
Description: 3 v. : chiefly ill. ; 35 cm.  
Notes: Text in classical Chinese.  
Subject: Calligraphy, Chinese.  
Calligraphy, Chinese -- Technique.

This is a work on calligraphic technique, compiled by Yu Chin-gwi and probably dating from 1900. See also OKM 23 and OKM 24, compiled by Yu Chin-gwi.

OKM 26

Author: Kim, Pu-sik, 1075-1151.  
金富軾, 1075-1151.  
Title: Samguk sagi : chǒn / [Kim Pu-sik chǒ]  
三國史記 : 全 / [金富軾著]  
Publisher: Kyōngsōng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Myōngch'i 42  
[1909]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 42 [1909]  
Description: 6, 2, 717, 8 p. ; 23 cm.  
Notes: Text in classical Chinese, with bibliographical explanation in Japanese.  
Subject: Korea -- History -- To 935.

A 1909 edition of *Samguk sagi*, described in detail at OKM 13.

OKM 27

Author: Kim, Pu-sik, 1075-1151.  
金富軾, 1075-1151.  
Title: Samguk sagi / [Kim Pu-sik chǒ ; p'yōnjip kyōm parhaengja  
Chosŏn Sahakhoe]  
三國史記 / [金富軾著 ; 編輯兼發行人朝鮮史學會]  
Publisher: Kyōngsōng : Chosŏn Sahakhoe, Sohwa 3 [1928]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 42 [1909]  
Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 22 cm.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese, with bibliographical explanation in Japanese.  
 Subject: Korea -- History -- To 935.

A 1928 edition of *Samguk sagi*, described in detail at OKM 13.

#### OKM 28

Author: Iryŏn, 1206-1289.  
 一然, 1206-1289.  
 Title: Samguk yusa / [Iryŏn chŏ ; p'yŏnjip kyŏm parhaengin Chosŏn Sahakhoe]  
 三國遺史 / [一然著  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Sahakhoe, Sohwa 4 [1929]  
 Publisher: 京城 : 朝鮮史學會, 昭和 4 [1929]  
 Description: 1 v. (various pagings) ; 23 cm.  
 Notes: Text in classical Chinese.  
 Subject: Korea -- History -- To 935.

This history, the *Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms*, was compiled by the Buddhist monk Iryŏn (1206-1289) whose original name was Kim Kyŏn-myŏng, during the reign of King Ch'ungyŏl (reigned 1274-1308) of the Koryŏ dynasty. Iryŏn lived through the Khitan and Mongol invasions of Koryŏ. *Samguk yusa* is considered more anecdotal and less scholarly than the earlier history of the Three Kingdoms by Kim Pu-sik, *Samguk sagi* (see OKM 13). *Samguk yusa* contains many folk tales and oral traditions. It is seen as reflecting a Buddhist perspective and fostering a spirit of national resistance to the Mongol threat facing Korea at the time it was written. It also includes the oldest version of the Tan'gun myth. Tan'gun was a divinity traditionally believed to be the progenitor of the Korean race. The Library also holds modern Korean editions published in Seoul and P'yŏngyang, as well as an English translation by Tae-Hung Ha and Grafton K. Mintz, entitled *Samguk yusa: legends and history of the three kingdoms of ancient Korea*, call number 951.901 I72.

#### OKM 29

Title: Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam / [No Sa-sin su ; Yang Sŏng-ji p'yŏn]  
 新增東國輿地勝覽 / [盧思慎修, 梁誠之編]  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Yŏnsang Sangjŏm, Myŏngch'i 39 [1906]

京城 : 淵上商店, 明治 39 [1906]  
 Description: 3 v. : map. ; 23 cm.  
 Notes: Text in classical Chinese.  
 Subject: Korea -- Description and travel.

This is an early 20th century edition of the 'Revised and Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea', which was originally issued by the Chosŏn dynasty in 1531 to define and demarcate authoritatively the territory of Korea. It incorporates an earlier work 'The Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea' dating from 1481. The compilers No Sa-sin and Yang Sŏng-ji were eminent Korean scholar-officials of the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. For No Sa-sin's details see OKM 16. Yang Sŏng-ji was a literary official, librarian, compiler and historian of the Chosŏn dynasty. He was commissioned to make maps of Korea and geographical treatises. The National Library also holds *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* in a seven volume 1989 edition at OK 9191 8480A and as part of a three volume compilation *Ch'ŏnguk chiriji* (1983) at OK 3491.1 0086.

#### OKM 30

Title: Chosŏn yasa chŏnjip / Kyeyusa P'yŏnjippu p'yŏnch'an.  
 朝鮮野史全集 / 癸酉社編輯部編纂.  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Kyeyusa Ch'ulp'anbu, Sohwa 9 [1934]  
 京城 : 癸酉社出版部, 昭和 9 [1934]  
 Description: 5 v. ; 22 cm.  
 Notes: Hyŏnt'ŏ versions of Taedong yasŭng, Yŏllyŏsil kisul and Samguk yusa, each printed in discontinuous sequence.  
 Subject: Korea -- History -- Fiction.  
 Korea -- History -- Sources.

This is a collection of historical sources and tales on the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910). They are described in the catalogue record as 'hyŏnt'ŏ versions.' Hyŏnt'ŏ are markers of grammatical endings and syntax introduced into Chinese texts for reading in a Korean word order. *Taedong yasŭng* or 'Unofficial records of Korea' is a large collection of items including diaries, anecdotes and lists of people relating to Korean history of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. *Yŏllyŏsil kisul* or 'Yŏllyŏsil records' is an unofficial history of the dynasty by Yi Kŭng-ik (1736-1806), based on sources such as memorials, diaries, letters, biographies and anecdote

collections. Yöllyösil was the pen-name of the historian Yi Kŭng-ik. Yi 's work is also held at OKM 39 and OKM 40. For *Samguk yusa* see notes under OKM 28.

### OKM 31

Author:	Yi, Kyu-bo, 1168-1241. 李奎報, 1168-1241.
Title:	Tongguk Yi Sang-guk chip / [Yi Kyu-bo chŏ] 東國李相國集 / [李奎報著]
Publisher:	Kyöngsöng : Chosön Kosö Kanhaenghoe, Taejöng 2 [1913] 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正 2 [1913]
Description:	2 v. ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.

These are the works of Yi Kyu-bo (1168-1241), Korean Prime Minister and major writer of poetry and prose during the later Koryŏ period. He wrote more than two thousand poems. *Tongguk Yi Sang-guk chip* means 'The collected works of Prime Minister Yi of Korea' and includes his state papers as well as his poetry. These writings were gathered together by his son during his lifetime. The Library also holds a 1982 edition at OK 5973.33 4421; a 1989 edition at OK 9191 8480A and 2000 edition at OK 9196.4 4421. It also holds other works by Yi as well as *Singing like a cricket, hooting like an owl ; selected poems of Yi Kyu-bo*, translated by Kevin O'Rourke and held at YY 895.711 Y51ng.

### OKM 32

Author:	O, Sech'ang, 1864-1953. 吳世昌, 1864-1953.
Title:	Kŭnyŏk söhwa ching / [chöja O Se-ch'ang] 權域書畫徵 / [著者吳世昌]
Publisher:	Kyöngsöng : Kyemyöng Kurakpu, Sohwa 3 [1928] 京城 : 啓明俱樂部, 昭和 3 [1928]
Description:	262, 44 p. ; 22 cm.
Notes:	In classical Chinese.
Subjects:	Calligraphers, Korean. Painters -- Korea.

O Sech'ang was a writer and leading newspaper manager who was imprisoned for three years by the Japanese after signing the Korean

Declaration of Independence in 1919. After release he devoted himself to calligraphy. His *Kŭnyŏk sŏhwa ching* or 'Gleanings on calligraphy and painting in the land of the hibiscus' is a biographical study of Korean painters and calligraphers up to the end of the Chosŏn dynasty (1910). It was published by the Korean cultural and research society, Kyemyŏng Kurakpu, founded in 1921. The Library also holds a limited edition of this work published in 1970 at OK 6290.707 0092.

