

The Bayer Collection

A preliminary catalogue of the manuscripts and books of
Professor Theophilus Siegfried Bayer, acquired and augmented
by the Reverend Dr Heinrich Walther Gerdes, now preserved in
the Hunterian Library of the University of Glasgow

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Version 1.0 was published in 2018 on the tercentenary of Dr William Hunter's birth (23rd March 1718).

Version 1.1 with mainly typographic errors corrected (July 2022).

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Acknowledgements

In compiling this catalogue I have benefitted from the generous support and assistance of the following individuals whose insights and contributions, where relevant, are noted throughout the text:

Prof. Kirill Alekseev, Peter Asplin, Dr Lorena Atzeri, Prof. Charles Bawden†, Prof. Zheng Cheng, Dr Yupin Chung, Michelle Craig, Kenneth Gardner†, Prof. Walther Heissig†, Sarah Hepworth, Prof. Florence Hsia, Yuen Kwan Humble, Craig Jamieson, Dr Betty Knott-Sharpe, Dr Stephen McDowall, Dr David McOmish, Charles Manson, Fiona Neale, John Okell, Dr Douglas Osler, Prof. Nicholas Pearce, Tong Shenxiao, Dr Alexander Zorin.

In addition, I owe a special debt of gratitude to two people in particular. The former is Professor Knud Lundbaek, (1912-1995) who, many years ago now, suggested that I undertake a catalogue of all the Bayeriana at Glasgow. The second is Jack Baldwin, former Keeper of Special Collections, who appointed me to his department back in 1979, and whose constant encouragement and critical judgement have been invaluable.

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Abbreviated citations:

H203 = Brock, Helen, *Dr William Hunter's papers and drawings in the Hunterian Collection of Glasgow University Library: a handlist*, Cambridge, 1990, p.27, H.203 'A catalogue of a curious collection of rare books, in the Chinese and other Indian languages; collected by the late learned Theoph. Siegfr. Bayer, Professor of St Petersburg, and now in the possession of Mrs Gerdes, widow of the late learned Dr Gerdes'.

Lundbaek = Knud Lundbaek, *T S Bayer (1694-1738): pioneer sinologist*, London, 1986

Müller = G.F. Müller, *Materialy dlya istorii Imperatorskoi Akademii nauk* (in German) T.6, Sanktpeterburg, 1890

Simon = *Correspondance de Pékin, 1722-1759*, by Antoine Gaubil; publiée par Renée Simon; préface par Paul Demiéville, appendices par Joseph Dehergne, Geneva, 1970

Young & Aitken = John Young & P.H. Aitken, *A catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow*, Glasgow, 1908

Transliteration:

Except where otherwise indicated, Library of Congress transliteration tables for languages have been followed.

<https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html> (retrieved 16.11.2017)

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1. Introduction

This is the first attempt to provide the scholarly world with a complete, detailed catalogue of all the material, preserved in the Hunterian Library of the University of Glasgow, which formerly belonged to Professor Theophilus Siegfried Bayer and, subsequently, Dr Heinrich Walther Gerdes. As such it provides not only greatly enhanced descriptions of items already known from the work of Young and Aitken,¹ and Henri Cordier,² but also many more items discovered, and progressively described from the 1980s until now.

Born in Königsberg, the capital of the Duchy of Prussia, in 1694, Theophilus Siegfried Bayer at an early age developed an interest in oriental languages, which he later pursued in an intensive *Studienreise* (1716-17) which included Berlin, Halle, Leipzig and Wittenberg.³ During this he encountered, amongst others, the Prussian Royal Librarian Mathurin Veyssière de la Croze⁴, the Pietist August Hermann Francke, and the Semitic philologist Johann Heinrich Michaelis. While at Halle he also met the Syrian born scholar, Solomon Negri⁵ (1665-1727), through whom he deepened his knowledge of Arabic and Syriac.⁶ Negri had earlier, in 1701, taught at the Halle Collegium Orientale. Bayer returned to his native city in late 1717, eventually becoming Pro-rector at the Cathedral School in 1721. However, events took an unexpected turn when, in 1725, on the advice of his friend Christian Goldbach, he accepted an invitation to go to St Petersburg to assume the post of Professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the recently founded Academy of Sciences.⁷

In addition to performing his regular duties at the Academy, Bayer intensified his study of the Chinese language, which had already claimed his intellectual curiosity. Building on existing work by Andreas Müller, Christian Mentzel, the Jesuit Martino Martini, and others, which he had studied while still in Königsberg, he felt able to publish his major book, the *Museum Sinicum* (St Petersburg, 1730). By 1733 Bayer and several others had requested permission to leave, such were the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in the Academy, but he was persuaded to remain until 1737

¹ John Young & P.H. Aitken, *A catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow*, Glasgow, 1908.

² Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 1878-1895; 2nd éd. 1904-8.

³ Bayer is today largely known through the work of Knud Lundbaek, who published the standard monograph, *T S Bayer (1694-1738): pioneer sinologist* in 1986. The only previous extended study on his life and work was the doctoral dissertation published in 1915 by Franz Babinger, *Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer (1694-1738): ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der morgenländischen Studien im 18. Jahrhundert*, Munich, 1915.

⁴ Born Nantes 4 December 1661, died Berlin 21 May 1739. 1676 travelled to the Antilles. 1677 entered the Benedictine Congregation of St Maur in Saumur. Studied theology in Marmoutier and Le Mans. From 1682 continued his studies as member of the Abbey of St Germain-des-Prés in Paris. 1696 flight to Basel, conversion to Reformed confession. 1697 appointed as Librarian to Elector Friedrich III in Berlin. In parallel from 1704 he taught at the French Gymnasium (from 1724 he succeeded to the professorship of philosophy) and from 1717 tutor to the children of King Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia. 1718 Head of the Cabinet of antiquities and medals in the Berlin Castle. 1701 member of the Academy of Sciences. He compiled four dictionaries (Armenian, Coptic, Slavonic, and Syriac). Martin Cf. Malsow, *Die drei Ringe*, Tübingen, 2001,

⁵ For Negri see: David Weston, 'Negri, Solomon (bap. 1665, d. 1727)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, (May 2013) [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/105274>].

⁶ Cf. *Museum Sinicum*, Preface p.85.

⁷ Müller, pp.44-5

when he resigned and decided to return to Königsberg. In a letter to Dominique Parrenin in 1735 [B13], Bayer mentions that he is happily married, with four daughters (three born in Königsberg and one in St Petersburg). In fact he had eight children by his wife Anna Dorothea Bollner, only four of whom survived infancy.

Prior to his planned departure from St Petersburg he sent most of his papers and Chinese books ahead, but before he and his family could join them in January 1738 he had fallen ill with a fever, which took his life on 10th February at the age of forty-four. Finding herself in unforeseen financial hardship, Bayer's widow was obliged to sell off that part of her husband's books and papers which had already reached Königsberg, a considerable loss to the Academy, to whom, however, she handed over those materials, mainly correspondence, remaining in St Petersburg. What precisely was contained in the collection which reached Königsberg cannot be determined with any certainty – some items may have been sold off there. For instance, there are very few European printed works amongst the material which was acquired by Heinrich Walther Gerdes,⁸ a Lutheran pastor resident in London, and which eventually found its way to Glasgow. It is also very likely that amongst the books in the Bayer Collection there are items which should properly have been placed in the Library of the Imperial Academy, but which, due to Bayer's unique and intense interest in Chinese, ended up inadvertently being shipped out to Königsberg in 1737 along with his other papers. The collection as described herein, nonetheless, contains much of interest for the history of sinological and other oriental studies.

We know that Bayer already knew of Gerdes during his lifetime and corresponded with him, from a reference in a letter sent from Bayer to Bishop Erik Benzelius dated 5th October, 1732: 'Scripsi hodie D. Gerdes qui Londini Eccles. Evangelicae Presb. est de hoc meo desiderio ...'⁹ but as yet none of these letters which travelled between London and St Petersburg has been located. We also know that Bayer helped Gerdes with a Chinese translation of the Lord's Prayer for a multi-lingual collection he was

⁸ Gerdes was born on the 24th August, 1690 at Hamburg, where he later studied theology. By 1716 he had become preacher at the Schlosskirche in Darmstadt, and, the following year transferred to the position of Court Librarian there. He apparently held this post until 1722. In a letter to the learned Swedish Bishop, Erik Benzelius, dated Stockholm 3rd June 1721 he speaks of a journey he is planning to Holland for the summer and autumn, followed by England in winter and finally, the following summer, in France. He also offers to place himself at the disposal of Benzelius, presumably to purchase books, or carry out research.

In 1723 he was inducted as pastor of the Hamburg church (also known as the Swedish Church) in London, which was situated on the north side of Trinity Lane. In the same year he also received his doctorate in theology from Giessen. In addition to his pastoral duties at Trinity Lane, Gerdes ran a German language school. He first visited Humfrey Wanley, the Librarian to the earls of Oxford, in 1722, and in 1725 gave Wanley an auction catalogue of the library of Frederik Rostgaard, Secretary of State to King Frederik of Denmark, which was sold at Copenhagen in 1726.

Gerdes was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1726 and in 1727 delivered an address before King George II on behalf of the Lutheran clergy of London, congratulating him on his accession to the throne. Reporting the event the London Gazette for July 29th 1727 styled him 'Pastor Henry Walther Gerdes of the Swedish church in Trinity Lane'. Two years later he married Anna Bertels a native of Hamburg. Gerdes was the contact in Britain for the Lutherans in North America, and was amongst a group of four Lutheran clergymen who met representatives of the Lutheran church in Orange County, Virginia, who arrived in London en route to the Continent in 1734 to solicit funds. Gerdes remained at the Hamburg Church until his death in December 1741. He was succeeded by his wife, who died, aged eighty-five, on the 8th July 1787. They had no children.

⁹ Alvar Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger from learned foreigners*, Göteborg, 1979, 298, pp.352-6.

preparing.¹⁰ Also amongst the papers of Dr William Hunter, the noted Scottish anatomist and obstetrician, who arrived in London in 1740, is a hand-written inventory of the Bayer collection: ‘A catalogue of a curious collection of rare books in the Chinese and other Indian languages; collected by the late learned Theoph. Siegf. Bayer, professor of St Petersburg, and now in the possession of Mrs Gerdes, widow of the late learned Dr Gerdes’ [Hunter Papers H203]. It would appear from an exasperated note written in Hunter’s own hand on this catalogue: ‘At last in Dr Hunter’s library’ that he had been attempting to acquire this collection for some time. The collection was offered for sale by the bookseller Thomas Osborne on 28th March 1752, and Hunter may have acquired it then, but more likely later.¹¹ As the title-page of the sale catalogue implies, the collection contained items which never belonged to Bayer, but only to Gerdes. These include, for example, the Telugu grammar (Ms Hunter 137), which the Danish-Halle missionary, Benjamin Schultze, sent to Gerdes ca 1740.¹²

In addition to his correspondence (1731-8) with the Jesuit fathers in China in Beijing, and the Protestant missionaries at Tranquebar, described in this catalogue, Bayer’s correspondence with European scholars was considerable. According to Gerhard Friedrich Müller, his widow presented four volumes to the Academy in 1738.¹³ We know for instance that Bayer exchanged long, erudite letters with the Swedish Bishop Erik Benzelius,¹⁴ and his early mentor, Mathurin Vissière de la Croze.¹⁵ Seven letters

¹⁰ GUL: Ms Hunter B/B7. *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachkunde mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in bey nahe fünfhundert Sprachen und Mundarten*, von Johann Christoph Adelung Berlin, 1806-1817, v.1, pp. 667-8.

¹¹ *The second part of a catalogue of the libraries of Dr. Edward Chandler, late lord bishop of Durham: Dr. Shaw, late Greek-Professor of the University of Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Snell, of Hartford, Valentine Comyns, Esq., member of Parliament ... Dr. Sike, sometime Hebrew-Professor of the University of Cambridge ... the libraries, in the Chinese and other oriental languages, of the late learned Dr. Bayer, professor of the University Regiomontanus, and Dr. Gerdes ... : which will be sold ... at T. Osborne's, in Gray's-Inn, and will continue selling every day till the first of September, 1752.* London, T. Osborne, 1752. The collection was to be sold as a lot for a sum ‘the lowest Price of which is one Hundred Guineas’. Hunter made a payment of £63 to a ‘Mr Osborn’ in 1762, cf. C. Helen Brock (ed.), *The correspondence of Dr William Hunter, 1740-1783*, London, 2008, 524. It is more likely that Hunter would be in a position to make such a purchase in 1762 rather than in 1752.

¹² Letter from Schultze to Gerdes A21(a).

¹³ Müller, T.6, p.471, but Babinger, p.80 mentions eight volumes. Cf. Bayer manuscripts preserved in the Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg: (from: *Arkhiv Akademii Nauk SSSR : obozrenie arkhivnykh materialov*. 1946, T. 1, pp.173-4)

‘Bayer’s notes on the collections relating to Russian history, list of questions for a questionnaire concerning languages of various peoples inhabiting the regions of Derbent and Astrakhan, proposal for the making of maps of Malabar, various extracts from books, documents relating to correspondence between the Academy of Sciences and Bayer’s widow about the transfer of Bayer’s manuscripts, a list of books remaining after his death, letters to Bayer for the years 1710-1737, from various people: Academicians: J.-S. Beckenstein, D. Bernoulli, L.L. Blumentrost, G.B. Büllfinger, Chr. Goldbach, C.F. Gross, J.-N. Delisle, J.-G. Lotter. From others such as: J.-C. Gottsched, Prince Antioch Cantemir, J.-A. von Korff, M. Lilienthal, M. La Croze, Count Ostermann, Johann and Michael-Gottlieb Sartoriusov, Count K.S. Skavronskii, Hans Sloane, V.N. Tatishchev, Theofan Prokopovich, J.-D. Schumacher, D. Jablonsky, et al.; a fair copy of a letter to Leibniz, to Baron Korf, and also draft replies to letters from various people. A section of Bayer’s manuscripts is also held in the Oriental Institute (cf. B. Dorn ‘Das Asiatische Museum der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu S.Pb.’ 1846, s.119-120.)’ [Translation: D.W.].

¹⁴ Alvar Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger from learned foreigners*, Göteborg, 1979 (12 letters), and, Alvar Erikson and Eva Nilsson Nylander (Eds), *Erik Benzelius' letters to his learned friends*, Göteborg, 1983 (5 letters).

¹⁵ *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746 (42 from and 31 to Bayer).

to Johann Christoph Wolf (1683-1739) dealing with his Chinese interests are preserved in the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hamburg.¹⁶ And at least one to Johann Christoph Gottsched (5th Feb 1736).¹⁷ Another of Bayer's Scandinavian correspondents was the Danish philologist and historian, Hans Gram (1685-1748).¹⁸ In a letter from Bayer to Gram, dated 22 May 1724 (10 Kal Junii 1724 Regiomonte) he requested three books relating to Scandinavian linguistics,¹⁹ and in another (iv Id. Decemb. 1725 Regiomonte), Bayer mentions his dissertation, *De Congregatione de Propaganda Fide*, but says that he does not possess any more copies. And writing from St Petersburg to Gram in 1726 (vii Id. Aprilis), he asks him to send the books purchased on his behalf. In addition he refers to a promissory note for the sum of 24 Lübeck Marks by way of payment, possibly for books acquired at the Rostgaard sale of 1726.²⁰ Also in this letter Bayer mentions Gottfried Paschke who accompanied him to St Petersburg, and Christoph Goldbach, describing the latter as 'vetus mihi amicus'.