### OKM 33

Title:	Yŏlsŏng ŏje (chŏn) 列聖御製 (全)
Edition:	3-p'an. 3 版.
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Yŏlsŏng ŏje Ch'ulp'anso, Taejŏng 14 [1925] 京城 : 列聖御製出版所, 大正 14 [1925]
Description:	38, 610 p., [8] leaves of plates : ill., port. ; 22 cm.
Subject:	Chinese literature -- Korean authors. Kings' and rulers' writings, Chinese Korea. Korea -- Kings and rulers -- Genealogy.

This collection 'Royal writings of successive holy ones (kings)' consists of Chinese literary works by Korean kings of the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910). The Library also holds a 2003 reprint of *Yŏlsŏng ŏje* at OK 9191 9530G3. The first collection of kings' writings published under this or similar titles appeared in 1631. Subsequent editions added the writings of later rulers. See also OKM 22.

### OKM 34

Author:	Yi, Su-gwang, 1563-1628. 李睟光, 1563-1628.
Title:	Chibong Yusŏl / [Yi Su-gwang chŏ] 芝峰類說 / [李睟光著]
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Taejŏng 4 [1915] 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正 4 [1915]
Description:	2 v. ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.
Subject:	Korea -- Study and teaching.

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries a number of encyclopedias were produced in Korea. Yi Su-gwang (1563-1628) began this trend with his

*Chibong yusŏl* ('Topical discourses of Chibong'), originally published in 1614. Chibong was Yi's pen-name. The work covered a wide variety of subjects from astronomy, geography, and industry to flora and fauna. Yi was a Confucian scholar and official who pioneered an intellectual movement which came to be known as *sirhak* (practical learning), partly inspired by his encounter with Western science and Christianity while on official visits to Beijing, where the Jesuits were active. His encyclopedia was influenced by the contact he had with the Jesuits and greatly expanded Koreans' knowledge of the outside world. The Library also holds recent Korean editions and a reprint of a 1634 edition of this work

### OKM 35

Author:	Yi, Hwang, 1501-1570. 李滉, 1501-1570.
Title:	T'oegye chip / [Yi Hwang chŏ] 退溪集 / [李滉著]
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Taejŏng 4 [1915] 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正 4 [1915]
Description:	4 v. ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Text in Chinese with introduction in Japanese.

These are the collected works of the Korean neo-Confucian philosopher and poet Yi Hwang (1501-1570). Several recent Korean editions are also held [see notes on Yi Hwang under OKM 15 and also OKM 20].

### OKM 36

Author:	Kim Ch'ang-ŏp, 1658-1721. Kajae yŏnhaengnok (chŏn) / Kim Ch'ang-ŏp.
Title:	稼齋燕行錄 (全).
Publisher:	Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Taejŏng 3 [1914] 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正 3 [1914]
Description:	1, 354 p. ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.

This is a travel diary by Kim Ch'ang-ŏp (1658-1721). It has been identified by Professor Ross King as a rare reprint edition. Kim was attached to the Korean mission to the Qing (Manchu) dynasty (1644-1911) court at Beijing in 1712-1713. Korea sent annual missions of 300 or so people to China as a



vassal state offering compliments to the emperor on New Year's Day, which was conventionally regarded as his birthday. The ruler of China at the time was the great Kangxi emperor (1654-1722) who was on the throne for more than 60 years. Kim Ch'ang-öp was a member of a prominent family. His elder brother Kim Chang-jip (1648-1722) served as Korean prime minister.

#### OKM 37

Author: Chǒng, Wǒn-yong, 1783-1873.  
鄭元容, 1783-1873.

Title: Munhǒn ch'aryo / [Chǒng Wǒn-yong chǒ]  
文獻撮要 / [鄭元容著]

Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Kosǒ Kanhaenghoe, Myǒngch'i 44  
[1911]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 44 [1911]

Description: 530 p. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

This is a bibliography of important books issued in Korea from early times up to the Chosǒn dynasty (1392-1910). The author Chǒng Wǒn-yong (1783-1873) headed the Office of Annals Compilation which compiled the Annals of King Ch'ǒlchong (reigned 1849-1864) in 1865. The Library also holds a limited reprint edition of Chǒng's work *Suhyangp'yǒn*.

#### OKM 38

Author: Yun, Chǒng-gi, 1810-?  
尹廷琦, 1810-?

Title: Tonghwannok (chǒn) / [Yun Chǒng-gi chǒ]  
東寰錄 (全) / [尹廷琦著]

Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Kosǒ Kanhaenghoe, Taejǒng 4 [1915]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正 4 [1915]

Description: 2, 1, 294 p. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

This is an historical geography of Korea by Yun Chǒng-gi (1814-1879). Yun was a child prodigy, and grandson of the great Korean thinker and writer Chǒng Yag-yong (whose details are at OKM 43 item 4). Yun learnt his grandfather's literary style. He wrote works on the major Chinese texts,

the *Yi jing* (Book of changes), known in Korean as *Yŏkkyŏng*, and the *Shi jing* (Book of odes), known in Korean as *Sigyŏng*.

#### OKM 39

Author: Yi, Kŭng-ik, 1736-1806.  
李肯翊, 1736-1806.  
Title: Yŏllyŏsil kisul 1 / [Yi Kŭng-ik chŏ]  
燃藜室記述 1 / [李肯翊著]  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Taejŏng wŏnnyŏn  
[1912]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正元年 [1912]  
Description: 5, 3, 7, 500 p. ; 23 cm.  
Subject: Korea History -- Choson dynasty, 1392-1910 -- Sources.

This is one of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century copies in the McLaren-Human Collection from Yi Kŭng-ik's unofficial history of the Chosŏn dynasty from its foundation in 1392 up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. See also notes under OKM 30, which includes this work, and OKM 40.

#### OKM 40

Author: Yi, Kŭng-ik, 1736-1806.  
李肯翊, 1736-1806.  
Title: Yŏllyŏsil kisul pyŏlchip 1 / [Yi Kŭng-ik chŏ]  
燃藜室記述別集 1 / [李肯翊著]  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Taejŏng wŏnnyŏn  
[1912]  
京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 大正元年 [1912]  
Description: 3, 434 p. ; 23 cm.  
Subject: Korea History -- Choson dynasty, 1392-1910 -- Sources.

Part of Yi Kŭng-ik's historical work explained in notes under OKM 30 and OKM 39. The title page of OKM 40 is annotated '*Jessie McLaren Dec 6<sup>th</sup> 1935*'.

#### OKM 41

Title: P'alyŏkchi. Tongguk kunhyŏn yŏnhyŏkp'yo. Sagunji.  
Kyŏngdo chapchi. Pukhanji. Tonggyŏng chapki.  
八域誌. 東國郡懸沿革表. 四郡志. 京都雜誌. 北漢誌. 東京雜記.

Publisher: Kyöngsöng : Chosön Kosö Kanhaenghoe, Myöngch'i 43 [1910]  
 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 43 [1910]

Description: 593 p. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

This is a 1910 edition bringing together text from six earlier works on Korean history and geography. They are *P'alyökchi* by Yi Chung-hwan (1690-1756); *Tongguk kunhyön yönhyökp'yo*; *Sagunji* by Yu Tük-gong [see OKM 17]; *Kyöngdo chapki* also by Yu Tük-gong [another version at OKM 17]; *Pukhanji* an 18<sup>th</sup> century work by Söng Nüng; and *Tonggyöng chapki* [see notes to OKM 19]. OKM 41 is annotated at the front 'Jessie McLaren 310 Sajikkol Seoul Dec 1929'.

#### OKM 42

Author: Han, Chae-yöm, 1775-1818.  
 韓在濂, 1775-1818.

Title: Parhae ko. Pogyö yosön. Pukhan Kiryak. Koryö kodojing. Koryö togyöng / Han Chae-yöm ... [et al.]  
 渤海考. 北輿要選. 北寒記略. 高麗古都徵. 高麗圖經 / 韓在濂 ... [et al.]

Publisher: Kyöngsöng : Chosön Kosö Kanhaenghoe, Myöngch'i 44 [1911]  
 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 44 [1911]

Description: 574 p. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Text in classical Chinese.

This is a collection of five works on Korean historical geography by Han Chae-yöm (1775-1818) and others. Han was an official who held the post of adjutant.

(1) Parhae (in Chinese Pohai) was a part-Korean kingdom in Manchuria founded in 698 and destroyed by the Khitan in 926. *Parhae ko* was by Yu Tük-gong [see OKM 17 and OKM 41]

(2) *Pogyö yosön* is a text on the borders with China arising from a dispute over border markers

(3) *Pukhan Kiryak* is a geographical work about the disputed border region between Korea and China.

(4) Koryŏ refers to the dynasty which ruled Korea from 918 to 1392. *Koryŏ kodojing* is an historical work about Korea and Kaesŏng, its capital during the Koryŏ period. The Library also holds a recent Korean reprint of this work.

(5) The final work *Koryŏ togyŏng* (its full title in Chinese is *Xuanhe feng shi Gaoli tu jing*, in Korean *Sŏnhwa Pongsa Koryŏ togyŏng*) is a geographical treatise of the Chinese envoy from the Song dynasty court by the name of Xu Jing (in Korean Sŏ Kŭng) who visited and described Korea in 1123.

The Library holds other reprints of this work in its Korean and Chinese collections.

#### OKM 43

Author:	Yi, Il-lo, 1152-1220. 李仁老, 1152-1220.
Title:	P'ahanjip. Pohanjip. Ikchae chip. Aŏn kakpi. Tongin sihwa. 破閑集.補閑集.益齋集.疋言覺非.東人詩話
Publisher:	Chosŏn Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kosŏ Kanhaenghoe, Myŏngch'i 44 [1911] 朝鮮京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 44 [1911]
Description:	10, 638 p. ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Preface in Japanese.

This is a collection of works by five major Korean writers. All of the following titles are also held by the Library in modern Korean editions.

1. Yi Il-lo (1152-1220) was a poet, at one stage a Buddhist monk and later the leader of the Seven Worthies or Ch'irhyŏn, a group of friends who devoted their time to poetical drinking parties to avoid the troubles of life at court. His *P'ahanjip* or 'Collection to dispose of leisure' is his only surviving work. It contains poems by himself and others.

2. Ch'oe Cha (1188-1260), author of *Pohanjip* or 'Collection to mend leisure', was another major literary figure of the late Koryŏ period, like Yi Il-lo.

3. Yi Che-hyŏn (1287-1367) author of *Ikchaejip* or 'Collection of Ikchae' was one of Korea's most esteemed poets as well as being Prime Minister of

Korea several times. Ikchae was his pen-name. He was also a collector of folk material, a Confucian scholar, diplomat and annalist. He travelled widely in China and even spent some time in Tibet.

4. Chǒng Yag-yong (1762-1836) was one of Korea's greatest thinkers. He wrote on many subjects including political reform, language, proverbs, music, mathematics, Chinese classics and engineering. He was interested in Western learning and apparently a Catholic for part of his life. His *Aǒn kakpi* or 'Awareness of errors with elegant words' is a collection about common errors in the use of the Chinese language.

5. Sǒ Kǒ-jǒng (1420-1488) was the author of *Tongin sihwa* or 'Poetry criticism by a man from the East [i.e.Korea]', which is about Korean poetry in Chinese. For details on Sǒ Kǒ-jǒng see OKM 16 and OKM 18.

#### OKM 44

Author:	Kim, I-jae, 1767-1847. 金履載, 1767-1847.
Title:	Chunggyǒngji. Kanghwabuji / [Kim I-jae ... [et al.]] 中京誌. 江華府誌 / [金履載 ... [et al.]]
Publisher:	Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Kosǒ Kanhaenghoe, Myǒngch'i 44 [1911] 京城 : 朝鮮古書刊行會, 明治 44 [1911]
Description:	577, 13 : maps ; 23 cm.
Notes:	Text in classical Chinese.
Subjects:	Kaesǒng-si (Korea) -- History. Kanghwa-gun (Korea) -- History. Korea History -- Koryǒ period, 935-1392. Korea History -- Choson dynasty, 1392-1910.

This volume contains two local histories. *Chunggyǒngji* is a history of Kaesǒng by Kim I-jae (1767-1847). Kaesǒng was the capital of Korea during the Koryǒ dynasty (935-1392). Kim I-jae was an official and historian. He held a position in the Department of Personnel, was involved in political intrigues and exiled in 1800. Released in 1805, he was appointed a provincial inspector and held a series of senior posts. In 1839 he was involved in more political strife and demoted.

The second title, *Kanghwabuji* is a mid-eighteenth century history of Kanghwa, an island off the west coast of Korea near the mouth of the Han

River, with many historical associations from the earliest periods of Korean history onwards.

#### OKM 45

Title: Chŭngbo haedong sisŏn / [p'yŏnjipcha Yi Kyu-yong]  
增補海東詩選 / [編輯者李圭瑢]  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Aedong Sŏgwan, Taejŏng 14 [1925]  
京城 : 滙東書館, 大正 14 [1925]  
Description: 2, 23, 348, 2 p. ; 22 cm.  
Notes: In Hanmun Chinese that is to be read in Korean.  
Subject: Chinese poetry -- Korea.

This is a selection of major Korean poems in Chinese edited by Yi Kyu-yong. It has been annotated '*Korean Poems. While on sale in Korean book stores practically unknown to foreign community. Jessie McLaren 1932.*'

#### OKM 46

This work has been moved to the Japanese collection and is listed with other Japanese publications in the McLaren-Human Collection in Appendix 1 as item 44.

#### OKM 47

Author: Yi, Ik, 1681-1763.  
李翼, 1681-1763.  
Title: Sŏngho sasŏl / [Yi Ik chŏ] ; Chŏng In-bo kyoyŏl.  
星湖塞說 / [李翼著] ; 鄭寅普校閱  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Munkwang sŏrim, Sohwa 4 [1929]  
京城 : 文光書林, 昭和 4 [1929]  
Description: 2 v. ; 23 cm.

Yi Ik (1681-1763) was a private scholar and philosopher deeply interested in the Western learning then coming to Korea through China. He promoted science; accurate history writing; land reform and social reform. His *Sŏngho sasŏl* or 'Essays of Sŏngho' is an encyclopedic work covering his ideas. Sŏngho was his pen-name. The Library also holds this title in a modern Korean edition.

OKM 48

Author: Yi, Kwang-su, 1892-  
李光洙, 1892-  
Title: Yi Kwang-su, Chu Yo-han, Kim Tong-hwan sigajip /  
Ch'unwŏn, Yohan, P'ain hapchak.  
李光洙, 朱耀翰, 金東煥詩歌集 / 춘원, 요한, 파인合作  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏngbu : Samch'ŏllisa, Sohwa 4-yŏn [1929]  
京成府 : 三千里社, 昭和四年 [1929]  
Description: 195 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.  
Subject: Korean poetry, 20th century.

This is a collection of poems by three twentieth century Korean writers : Yi Kwang-su, Chu Yo-han and Kim Tong-hwan.

Yi Kwang-su (1892-1950) was a major modern Korean author of novels and poetry who saw literature as having an educational and reforming role. He wrote a number of historical novels. The Library holds many of his works (see for example *Hŭk* at OKM 82) as well as books about him. In English it holds Ann Sung-hi Lee's *Yi Kwang-su and modern Korean literature : Mujŏng* at s 950 COR 127. The novel *Mujŏng* (Heartless) was written in 1917. Yi was also involved in the Korean nationalist movement during Japanese rule.

Chu Yo-han (1900-1980) was a well-known twentieth century Korean poet and nationalist. He also compiled the complete works of An Ch'ang-ho (1878-1938), a major figure in the Korean nationalist movement. Several of Chu's works are held by the Library including *Chu Yo-han munjip* in two volumes published in 1982 at OK 9193.8 2040.

Kim Tong-hwan, born in 1901, was a Korean journalist and writer. He became Korea's first narrative poet as well as writing for newspapers and literary magazines. Other titles by and about Kim are held by the Library, including a 15 volume work about him published in 2000, entitled *Ŏllonin P'ain Kim Tong-hwan yŏn'gu* at OK 9930.3 2430.