After William Hunter's death in 1783 his museum and library remained in London until 1807, when it was transferred to Glasgow, and housed in a newly constructed building in the grounds of the University. No reference is made to the Bayer material thereafter until 1846, when Joseph Hamel, who described himself as Actual Counsellor of State and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, wrote to Professor Duncan MacFarlane, Principal of the University of Glasgow, regarding the Bayer material and the possibility of its being sent to Russia for scholarly assessment by the orientalist in the Academy.²¹ Hamel had met MacFarlane on an earlier visit in 1818 when he was accompanying Michael Pavlovich, Grand Duke of Russia (1798-1849) on a trip to Glasgow.²² He presumably saw the Bayeriana then. We do not know how MacFarlane responded, but we may presume the proposal was rejected.

¹⁶ Lundbaek, p.220.

¹⁷ *Johann Christoph Gottscheds Briefwechsel*, Bd.4: 1736-1737, Berlin, 2010, p.29-30

¹⁸ Hans Gram (1685-1748), collector of books, philologist, historian, librarian of the Royal Library from 1730 to his death. His private library comprised c. 24,000 books and c. 300 manuscripts. After his death his collection of books was sold at two auctions and most of it ended up abroad. The entire collection of manuscripts, however, was not put up for auction, but was bought by the Royal Library.

¹⁹ Runólfur Jónsson (d. 1654), *Recentissima antiquissimae linguae septentrionalis incunabula, id est, Grammaticae Islandicae rudimenta*, Copenhagen, 1651, *Edda Islandorum an. chr. MCCXV Islandice conscripta per Snorronem Sturlae Islandiae nomophylacem nunc primum Islandice Danice et Latine ex antiquis codicibus m. ss Bibliothecae regis et aliorum in lucem prodit*; opera et studio Petri Johannis Resenii, Copenhagen, 1665, and Jon Rugmann, *Monosyllaba Islandica*, 1676.

²⁰ Bayer acquired books from the Rostgaard sale cf. *Museum Sinicum*, p.13

²¹ MS Gen 1717/3/1/150 Autograph letter, signed, from Joseph Hamel to Duncan McFarlan [sic]. St Petersburg, 11/23 May 1846; summary by P. Asplin: 'On looking over objects in Hunterian Museum he was surprised to find manuscripts of Gottlieb Theophilus Siegfried Bayer. Orientalists at Imperial Academy wish these to be reviewed for any [works] his death in 1738 prevented being made public. Officially requests that they be sent to St Petersburg for examination by competent members of the Academy, then returned with list of contents and literary value. Postscript: Reply might be sent to Baron Brunnow in London, but best posted direct to St Petersburg. First made Macfarlan's acquaintance in 1818 when Emperor's brother, Grand Duke Mikhailo Pavlovitch amongst hearers at church - the only occasion a member of the Russian Imperial Family attended divine service in a Presbyterian Church.' The letter is written on Chafford Mills paper, R TURNER|| CHAFFORD MILLS|| 1845.

²² Son of Tsar Paul I (1754-1801) and Maria Feodorovna, née Sophie Dorothea of Württemberg (1759-1828).

Henri Cordier, the noted bibliographer, reproduced details of the Bayer Chinese material in volume three of his *Bibliotheca Sinica*.²³ These were supplied by Dr John Young (d.1902), Keeper of the Hunterian Museum at the University of Glasgow, and in 1908, the same information appeared in *A catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow*; planned and begun by the late John Young, continued and completed ... by P. Henderson Aitken. However, the entries for the Bayer material in the Young and Aitken catalogue, especially those for Bayer's own notebooks and albums, were very deficient. In most instances the descriptions provided rely exclusively on the information supplied by Bayer himself on general title pages, front covers, or contents notes on endpapers, rather than independent scrutiny and analysis of the contents. Their catalogue also omitted all the items which now have been assigned the pressmark: Ms Hunter B, and, of course, the printed books, both Chinese and European, he possessed.

Dr Knud Lundbaek visited Glasgow in 1982 to carry out research in connection with his projected monograph on Bayer. He expected only to find those mss listed in Cordier, and also noted in the bibliography of Babinger's dissertation, but was pleasantly surprised, not to say somewhat overwhelmed, to discover the wealth of additional material that had been identified, wrapped in brown paper parcels, shortly after the present writer's appointment to the Special Collections Department of Glasgow University Library, in 1979. This new material contributed signally to chapter seven of his book dealing with Bayer's relationship with the Jesuit fathers in Beijing. Since the appearance of Lundbaek's monograph, there has been a gradual increase in scholarly awareness and interest in the collection, in addition to the figure of Bayer himself.²⁴ Little research, however, has thus far treated his wider oriental linguistic and cultural interests, in particular, those relating to central and south Asia.

It is my sincere hope that the production of this preliminary catalogue will act as a stimulus to further scholarly research by those more expert in the myriad topics which engaged Bayer's irrepressively inquisitive mind.

²³ *Bibliotheca Sinica*, Paris, 1878-1895; 2nd éd. 1904-8.

²⁴ Other enquirers in 20th century: Prof. Adami (Tokyo), Prof. Kolmaš (Prague), whose interest focussed on the person of Bohemian Jesuit, Carolus Slaviček's correspondence with Bayer, Prof. Golvers (Leuven), Prof. Takata (Kyoto), Prof. Walther Heissig (Bonn) concerning Mongolian mss, Dr Giuliano Bertuccioli on the Chinese grammatical treatises of Martin Martini S.J., and Dr Maria Sevela on the two Japanese castaways. Twenty-first century interest in the collection has been shown by Prof. Florence Hsia, Prof. Nick Pearce, 'At Last in Dr Hunter's Library': William Hunter's Chinese Collections' in *William Hunter's world: the art and science of eighteenth-century collecting*, London, 2013, 263-281, Dr Robert Batchelor on Bayer, Hyde and Couplet, 'Mapping the world: reconstructing the provenance of Verbiest's Map of the World in Glasgow University's Collection', in Noel Golvers (ed.), *Proceedings of the IX Symposium of the F. Verbiest Institute*, Leuven Chinese Studies, Leuven, 2011, 'Maps redrawn: the Enlightenment translations of Japanese castaways' Paper for Agents of Contact Conference, CUNY, September 2015 (unpublished), Dr Toon Van Hal's paper (unpublished) 'Transferring linguistic knowledge from Asia to Europe: T. S. Bayer's reception of Indian missionary grammars' should also be noted.

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2. Chronology of Bayer's Life

1694 Born in Königsberg (Jan. 6), son of a painter. Attends the Collegium Fridericianum, where he studies Latin and Greek.

1710 (24 April) Aged 16 he enters Königsberg University, the Albertina. Studies Theology, Philosophy, Classical languages and Hebrew.

1713 Aged 19 he is already keen to devote himself to the study of Chinese. Becomes familiar with the works of Thomas Hyde (1636-1703), Christian Mentzel (1622-1701), and Andreas Müller (1630-1694) and compiles a 'Glossarium Sinicum' (Ms. Hunter 139).

1715 Defends his university thesis entitled: 'Vindiciae verborum Christi ηλι, ηλι, λαμα σαβαχθανι quorundam παρερμηνειαις oppositae', which made a positive impact. Works as a private tutor.

1716 Impressed with the promising, local scholar, the Königsberg authorities grant Bayer the means to undertake a study tour of Germany.

1716 His first destination is Berlin to consult the oriental, especially the Chinese material in the Royal Library. While there he meets the Court Preacher and Hebraist, Daniel Ernst Jablonski (1660-1741) and comes under the strong influence of Mathurin Vissière de La Croze (1661-1739), the Royal Librarian. La Croze was a brilliant linguist with a scholarly focus on Coptic and the history of oriental Christianity.

1716 In Halle, where he stays at the Stiftung founded by the Pietist August Hermann Francke (1663-1727). Meets Johann Heinrich Michaelis and studies Arabic and Syriac briefly with the Damascene born scholar, Solomon Negri (ca 1665-1727).

1716 October. Gains Baccalaureus at Leipzig (27 November). While there he copies out the only two Syriac manuscripts held by the city library, cf. *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca senatoria civitatis lipsiensis asservantur*. (1838). While at Leipzig, Bayer maintains contact with La Croze to whom he sends several letters. In one (18th Oct.) he thanks La Croze for suggesting a possible collaboration with Leibniz, assisting the great man in his Chinese studies (Bayer to La Croze 15 Cal. Nov.). Bayer actually drafted a letter to Leibniz on the 20th October (18 Cal. Nov.*) but it was apparently never sent. Unfortunately Leibniz died on the 14th November before this plan could be advanced.

[*Φ.784. Οπ.2. Δ.1 .Jl.28r-30v. St Petersburg section of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences]

1717 Leipzig (11 February) becomes Magister. More funds are offered by the Königsberg Town Council to permit an extension of his study tour to include Holland and England. He had hoped to continue to Weimar and Gotha, but his health deteriorates at Jena, and he returns to Halle where he stays in the home of Francke. While in Halle Francke engages him in correspondence with the Tranquebar missionaries. Bayer is still in Leipzig in April, but by mid-June he has returned to Halle (cf. Hunter 265).

Continuing his journey he goes to Wittenberg, and again to Berlin (July) where he studies Coptic with La Croze (cf. Ms Hunter 629). In addition to seeing the manuscripts in the Royal library at Berlin and those in the library of Ezekiel, Freiherr von Spanheim, he familiarises himself with the Chinese collections of Andreas Müller, preserved at Stettin.

1717 (25 October) Bayer returns to Königsberg, where he initially teaches Greek literature.

1718-26 Appointed Head Librarian of the City Library, replacing Johann Jakob Quandt.

1718 Publishes first book on a Chinese subject, *De eclipsi Sinica* in Königsberg.

1720 Con-rector, then Pro-rector (1721-26), of the Königsberg Cathedral School.

1721 Publishes at Königsberg the treatise, *Historia Congregationis Cardinalium de Propaganda Fide*.

1725 Peter I dies 8 February (28 January old style).

1725 December 3 1725 Bayer appointed Professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, having been invited to join the new institution by its president, Laurent Blumentrost.

1726 Bayer arrives with his family in St Petersburg on 17th February (old style).

1727 The Kunstkamera, the first museum in Russia, completed. It houses the library and the ethnographical collections of the Academy.

1730 1 February, becomes a Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Publishes the first textbook on the Chinese language, *Museum Sinicum*, although by December it was still at the press and did not appear until early 1731.

1731 In September, sends a copy of his *Museum Sinicum* to the Jesuits in Beijing, initiating a productive, scholarly correspondence. According to Jöcher he was invited by Halle University to take up the Chair of Rhetoric – Müller could not verify this (*Materialy* T.6, 46-7).

1733 Considers leaving the Academy and St Petersburg, and tenders his resignation, but is persuaded to remain by Baron Keyserling, the new president, who increases his salary.

1735 In January he cedes his professorship in Greek and Roman Antiquities to Johann-Georg Lotter, and assumes a new position as professor of Oriental Antiquities.

1737 Decides to leave St Petersburg and return to Königsberg, despite not knowing what employment he would find there. Retires from the Academy due to poor health.

He had sent his manuscripts and valuable books ahead by ship to Königsberg, and was preparing to leave with his family early in the following year.

1738 Dies unexpectedly on 10th February (III idus febr.) of a fever ('eine hitzige Krankheit') in St Petersburg. Bayer is buried in the German cemetery, situated within the cemetery which surrounds the Sampsonyevskoe Cathedral. His tomb has not been preserved. The inscription on his tombstone is reproduced in G.F. Müller. *Materialy dlya istorii Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk* (in German), Sanktpeterburg, 1890, T.6, 466-7.

1738 Bayer's widow tries to sell his library to the Academy for 2,000 rubles. It contained, according to Müller, many books not held by the Academy's library. However negotiations are delayed and the sale does not go ahead. Cf. *Istoriia Biblioteki Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1714-1964*, Leningrad, 1964, 52-3.

According to August Ludwig von Schlözer, who became an assistant professor in Russian history at the St Petersburg Academy in 1761, Bayer, despite his twelve year sojourn in Russia, never learned the Russian language.

As far as can be ascertained there are no preserved likenesses of Bayer.

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3. Catalogue of Manuscripts

1: Manuscripts included in the Hunterian Catalogue (1908)

Ms Hunter 10 (S.1.10) *See also [HC81]*

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Globus caelestis Sinicus explicatus*

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1733?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper (Russian and Chinese), 46.5 x 36 cm., [2], 19 leaves, modern foliation in pencil (2014). Binding: rebound in quarter brown goatskin with marbled covers over pasteboards (Cockerell, 1964), replacing an original 18th c. binding in Dutch marbled paper with brown paper spine.

Contents:

f.1r Title page: ‘*Globus Caelestis Sinicus aeri incisus anno primo Imperatoris Jum Chim i.e. A.C. 1723. Accedit mea huius Globi Caelestis interpretatio.*’

ff.2v 3r Chinese paper envelope for the engraved *Globus caelestis*. The address, ‘*Praenobili, ac Dno D. Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero in Imperatoria Scientiarum Academia Antiquitatum etc Professori. Petropoli.*’, is given on f.2v.

f4r Another address label: ‘*Praenobili, ac Clarissimo Domino Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero in Academia Imperiali Petropolitana Antiquitatum Professori etc.*’

f5r A page of notes in Bayer’s hand on the *Globus* numbered ‘9’.

ff5v-6v blank.

ff7v-8r *Huang dao zong xing tu* 黃道總星圖, by Ignatius Kögler 戴進賢 (Dai Jinxian), 1680-1746 and Ferdinando Bonaventura Moggi 利白明 (Li Baiming), 1684-1761. Engraved plate on fine Chinese paper, 45.7 x 66 cm., of the stellar constellations of the southern and northern hemispheres. In the cross-hatched border, the Sun, Mercury and the Moon are depicted in the centre, with Saturn and Mars on the right, and Jupiter and Venus on the left. An explanatory text in 55 columns runs along the lower edge, and is dated in column 54: Yongzheng 1 (i.e. 1723). *Huang dao* or the Yellow way is the zodiac. According to letter A3, Bayer probably received this in October 1733.

ff.9r-15r Bayer’s explanation of the Chinese text, including transliterations and translations of the characters. It stops short at the fourth character halfway down column 11 of the Chinese text at the foot of the engraving.

ff.15v-19v blank.

Jack Baldwin, *William Hunter, 1718-1783, book collector: catalogue of an exhibition*
Glasgow, 1983, no. 63.

MS Hunter 16 (S.2.6)

[Formerly S.5.12; S.5.71]

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694 - 1738

Title: *Eclipsis Lunarum A. 1732*

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1733

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, 26.3 x 21 cm., 35 leaves (21st c. foliation in pencil), written in Bayer's hand

Contents:

f.1r t.p.: 'Eclipsis Lunarum A. 1732. 8 Jan. st. n. Latine conversa simul cum latitudine et longitudine metropolium et cum cyclo horario doctrinaque de horis Sinicis etc composita ex recentioribus observationibus a Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero Regiomontano.'

f.1v blank

f.2r 'Typus Eclipsos Lunarum ad d[iem] ... Junii 1732 una cum interpretatione mea item longitudo et latitudo metropolium Sinensium secundum quam Tribunal Pekinense Mathematicum calculos inire solet, constituta ex recentissimis observationibus, Explicatio typi pro eclipse lunari ad diem 21 Nov. 1733 a P. Ignatio Koegler transmissa cyclis horariis Sinicus, Mangjuristicus, Mungalicus, Tataricus cum horis et minutis Europaeis comparatus.'

f.2v blank

Loosely inserted between ff.2 and 3:

a: a folded sheet, 32.5 x 20.7 cm., watermark: 'JK' with the twelve Earthly Branches of the Chinese Calendar in Latin, Russian and Ottoman Turkish.

b: a blockprint book in Chinese and Manchu, [for description see HC82]

ff.3r-7v Bayer's transcription, transliteration, and Latin translation of the first 13 lines of the Chinese text of print 1 of HC82.

ff.7v-9v Bayer's transcription, transliteration, and Latin translation of lines 1,3-8 of the Chinese text of print 2 of HC82.

f.10r Copy of the astronomical diagram of the eclipse on the first print of HC82, with transcription, transliteration and Latin translation of the Chinese.

f.10v blank

Loosely inserted between ff. 10 and 11:

a folded sheet of paper (22.6 x 22.3 cm.) with a copy, by Bayer, of the astronomical diagram on print 1 of HC82.

ff.11r-12v 'Tabula Ecliptica ceterarum.'

f.13r 'Latitudo et Longitudo metropolium Sinensium ... ex epistola Antonii Gaubil S.J. ad Delislium.' Communicated in a letter dated 13 June 1732, cf. C8 for copy made by Bayer. Original transcribed in: Simon, 115, pp.319-22.

f.13v blank

f.14r-15r 'Explicatio Typi pro Eclipsi Lunari ad Diem 21. Novemb. 1733 transmissa a P. Ignatio Kögler ad Nicolaum Josephum Delisle V.C.'

f.15v-17v blank

f.18r-20r 'Cyclus horarius Sinicus, mangjuricus, Mungalicus tataricus cum horis et minutis Europaeis comparatus. Omnes numeri hac in tabula tempus completum indicant auctore T.S.B.'

These tables were reproduced as plates II-VI in Bayer's published treatise: *De horis Sinicis et cyclo horario commentationes. Accedit eiusdem auctoris parergon Sinicum de calendariis Sinicis ubi etiam quaedam in doctrina temporum Sinica emendantur.* Petropoli, 1735

f.20r-22r 'De horis Sinicis' [incomplete]. Some of this material was incorporated into Bayer's publication *De horis Sinicis*, 1735.

ff.22v-35v blank

Lundbaek, p. 167

Young & Aitken, pp 454-455

MS Hunter 17 (S.2.7)

Luther, Martin, 1483-1546

Uniform Title: Kleine Catechismus. Arabic

Title: 'Enchiridion B.Martini Lutheri Arabice convertit Salomon Negri Damascenus, olim Romae in Sapientia Syriacae linguae et in Collegio Congregationis de propaganda fide Arabicae Professor.'

Place and date: Halle, Saxony, 1716

Language: Arabic

Additional title in Arabic: al-Ta'alīm al-Masīhī.

Colophon on last page in Arabic:

'...on the 23rd day of Aylūl [i.e. September] in the year 1716 by the hand of Sulaymān al-Aswad al-Dimashqī ... written in the orphanage in the city of Halle in Saxony.'

Physical description:

Bound volume, [4], 26 leaves, 26.4 x 21 cm., first and last four leaves blank, paper (unglazed) watermark: rod of Asclepius; initials ML, rubrics and rubricated (Arabic), paginated 1-40 in Arabic.

Binding: pasteboards, quarter-bound calf, spattered paper sides.

Contents:

f.1r 'Enchiridion B.Martini Lutheri Arabice convertit Salomon Negri Damascenus, olim Romae in Sapientia Syriacae linguae et in Collegio Congregationis de propaganda fide Arabicae Professor.' T.p. in Negri's hand.

f.1v blank

ff.2r-20v. al-Ta'alīm al-Masīhī. Arabic translation of the Small Catechism (Der Kleine Katechismus), written by Martin Luther and published in 1529 for the instruction of children. Negri (i.e. Sulaymān al-Aswad) was probably asked to produce this translation for the use of missionaries studying at the Pietist Franckesche Stiftung in Halle.

This manuscript is mentioned in a list of manuscripts previously owned by Solomon Negri, sent to Bayer by friends at the Orphanage in Halle. Cf. Bayer's letter to La Croze in *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746, p.19, no.8.

Young & Aitken, p. 455.

Ms Hunter 22 (S.2.12)

[Formerly Q.5.7; Q.5.70]

Schultze, Benjamin, 1689-1760

Alphabetum Singalicum etc.

Place and date: [Madras?], [ca 1735-1740]

Language: Sinhalese and Tamil

Physical description:

Bound volume, 24.6 x 19.6 cm., paper, watermark: fleur-de-lys in a shield, surmounted by a coronet, lettered LVG, [2], 24 leaves, foliated in ink to f.10.

Binding: half bound calf, with marbled paper over pasteboards, spine damaged and incomplete, sewing loose, 18th c.

Contents:

ff.[1]-[2] blank

ff.1r-10r the Sinhala script, base form and with vowels, numbered 1-525. Only characters numbered 1-62 are transliterated into Roman script. Pages ruled in pencil.

f.11r 17 lines of Tamil concerned with the Sinhalese writing system, followed by 8 of German in an 18th c. hand:

‘Dies ist die Malabarische Inschrift wegen des verlangten Singalesischen Alphabet[h]s [‘h’ scored through]. Nach der Ausssprache in Süden schreibt er எளுத்து *öl’uttu* statt எழுத்து *örhuttu*, der Buchstab [i.e. letter or character]. Er sagt, es wollen sich alle Buchstaben einst im Malabarischen ausdrücken lassen, weil viele eine Grandische Ausssprache hätten. D[....] hätte er einige Portugiesisch geschrieben. (Das oe, dermit er das lange û ausschreibt, ist auss dem holländischen.)’. Three short sections of the Tamil text are underlined, with romanised transliterations of each in the upper and left-hand margins.

f.11v blank

ff.12r-17v ‘Tyrocinium’ (first steps) at head of page followed by numbered words in Tamil, 1-525 [some words are written in romanised script, e.g. ‘32 daiano’]. Pages ruled in red crayon.

Sent to Bayer, or directly to Gerdes by Schultze.

The diary of Benjamin Schultze, for dates 29 Dec. 1737-21 Dec.1738; and 29 Dec. 1738 mentions the receipt of a book in Sinhalese from Colombo. Franckesche Stiftungen zu Halle (Saale), Signatur: AFSt/M 2 H 6 : 2

Schultze was a Danish-Halle missionary in India. From 1704-1709 he was an assistant in the household of Constantin de Bonjour in Landsberg an der Warthe, then a pupil at the Joachimsthal’sches Gymnasium in Berlin (1709-10). In August 1710 De Bonjour recommended him for a supported place at the Waisenhaus in Halle. Following his matriculation at the University of Halle in 1711, he studied theology, subsequently becoming a lecturer at the Waisenhaus. In 1715 he matriculated at the University of Frankfurt an der Oder. In 1719 he went to Tranquebar as a missionary and was ordained there by Johann Ernst Gründler in 1720. He left for Madras in 1726, where he established a separate mission in 1728 with the S.P.C.K. Schultze returned to Halle, where he was active as a translator.

MS Hunter 31 (S.2.21)

[Formerly R.6.16; R.6.75]

Title: Rudimenta Syriacae Linguae = Ktābā metul šarwāye ba-lešānā Suriya and

Moses of Mardin, d.1592

Title: [Letters to Andreas Masius]

Place and date: Halle and Berlin, [1716]

Language: Syriac

Physical description:

Bound volume. 23 x 15.5 cm., paper, [2], 72 leaves all after 30 blank, partial contemporary pagination in ink. Binding: marbled paper over pasteboards, spine: grey paper. Sertā script.

Contents:

f.1r ‘Rudimenta Syriacae linguae ex autographo (quod ex manu cognosco) Gasparis de Malavar Indi Halae Saxonum descripsi G.S.B.’ [Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer]. The contents of the first section of this manuscript are well summed up in Solomon Negri’s note on the verso of Bayer’s t.p. (cf. below) ‘A little treatise on the Syriac alphabet with various prayers and psalms together with some hymns of Saint Ephraim’ Bayer’s later note on the second fly-leaf also notes the presence of a composition by Jacob of Edessa.

ff.2r-14r Text begins after the invocation of the Trinity, with title in Syriac written in red ink: *Ktābā metul šarwāye ba-lešānā Suriya*, ‘Book for beginners in the Syriac language’. This is followed by a table of the Syriac (sertā) alphabet, the Lord’s Prayer, the Nicean Creed (with filioque), and several psalms and canticles.

f.10v a hymn of St Ephraem on repentance.

ff.12r-12v a hymn of Jacob of Edessa.

f.14v blank

Gaspar de Malavar, according to Johan David Michaelis, ‘though a native of India, was one of the transcribers employed by the Propaganda.’ (*Introduction to the New Testament*, Volume 2, Part 2, p.561)

The *Vorlage* of this text, previously owned by Solomon Negri, is mentioned in a list sent to Bayer by friends at the Orphanage in Halle. Cf. Bayer’s letter to La Croze in *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746, Leipzig, 1742-1746, p.19, no.7.

ff.15-29r T.p. written in Bayer’s hand, ‘Epistolae Mosis Mardeni ad Andream Masium, ex autographis quae in Bibliotheca Berolinensi regia sunt’.
Copies made by Bayer, during his time at Berlin, of six [i.e. III, IV+IV p.s., V, VI, VII, and VIII] of the eight Syriac letters, now preserved in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, Ms Orient. Vol.13. Six were sent by Moses of Mardin to Andreas Masius, one to Johannes Renialmus and there is one (draft) reply from Masius to Mardin. We must presume that Bayer felt no need to copy letters I and II in the original, as these had been edited and published by Andreas Müller in Berlin (1673), *Symbolae Syriacae ... I. Epistolae duae Syriacae amoebaeae*.

ff.16r-20r ‘Epistola prima. Al Reverendo Andreas Masius honorandiss.’ Viennae, 25 Julii 1555 Valsaprae 10. Augusti. Mas. (original is numbered as VI) Bayer mentions that Mardin has inserted explanations above certain words while Masius has made comments in the margins.

For facsimile of original cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0049 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

ff.20r-21r ‘Epistola II’, (original is numbered ‘IV’). Moses of Mardin to Johannes Renialmus, Viennae 1553, 23 Tishri post. S. Novembr. Mas.

For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0043 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

A slip of paper has been bound in between f.20 and f.21 which repeats the note in Italian by Mardin at the end of the letter. Bayer has inscribed at the end, ‘M.V. Lacrosi manus’.

ff.21r-22r ‘Epistola III’.

For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0039 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

f.22v ‘Epistola IV Illius non nisi Postscriptum extabat’ i.e. it is only present as a postscript. For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0048 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

ff.22v-27r ‘Epistola V’ at the end, ‘Al Re[verendissimu]m: Andreas Masius (Viennae 26. Martii Respon. Di 28 Apr. 1555.) Mas. Manus.

For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0031 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

ff.27r-28r ‘Epistola VII’ Moses of Mardin to Andreas Masius. The many lacunae in Bayer’s transcription are due to damage in the original.

For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0027 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

ff.28v-29r ‘Epistola VIII’ [Moses of Mardin to Andreas Masius]. Bayer’s copy breaks off at line 22 of the original.

For facsimile cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN739951084&PHYSID=PHYS_0023 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

Andreas Masius was born near Brussels in 1514, and graduated in 1533 as Magister from the renowned Collegium Trilingue at Louvain. Masius was one of the three or four pioneers who laid the foundations of the modern discipline of Syriac Studies. He is noted for having produced the first solid studies in Syriac linguistics, including a grammar and a dictionary, both published in Antwerp around 1570. Around 1550, he was at Rome, where he met a scholar from Mardin called Moses who became his Syriac tutor.

Cf. E57 for Bayer’s rough draft of these Syriac letters. H203, II, 41 ‘Jasparis de Mabar Rudimenta Linguae Syriacae.’

Inscriptions:

1: On the front pastedown: ‘R 6. 16.’

2: On f.[2]v in Bayer’s hand: ‘In his rudimentis multae preces continentur: in iis etiam S. Ephremi et Jacobi Rohensis’, 3: On f.1v, in an 18th c. hand: ‘Libellus Alphabeti Syriaci cum aliquot precatiunculis et psalmis nec non Carminibus nonnullis S. Ephraem Sal. Negri’ [in Bayer’s hand] adscripserat’.

Young & Aitken, p. 456. T. H. Weir, 'The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew Manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow', p.755, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, (Oct., 1899), pp. 739-756.

For Masius, etc. see:

A. van Roey, 'Les études syriaques d'Andreas Masius', *G OLoP* 9 (1978): 141W58
M. Lossen, *Briefe von Andreas Masius und seinen Freunden 1538 bis 1573*, Leipzig, 1886. J. W. Wesselius, 'The Syriac correspondence of Andreas Masius: a preliminary report', in Lavenant, V Symposium Syriacum, Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, 29-31 Août 1988, pp. 21-29. Robert J. Wilkinson, *Orientalism, Aramaic and Kabbalah in the Catholic Reformation: the first Printing of the Syriac New Testament*, Studies in the History of Christian Traditions, 137. Leiden, 2007.

Ms Hunter 139 (T.6.21)

[Formerly Q.9.15; Q.9.178]

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Glossarium Sinicum

Place and date: Königsberg, 1713

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, 21.5 x 17.5 cm., 174 pp., 20th c. pagination in pencil, text written by Bayer in five columns headed respectively: Numerus, Characteres Sinici, Pronunciatio, Significatio, Ubi.

Binding: Pasteboards, covered with green, gilt-stamped paper with foliate pattern, backed with grey paper.

Contents:

pp.1-162 'Glossarium Sinicum collectore T.S.B. Regiom. inceptum Anno 1713 undecimo ante Cal: Junii' [i.e. 22 May]. An inscription in Arabic, 'bi-smillāh al-rahmān al-rahīm', and one in Greek, 'ἐκ διος ἀρχομεσθα' (Ek dios archōmestha).

pp.163-6 blank

pp.167-170 'Nominum Propriorum Sinicorum Sylloge.'

p.171 ruled, but without text.

p.173 'Nomina Christiana'

p.174 blank.

This is the earliest item of Bayer's in the Glasgow collection, and was started on 22 May 1713. The Glossary items are numbered 1- 2577. Some characters are entered more than once, e.g. 天 *tian* at 1034 and again at 2423.

By age 19 Bayer was already devoted to the study of Chinese, and had become familiar with the works of Thomas Hyde (1636-1703), Christian Mentzel (1622-

1701), and Andreas Müller. The characters are taken from the ‘Xiao er lun 小兒論’ in Mentzel’s *Kurze Chinesische Chronologia*, Hyde’s works, and Kircher’s *China illustrata*. Cf. Lundbaek, p. 92, n.167, and *Museum Sinicum*, pp.259-266.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650
C. Mentzel, *Kurze Chinesische Chronologia*, Berlin, 1696
https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=2OtCAAAAcAAJ&pg=PP16&lpg=PP16&dq=Kleine+Chinesische+Chronologia&source=bl&ots=8X8_t2F_1X&sig=RmQJieERbGCE_Fj6CoWntGNwq-A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCQQ6AEwAGoVChMIo6bHrJ7JxwIVQdcUCh1bJQy4#v=onepage&q=Kleine%20Chinesische%20Chronologia&f=false (retrieved 13.11.2017).
Young & Aitken, p. 470.

Ms Hunter 142 (T.7.1)

[Formerly Q.9.10; Q.9.173]

Title: *Psalmorum Davidis versio Arabica litteris Syriacis*, etc.

Place and date: Berlin, [1716]

Language: Arabic (Karshuni)

Physical description: Bound volume, paper, 20.9 x 13.5 cm., 55 leaves, written in Karshuni (i.e. Arabic in Syriac, serṭā characters). Binding: quarter bound calf and speckled paper covered pasteboards, early 18th c. Inserted loosely at the front is a scrap of paper, 15.5 x 10 cm., headed ‘Post Psalmos rubro colore’, verso blank.