OKM 49

Author: Ch'oe, Nam-sŏn, 1890-1957.

Title: 崔南善, 1890-1957.  
 Sijo yuch'wi / Ch'oe Nam-sŏn p'yŏn.  
 詩調類聚 / 崔南善編  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Hansŏng Tosŏ Chusik Hoesa, Sohwa 4 [1929]  
 京城 : 漢城圖書株式會社, 昭和 4 [1929]  
 Description: [24], 236, 6, 38 p. ; 19 cm.  
 Subject: Sijo.  
 詩調

This is an anthology of *sijo* from various periods, compiled by the major Korean historian and leader of modern literature Ch'oe Nam-sŏn (1890-1957). The Korean sung or chanted verses known as *sijo* are usually about love, loyalty, virtue or beautiful scenery (see also OKM 4). Ch'oe was an editor and publisher of modern and traditional works, a poet, dictionary compiler and historian. He was the author of the 1919 Korean Declaration of Independence for which he was imprisoned by the Japanese. Historical works edited by Ch'oe include OKM 1, OKM 2 and OKM 13. The Library also holds various other titles by Ch'oe. This anthology (OKM 49) is annotated '*Jessie McLaren Dec 1931 Seoul Korea.*'

#### OKM 50

Author: Kim, Sang-yong, 1902-1951.  
 金尚鎔, 1902-1951.  
 Title: Manghyang / [chŏjakcha Kim Sang-yong]  
 望鄉 / [著作者金尚鎔]  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Munjangsa, Sohwa 14 [1939]  
 京城 : 文章社, 昭和 14 [1939]  
 Description: 57 p. ; 22 cm.  
 Notes: On double leaves, oriental style.

This is a book of poems by Kim Sang-yong (1902-1951). He was a writer of meditative, lyrical poetry. After studying English literature in Japan he became a professor at what is now Ewha University in 1928. He also translated many English poets into Korean. OKM 50 is annotated '*To Mrs C.J.McLaren S.Y. Kim*' and thus appears to be a copy signed by the author S.Y. Kim [Kim Sang-yong] and addressed to Jessie McLaren. Like Kim, Jessie McLaren taught at Ewha.

#### OKM 51



Title: Kambon nonŏ.  
 論語  
 Publisher: [S.l. : s.n., 1913?  
 Description: 352 p. ; 22 cm.  
 Notes: In classical Chinese.  
 Subject: Confucius. Lun yü.

This is an edition of the *Analects of Confucius* in the original Chinese with Korean added above the main text. Dr John Jorgensen has dated it as being from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Chinese philosopher known in the West as Confucius (551-479 BC) is generally called Kongzi in Chinese and Kongja in Korean. The *Analects* (in Chinese known as *Lunyu* and in Korean as *Nonŏ*) records the sayings and doings of Confucius. It was the best known of the Chinese texts studied in traditional Korea, providing rules for daily life and moral behaviour. It is one of the *Four Books*, selected during China's Song dynasty (960-1279) many centuries after their composition, as the highest examples of Confucian teachings.

The McLaren-Human Collection includes all of the *Four Books*: the *Analects of Confucius* (OKM 51); *Great Learning* (OKM 54 and 55); *Doctrine of the Mean* (OKM 56.); and *Mencius* (OKM 57). The Library holds several editions published in Korea of the *Analects* in the original Chinese and Korean. OKM 51 is annotated 'Jessie McLaren 1913'. This is the earliest dated annotation by Jessie McLaren in the collection.

#### OKM 52

Author: Han, Ch'i-jin.  
 韓稚振.  
 Title: Insaeng kwa uju / Han Ch'i-jin chŏ.  
 人生과宇宙 / 韓稚振著  
 Publisher: Kyŏngsŏngl : Ch'ŏrhak Yŏngusa, Sohwa 8 [1933]  
 京城 : 哲學研究社, 昭和 8 [1933]  
 Description: 3, 2, 6, 335 p. ; 20 cm.  
 Subject: Metaphysics.  
 Subject: Men.  
 Other Author: Hahn, Clarence C.

The author of this metaphysical work is Clarence C. Hahn, whose name appears on the book in its Korean form Han Ch'i-jin. *Insaeng kwa uju* also bears the English title 'Man and the Universe by C.C. Hahn, Ph.D. Seoul, Korea 1933.' This copy has been annotated 'Mrs McLaren with kind regards C.C.Hahn 1933.' In his introduction to this work Dr Flewelling (author of OKM 53) states that 'the scientific and intellectual movements of our time advance toward a new appreciation of man and his relation to the universe... Dr Hahn, the first man to receive his Doctorate in Philosophy through the School of Philosophy at the University of Southern California, is well fitted to write on Man and the Universe...Los Angeles July 6, 1932 Ralph Tyler Flewelling.'

### OKM 53

Author:	Flewelling, Ralph Tyler.
Title:	Ch'angjojök inkyöngnon : yumuljuüi wa yusimjuüi üi chojöng / Al T'i P'ullyuelling wönjö ; Han Ch'i-jin yöksul. 創造的人格論 : 唯物主義와唯心主義의調停 / 알. 티. 폴류엘링 原著 ; 韓稚振譯述
Also Titled:	Creative personality : a study in philosophical reconciliation
Publisher:	Kyöngsöngl : Ch'örhak Yön'gusa, Sohwa 8 [1933] 京城 : 哲學研究社, 昭和 8 [1933]
Description:	237, 3 p. ; 20 cm.
Notes:	Includes index.
Notes:	Translation of: Creative personality : a study in philosophical reconciliation.

A Korean translation, with the added English title details 'Creative personality : a study in philosophical reconciliation by Ralph Tyler Flewelling, Ph.D., LL.D. University of Southern California translated by C.C. Hahn, M.A., Ph.D. Seoul, Korea.'

Flewelling (1871-1960) was an American idealist philosopher, writer and teacher at the University of Southern California. His initials and surname (R.T.Flewelling) were rendered in Korean as Al T'i P'ullyuelling. The Library also holds his book *Survival of Western culture* and the international review of philosophy, religion and literature, *The Personalist*, which was founded and edited by Flewelling. This copy is annotated 'To Mrs McLaren with compliments from the translator 1934.' For the translator, Dr Hahn, see OKM 52.

## OKM 54

Title: Sŏn-Yŏng taejo taehak = The great learning / translated by James S. Gale.  
鮮英對照大學 = The great learning / translated by James S. Gale.

Also Titled: Taehak

Also Titled: The great learning

Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Yaso Kyosŏhoe, Taejŏng 13 [1924]  
京城 : 朝鮮耶蘇教書會, 大正 13 [1924]

Description: 1, 20, 11 p. ; 21 cm.

Notes: Cover title.

Subject: Da xue

Other Author: Gale, James Scarth, 1863-1937.

This is Confucius's *Great Learning* in the original Chinese with Korean and English translations. It has been identified by Professor Ross King as an extremely rare edition. It was published by the Christian Literature Society of Korea.

The *Great Learning* (*Da xue* in Chinese and *Taehak* in Korean) is a brief work on the essence of Confucian humanist ethics and government, which was highly influential in traditional Korea. It is one of the *Four Books*, four basic texts of Confucianism (see under OKM 51). In fact it is a chapter from a longer work, the *Record of Rituals* (*Li ji* in Chinese and *Yegi* in Korean). The *Record of Rituals* was compiled during China's Han dynasty (206 BC-AD 220) and is a disparate collection of earlier Confucian and other writings.

The Library holds several other editions of *the Great Learning* from Korea including OKM 55 and 79. The translator of OKM 54 is James Scarth Gale (1863-1937) a Canadian Presbyterian missionary who lived in Korea between 1884 and 1927. During this period he was the leading interpreter of Korean culture to the West. The McLaren-Human Collection includes several other works by Gale including dictionaries and books about the Korean language (OKM 58, 68, 69, 74, 81 and 83). The Library also holds his *History of the Korean people* at YY 951.9 G151-2, *Korean sketches* at YY 951.902 G151 and other titles.

## OKM 55

Title: Wŏnbon piji taehak chipchu / Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp Chohap  
P'yŏnjippu p'yŏnch'an.  
原本備旨大學集註 / 京城書籍業組合編輯部編纂

Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp Chohap, Taejŏng 8 [1919]  
京城 : 京城書籍業組合, 大正 8 [1919]

Description: 80 p. ; 22 cm.

Notes: In Chinese and Korean.

A 20<sup>th</sup> century edition from Korea of the *Great Learning*, one of the basic texts of Confucianism (see notes under OKM 54). This copy has been annotated 'July 1922.'

#### OKM 56

Title: Wŏnbon piji taehak chipchu / Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp Chohap  
P'yŏnjippu p'yŏnch'an.  
原本備旨大學集註 / 京城書籍業組合編輯部編纂

Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp Chohap, Taejŏng 8 [1919]  
京城 : 京城書籍業組合, 大正 8 [1919]

Description: 80 p. ; 22 cm.

Notes: In Chinese and Korean.

A Chinese and Korean edition of the *Doctrine of the Mean*, known as *Zhong yong* in the original Chinese, and *Chungyong* in Korean. It is one of the *Four Books*, which were regarded as the basic texts of Confucianism (see OKM 51). The *Doctrine of the Mean*, like the *Great Learning*, is actually a chapter from a longer compilation, the *Record of Rituals* (see OKM 54). The *Doctrine of the Mean* deals with the unity of man and nature, and with the need for moderation and harmony. This copy is annotated 'Jessie McLaren July 1922.'

#### OKM 57

Author: Mencius.

Uniform Title: Mengzi. Korean and Chinese.

Title: Wŏnbon piji Maengja chipchu / Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp  
Chohap P'yŏnjippu p'yŏnch'an.

Title: 原本備旨孟子集註 / 京城書籍業組合編輯部編纂

Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Kyŏngsŏng Sŏjŏgŏp Chohap, Taejŏng 6 [1917]  
京城 : 京城書籍業組合, 大正 6 [1917]

Description: 2 v. ; 22 cm.  
Notes: In Chinese and Korean.

This is a Chinese and Korean edition of the teachings of Mencius, the longest of the basic Confucian texts known as the *Four Books* (see OKM 51). The Chinese philosopher known in the West as Mencius is in Chinese Mengzi and in Korean Maengja. Mencius (372-289 BC) developed the ideas of Confucius, stressing the importance of ethics in government and taught that human nature is fundamentally good. This copy is annotated 'Jessie McLaren Chinju 1918.'

#### OKM 58

Author: Gale, James Scarth, 1863-1937.  
Title: Sagwa chinam = Korean grammatical forms / by J.S. Gale.  
辭課指南 = Korean grammatical forms / by J.S. Gale.  
Publisher: Seoul : Trilingual Press, 1894.  
Description: vi, 249 p. ; 23 cm.  
Notes: Text in Korean and English.  
Subject: Korean language -- Grammar.

A late nineteenth century work on Korean grammar by the Canadian missionary and leading interpreter of Korea to the West, James Scarth Gale (1863-1937). For details about Gale see OKM 54. The McLaren-Human Collection includes two copies of *Korean grammatical forms*, one a paperback and the second hardback. The hardback copy has been annotated 'Arthur W. Allan Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1914' and 'Andrew Adamson,' presumably earlier owners of the book. The text of this copy has also been heavily annotated in Korean and English.

#### OKM 59

Author: Scott, James, 1850-1920.  
Title: English-Korean dictionary : being a vocabulary of Korean colloquial words in common use / by J. Scott.  
Publisher: Korea [Korea]: Church of England Mission Press, 1891.  
Description: xxvi, 345 p. ; 26 cm.  
Notes: Korean and English.  
Subject: Korean language -- Dictionaries.

This English-Korean dictionary is by the Scotsman, James Scott (1850-1920) who worked in the British Consular Service in China from 1872 to 1906. In

1887-1892 he spent considerable time at the consulate in Korea. His dictionary (and a Korean grammar he compiled) are of interest for their reflection of the spoken Korean of the late nineteenth century.

#### OKM 60

Author: Snyder, Lloyd H.  
Title: Sangyong Hancha sugŏ sajŏn = Handy dictionary note book : collection of Chinese characters in common use / Lloyd H. Snyder.  
常用漢字熟語辭典  
Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Kidokkyo Sŏhoe, Sohwa 14 [1939]  
京城 : 朝鮮基督教書會, 昭和 14 [1939]  
Description: 315, 45 p. ; 20 cm.  
Subject: Korean language -- Idioms -- Dictionaries -- English.  
Subject: Chinese language -- Idioms -- Dictionaries -- Korean.

This dictionary by Lloyd H. Snyder, M.A. of Chosen Christian College in Seoul has been identified by Professor Ross King as a rare edition. In the introduction to this work dated May 13 1939, the author Lloyd H. Snyder, explained that his dictionary contained the 2300 or so Chinese characters commonly used in Korea, grouped according to their Korean pronouniation, and including for each character the combinations in which it is used to express different meanings or words.

#### OKM 61

Author: Alévêque, Charles.  
Title: Pŏp-Han chadyŏn = Petit dictionnaire Français-Coréen / Charles Alévêque.  
법한자면 = Petit dictionnaire Français-Coréen / Charles Alévêque.  
Publisher: Seoul : Imprimerie "Seoul Press", 1901.  
Description: 374 p. ; 20 cm.  
Subject: French language -- Dictionaries -- Korean.

This is a French-Korean dictionary by Charles Alévêque. It is the earliest French-Korean dictionary held by the Library, though a French-Korean dictionary had been published in Japan as early as 1880. A Frenchman called Charles Alévêque arrived in Seoul around 1898. He has been described as a wheeler-dealer, who in 1900 became involved in arms sales. The book is dedicated to the French Minister in Seoul, Victor Collin de

Plancy (1853-1922). He was the first French consul in Korea after diplomatic relations between France and Korea were established in 1886 and served there again from 1896 to 1906. This particular copy bears the following written annotation addressed to Madame Collin de Plancy 'A Madame Collin de Plancy. Respectueux hommage et voeux de bonne année. Charles Alévêque Séoul 18 12 1901.' It has been further annotated 'Jessie McLaren London 1919.'

#### OKM 62

- Title: Chosŏn sŭngmu chehyŏn munsŏn : pu wŏnhyŏngnok / [chŏjak kyŏm parhaengja Chosŏn Sŭngmu Chehyŏn Munsŏn Ch'ulp'anso]  
朝鮮陞庶諸賢文選 : 附院亨錄 / [著作兼發行者朝鮮陞庶諸賢文選出版所]
- Publisher: Kyŏngsŏng : Chosŏn Sŭngmu Chehyŏn Munsŏn  
Ch'ulp'anso, Taejŏng 14 [1925]  
京城 : 朝鮮陞庶諸賢文選出版所, 大正 14 [1925]
- Description: 4, 16, 741 p. : ill., ports. ; 23 cm.

This is a selection of literary works by noted Confucian scholars from various periods of Korean history.

#### OKM 63

- Author: Kim, Yŏng-hwan, 1900-  
金英煥, 1900-
- Title: Denmak kaengsaeng undongsa = A history of Danish rehabilitation / Kim Yŏng-hwan chŏ.  
덴막生運動史 = A history of Danish rehabilitation / 金英煥著
- Publisher: [Sŏul] : Sin'gyo Ch'ulp'ansa, 1960.  
[서울] : 新敎出版社, 1960.
- Description: 4, [6], 272 p. : ill., ports. ; 19 cm.
- Notes: In Korean with preface in English.

This work in Korean by Kim Yŏng-hwan also has the English title 'A history of Danish rehabilitation by the Rev. Young Whan Kim' [i.e. Kim Yŏng-hwan]. Kim, a Presbyterian minister, in his preface stated that 'They [the Danes] built their present nation overcoming historical disasters as well as

their poverty in natural resources. .. we choose therefore Denmark as our living textbook.'