Contents:

f.1r blank

f.1v ‘*Psalmorum Davidis versio Arabica litteris Syriacis e Biblioth. Regia Berolinensi a me descriptus*’ (in Bayer’s hand). He has also copied various other inscriptions which he found in the ms.:

‘Haec erant inscripta passim, Liber Io: Borkii. Inde vero ab A M DCLVIII. mense Maio Andreae Mulleri Greiffenhagensis empta. Amstel.’,

‘το αυτον βιβλιον εστιν εμου Ιωαννης ωρτηνος’,

‘Libro di my Moise et de li amici soi’,

‘Idem adscripsit cetera,

[three lines of Arabic in Syriac characters, followed by the same in Latin i.e.] 33 Denarii missi ibidem 21 denarii ib. 10 denarii summa 9. Ducati’,

‘Erpenius adscripsit primae paginae: Psalterium cum precationibus veteris Testamenti lingua Arabica et characteribus Syriacis’, i.e. Thomas van Erpe (known as Thomas Erpenius) 1584 –1624.

ff.2r-50r Book of Psalms in Arabic (Karshuni). At head of page: In the name of the Holy Trinity ... Psalms of David the prophet. Text begins: ṭūbá lil-rajul ...

ff.50r-53r Song of Moses and Miriam, and other texts, including the Lord’s Prayer

ff. 53v – 54r blank

ff.54v-55v In Giorgio Diodato's hand(?), on f.55v-55r 'Carscunica'. The Lord's Prayer in Arabic (Karshuni) and a transcription into Latin script. Between these two texts is an inscription in Italian: 'L'autore d'quessa (sic) Lingua Giorgio dio dato, nativo nella citta di damasco in [erasure] adesso cittádino nella famosissima cittá reale di praga, in citta vecchia'. And on ff.55r-54v, various Arabic notes, some dated 1711. Giorgio Diodato was an 18th c. teacher of Arabic and Turkish in Prague, where he also apparently sold coffee. He was born in Damascus. (cf. *Bacco in Boemia*, ditirambo di Pietro Domenico Bartoloni, Firenze, 1736, p.62).

A copy, made by Bayer, of an earlier, Karshuni ms. of the Psalter in the Royal Library, Berlin, previously owned respectively by Andreas Müller, Johann Borkius, and Thomas Erpenius, which Müller purchased in Amsterdam.

Cf. H203, I, 56 'Psalmorum Davidis Versio Arabica in Litteris Sinicis' (sic., i.e. Syriacis).

Ms Hunter 145 (T.7.4)

[Formerly S.7.4; S.7.96]

Title: Majmū'ah sharīfah wa-fī-hā latā'if kathīrah wa-jawāhir kabīrah etc

Place and date: [Buda?, Hungary], [mid. 17th c.]

Language: Arabic, Persian and Turkish

Physical description:

Bound volume, 20.7 x 15.3 cm., [2], 237 leaves, oriental laid paper, glazed, modern (2015) foliation in pencil, ff.84-107 have contemporary foliation 1-33 in ink in Arabic numerals. Script is *naskh*, *ruq'ah* and *ta'liq*, f.113 has a pink tint.

Many pages are blank: ff.[1]v-[2]v, f.8v, ff.9v-10r, ff.38v-39r, ff.53r-54v, f.61, f.62v, f.73v, ff.110v-112v, ff.120v-131v, ff.140r-141v, ff.146r-154v, f.159v, f.169r, ff.170r-189v ff.221v-225r, ff.225v-231r, f.235r, f.237.

Binding: full, grained, maroon goat-skin, no fore-edge flap or remains thereof, spine split. A damaged, shield-shaped paper label (similar to that on Ms Hunter 152) is attached to the front cover with an Arabic inscription: 'majmū'ah shar[īfah wa-]fī-hā latā'if kathīrah wa-jawāhir kabīrah waqf Shaykh Sulaymān Afendī ...' 'Noble Collection containing many pleasantries and large jewels a *vakif* of Shaykh Sulaymān Efendi.' Vakif (waqf) is the endowing of property for pious purposes.

Contents:

A compendium of various texts and notes of differing dates, e.g. ff.190v-213r, the Tuhfat al-Muluk (A gift for kings), some originally forming parts of other manuscripts.

f.16v a table of Ottoman Sultans, from Osman I to Mehmed IV, headed in red ink: Tawārīh al-'Uthmān. The original of this text must have been written after 1648 the year of Mehmed IV's accession and before 8 November 1687, when Mehmed IV was deposed following the Ottoman defeat at the Second Battle of Mohács.

f.75r Fihrist-i kitāb, listing 102 chapters of an unidentified book.

f.75v Marmūz al-jām‘i al-saghīr, and, Marmūz al-jām‘i al-kabīr

ff.76v -108v [- ff.77 and 78] unidentified work which corresponds to the content of the index (fihrist) on f.75r. Only 99 of the 102 chapters are present.

The text begins with a *hadith* of the Prophet: (the first three words in red). *Sahih Bukhari*, Hadith 1, ‘Actions are but by intentions and every man will have only what he intended...’

The text ends with a catchword at the foot of f.108v. The chapter headings are rubricated. Catchwords on all versos. ‘Vaḳf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Afendī al-vā‘iz be-jām‘i-i kabīr dar qal‘ah-‘i Budūn’ (Persian) is inscribed along the inner margin of the first page of the text (f.76v).

ff.77 and 78 form a bifolium taken from another ms. with astronomical diagrams (2 of eclipses of the sun and moon respectively) in red and black.

ff.190v-213r Tuhfat al-Mulūk, by Zain al-Din Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr Hasan al-Razi. Written in red and black ink in *ruq‘ah*. Catchwords on all versos.

Colophon: Tamma al-kitāb ... 987 Jumādā al-ākhir (sic) fī 7 fī yawm khamīs fī waqt al-‘asr, i.e. 987 on the 7th of Jumādā al-ākhirah, on Thursday evening (i.e. 30/31 July, 1579).

Inscriptions: 1. On the front pastedown in ink: ‘Commentary in the alcoran’.

2. A pencilled note by Mr. Gibb is inserted loose at the beginning: ‘Scrap-book containing notes and treatises in Arabic and Turkish. Those in Turkish deal chiefly with mystic or medical subjects - several are imperfect. E.J.W.G.’

3. The inscription, ‘vaḳf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Afendī ...’ is written on ff.67v, 68r and 76r.

This ms. belongs to a group of four (Mss Hunter 145, 148, 150, 152), all once owned by Sulaymān Efendi preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda. It is probable that Bayer acquired these as a group on the 18th March 1717. Shaykh Sulaymān Efendi is mentioned in Fotić’s study of Islamic Belgrade in the 16th and 17th centuries as having given his *tefsir* (or commentary on the Qur‘ān) to the Buda mosque.

Subsequently however it found its way into the possession of an *aḡa* of the Janissaries at Belgrade, who then donated it in 1636 to a librarian at Niš.

Young & Aitken, p.471.

For the Tuhfah al-Mulūk, cf. Hajji Khalifa II., 240.

Aleksandar Fotić, ‘Belgrade: a muslim and non-muslim cultural centre (sixteenth-seventeenth centuries)’

[https://www.academia.edu/364899/ Belgrade A Muslim and Non-Muslim Cultural Centre 16th 17th C.](https://www.academia.edu/364899/Belgrade_A_Muslim_and_Non-Muslim_Cultural_Centre_16th_17th_C.) (retrieved 21.11.2017) 51-75, esp. p.64.

Anastasopoulos Antonis (ed.) *Provincial elites in the Ottoman empire. Halcyon days in Crete V. A Symposium Held in Rethymnon*, 10-12 January 2003.

T. H. Weir, ‘The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow’, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, v. 31 issue 4, October, 1899, pp 739-756, no.13.

Ms Hunter 148 (T.7.7)

[Formerly S.7.5; S.7.97]

Abū Nasr Ismā‘īl ibn Hammad al-Jawharī, d.1002 or 1008

Title: al-Sihāh. Abridgement

Place and date: [Buda?, Hungary], 1051 A.H. (i.e. 1641-2 A.D.)

Language: Arabic

Physical description:

Bound volume, 20.3 x 14.5 cm., [1], 258 leaves, ff.253v-258v blank, oriental laid paper, glazed, unfoliated.

Binding: Islamic style with traces of fore-edge flap, quarter brown goatskin, marbled paper over pasteboards, spine split, and upper board detached. Text written in black *naskh* script, with dictionary entries in red ink. Catchwords on each verso. The title is written in ink on the top and bottom edges of the leaves of the volume.

Contents:

ff.1v -253r an abridgment of the *al-Sihāh* of al-Jawharī made by Muhammad ibn Abī Bakr al-Rāzī, line 3 ... ‘Mukhtasar fī ’ilm al-lughah jam‘iah min Kitāb al-Sihāh lil-’imām ... ’Ismā‘īl Hammād al-Jawharī ...’

f.253r colophon date: 1051

Inscriptions:

1: On the front pastedown in ink in an 18th c. hand, scored through: ‘Commentary on the Alcoran’.

2: On the front pastedown in ink in Arabic numerals, two calculations: subtraction and addition.

3: On f.[1]r, f.1r, the inner margins of f.2v and 3r, at various places throughout the text, and at the end of the text: ‘vaqf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Afendī al-vā‘iz be-jām‘i-i kabīr dar qal‘ah-‘i Budūn’ ‘the *vakif* of Sulayman Efendī preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda’. *Vakif* (waqf) is the endowing of property for pious purposes.

4: On a folded quarter sheet of paper, inserted loose at the beginning, in an 18th c. hand: ‘Epitome celeberrimi Lexici Assahāh,’.

Abū Nasr Ismā‘īl ibn Hammad al-Jawhari also spelled al-Jauhari (died 1002 or 1008) was the author of a notable Arabic dictionary. He was born in the city of Farab also known as Otrar in Turkestan (in today's southern Kazakhstan). His great work is the Arabic dictionary entitled *Taj al-lughah wa sihah al-‘Arabiya*, ‘the Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic’, also known by the shorter titles *al-Sihāh fi al-lughah*.

Al-Rāzī finished writing his digest in the year 760 A.H. (1359 A.D.).

Cf. B.M. *Supplement to the Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts*, no. 850, for another copy.

Belongs to a group of four mss (Hunter 145, 148, 150, 152), all once owned by Sulaymān Efendī preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda. It is probable that Bayer acquired these as a group on the 18th March 1717 (cf. inscription in Ms Hunter 150).

Young & Aitken, pp. 473-474

Ms Hunter 150 (T.7.9)

[Formerly S.7.24; S.7.116]

Title: *Maghná al-nāsihīn*

Place and date: Būdīn [i.e. Buda, Hungary], 1064 A.H. (i.e. 1653-4 A.D.)

Language: Arabic

Physical description:

Bound volume, oriental paper, 20.5 x 15.3 cm., [3], 129 leaves, contemporary foliation in Arabic numerals to f.127, one blank leaf unnumbered between ff.30 and 31 blind-ruled with a ruling frame. Binding: Islamic style with fore-edge flap, quarter brown goatskin, marbled paper over pasteboards. Text written in black *ruq'ah* script, with sermon numbers in red ink. Catchwords on each verso.

Contents:

[f.1r] The title *Kitāb Maghná al-nāsihīn* [*Maghná al-nāsihīn* repeated] followed by 'vaqf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Afendi al-wā'iz be-jām'i-i kabīr dar qal'ah-'i Budūn' 'the *vaqf* (waqf) of Sulaymān Efendi preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda' This statement is repeated in the inner margin of f.5v, f.7v, f.12v.

Vaqf (waqf) is the endowing of property for pious purposes. Below this are four lines of Arabic containing a tradition that persons in debt are not required to give alms.

[ff.1v-2r] A table of contents with the subjects and numbers of 94 homilies which, however, do not correspond with the text of the work.

[2v-3v] blank

f.1 four lines of Turkish and Arabic (prayers for deliverance), below which is an inscription in Bayer's hand: 'Ex libris G.S. Bayeri Lipsiae XV Cal. Aprilis (i.e. 18 March) CIODCCXVII. In schedula aliqua huic MS. inserta haec scripta inueni: A. 1531. Als Angst in Ungern dort den Osten sehr erhitzte so starck, dass mancher gar doch hat es nichts genützt. Wir stossen mit Gewalt die starcken Thoren ein. Da haben wir erst recht. Als jder Hub und Stoss verübte seine Macht. Wer meinte nicht, dass da der Leipziger sey vergessen. Doch zeigt dieses Buch das seiner sey gedacht.'

ff.1v-127v Collection of eighty-four *maw'izah* or sermons, entitled *Maghná al-nāsihīn* (Pleasant abode of the faithful ministers)

f.127 v colophon by the scribe, '... Ahmad ibn Isma'īl ... fī awā'il shahr sha'bān fī baladah Būdīn fī takiyah Shaykh Sulaymān Effendī al-wā'iz bi-jām'i-i kabīr ... sanah 'arb'a b'ada satīn wa-'alf ...' i.e. in the first part of the month of Sha'bān, in the Sufī community of Shaykh Sulaymān, the preacher at the great mosque, 1064 A.H.

[f.128r] two lines in Arabic script (Turkish?)

[f.128v] blank

Inscriptions:

On the front paste-down in a 17th. c.(?) hand: 'Liber Turcicus MS. sine vocalibus De variis ceremoniis et ritibus turcicis.'

Cf. Ms. Hunter 515 which Bayer acquired on the same day.
Belongs to a group of four mss (Hunter 145, 148, 150, 152), all once owned by Sulaymān Efendi preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda. It is probable that Bayer acquired these as a group on the 18th March 1717.

Young & Aitken, pp.474-5.

J T. H. Weir, 'The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, v. 31 issue 4, October, 1899, pp 739-756, no. 12

Ms Hunter 152 (T.7.11)

[Formerly S.7.16; S.7.108]

Qutbu al-‘Ārifīn Mahmūd al-Uskudārī

Title: Kitāb al-Majālis

Place and date: [Buda?, Hungary], [mid. 17th c.]

Language: Arabic

Physical description:

Bound volume, oriental paper, [11], 199 leaves (2-198 foliated in ink in contemporary Arabic numerals), 20 x 14.5 cm. Binding: Islamic style with fore-edge flap, quarter brown goatskin, marbled paper over pasteboards. Text written in black *naskh* script, with rubricated section headings. Catchwords on each verso.

Contents:

Commentary on Qur’ān, Surah 19 *Maryam* to Sura 109 *al-Kāfirūn*.

ff.[2v-8v] table of contents with the titles for each surah within red-ruled squares.

ff.1v-198v Kitāb al-Majālis

f.198v colophon incomplete,

‘tamma bi-‘aun Allāh sajā fī laylah al-jum‘ah fī awāsit-i shahr-i dai’ The writing of this book was completed with divine assistance, on Friday evening in the middle of the month of Dai (tenth month of the Persian calendar)’. No year is given.

Inscriptions:

1: on front pastedown, ‘This is a commentary on severall chapters of the Alcoran’ late 17th/early 18th c.

2: at top of f.[1]r an ownership statement, ‘marsūf-i(?) Shaykh Muhammad Efendī wā‘iz ’Uskudārī(?)’ followed by two texts in Arabic script, one of 2 lines and another of 4.

3: f.[2]r 2 lines of Arabic script at head, then, ‘vaqīf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Afendi Budūnī al-vā‘iz be-jām‘i-i kabīr dar qal‘ah-‘i Budūn’, followed by 4 lines in Arabic script.

4: at head of f.1v, 2r, 41v, 42r, and 198v, ‘vaqf-i Shaykh Sulaymān Efendi Budūnī’.

A shield-shaped paper label with this inscription in Arabic: The book of the Majalis of Qutbu'l Arifin al-'Uskudārī - property of the late Shaykh Sulaiman Efendi, is attached to the front board. The first quire is taken up with the preface of the Shaykh Ismā'īl and an analytical table of contents. This copy is the autograph of the Shaykh Ismā'īl. Cf. *BM Catalogue of Turkish manuscripts*, p. 234b, l. 8.

Belongs to a group of four mss (Hunter 145,148, 150, 152), all once owned by Sulaymān Efendi preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda. It is probable that Bayer acquired these as a group on the 18th March 1717.

Young & Aitken, pp.475-6.

T. H. Weir, 'The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, v. 31 issue 4, October, 1899, pp 739-756, no. 14

MS Hunter 175 (T.8.7)

[Formerly P.3.10]

Title: *Conlectio Liturgiae aliorumque sacrororum opusculorum lingua Chin cheo seu una cum Grammatica & Lexico eius linguae*, compiled by T.S.Bayer

Place and date: [Königsberg?], [1719?]

Language: Chinese, Spanish, Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, 15.6 x 9.7 cm., [2], 140 leaves, modern (2015) foliation in pencil, partially paginated by Bayer in ink (4-94, 1-17, 2, 1-5), margined, not ruled., Binding: 18th c. grey speckled paper boards, quarter sheepskin.

Contents:

ff. [1-2] blank

ff. 1r-49r 'Conlectio Liturgiae aliorumque sacrororum opusculorum lingua Chin cheo seu una cum Grammatica & Lexico eius linguae.'

ff.2r-15v 'Loquedevesaver (sic) Ilministro (sic) Para administrar los Sacramentos'

f.16 blank

ff.17r-22r 'Principio Dela doctrina en Sangley.'

'Sangley' refers to the Chinese of the Philippines, who speak the Hokkien dialect of the Min group, which is also called Zhang zhou.

f.22v blank

ff.23r-49r 'Arte de la lengua cHio cHiu.' Cf. *Museum Sinicum*, pp.135-167
Grammatica linguae Sinicae poularis in provincia Chin Cheu. Bayer says in the

Praefatio, p.89 that he found this work in the Royal Library in Berlin, and was assisted in its translation into Latin by a Spanish priest, Bernardo Ribera.

f.49v blank

ff.50r-102v ‘Bocabulario de lengua sangleya por las letras de el ABC.’ A very incomplete Sangley-Spanish vocabulary organised alphabetically. Only the ‘A’ section is complete, most of the remaining entries having no Spanish gloss. Occasional entries are provided with the corresponding Chinese character or a Spanish gloss, or both, as in the case of ‘Lar’ 力 ‘fuerça’ [Mandarin li = power] f.83r. Mathurin Veyssière de la Croze refers to a ‘Bocabulario de la lengua Sangleya, por las letras de el ABC’ held in the Royal Library in a letter to Leibniz dated, Berlin, 23 April 1704.

ff.103r-116r ‘Los Mandamientos de la ley de Dios &a en los articulos de la fe, etc.’

ff.116v-123v blank

ff.124r-139v ‘La Doctrina Xna en lengua Chino &.’ This section contains the Lord’s Prayer and the Ave Maria.

f.140 blank

Bayer copied this work from a manuscript in the Royal Library, Berlin, which Andreas Cleyer brought from Java and gave to Christian Mentzel. Inscription at foot of t.p., ‘descripsi ex codice charta Sinica eleganti manu exarato, quem Andreas Cleyerus ad Mentzelium ex Java maiore Anno 1688 20 Septembris transmiserat et Mentzelius Anno 1690 Joannis Baptistae sacro die acceperat. Nunc in Berolinensi bibliotheca Regia extat.’

Cf. letter from Bayer to La Croze, 10 July 1718 (6 Id. Jul.) *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746, T.1, p.42. Bayer asks for a copy of the Ave Maria in Spanish and Latin.

Also in 1719 Heinrich Bartsch, the Königsberg Stadtsekretär, wrote to La Croze asking, at Bayer’s request, whether two manuscripts could be lent, under guarantee, to the Senate of the city.

‘Nunc rogo te submissee, ut mihi consilium des, quid fieri oporteat. Laudatus Bayerus me de duobus MSS. Berolinensis bibliothecae rogavit, ut ampliss. senatus huius ciuitatis cautione illa haberet. Sunt autem haec duo: Diasi Lexicon Sinico-Hispanicum, et Mentzeliana, codex in folio, varia MSS. Mentzelii continens. Regiom. 7 Id. Apr. 1719.’ *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746, T.1, p.2.

I am grateful to Professor Florence Hsia (Department of the History of Science University of Wisconsin-Madison) for the following notes, received June 2011:

‘Van der Loon, Piet. ‘The Manila incunabula and early Hokkien studies’ *Asia major* 12.1 (1966): 1-43. Van der Loon identifies the manuscript sent by Andreas Cleyer to Christian Mentzel in Berlin [in 1688, received 1690] as now in the British Library (Add MS 25317). He explains how Bayer came to possess his copy of the MS via La Croze sometime after July 1718, drawing on *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J.

L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746. NB. that La Croze also sent a copy of the Lord's Prayer as written in this MS to Philippe Masson, as well as to David Wilkins for John Chamberlayne's polyglot edition; for the latter, see Chamberlayne, *Oratio dominica in diversas omnium fere gentium linguas versa* (Amsterdam, 1715), 94.

On Bayer's discussion of the MS in his preface to *Museum sinicum* (1730), 1: 89-91, and his publication of the grammar ("Grammatica Linguae Sinicae popularis in Provincial Chin Cheu" [CK]), Lord's Prayer, Apostle's Creed, Hail Mary, Salve Regina, and Confiteor from his copy of the MS; see *Museum Sinicum* (1730), 1: 135-67 (Van der Loon, 106-107).

Henning Klöter *The language of the Sangleys: a Chinese vernacular in missionary sources of the seventeenth century* (Leiden: Brill, 2011). An analysis, transcription, and translation of the "Arte de la lengua chio chou," based on the University of Barcelona copy (MS 1027), with reference to the British Library copy (Add MS 25317). On Bayer's copy, see 9-10.'

Young & Aitken, pp.484-485.
Cf. Lundbaek, pp.14-15, 94, 129

Ms Hunter 196 (T.8.28)
[Formerly P.4.20]

Title: The praise of Tārā
Language: Oirat Mongolian
Place and date: Russia, Volga region?, [17-- , early 18th century?]

Physical description:

Bound volume 8.7 x 20.7 cm. [1] 19 [1] leaves. Paper: Western, watermarked, laid paper. The paper has been cut into oblong strips in imitation of *pothi* format Mongolian manuscripts. Binding: Pasteboards, covered with brightly coloured and gilt paper with zigzag pattern. Text starts on the verso of the first folio and is read vertically from top to bottom and from left to right, but since the leaves have been sewn at the gutter, the text on the rectos must be read by turning the book on its head. The first five leaves have been foliated using Oirat ordinals: 1 'nigen', 3 'ghurban', 4 'dörbön', 5 'tabun', 6 'zurghan'(f.2 wanting?). Arabic numbers have been written at the top left-hand corner (18th century).

Leaves 6-18 are foliated on the versos using Mongolian numerals. This section of the volume is also paginated (incorrectly) with Arabic numerals written on the versos, 1-21, the last eight pages are un-paginated.

Contents:

ff.1v-5v Unidentified text.

ff.6r-18v The praise of Tārā. The title appears on the recto of fol. 7 'Xutuktu Dare ekeyin maktal kemekü orosibo'. Oirat script (todo bičig) transliteration from N.Poppe, *Introduction to Altaic linguistics* Wiesbaden, 1965, pp.19-20.

f.19 which is written in a different hand and in a different ink, bears the note at head of f.19r, 'Manus Gabrielis Mogulensis'

A translation from Tibetan into Oirat Mongolian. Within Tibetan Buddhism Tārā, is regarded as a female deity of compassion and action. The text entitled 'The praise of the 21 Tārās' is recited during the morning in all four sects of Tibetan Buddhism.

'This work was originally translated from Tibetan into Mongol, as Mr. A.G. Ellis of the British Museum kindly informed us.' [from 1908 catalogue]
'Oirat or West Mongol perhaps a better qualification of the type of Mongolian.' [letter from C.R. Bawden to D.Weston, 24 February 1987]

The volume lacks the Hunterian Museum Library book-plate. While there is no internal evidence to connect this manuscript with Bayer, it seems the likely provenance. A personal communication from Dr Alexander Zorin (4 Dec. 2019) suggests that this item is described in a document in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, razryad I, opis' 71, No. 2, item 47 and 48 = 'Catalogus librorum Dni Prof. Bayeri': the autograph and a copy by J. Chr. Kalau, *see* section 3, no 12 'Liber mungalicus oblongus'

For Gabriel Mogulensis cf. 'T.S. Bayeri Epistola ad J.B.M.' *Acta eruditorum ... Supplementa* T. IX, pp.20-39 In this article Bayer mentions Gabriel's handwriting in connection with his discussion of the Tibetan script forms.
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=49ef8zwvaY4C&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=gabrielis+mogulensis&source=bl&ots=6zMim4Puzn&sig=Hcf7sHn9Xc6Izsue3F-7eu-KeVU&hl=en&ei=YhveTqP6NcWBhQej8ZXoBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=gabrielis%20mogulensis&f=false (retrieved 16.11.2017)

and, 'Epistolae duae de libris ignotis nuper ad mare Caspium repertis'
Neue Zeitungen von gelehrten Sachen auf das Jahr MDCCII ander Teil, v.13, pp.804-8.

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=9xIzAAAcAAJ&pg=PA806&lpg=PA806&dq=gabriel+mogulensis&source=bl&ots=nbN4WRvZ7z&sig=PHmTcvnOmGuM3MLznFMdZRVxHIA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjJ-ovrqM7RAhVjJMAKHXBZChIQ6AEIIDAB#v=onepage&q=gabriel%20mogulensis&f=false> (retrieved 16.11.2017)

Young & Aitken, pp 487-488.

Mss Hunter 199 (U.1.3), Hunter 264 (U.5.4) and 640 (S.4.21)

Title: Officium Sanctae Hebdomadis Jacobitarvm.

Place and date: Leipzig, 1717

Language: Syriac

Physical Description: 3 volumes.

Contents:

The divine office of the Jacobite Syrian Church for Holy Week, copied by Bayer from the original 16th c. manuscript preserved in the Leipzig Stadtbibliothek, *Codices Syriaci*, no. 2.

Volume 1 = Hunter 199 (U.1.3)

[Formerly R.8.8; R.8.112]

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, ff.[1], [2], 25, and 26 Russian paper 'JK' watermark, 33.7 x 21.1 cm., [2], 26 leaves, modern foliation in pencil (2015) ff.22-6 blank, margined with ink, marginalia in Syriac, Arabic, and Latin. Sertā script. Binding: rebound in quarter Harmatan goat, July 1986, with marbled paper covered boards, with four end-papers front and back, not included in foliation. Previously bound in Russia?

ff.1 and 2 are two smaller leaves, the former of which contains a title-page by Bayer, 'Officium Sanctae Hebdomadis Jacobitarum e codice Bombycino A. Seleucid. 1816 (sic) Supra fidem eleganter scripto in urbe Nicosia Cypri olim a Barone Augusto Sinzendorffio Legato Caesareo Vindobonam allatum deinde Wagenseilii fuit nunc Lipsiae in Senatoria Bibliotheca est. Descripsi ibidem A.C. 1717 T.S. Bayer Tomus I. Ceteri duo tomi in 4 sunt', and the latter supplies the beginning of this MS.

Bound between ff.4 and 5 is a slip of paper with a note, on one side only, in Latin, German, Greek and Syriac in Bayer's hand.

Inscriptions: On the second fly-leaf, by Bayer: 'Nicosia Cypri in fine huius MSti vocatur Leucosia. Ita Graecis quoque: In Montefalconis Palaeographia Graeca, p. 91, δι' εμου Σανκταμυρα του 'εκ μητρολεως Λευκοσιας της Κυπρου νησου. Confer. p. 55.'

Cf. Bernard de Montfaucon, *Palaeographia graeca, sive de ortu et progressu literarum graecarum*,... Paris, 1708, p.55 'Leucosia autem hodie Nicosia dicitur.'

Volume 2 = Hunter 640 (S.4.21)

[Formerly R.6.17; R.6.76]

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, ff.1,81-3 Russian paper 'JK' watermark, 24.3 x 18.4 cm., ff. 83, modern foliation in pencil (2015), written on rectos only, by Bayer, margined in ink, rubrics, marginalia in Syriac and Arabic, Sertā script. Binding: Pasteboards, covered marbled paper. Previously bound in Russia?

Inscriptions, On upper pastedown, Bayer has written, 'An Syri Ephraimum Theopolitanum (de quo Photius codice 223) confundere cum altero Ephraemo? In illo est de trisagio et Maria θεοτοκω. De Seuero Photius multa ex Eulogio p. 518, ibid. p. 902 Stephanus Gobari de Severi et Isidori contentationibus ibid. p. 38. Nicias monachus aduersus Severum'.

On f.1r, 'Officium Jacobitarum S. Hebdomadis Tomus II. Primus tomus in folio est: secundus et tertius in 4.'

Volume 3 = Hunter 264 (U.5.4)
[Formerly Q.6.12; Q.6.100]

Physical Description: Bound volume, paper, 23.1 x 17.5 cm., 126 leaves, modern foliation in pencil (2015), written on rectos only, rubricated, with marginalia in Syriac, Arabic, and Latin, 1 Sertā script, 22v-126v blank, each page has an inked frame, paragraphs numbered in the margin 674-1211.
Binding: Pasteboards, quarter bound calf, grey spattered paper sides.

Inscriptions: On the first fly-leaf Bayer has written: 'Officium Jacobitarum S. Hebdomadis. Tomus III.'

Cf. H203, II, 9 'Officium Sanctae Hebdomadis Jacobitarum, MS. Syriacum' and 40 'Officium Jacobitarum Sacrae Hebdomadis'.

Young & Aitken, pp.488, 493-4, 519-20,
T. H. Weir, 'The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow', p.755, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, (Oct., 1899), pp. 739-756
Leipzig. Stadtbibliothek. *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca senatoria civitatis lipsiensis asservantur*, Robert Naumann, Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer, Franz Delitzsch, Leipzig, 1838, *Codices Syriaci*, II, p.311. date given as Seleucid Era 1819, acc. to Syriac colophon, i.e. 1507 A.D.

Ms Hunter 210 (U.2.1)
[Formerly S.2.5; S.2.14]

Stumpf, Kilian, 1655-1720
Title: *Compendium Actorum Pekinensium Annis 1715. 1716. 1717, et Documenta Tria mihi in hoc compendio specialiter observanda.*
Place and date: (1715-1717)

On [p.3] is a title page, in Bayer's hand: 'Kiliani Stumpfii ex Societate Jesu. Visitatoris Compendium Actorum Pekinensium A. 1715. 1716. 1717 et Documenta Actis hisce subiuncta Descripsi ex Originali.'

Physical Description:
Bound volume. 34.8 x 22.8 cm., paper, Russian paper? 'JK' watermark at beginning and end, [4]p., 130 pp. and 176 pp. Pagination for the most part Bayer's in ink.
Binding: Original, card boards, covered marbled-paper, backed with grey paper, title: 'M.S.' in ink on the spine, early 18th c.

The German Jesuit Kilian Stumpf (1655-1720) lived in Beijing from 1695 till his death in 1720, and among other important offices, was Apostolic Notary in charge of the annual report from the Jesuit mission in China to the Superior General, particularly during the Chinese Rites Controversy and the apostolic visitation of the papal legate Charles-Thomas Maillard de Tournon to China (1705-1710).