He covered 12 major movements in Denmark of relevance to Korean rehabilitation after the Korean War, including spiritual, educational, cooperative, agricultural reform, industrialization and national health movements. During Japanese colonial rule in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Korean national and intellectual leaders saw Denmark and other Scandinavian countries as role models in education and other fields. First published in 1959 this is the second edition from 1960, and so dates from much later than the other books in the McLaren-Human Collection, and long after Jessie left Korea.

#### OKM 64

Author:	Underwood, Horace Grant, 1859-1916.
Title:	An introduction to the Korean spoken language = Han-Yŏng munpŏp / by H. G. Underwood. An introduction to the Korean spoken language = 韓英文法 / by H. G. Underwood.
Publisher:	Yokohama : Seishi Binsha, 1890.
Description:	x, 425 p. ; 19 cm.
Notes:	English and Korean.
Subject:	Korean language -- Grammar. Korean language -- Textbooks for foreign speakers.

An introduction to the Korean language by Horace Grant Underwood (1859-1916), who arrived in Korea from America in 1885 as a Northern Presbyterian missionary. He began the Christian Literature Society in 1889; was involved in education; in translating the Bible into Korean and helped found the Korean Young Men's Christian Association in 1900. This introduction to Korean is in two parts. Part 1, grammatical notes, takes Korean phrases, idioms and sentences and shows their use by Koreans. Part 2, called English into Korean, takes English idioms and phrases and shows their Korean equivalents. The Library holds a 1977 reprint of this title at OK 5972.13 3219 as well as several other works by Underwood. including his *Religions of eastern Asia* at 299.5 UND and in the McLaren-Human Collection his Korean-English and English-Korean dictionaries (see OKM 68, 69 and 75).

#### OKM 65



Title: Parvum vocabularium Latino-Coreanum : ad usum studiose  
juventutis Coreanae.  
 Publisher: Hong Kong : Typis Societatis Missionum ad Exteros, 1891.  
 Description: 301 p. ; 20 cm.  
 Notes: In Latin and Korean.

A list of Latin words and phrases with Korean equivalents for the use of Korean students of Latin. It has been annotated '*Jessie McLaren. London 1919.*'

#### OKM 66

Title: Grammaire Coréenne.  
 Publisher: Yokohama : Imprimerie de L. Levy et S. Salabelle, 1881.  
 Description: xxii, 194, 60, 40 p., [2] fold. leaves of plates ; 27 cm.  
 Notes: Korean and French.  
 Subject: Korean language -- Textbooks for foreign speakers -- French.

This Korean grammar was published in Yokohama, Japan in 1881 for French speakers learning Korean. The Library also holds a 1977 reprint of this work by Félix-Clair Ridel (1830-1884) at OK 5972.13 3219. Ridel was a French priest who entered Korea in 1861 but fled to Tianjin in China after the massacre of Catholic missionaries in 1866. He was later made bishop for Korea but was only briefly in the country in 1877. He moved to Beijing then Japan where he worked on the grammar and dictionary.

#### OKM 67

Title: New life Korean-English dictionary = Sinsaeng Han-Yöng  
sajön = 新生韓英辭典/ Hyungki J Lew ed.  
 Publisher: Söul-si : Sinsaengsa, 1947.  
 서울시 : 新生社, 1947.  
 Description: 866 p. ; 19 cm.  
 Subject: Korean language -- Dictionaries -- English.

This Korean-English dictionary was edited by Dr Yu Hyong-Gi, who was also known as Dr Hyungki Lew. He was a bishop of the Methodist Church of Korea. The Library also holds the American edition of this work at ORK 5972.561 4406.

## OKM 68

Author: Underwood, Horace Grant, 1859-1916.  
Title: Han-Yŏng chadyŏn 韓英字典 = A concise dictionary of the Korean language : in two parts, Korean-English & English-Korean / by Horace Grant Underwood ; assisted by Homer B. Hulbert, James S. Gale.  
Publisher: Yokohama : Kelly & Walsh ; London : Trübner ; New York : A.D.F. Randolph, 1890.  
Description: x, 196, 293 p. ; 20 cm.

This concise dictionary of Korean is by three leading Protestant missionaries who worked in Korea during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is the student edition in one volume (see also OKM 69). For the main author, Horace Grant Underwood, see OKM 64 and for the joint author James Scarth Gale see OKM 4. The other joint author, Homer Bezaleel Hulbert (1863-1949) was an American Methodist missionary who arrived in Korea in 1886 as a teacher and studied Korean history and language. The Library also holds Hulbert's *History of Korea* at 951.9 HUL, his *Passing of Korea* at YY 915.19033 H912 (as well as its Korean translation at OK 3488.3 1489) and his monthly publication *Korea review* (1901-1906 on microfilm at mfm 452).

## OKM 69

Author: Underwood, Horace Grant, 1859-1916.  
Title: Han-Yŏng chadyŏn 韓英字典 = A concise dictionary of the Korean language (pocket edition in two volumes) volume 1 Korean-English / by Horace Grant Underwood ; assisted by James S. Gale.  
Publisher: Yokohama : Kelly & Walsh ; London : Trübner ; New York : A.D.F. Randolph, 1890.  
Description: x, 196 p. ; 17 cm.

This is volume 1, Korean-English, of the two volume *Concise dictionary of the Korean language* by Underwood and Gale. For details see OKM 68, which is the single volume student edition of the same dictionary. OKM 69 has been annotated 'Jessie McLaren 1938' and also bears the signatures of earlier owners dating back to 1890.

OKM 70 – number not used

OKM 71

Title: Sin chajŏn / Chosŏn Kwangmunhoe p'yŏnch'an ; p'yŏnjip  
kyŏm parhaengja Ch'oe Nam-sŏn.  
新字典 / 朝鮮光文會編纂 ; 編輯兼發行者崔南善

Publisher: Keijō : Sinmun'gwan, Shōwa 3 [1928]  
京城 : 新文館, 昭和 3 [1928]

Description: 246 double leaves ; 24 cm.

Notes: Printed on double leaves, oriental style.

Subject: Chinese characters -- Dictionaries -- Korean.  
Korean language -- Dictionaries.

This work *Sin chajŏn* (meaning 'New character dictionary') first appeared in 1915 and was one of the earliest modern dictionaries explaining Chinese characters in Korean. It is still regarded as an important dictionary. This copy has been annotated '*Jessie McLaren August 11<sup>th</sup> 1933.*' For details on the author, the leading Korean historian and literary figure Ch'oe Nam-sŏn (1890-1957) see OKM 49. The Library also holds this dictionary as part of Ch'oe's collected works, *Yuktang Ch'oe Nam-sŏn chŏnjip* at OK 5973.3 2089.

OKM 72

Author: Chi, Sŏg-yŏng, 1855-1935.  
池錫永, 1855-1935.

Title: Chŭngbo chajŏn sŏgyo / [Chi Sŏg-yŏng chŏ]  
增補字典釋要 / [池錫永著]

Publisher: [S.l : s.n.], 1907.

Description: 122 leaves : port. ; 20 cm.

The first modern dictionary explaining Chinese characters in Korean was by Chi Sŏg-yŏng (1855-1935), entitled *Chajŏn sŏgyo* (or 'Explanation of characters') which was published in 1909. This edition, the 8<sup>th</sup> from 1913, is an expanded edition. Chi studied medicine in Japan and Korea. He was involved in inoculation campaigns against smallpox and wrote a work on smallpox. In 1899 he established the Kyŏngsŏng Medical School. In 1905 he began to study and publish on Korean language, establishing a research centre to that end. This copy of his dictionary is annotated '*Jessie*

McLaren 1917.' The Library also holds a 1985 reprint edition of Chi Söng-yöng's collected works at OK 9193.5 0623.

#### OKM 73

Author: Pang, Sin-yöng.  
方信榮.  
Title: Chubu üi tongmu Chosön yori chepöp / Pang Sin-yöng chö.  
主婦의동早朝鮮料理製法 / 方信榮著  
Publisher: Kyöngsöng : Hansöng Tosö Chusik Hoesa, 1931.  
京城 : 漢城圖書株式會社, 1931.  
Description: 2, 2, 2, 496 p. ; 19 cm.  
Subject: Cookery, Korean.