H203, II, 16 'Stumpfii Compendium Actorum de annis 1715-16-17.'

MS Hunter 211 (U.2.2)

Title: Fasciculus Manuscriptorum Orientalium, compiled by T.S. Bayer

Place and Date: [Halle, Königsberg, St Petersburg], [Between 1716 and 1738]

Language: Various

Physical Description:

Bound volume 34.3 x 22.2 cm

Paper, various dimension, max. ca 33.3 x 22 cm., mostly Russian paper 'JK' watermark, [4], 164 leaves, Bayer's has supplied various and inconsistent pagination in ink on upper right hand versos. Written in various languages, hands, and styles, with one (folded) map to illustrate Garber's *Verzeichniss*, and several loose insertions. Original binding: Limp pasteboards, covered marbled paper, back repaired.

Rebound in 1986 by Fiona Anderson in quarter blue goat skin and marbled paper over pasteboards, the first four leaves and ff. 161-4 are endpapers.

Contents:

f.1 blank

Inserted loosely between f.1v and f.2r is a slip (5.7 x 18.8 cm.) with the Arabic text: 'Ani al-mulūki wa-lā tasāl' with Bayer's Latin translation: 'De Rege nihil quaerito' and the note: 'Salom. Negri amica manus', i.e. 'the pleasant hand of Solomon Negri'.

f.2r Title: Fasciculus MSS. Orientalium in Bayer's hand

f.2v List of the contents in Bayer's hand, which is continued at the end on f. 159

ff.3r – 4v An autograph, autobiographical sketch by Solomon Negri (1665-1727) Halle, 1716? A revised version was published posthumously at Halle, 1764 by Gottlieb Anastasius Freylinghausen in *Memoria Negriana* pp. 1-4.

ff. 4r – 4v De libris Arabicis iudicium, written by Negri, Halle, 1716?

ff.5r – 5v Initium Orationis Inauguralis, written by Negri, Rome, 1714? Bayer has added a note on f.5v indicating that the text was found amongst Negri's papers when he left Halle: 'Ipsius Negri manus inuent. inter schedas eius cum Hala abiisset'.

ff.6r – 9v Arabica quaedam, ex dissertatione mea de Gingiscanidibus, elegantius descripta, by Negri. Bayer has added: 'Salomonis Negri amica manu' Halle?, 1716? Various epithets and titles

Inserted between f.9v and f.10r a slip of paper (ca 8.3 x 20 cm.) with text in Negri's hand in Latin and Arabic: 'Excerptum ex Arabico Cod. LIX. Cod. Berolin:?' Berlin?, 1716?

ff.10r – 12r 'Frage des Herrn Professor Bayeri um Laurentz Langen ...'

f.12v – 13v blank

ff.14r – 16r ‘Theophanis Archiepiscopi Novogrodiensis, Carmina Qvaedam Latina et Ruthenica.’

ff.14 – 15r ‘Adamo Ierodiacono fatis functo Epitaphium. Novoprestavlshemusia Ierodiakonu Adamu Epitafion.’

Paper: Pro Patria watermark.

Bayer has inserted a note in parentheses ‘(in bibendo scilicet)’ after the words ‘Ita lugens canebat’.

Hierodeacon Adam was a trusted colleague of Feofan; he fulfilled a number of functions both in the Archbishop’s house and in Feofan’s seminary. He died in 1734 cf. I. A. Chistovich *Feofan Prokopovich i ego vremia* p.640. The Epitafion is written in the form of an address to the deceased by the superintendent of the seminary, Samuel Tetska. Originally written in Latin it was translated by Prokopovich into Russian 13 syllable metre. The Russian text was first printed in Chistovich p. 640-1. Russian text printed in Feofan Prokopovich *Sochineniia*. Ed. I.P. Eremin. Moskva, 1961, p. 220

Prokopovich, Feofan, 1681-1736, *Sochineniia Feofan Prokopovich*; pod redaktsiei I.P. Eremina. Moskva, 1961.

f.16r. ‘In Alveum Ladogensem. O Ladozhkom Kanal’

Paper: Pro Patria watermark

Bayer has added this note at the foot of f.16r: ‘Theophanes Archiepiscopus Novogrodiensis ab itinere visendi caussa alvei redux fecit mihique dono dedit’

The decree to build the Ladoka Canal between the Neva and Volkhov? was given by Peter I in September 1718; construction work commenced in the course of the year, initially under the direction of Captain Grigory Skornyakov-Pisarev, then General E. Minikh (Münnich), and was completed in 1731, in fact under the administration of Anna Ioannovna. In 1732 the empress travelled with her entourage to inspect the canal and moreover she expressed her complete satisfaction to the builders. S.F. Nakovalnin assigned the poem to 1733; I.A. Chistovich to 1732. It is known that the poem exists in two variants: Russian and Latin. The Russian version (Octave) was at first published without instruction from a manuscript source by I.A. Chistovich. Printed as BL 3051 p. 195, Cf. *Feofan Prokopovich i ego vremya* p.340. Russian text printed in Feofan Prokopovich. *Sochineniia*. Ed. I.P. Eremin. Moskva, 1961, pp. 219-20

ff.16v – 17v blank

Inserted between f.17v and f.18r 2 leaves (15.7 x 10 cm.) paginated 32-4 with tables of runic letter-forms on 3 pages, headed ‘Danica litteratura’.

f.18r blank

f.18v Firman of Murad IV. ‘Diploma Turcicum caractere Divanico’

Murad ibn Ahmad, Sultan 1612-1640

Contents: Firman of Murad IV

Place and date: Qustantiya [Istanbul], A.H. 1039 after the 20th day of the month of Rajab. [i.e. February 1630]‘... fī awākhir shahr Rajab al-hazir sanah tis‘ah wa-thalathīn wa-’alf’

Physical description: 1 leaf, paper (glazed on written side), 32.5 x 19.4 cm, 10 lines of text in *Divanī* script.

Language: Ottoman Turkish

Notes: *Tugra* of Murad IV at the head of the page.

Cf. <http://www.tugra.org/en/tugralar.asp> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Bayer has written the name of ‘Muhammed Chan Sultan’ to the right of the *tugra*. At the foot he has added the note A.H. 1039. extremo mense Rejeb. i.e. A.C. 1630 mense Februario.

ff.19r and 20r ‘Alphabetvm Arabicvm ex Typographia Demetrii Cantemiri, Principis Moldaviae.

[Dimitrie Cantemir, Voivode of Moldavia]

Title: Hurūf-i lisān-i Uthmānī keh bā farmān-i Padshāhī dar āvardavi-yi Humāyūn zarb shod = Azbūka Tūretskaę katoraę po ukazū Ego Imperatorskago velichestva v nizovom Astrakhanskom pokhodě napechatana.

Contents: A table showing the Arabo-Persian typeface employed by the Persian Campaign press under the supervision of Dimitrie Cantemir. The names of the letters are given in Russian transcription.

Place: Astrakhan

Date: 1723 [Aψkr] 9th January

Language: Persian, Russian (in Church Slavonic script)

Physical description: 1 leaf, paper 32.5 x 19 cm. printed on one side.

Notes:

The words ‘hurūf’ and ‘farmān’ are both incorrectly printed as ‘khurūf’ and ‘qarmān’ respectively.

Numbered as page 38 in the volume. Described by Bayer as ‘10. Alphabetum Arabicum ex Typographia Demetrii Cantemiri, Principis Moldaviae’.

Another copy follows immediately outwith Bayer’s pagination.

f.20v blank

ff.21r – 24v Peter the Great. ‘Manifest’ in Turkish 15 July 1722. 2 copies. Printed.

Peter I, Emperor of Russia, 1672-1725

Title: Manifest

Place and date: Fī şehir-i ājdarhā [i.e Astrakhan] 15 Temmuz [July], 1722

[Colophon]

Language: Ottoman Turkish

Physical description:

Printed, 3 pp., paper

Contents:

Manifest (Ukaz) addressed to the ‘exalted Shāh (of Persia) our friend’.

Begins: Bugün rabbānī ve kudret cihāndānī ile biz Petrūs evvelkī imparator-i tavā'if-i Rūsya ...

Bayer describes this as: Diploma [inserted: hoc specimen Persicum] quod Petrus M. edidit, cum Derbentum ceterasque provincias Persicas in clientam accepit ... ex typog. Eiusdem Principis [i.e. Dimitrie Cantemir]. The language is Turkish not Persian.

The Shah is not named, probably due to the political uncertainty in Persia at this date. A woodcut with Peter's name is printed at the head of the first page in the style of an Ottoman tuğra with the wording: Petrūs padişah-ı Rūsya. Note that this differs from wording of the tuğra in the copy described in *Opisanie izdanii, napechatannykh pri Petre I: 1708-Yanvar 1725* (1955) 497-8 see pl. 39 which has 'Petros al-kebir ibn Alesyeviç as-sultan aṣ-ṣimaleyn ve hakan al-bahreyn'

The first item printed by the Persian Campaign press under the supervision of Dimitrie Cantemir, the exiled Prince of Moldavia.

Another copy inserted between pp 39 and 40.

T. A. Bykova and M. M. Gurevich, *Opisanie izdanii, napechatannykh pri Petre I*, Moskva, Leningrad, 1955-8. Kh. Korogly, 'Dmitrii Kantemir i kultura Vostoka' in *Nasledie Dmitriia Kantemira i sovremenost*. Kishinev, 1976, 107-114.

Inserted between f.22v and f.23r 'Demetrii Cantemiri, Principis Moldaviae, Initium Catechismi Turcici et Russici', 2 leaves, ca 21.6 x 16 cm., (f.1v and f.2r only printed, in 2 columns, Church Slavonic and Ottoman Turkish). No more printed.

For Dmitrii Kantemir's Turkish catechism see A. Kh. Rafikov, *Knigopechatanie i knizhnye sobrania v. Rossii do srednie XIX veka*, Leningrad, 1979, pp 134-141.

f.25r blank

f.25v Peter I, Emperor of Russia, 1672-1725

Title: Diploma Turcicum, quo Petrus M. bellum indixit Turcis ante actionem ad Prutram (Aeri incisum) [from Bayer's list, see f.2v]

Place and date: [Jassy?], [1711?]

Language: Ottoman Turkish

Physical description: 1 leaf folded, 37 x 31.7 cm., engraved on one side

At head of page Bayer has inscribed the following: 'Diploma, quo Petrus I Augustus Russorum Imperator bellum denunciavit Turcis, ante expeditionem Prutensem.

Accepi ab Antiocho Cantemiro Principe, cuius pater Moldaviae Princeps diploma illud Turcice convertit'

f.26r blank

ff.26v – 27r 'Veteres Ziphrae Rvthenicae'. Table of Russian ordinal numbers (first to fifteen thousandth) with transliteration into Roman characters.

f.27v blank

f.28 Title: Titulus mappae caelestis.

The beginning of a Latin translation of the Chinese characters of Bayer's copy of the celestial atlas: Huang dao zong xing tu 黃道總星圖. Bayer has scored through the text on f.28r, cf. Ms Hunter 10 and HC81.

f.29 blank

ff.30r – 40v Transcription by Bayer of the title-page, dedicatory preface and 'Alphabetum Arabicum' from *Epistola Pauli ad Galatas ... Arabice*, authore Rutghero Spey, Heidelbergae, MDXXCIII. In a note, in German, at the foot of the t.p. Bayer states: 'Dieses Buch ... habe es vom H. Prof. Kehr communiciret bekom[m]en'. Georg Jakob Kehr came to St Petersburg in 1732 as Professor of Oriental languages and translator to the College of Foreign Affairs. Cf. Schnurrer, pp. 339-41. Also, E22, Folio, 48 'Epistola Pauli ad Galatas ...'

ff.41r – 43v blank

ff.44r – 49r Vocabularium Mongolicum, Tungusicum et Tanguticum a Gerardo Frederico Mullero P.P. in expeditione litteraria Kamtschatkiensi concinnatum. A vocabulary in four columns, Latin, Mongolian, Tungus (Evenki) and Tibetan. Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1734?]

Language: Latin, Mongolian, Evenki, Tibetan

(see the present writer's transcription of the Tungus [i.e. Evenki] element:

http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_489484_en.pdf (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Gerhard Friedrich Müller was a member of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, Great Northern Expedition of 1733-43. He wrote reports of the expedition in German, which he sent back to St Petersburg. Bayer must have had sight of one of these prior to 1738.

The Evenki list agrees with many of the entries in Peter Simon Pallas' *Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparative* (1786-9) for language number 138 = Tunguski Nerchinskoi okrug. It is possible that Pallas had access to a copy of this listing in the Academy of Sciences.

f.49v blank

f.50r 'Schedae Calmucicae' ['Sinicae' scored through]

f.50v blank.

f.51r – 51v 'Oratio Calmucica a Petro Procopidis F. Smirnow.'

The Lord's Prayer in Kalmyk vertical script, with Bayer's transcription, an interlinear translation and notes in Latin.

f.52r The title of the Dalai Lama as used in subscribing documents, in Kalmyk vertical script, with transcription and translation into Russian.

Peter Smirnow was a Russian who had learned Kalmyk and was employed as a translator, cf. Müller, p.293.

ff.52v -53v blank

ff.54r – 61v ‘Geographia Calmucica ex mappa ditionum calmucicarum quam Academia a Joanne Renato ipse a Galdan Sirin Calmucorum Songar Principe impetravit. Accedunt Secretarii Pakunin relationes de quibusdam harum urbium earumque statu’.

Joannes Renatus of Stockholm (Holmiensis) was a captive of the Kalmyks for 19 years. Pacunin, a Manchu interpreter, and Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The text is given in Kalmyk vertical script, transcription and Latin.

ff.62r – 65v T.S. Bayer, ‘Varia Calmucica ex ore Jo. Renati’. In German and Latin. Text (in two columns) starts: ‘Anno 1734 Dom. Rogate (i.e. Sunday 30 May) besuchte mich Herr Johan Renat, der bey Pultava gefangen und nach Siberia gebracht. Derselbst er wieder von den Contaischa Calmakken gefangen unter welchen er 19. Jahr viel böses und gutes erfahren ...’ On f.64r Bayer mentions seeing a beautiful blockprint book, dealing with sines and tangents, having a Tibetan and Manchu title: ‘མྱུང་མཁོ་རྒྱུ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ grangs.kyi.ngos.[’ajino?], tong-i bodorol (Manchu script) ‘Ton [‘n’ circumflex] (quasi toan) [written above] Dochal [scored through] i booderòl’ (numerical calculations)

f.65r At top of f.65r is an ‘Alphabetum Javanum’ taken from Cornelis de Bruijn, *Reizen over Moskovie: door Persie en Indie*, Amsterdam, 1714, p.382.

f.66 Titulus Dalai Lamae ex illius magno sigillo ... Ex scheda Secretarii Pacunin The Dalai Lama’s title as it appears on his great seal, in Kalmyk and Mongolian.

ff.67r -68v Continuatio geographiae Calmucicae.

f.69r Genealogia Oguschani, ex Abulgasi Bahadurchan *Genealogia Turcica* Germ. versionis in ms. [small page numbers written after the entries presumably refer to this ms.]

cf. Bayer, ‘Geographia Russiae vicinarumque regionum’ in *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T. IX, p.384.

f.69v Genealogia Tartarorum.

f.70r blank

ff.70v - 72r Genealogia Mogul.

ff.72v - 73r Genealogia Gingiscanidum.

f.73v blank

ff.74r – 75r

f.75v blank

ff.74r – 75r Nachrichten die man in Catharinenburg [Yekaterinburg] durch Russische Kaufleute im Jahr 1736 im August Eingezogen.

At foot of 74v ‘Ex Epistola des Staats Raths Tatischows an H. Cammerherrn von Korff’

Vasily Nikitich Tatishchev, 1686-1750 was a prominent Russian statesman.

Baron Johann Albrecht von Korff, 1697 –1766 was a Russian diplomat, and president of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences 1734–1740.

Mentions the Swedish prisoner Johannes Rénatus on f.74r [... ein Schwedischer gefangener Stückjuncker namens Renad, ...] (cf. above, Hunter 211, ff.62r – 65v and Hunter 246).

ff.75v – 79v blank

ff.80r – 91v Beschreibung derjenigen Ceremonien, welche unter der Regierung des Chinesischen Bogdochans bey Declarung der Wiedergeburt des Kutuchta eines der vornehmsten Gothens Priester in der Mungaley in dem Jahr 1729 observiret worden.

Bayer has noted in the margin: ‘Russicum exemplar mecum com[m]unicavit Theophanes Archiep. Novograd. ex quo translationem faciendam curavi.’, and below this, also in the margin: ‘Auctor daran ist Alexei Papkow, welcher mit einem Russischen Capitain von Selingskoi expresse dahin geschicket worden diese Wahl zu beschreiben.’

ff.92r - 133r Oberst Garber, Verzeichniss der an der West Seite der Caspischen See zwischen Astrachan und dem Flusse Kura Befindlichen Nationen, Provintzien und Landschaften. With folding map (f.129, ‘225’ in Bayer’s pagination) of part of the Caspian Sea coast, indicating the border between Russia and Turkey around the area of Derbent in 1726-7. German. In Bayer’s hand.

Johann-Gustav Garber (Gärber/Гепбер, d.1734) was a native of Brandenburg. In 1710 he joined the Russian service in the artillery, and took part in the Great Northern War and the war with Prussia. He produced a map of the areas adjacent to the Caspian Sea in 1727, which was published by the Academy of Sciences in 1736.

ff.133v – 135v blank

ff.136r – 139v in margin of f.136r Bayer has written: ‘H. Oberst Garbers Reflexionen über meine Geographia Russiae ex Constantino Porphyrogenneta.’ German. In Garber’s hand (?). Bayer’s article was published posthumously in the *Commentarii Academiae scientiarum imperialis Petropolitanae*, T. IX, pp. 367-422.

ff.140r – 143r Autograph letter to Bayer signed, Vockerodt. 15 July 1731. German Mentions Oberst Garber.

Johann Gotthilf Vockerodt, (d. ca 1750) was the secretary of the Prussian embassy in St Petersburg from 1717 to 1733. He wrote sketches about Russia (1737) that were intended for Voltaire. The sketches were published in 1872 in Leipzig in German and in 1874 in Russian. He also presented some historical material to the Academy Library in 1735 (cf. Müller. Materialy, T.6 p.377)

f.143v blank

ff.144r – 147v Vockerodt’s comments on Bayer’s ‘Geographia Russiae’.

ff.148r – 149v An excerpt, in German translation by Vockerodt, of a Russian work published in Moscow, entitled *Prava vera*. A note in the margin in Bayer's hand: Ex libro Slavonico Moscuae, ut videtur, excuso, qui mecum est, sed sine titulo. Scriptus autem est adversus Unitas in Polonia. Historica ex eo libro Ampliss. Vockerodus mihi excerpisit manu sua. Titulus libri est Prawa Wera, Vera Fides A.M. 7156. A.C. 1647 excusus Moscuae, iussu Alexii Michalovitii

ff.150r – 156v Eagle, Martin (1643-1724), alias Aedler
Two autograph letters addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and Officers of the University of Cambridge.

Place and date: Cambridge, 1690, 'mense Hebraeis et Latinis tertio [i.e. May] anno παρθενοτοκίας MDCLXL.'

Language: Latin

f.150r autograph cover, 'Pro-Cancellario nec non Spectatissimis et Cl. Reverendis Collegiorum Aularumque Praefectis Florentissimae Cantabrigiensium Academiae etc. etc. Patronis et Fautoribus suis omni Honoris atque Observantiae Cultu aetatem prosequendis.'

f.150v blank

ff.151r-152v letter A, headed, 'Viri Amplissimi atque Reverendissimi! Patroni multis mihi Nominibus Colendi, venerandi!', paper, watermark unclear, 4pp., signed 'Martinus Eagle' the date appears in the lower fore-edge margin of f.152v.

ff.153r-156v letter B headed, 'Patroni et Fautores Honoratissimi!', paper, watermark unclear (as in letter 1), 8pp., unsigned

The letters constitute an eloquent plea for support from the University. They touch on the importance of a good knowledge of Hebrew and other Semitic languages for candidates to the ministry, his own financial circumstances, and his lack of desire for a major position, such as a chair, a canonry, or any benefice *sine cura*. His only request is to save himself from penury by teaching students. Both letters display his considerable erudition and contain several quotations from Rabbinic and Biblical sources in Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac and Greek. His comments that he is 'aegra mente' (of a disturbed mind) and that his wife is '... una ex Amazonibus Anglicanis astuta satis et strenua, vel in Rabbiorum dialecto 'ish'a geveranit ve-d'atanit [i.e.] mulier virilis et perita' (one of the English Amazons, clever enough and active, or in the Rabbinic idiom, a vigorous, expert woman) seem somewhat unusual in the context.

The letters have no obvious connection to Bayer, despite the explicit statement in Young & Aitken, p. 489, 'Martini Eagle, Epistolae duae ad T.S. Bayer' (Bayer was born in 1694!). Their presence amongst this oriental miscellany must be accidental, and their source probably to do with Gerdes.

Martin Eagle, or Aedler was born in Germany and seems to have received ordination there. He arrived in England in 1677 and in 1682 he was successful in gaining employment at the University of Cambridge as a teacher of Hebrew and other Semitic languages. He subsequently sought additional support from the theologian and Hebraist, John Spencer (1630–1693), Master of Corpus Christi College. He wrote to the radical thinker, John Toland, in June, 1720, praising his works (BL, Toland

Papers: Collection of letters and papers of John Toland, deist, d. 1722. Add MS 4465 : 1690-1722), cited in, J. Champion *The pillars of priestcraft shaken* (Cambridge, 1992) p.126n. The letter appeared in *The oriental herald* v.4, no.13, January 1825, pp.224-6. He is also known as the author of, the first ever German grammar for English learners, published in 1680.

For biographical details see: Fredericka van der Lubbe 'Martin Aedler: A Biographical Note', *Henry Sweet Society for the History of Linguistic Ideas Bulletin*, (1998) 30:1, pp.5-13.

ff.157r – 158r 'H. Capitain Baumann der 6. Jahr bisz 1734 in Persien gesanden Ceremonien bey dem Leichen Begängnisse des in Derbent gewesenenen Nayb Imam Culij Beg, A[nn]o 1731 den 11 October'

Imam Quli Khan (d.1731) was the *naib* of Derbent during the Russo-Persian (1722-1723). After the annexation of the city, Peter I reappointed him as the head of Derbent and its 'native' troops by according him the rank of Major-General.

f.158v blank

f.159 Pars Posterior Catalogi eorum quae in hoc volumine continentur.

f.160 blank

ff.161 – 164 binder's end papers.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650, Young & Aitken, p. 489.

Ms Hunter 212 (U.2.3)

[Formerly S.2.6]

Title: Brahmanicae institutiones, compiled by T.S. Bayer

Place and Date: St Petersburg, 1734

Language: Latin, Multani-Panjabi, Russian

Physical description:

Bound volume, 34 x 22.5 cm. binding, quarter blue goatskin and marbled paper over pasteboards (1986). Paper, 33 x 21 cm. mainly Russian (watermark 'ЛК') some 'Pro Patria' at beginning, iv, 79 ff. all after f.54 blank, the first and last four leaves are new endpapers.

Contents:

ff.1-8a 'De numerorum Figuris' At the top right-hand corner, Bayer has written the following note, 'Weidleri de Characteribus numerorum vulgaribus et eorum aetatibus A. 1727', i.e. *De characteribus numerorum vulgaribus et eorum aetatibus: veterum monimentorum fide illustratis dissertatio mathematico-critica*, by Johann Friedrich Weidler and Georg Immanuel Weidler (Wittenberg, 1727)

ff.8b-9b blank

ff.10a-11a an incomplete table of South Asian syllabaries.

f.11b blank

ff.12a-14b,17 a Latin-Russian glossary (in Bayer's hand?).

f.15a blank

ff.15b-16b table of South Asian syllabaries (continued).

f.18 blank

ff.19-54b *Brahmanicae institutiones, varia ad linguas, ritusque India pertinentia tum Lexicon Brahmanicum manu Sonhharà Indi Multaniensis cum interpretatione mea, qui aliquot menses illius informatione usus sum Petropoli MDCCXXXIV T.S.B.*

ff.19b-20b blank

f.21a notes in German and Latin on Multani words.

f.21b blank

f.22a ('3') Text begins: 'Anno 1734. 23. Martii domi meae fuit Indus cui nomen Sonhharà natus in urbe Multàn quae tribus verstii abest fluvio, S. Indo. ...'

f.36 a sheet inserted headed, 'Kehrii; Profess. LL OOrr, Annotatio ad Multanicam vocem Schri, Dominus'. Georg Jakob Kehr came to St Petersburg in 1732 as Professor of Oriental languages and translator to the College of Foreign Affairs.

ff.49a-50b inserted, an ALs, dated 'Petropoli 4 Aprilis 1724' from Sonhharà to Bayer asking for money. Written in Latin and signed in Devanagari script 'सोहर'. Bayer has noted at the foot of the second page various payments totalling 16 Rubles.

ff.52a-54b 'Quaedam quae a D. Messerschmidio cognovi' Notes on various words in Mongolian, Tibetan, and other languages of Siberia and Asia, in Latin and German.

ff.55a-79v blank

The language described appears to be the Multani dialect of south west Punjab. According to a note on f.24a Multani and the language of Delhi are mutually intelligible. On the use of the designation 'Brahmanica' see Zwartjes, Otto, *Portuguese missionary grammars in Asia, Africa and Brazil, 1550-1800* (2011:31) where he states that 'the Bracmana tongue did not necessarily mean Sanskrit; at Goa it meant rather Konkani or Marathi'.

Sonhharà, Bayer's informant, a wealthy merchant from Multan, is mentioned in a letter from Bayer to Bishop Erik Benzelius (22 June 1734). See also Ms Hunter 246. He is responsible for the Devanagari text, with Latin glosses and comment in German and Latin supplied by Bayer.

Alvar Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger*, Göteborg, 1979, no. 306
T.S. Bayer, 'Elementa litteraturae Brahmanicae, Tangutica, Mungalica' *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T.III (1732)
T.S. Bayer, 'Elementa litteraturae Brahmanicae, Tangutica, Mungalica' *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T. IV (1735)
Young & Aitken, pp. 489-90.

MS Hunter 213 (U.2.4)

[Formerly S.2.3; S.2.12]

Title: Miscella Tartarica in quibus scripta quaedam Mongolica, Tangutica et aliarum gentium congesta inveniuntur a T.S.B. Anno MDCCXIX Regiomonte.

Place and date: Königsberg, 1719

Language: Latin, Dutch, Mongolian

Physical description:

Bound volume, quarter goat and marbled paper over millboards, by Fiona Anderson (July, 1986), paper, 35 x 21.5 cm., [10],140pp., watermarks various: 1) rod of Asclepius with initials ML at base, 2) crowned fleur-de-lys/IAR, the first and last four leaves are new endpapers, pp. 63-88, 117-127 are blank. Previous binding: Pasteboards, quarter-bound calf, grey spattered paper sides.

Contents:

p.1 Title.

p.2 blank

pp.3-59 'Elementa linguae Tartarica congesta a Maturino Veysiere Lacrose et ex autographo eius descripta Berolini A. MDCCXVII mense Julio T.S. Bayer. Elementa linguae Tartaricae incoepi describere Berolini die XVII. September A.D. MDCCXVI Maturinus Veysiere La Croze.' A grammar of the Manchu language copied by La Croze from the 'Elementa' published at the end of Melchisédech Thévenot's *Relations de divers voyages curieux*, Paris, 1696 pt. 4. La Croze, and consequently Bayer, ascribe this grammar to Fr Jean Gerbillon. This ascription is followed by the *Biographie Universelle* and De Backer and Sommervogel (3, 1347).

p.4 A preface, composed by La Croze discusses the authorship of the Manchu grammar and acknowledges receipt from Bayer of various copies of Manchu and Tibetan scripts. Bayer adds at the end a note: 'Haec Lacrosius in eum modum amicissima manu scripserat.'

p.59 After the text of the Grammar, there is a note by Bayer mentioning the specimens of Mongolian and Uighur writing that he has given La Croze. This is followed by an inscription in Greek: 'Εν χριστω φιλοσοφουντες αναγομεν τον λογισμον επι το ανω θεατρον' in Solomon Negri's hand.

p.60 'Symbolum Apostolicum Malaica lingua'. The Apostles' Creed in Malay copied by Bayer at the Royal Library in Berlin.

pp.61-2 Copy [incomplete] made by Bayer of a letter from Louis Picques (?1637 – 1699) to Christian Mentzel (1622-1701), Physician in ordinary to Friedrich Wilhelm the Great Elector, which he saw when in the Berlin Royal Library. It is undated and mentions that Hiob Ludolf (1624-1704), the father of modern Ethiopic studies, had expressed encouragement for Mentzel's Chinese studies, despite its immense difficulty, especially as others were making strong advances in the subject.

pp.63-88 blank

pp.89(a-b) folded pen and ink sketch map copied from an original by Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt (1685-1735), dated '1728 18 Jan.'. Messerschmidt returned to St Petersburg from Siberia in 1728. Arms of Amsterdam watermark. It shows Tobolsk and Semipalatinsk (Semey) on the Irtysh River.

There is a note on the name of the Tanguts (i.e. Bayer's term for Tibetans) and one on 'Sempalati', where, amongst the ruins, Tibetan books were discovered.

pp.91-2 'Vocabula Coreana e Nicolao Witsen f.52.' A Korean word list copied from Nicolaas Witsen, *Noord en Oost Tartarye* (2nd ed.1705) p.52-3.

Cf. 'The oldest Korean wordlist from Mr. Eibokken, written down by Witsen, translated into English' http://www.vos.henny-savenije.pe.kr/eibok_1.htm (retrieved 13.11.2017)

p.92, 97-103 At end of the Korean vocabulary a list of Daur/Dagur (a Mongolic language) words commences: 'II. Daurica Vocabula e Nicolao Witsen, f68'. Nicolaas Witsen, *Noord en Oost Tartarye* (2nd ed.1705) p.68-73. This is interrupted at the word 'Kelen de Tong' by several inserts.

'Dagur has many similarities not only with the Mongolian languages but also with the Manchu-Tungusic languages, Dagur is classified as either a dialect of Mongolian or one of the Manchu-Tungusic languages.' Üjijediin Chuluu, *Introduction, grammar and sample sentences for Dagur* (1994).

p.93 Copy of sketch map (after Messerschmidt) by Bayer of places where Messerschmidt found monuments: 'Merckung einiger Oerter in welchen Herr D. Messerschmidt einige monumente gefunden'.

p.94 'Ex Nicolae Witsen Noord en Oost Tartarie primae edit. p3, Schrift der Tartaren van Niuche [i.e. Manchu]'. Bayer has copied out in a neat vertical Manchu script the text which appears on the engraved plate (p.7) of the second edition of Witsen.

Inserted between pp.94 and 95:

a: a slip of paper (16.7 cm.) written on verso only with samples of Tibetan and Mongolian script. Bayer has added the following annotations, 'Literae Tangutanae', 'Literae Mongolicae', and 'Gabrielis Mogulensis manu'.