The McLaren-Human Collection includes two copies of this Korean cookery book, which is thought to be quite rare. OKM 73 is the 5<sup>th</sup> edition from 1931. Another copy numbered OKM 73 Copy 1 is the 9<sup>th</sup> edition from 1939. Interest in older Korean cook books is growing. The author may well be the Korean woman mentioned in the preface to Jessie McLaren's *Kyengju (now Kyöngju) Korea's ancient capital*. McLaren said that for her translation of *Tonggyöng chapki* (see OKM 19) 'my other helper, a Korean lady Pan Sin Yung, has toiled with me...'

#### OKM 74

Author: Gale, James Scarth, 1863-1937.  
Title: The thousand character series : Korean reader number 3 =  
Yumong ch'önja / by Jas S. Gale.  
Publisher: Korea : Korean Religious Tract Society, 1905.  
Description: 82 p. ; 23 cm.

This is a reader for students of Korean, by the Protestant missionary and interpreter of Korean culture to the West, James Scarth Gale (whose details are under OKM 54). The reader includes passages in Korean about Western history and culture, such as the assassination of Julius Caesar, the taking of the Bastille and Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

#### OKM 75

Author: Underwood, Horace Grant, 1859-1916.

Title: Yǒng-Sǒn chajǒn 英鮮字典 = An English-Korean dictionary /  
by Horace Grant Underwood and Horace Horton  
Underwood.  
= An English-Korean dictionary / by Horace Grant  
Underwood and Horace Horton Underwood.

Publisher: Sǒul : Chosǒn Kidokkyo Sǒhoe, 1949.  
서울 : 朝鮮基督教書會, 1949.

Description: 5, 723, 18 p. ; 16 cm.

This English-Korean dictionary is by Horace Grant Underwood (1859-1916) and his son Horace Horton Underwood (1890-1951). For the missionary and scholar Horace Grant Underwood see OKM 64. His son Horace Horton Underwood was born in Seoul, became a teacher and was active in the Royal Asiatic Society. He returned to Korea after the Second World War and died there during the Korean War. In addition to titles written with his father the Library holds a reprint of his *Korean boats and ships* at 387.509519 U56.

#### OKM 76

Author: Baird, W. M., 1862-1931.

Title: An English-Korean and Korean-English dictionary of  
parliamentary, ecclesiastical and some other terms /  
prepared by W.M. Baird.

Publisher: [Seoul] : Christian Literature Society of Korea, 1928.

Description: xiii, 102, 5 p. ; 15 cm.

The author of this specialised English-Korean and Korean-English dictionary is Dr William Martyn Baird (1862-1931). Baird was an American Presbyterian missionary who arrived in Korea in 1891. He was a respected teacher and founded educational institutions including Sungsil College. From 1916 he concentrated on literary activity and translation.

#### OKM 77

Author: Homiki, Uyeki.

Title: Suwǒn Kodǔng Nongnim hakkyo haksul pogo 水原高等農  
林學校學術報告= Bulletin of the agricultural and forestry  
college Suigen, Corea / by Homiki Uyeki.

Publisher: [Suwǒn] : Suwǒn Kodǔng Nongnim Hakkyo, Taejǒng 14  
[1925]  
[水原] : 水原高等農林學校, 大正 14 [1925]

Description: 23 p. [12] leaves of plate : ill. (some col.) ; 26 cm.  
Notes: "Bulletin. No. 1"

This item is unusual in the McLaren-Human Collection as it is part of a serial publication, being the first bulletin from the Agricultural and Forestry College in Suwŏn, a city which lies just south of Seoul. Suwŏn is referred to in the English title by its Japanese name, Suigen. This bulletin consists of one article 'Some new varieties of Korean ligneous plants and their values from the standpoint of arboriculture' by Homiki Uyeki. Homiki Uyeki was Professor of Forestry and Dendrology at the Agricultural and Forestry College in Suwŏn.

#### OKM 78

Author: Jones, George Heber,, 1867-1919.  
Title: Yŏng-Han chajŏn 英韓字典 = An English-Korean dictionary / by George Heber Jones.  
Publisher: Tōkyō : Kyo Bun Kwan, Taishō 3 [1914]  
東京 : 教文館, 大正 3 [1914]  
Description: iv, 391 p. ; 23 cm.

This English-Korean dictionary is by George Heber Jones (1867-1919), an American Methodist missionary in Korea. This copy is annotated '*Jessie McLaren 1915 Chinju.*' In the preface Jones states that his dictionary is an 'attempt to find or suggest Korean...equivalents for English scientific, philosophical, religious, legal, educational and a few of the more ordinary terms.' Jones together with Gerhard Appenzeller edited the influential monthly magazine for expatriates, the *Korean Repository*, between 1895 and 1898. The Library holds a 5 volume reprint of the *Korean Repository* at S 915.19 KOR.

#### OKM 79

Title: Taehak (chŏn)  
大學 (全)  
Publisher: [S.l.] : Kwangdong Sŏguk, Yung-hŭi 3 [1910]  
Publisher: [S.l.] : 光東書局, 隆熙 3 [1910]  
Description: 49 p. ; 23 cm.  
Subject: Da xue

This is a 1910 edition of the Confucian text, the *Great Learning*, explained in detail at OKM 54 and 55.

#### OKM 80

Author: Kim, Tong-sǒng, 1890-1969.  
金東成, 1890-1969.

Title: New Korean-English dictionary 最新鮮英辭典= Ch'oesin Sǒn-Yǒng sajǒn / Kim Tong-sǒng chǒ ; Kwǒn Chin-gyu kyoyǒl.

Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Pangmun Sǒgwan, Sohwa 3 [1928]  
京城 : 博文書館, 昭和 3 [1928]

Description: 672 p. : ill. ; 15 cm.

This is one of a number of Korean-English dictionaries in the McLaren-Human Collection. In his preface the author Kim Tong-sǒng, described his Korean-English dictionary as 'the first of its kind from a Korean.' Kim was a linguist, politician and writer. He studied in the US, returned to Korea and worked as a reporter from 1920. After 1945 he headed Hapdong Agency Press, and in 1948 was made Korean representative at the United Nations General Assembly. In 1950 he was elected to the National Assembly where he later served as deputy president. He was a prolific newspaper and magazine writer on his travels, language and other topics. The Library also holds other works by Kim.

#### OKM 81

Author: Gale, James Scarth, 1863-1937.

Title: Samch'ǒn chajǒn 三千字典= Present day English-Korean / by J. S. Gale.

Publisher: Kyǒngsǒng : Chosǒn Yasogyo Sǒhoe, Taejong 13 [1924]  
京城 : 朝鮮耶蘇教書會, 大正 13 [1924]

Description: 77 p. ; 15 cm.

This has been identified by Professor Ross King as an extremely rare if not unique copy of an English-Korean dictionary by the Canadian missionary and leading interpreter of Korea to the West, James Scarth Gale (see OKM 54). It is one of several such dictionaries and grammars by Gale in the McLaren-Human Collection. In his introductory note Gale states that his list of 3000 English words and phrases with Korean equivalents is intended to 'help toward a knowledge of the newer and more modern

terms that have come today to be part of the language.’ The work was published by the Christian Literature Society of Korea.

#### OKM 82

Author: Yi, Kwang-su, 1892-  
이광수, 1892-  
Title: Hŭk / [chöjagin Yi Kwang-su]  
흙 / [著作人 이광수]  
Publisher: Kyöngsöng : Hansöng Tosö Chusik Hoesa, Sohwa 12 [1937]  
京城 : 漢城圖書株式會社, 昭和 12 [1937]  
Description: 798 p. ; 19 cm.  
Notes: Novel.

The novel *Hŭk* (meaning ‘Earth’ or ‘The soil’) is by the major modern Korean author Yi Kwang-su, whose details are at OKM 48. Yi wrote this book in 1932 when he was 40. The hero of the book was a university educated peasant who returned to live on the land and enlighten the rural population. His self-sacrificing and mystical devotion to the countryside and its people has been seen as reflecting the influence of Tolstoy and Yi’s growing interest in Buddhist spirituality. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> edition from 1937. The library also holds a 1987 edition of *Hŭk* at OK 5973.2 0521.

#### OKM 83

Author: Gale, James Scarth, 1863-1937.  
Title: Han-Yöng chajön 韓英字典 = A Korean-English dictionary /  
by James S. Gale.  
Publisher: Yokohama : Kelly & Walsh, 1897.  
Description: [8], 1096, 64 p. ; 26 cm.

This 1897 work is a major early Korean-English dictionary. It is by the Canadian missionary and interpreter of Korea to the West, James Scarth Gale, whose details are included under OKM 54.

\* \* \* \* \*



## Appendix 1

### Japanese works donated by Mrs Human

1. Korea (Government-General of Chosen, 1910-1945). Chosen tosho kaidai / [chosakusha Chosen Sotokufu]. Keijo : Chosen Tsushinsha, Showa 7 [1932]. Authors, Korean--Biography. JAP 025.21 C54 1932.
2. Nakai, Takenoshin, 1882-1952 . Flora Koreana. Pars prima / auctore T. Nakai. Tokyo : Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku, 1909. In the Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan = Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku kiyo, vol. 26, article 1 (Feb. 1909). Annotated 'Jessie McLaren 1933.' Botany--Korea. OJ 7624.9 5553C
3. Yamakawa, Shizuka. Genshoku kozan shokubutsu / Yamakawa Shizuka. Tokyo ; Osaka : Sanseido, Showa 3 [1928]. Mountain flora--Japan. OJ 7624 2260.
4. Miyake, Kiichi. Joshi rika shokubutsugaku kyokasho : koto jogakko rikayo / Miyake Kiichi cho. Tokyo : Meiji Shoin, Showa 3 [1928]. Botany--Japan. OJ 7624 1371.
5. Nakai, Takenoshin, 1882-1952. Manshu shokubutsu shiryō : Contributio ad cognitionem florum Manshuricae. Man-Mo Gakujutsu Chosa Kenkyudan. Daiichiji Man-Mo Gakujutsu Chosa Kenkyudan hokoku ; sect. 4, pt. 2. Japan, 1935. Botany. OJ 2152 3492.
6. This is one volume of item 34 in this list, Mori, Tamezo, 1884- Chosen shokubutsu meii.
7. Koryo Shikenrin no ippan. [Keiki-do Koyo-gun Sujin-men] : Chosen Sotokufu Ringyo Shikenjo, Showa 7 [1932]. Chosen Sotokufu Ringyo Shikenjo. OJ 7624.9 9707
8. Ishidoya, Tsutomu, 1891- . Keijo fukin shokubutsu shoshi = Florula Seoulensis / Ishidoya Tsutomu, To Hosho. [Seoul?] : Chosen Hakubutsu Gakkai, Showa 7 [1932]. Annotated 'Jessie McLaren Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> 1933.' Botany--Korea--Seoul. OJ 7624.9 1182A
9. Yoshioka, Kentaro. Kei no rin / [chosakusha Yoshioka Kentaro]. Keijo : [s.n.], Taisho 13 [1924]. Pottery, Korean. Korea--Social life and customs. OJ 3481 4774
10. Ui, Nuizo. Kishu shokubutsushi / Ui Nuizo. Osaka : Kindai Bungeisha, Showa 7 [1932]. Botany--Japan--Wakayama-ken. OJ 7624.41 3524.

11. Jones, J. Ira. 6000 Chinese characters with Japanese pronunciation and Japanese and English renderings. Tokyo : Kyo bun kwan, [1915]. Japanese language—Dictionaries—English. Chinese language—Writing. A11059.
12. Rose-Innes, Arthur. English-Japanese conversation dictionary, preceded by a few elementary notions of Japanese grammar. Ann Arbor, Michigan : George Wahr Publishing Co., 1942. Japanese language—Dictionaries. YY 495.6 R795
13. Chosen kosho mokuroku. Keijo : Chosen Zasshisha Chosen Kosho Kankokai, Meiji 44 [1911]. Annotated 'Catalogue of Korean books in Govt. Gen. Library Seoul, scarce.' Korea--Bibliography. OJ 9685 4245
14. Sato, Junpei. Man-Mo yuyo shokubutsu meii = An enumeration of useful plants hitherto unknown in Manchuria & Mongolia / Sato Junpei. Ryojun : Kantocho, Showa 5 [1930]. Botany--China--Manchuria. Botany--Mongolia. OJ 7621.1 2431
15. Nakai, Takenoshin, 1882-1952. Florula of M't. [sic] Paik-tu-san : or a scientific research on the plants growing over the regions of M't. [sic] Paik-tu-san (or M't. [sic] Chang-pei-shan) which elevates on the boundary of Corea / by Takenoshin Nakai, the Government Botanist of Chosen. Seoul : Government of Chosen, 1918. Cover title: Hakutosan shokubutsu chosasho. Annotated 'Jessie McLaren Dec 5<sup>th</sup> 1935.' Botany--Korea--Paektu Mountain. OJ 7624.9 5553A
16. Nakai, Takenoshin, 1882-1952. Chiisan shokubutsu chosa hokokusho. [Seoul?] : Chosen Sotokufu, Taisho 4 [1915]. Botany--Korea--Chiri Mountain. OJ 7624.9 5553B
17. Chosen kyodo shokubutsu = Journal of Korean local plants. 1 (Nov. 1935). Keijo : Chosen Shokubutsu Kenkyukai, 1935- Annotated 'Jessie McLaren 1937.' OJs 7624.9 4224.
18. Shokubutsugaku zasshi. The Botanical magazine Tokyo. Vol. 49, 582 (June 1935). Tokyo, Nippon Shokubutsu Gakkai. 1886- Annotated 'Jessie McLaren 1937.' OJs 7601 4274
19. Aoyagi, Tsunataro, 1877-1932. Chosen kokuhoteki ibutsu oyobi koseki taizen / Aoyagi Nanmei hencho. [Keijo] : Keijo Shinbunsha, [1927] Arts, Korean. Korea--Antiquities. OJ 6049.9 5424
20. Chosen kokon meikenden / Chosen Kobunsha hen. Tokyo : Chosen Kobunsha Tokyo Shisha, Taisho 12 [1923]. Korea--Biography. OJ 2291 4248
21. Ishidoya, Tsutomu, 1891- Chosen shinrin jumoku kanyo / Ishidoya Tsutomu, Tei Taigen kyohen. Keijo : Chosen Sotokufu

- Ringyo Shikenjo, Taisho 12 [1923]. Annotated 'Jessie McLaren Nov 28<sup>th</sup> 1925.' Trees--Korea. OJ 7624.9 1182
22. Nakai, Takenoshin, 1882-1952. Kongozan shokubutsu chosasho = Report on the vegetation of Diamond Mountains, Corea, March, 1917 / Takenoshin Nakai. Seoul, Corea : Govt. of Chosen, 1918. Plant ecology--Korea (North)--Diamond Mountain. Plant names, Popular--Japan. OJ 7624.9 5553E
23. Ito, Takeo, b. 1887. Taiwan kozan shokubutsu zusetu = Flora alpina Formosana / Ito Takeo cho. Ujiyamada : Taiwan Shokubutsu Zusetu Hakkojo, Showa 4 [1929]. Mountain plants--Taiwan. OJ 7623.01 2415 1929
24. Florula musashinoensis : enumeratio plantarum in Musashino sponte crescentium, in hortis cultarum e peregrinarum ; angiospermae, gymnospermae, pteridophyta / [henshu Musashi Koto Gakko]. Tokyo-fu Shimo-Kitatoshima-gun Nakaarai-mura : Do Gakko, Taisho 15 [1926]. Text in English. Preface states it is 'an index of the floral inhabitants within a radius of two and a half miles of the Musashi Koto Gakko [high school near Tokyo].'  
Annotated 'Jessie McLaren Jan. 1939.' Phanerogams. Botany--Japan--Musashi Region. OJ 7624 5707
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