Gabriel Mogulensis was a Mongolian Christian convert living in Russia. Cf. Lacroze, Maturin Veyssièrre de, *Thesauri epistolici Lacroziani*. T. 1-3. Leipzig, 1742-

1746, letters from Bayer esp. p.31, ‘Gabriel quidam Mogulensis, homo perquam rudis’ [1717].

b: a slip of paper, similar to the previous, 19.6 cm. written on both sides, with examples of the Bengali script. Bayer has headed it with this inscription, ‘Literae Bengalicae descriptae a quodam Walhavero mercatore in India qui postea Ultraiecti ad Rhenum degit et missae ad M. Steurlein Archdiaconum Schleusingensem.’

c: a bi-folium, on Dutch(?) paper, watermark Coat of arms IVR, 24.8 cm., containing the Mongolian script presented in syllabic form, ‘Elementa linguae Mongolicae a Gabriele quodam Mogul apud Moscos interprete amico tumultuarie perscripta et a me in ordinem composito.’ [1717].

pp.95-6 an excerpt from an article, ‘De alphabeto Tangutano’ by Samuel Köleseri von Keres-Eer, published in the *Acta Eruditorum* (1726), June, p.327. Bayer refers to it in his contribution to the 9th volume of the *Acta Eruditorum Supplementa*, p.20, ‘Epistola [de Tartarorum veterum literis]’.

Note that the numbers listed under the heading ‘Numeri Mongolico-Tangutani’ on page 95, are in fact Mongolian and Hungarian.

Samuel Köleseri von Keres-Eer, the younger (1663-1732), Governor-General of the the Principality of Transylvania He was the first Hungarian member of the Royal Society of London, and published books on theology, medicine, history, mathematics and politics.

Inserted between pp.98 and 99: 4 leaves, 2-4 blank, Dutch? Paper, gilt-edged, watermark: Coat of arms IVR, 24.8 cm., ‘Diploma a rege Tartarorum et Sinorum datum et a Gabriele Mogulensi interprete Mogolice atque Russice descriptum. Quod non modo mecum Roddus communicavit, sed Russica etiam Latine interpretatus est Halae Saxonum’ [1716?]. Roddus is probably Caspar Matthias Rodde, a Baltic German, who was a student at Halle (1716-1719), not Jakob Rodde (see Babinger, p.17). https://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caspar_Matthias_Rodde (retrieved: 02.03.2022)

pp.97-103 Continuation of Daurica Vocabula (see above).

p.104 Note, in Bayer’s hand, based on information from Messerschmidt, regarding the Tibetan script and the meaning of ‘Aldang-Gadassu’ i.e. *altan khadasun*, which Bayer gives as ‘Aureus Serpens’ i.e ‘Golden Serpent’ rather than ‘Golden Nail’. According to Walther Heissig, *Die Religionen Tibets und der Mongolei*, Stuttgart, 1970, pp.389-91, *altan khadasun* = the Pole Star, which is included in the highest class of divinities, *tngrī*, in the pantheon of Mongolian shamanism.

Inserted between pp.104 and 105 ‘Elementa linguae Tangutanae a Gabriele quodam Mogulensi amico tumultuarie scripta et a me in ordinem composito.’ A bi-folium, Dutch? Paper, watermark Coat of arms IVR, 24.8 cm., On recto of the second leaf: ‘Litterae Bengalicae’ provided by Walhaver, a merchant in India, and sent to Archdeacon Steurlin in Schleusingen. However no information is provided on the Bengali script (cf. above between pp.94 and 95).

pp.105-6 Kalmyk, Tibetan (Tangutsche), and Crim Tatar scripts copied from Nicolaas Witsen, *Noord en Oost Tartarye*, 1st ed., 1692, f.121 and f.144.

p. 107 Bengali script and numerals transcribed from *Memoires de Mathematique et de Physique* (Amsterdam 1723) de anno 1692, plate opposite p.458'

p.108 'Legati Sinici, qui A. 1732 Petropolis venerunt, sic in schedula rogati scripserunt. Five lines of vertical Mongolian script with transcription into Cyrillic letters, some words in Russian and Latin.

pp.109-10 blank

Inserted between pp.110 and 111 a slip of paper, 14.7 cm., with text in Turkish in the Nasta'liq script on the recto. On the verso the inscription: 'Characteres in [----] Tartarischen Sprache'.

pp.111-12 blank

Inserted between pp.112 and 113 three leaves, 20 cm.:

f.1r The Lord's Prayer in Church Slavonic with an interlinear translation into Ottoman Turkish (written, word for word, inverted, under the Slavonic).

f.1v 'Orationem hanc Dominicam Buthnero Rectori quondam Moscuae Tartarus quidam verterat et descripserat: quae postea in bibliothecam Orphanop: translata et a me descripta est Halae viii Cal. Octobris MDCCXVI. Videbatur amico qui Russica descripsit ex iis Tartariis fuisse circo Hyrcani maris s. Caspica littor. colunt. Salomon Negri homo Turcice et Persice doctus dicebat Turcicam linguam multum abire a veteri Tartarica ac in oratione pauca legere poterat, male descripta omissis etiam punctis quibusdam. Ea Turcica esse deprehendebat atque in proxima pagina notata mihi relinquebat: I pader baramuz, sic suspicabatur, pro babamuz kaeke dursem &'

f.2r The Lord's prayer in Ottoman Turkish in Negri's hand, with partial transcription into Latin script by Bayer

f.2v 'Exerptum ex libro Turcico descriptionem continente Turcicarum provinciarum.'

f.3r -f.3v blank.

pp.113-16 Bayer's copying out of the Manchu syllabary with partial transcription in Latin script.

Inserted between pp.116 and 117, one leaf with different watermark, 32.5 cm., on recto, a table of the Manchu syllables, headed: Primum Caput *Uju uju*. Verso blank.

pp.117-28 blank.

pp.129-30 'L. Alphabetum Mogolense[m]' The Mongolian script arranged syllabically, not in Bayer's hand. A different watermark from the main sequence.

p.131 ‘Tangutanum Alphabetum’ The Tibetan syllabary in the same hand as the previous.

p.132 Mongolian words with their Dutch glosses copied from Witsen, f.266 by Bayer.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650
Üjiyediin Chuluu (Chaolu Wu), ‘Introduction, Grammar, and Sample Sentences for Dagur’, *Sino-Platonic Papers*, 56 (November, 1994) University of Toronto.
Melchisédech Thévenot, *Relations de divers voyages curieux*, Paris, 1696
Young & Aitken, p. 490.

Ms Hunter 221 (U.2.12)

[Formerly S.2.15; S.2.24].

Title: *Miscella Sinica*, compiled by T.S. Bayer
Place and date: Regiomonte (Königsberg), 1719
Language: Chinese, Latin, Burmese and Portuguese

Physical description:

Bound album, paper, watermark in the majority of album leaves: rod of Asclepius with initials ML, other watermarks occur in places e.g. pp.[9-10] a dove with banderole inscribed ‘PAX’, pp.1-2 fleur-de-lys. Pages 115-132 form a discrete quire, previously loose (pre-1986), of different paper and dimensions; watermark: monogram HR within a flamed aureole, surmounted by a crown, countermark: C G. [10],140pp. Modern pagination (ca 1980) in pencil (on rectos) of the album pages, not reckoning the (smaller) individual items bound in between in several places. Many of the Chinese ephemeral items are pasted onto the leaves of the album. The first and last eight pages are new endpapers added when rebound in 1986: quarter goat and marbled paper over millboards, by Fiona Anderson.

Inserted loose at the beginning was a sheet of black pasteboard folded in six, like a screen (called a *parabaik* in Burmese), with text in Burmese and Portuguese, written with a steatite pencil, 12.5 x 32.5 cm. Now located at PL60.

Contents:

An album of Chinese material, both printed and manuscript, including printed images, and pieces in Christian Mentzel’s handwriting, compiled by Bayer in Königsberg in 1719. There are also some later annotations and additions, e.g. on p.8, and p.91.

p.1 Title page: ‘*Miscella Sinica in quibus scripta quaedam et typis excussa inveniuntur, tum imagines Sinicae, quaedam etiam manu Menzelii scripta et talia cetera. Diligenter in uno libro collegit et passim illustravit T.S.B. Regiomonte Anno MDCCXIX.*’

p.2 Note in Bayer's hand 'Sinensis Germanos vocare solet Siang gjin In Sinis Russi vocantur Orossu' Below this a Chinese block print, an advertisement for cloth '布 bu'. Place: Songjiang 松江, date: [before 1719]

(22.3 x 13 cm. PF: 17.8 x 11.4 cm.), in blue ink on white paper, headed: '正源大記 zheng yuan da ji'.

Text begins: '本店 向在松江東路 ... ben dian xiang zai song jiang dong lu' (our shop is [or, used to be] in [the outer suburbs of] Songjiang east road). Songjiang Prefecture was the area of Jiangsu province, which in the imperial period, administered much of Shanghai. Three red stamps, one in seal script. 7 lines.

There is a facsimile ms copy of this document on European paper between pp.74-5.

The Songjiang region south of Shanghai became, during the 1660s a major cotton producing area. Cf. Giorio Riello, *Cotton: the fabric that made the modern world*, Cambridge, 2013, p.42, Philip Huang, *The peasant family and rural development in the Yangzi delta, 1350-1988*, Stanford, 1990, p.45

p.3 Advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Place: Songjiang Fu 松江府 (Songjiang Prefecture), date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print 31.2 x 13.5 cm. PF: 24.4 x 10.7 cm., in blue ink (badly smudged) on white paper, in two compartments. At the head of the lower compartments the text in larger characters reads: '全美永記 quan mei yong ji'. Three red stamps, one in seal script. 8 lines upper, 6 lines lower.

Prof. F.Hsia notes: 'cloth merchant mark: this business is so great – but others are trying to counterfeit, bottom: Weijou (in Anhui?), Songjiangfu; a cloth merchant; quality high, price is right, customers must recognize our seal'.

p.4 Crumpled page (24.7 x 19.5 cm. PF: ≈15.2 x ? cm.) of blockprinted Chinese text with a medical illustration depicting a man with acupuncture points indicated, e.g. the '足三里 zu san li' (leg three point), located just below the knee, in the flesh just to the outside of the shin-bone, is clearly visible on the figure's left leg. Character 萬 'wan' [all/10,000] above image. Under the print is the following in German script in Bayer's(?) hand:

'Dieses habe ich gefunden gantz verwickelt u[n]d mit Asche in den Fuss des Thuribuli eingepresset. Das Thuribulum selbst sehet in meinem Monumentis Sibericis' (I found this completely entangled amongst the embers at the base of the thurible. For the thurible itself look in my Monumenta Siberica).

p.5 Advertisement for a shop selling cloth '布 bu'

Place: Suzhou 蘇州, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print, in blue ink on white paper

(26.7 x 13.6 cm. PF: 23 x 10.5 cm.), in two compartments. At the head of the lower compartment the text in larger characters reads: '時升允記老店 shi sheng yun ji lao dian', i.e. Shisheng Yunji (Wan Kee) shop. Three red stamps, one in seal script.

Begins, upper compartment: '本號開... ben hao kai ...' 8 lines, lower compartment: '本字號 ... ben zi hao ...' 7 lines. I am grateful to Dr Stephen McDowall (Chancellor's Fellow in Chinese History, University of Edinburgh) for assistance with the identification of this item.

Vertically down to the right side of the label, Bayer has written a text in Chinese characters with a pen, ‘武英殿等處監脩書官伊都立王道化趙昌等 wu ying dian deng chu jian xiu shu guan yi dou li wang dao hua zhao chang deng’. This was identified by Dr Yupin Chung (Burrell Collection, Glasgow: personal communication 14 August, 2015) as the first line of the Chinese text of the so-called ‘Red manifesto’. Bayer’s copy is at E9 below.

David Helliwell notes 15 copies in Western libraries (excluding Bayer’s)
<https://oldchinesebooks.wordpress.com/category/%E7%B4%85%E7%A5%A8/>
(retrieved 16.11.2017)

p.6 Chinese block print, in dark-blue ink on white paper

Place: Songjiang 松江, date: [before 1719]

(27.8 x 13.9 cm. PF: 23.8 x 10.5 cm.), in two compartments. At the head of the lower compartment the text in larger characters reads (from right to left): ‘元貞泰記 yuan zhen tai ji’. Three red stamps, one in seal script.

p.7 Advertisement for cloth ‘布 bu’

Place: Songjiang, Shanghai 松江上海, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print (32.1 x 12 cm. PF: 20.7 x 11 cm.), in blue ink on white paper, headed: ‘禁高泰記 jin gao tai ji’

Two red stamps, one in seal script. 6 lines.

Vertically down to the right side of the label, Bayer has written a text in Chinese characters: ‘陳居中賢王園?圖 ... chen ju zhong xian wang wei ? tu ...’

居 is glossed by Bayer as ‘kiu aedificium’, 中 as ‘chum’, and 王 as ‘vam’

p. 8 Advertisement for ink ‘墨 mo’

(18.1 x 18.1 cm. PF: 13.6 x 16.9 cm.)

At end: ‘還古齋主人汪豈凡識 huan gu zhai zhu ren wang qi fan shi’.

Professor Zheng Cheng of the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, notes: ‘汪豈凡 Wang Qi Fan was a famous ink maker.’

[Personal communication, 12 Jan. 2016]

A section of the lower left-hand side is missing with no loss of text, although part of a red stamp in seal script is lacking. 11 lines.

Below there is the following note in Latin by Bayer: ‘Sequens tabula in Cl.

Messerschmidii auctario Speciminum Siberiensium exstat, cum hac interpretatione Ipse immense bonus, immense iustus illuminat, erigit, liberat cum summa auctoritate et aequitate ipse sine principio et sine fine existens omnium rerum quas initio creavit, verus dominus et summus gubernator. Nota Messerschmidii: Quodlibet ex quatuor frontalibus litteris excedit diametraliter duos cubitos cum dimidio: laterales vero proxime accedunt ad unum cubitum.

The note refers to, and provides a Latin rendition of the Chinese text on p.9. It must have been added later, when Bayer was in St Petersburg, which would explain its position on page 8. Bayer was a member of the commission set up in February 1728 by Johann Daniel Schumacher, the Secretary of the Academy, to examine large quantity of material that had been collected by Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt on his travels. These were subsequently placed in the Kunstkammer. Cf. Müller, p.150-1.

p.9 At the head of the page there is a note in Latin by Bayer:
'Frontalem hanc et binas laterales inscriptiones Sinicas manu et pencillo propriis exaratas Imperator Kam Hi A. Chr. MDCCXI. d. XXIV Aprilis, imperii sui L. lunae III. die VII. Pekini dedit Patribus S.J. pro nova eorum ecclesia iuxta portam Urbis Xun Chim Muen dictam aedificata, in cuius ecstructionem A.C. MDCCV contulerat decies mille uncias argenti.' Added (later?) in a darker ink: 'v. P. Scalli relatio p.229' This is a reference to Johann Adam Schall von Bell's *Historica relatio de ortu et progressu fidei orthodoxae in regno Chinensi per Missionarios Societatis Jesu ab anno 1581 usque ad Annum 1669*, Ratisbonae, 1672 p.229
<http://echo.mpiwgberlin.mpg.de/ECHODOCUView?url=/permanent/library/R9S50RCE/pageimg&start=1&pn=252&mode=imagepath> (retrieved 16.11.2017)

Below this is a transcription, in Bayer's hand, of the Chinese text of the inscription, headed: '萬有真元 wan you zhen yuan (The true origin of all things)
無始無終先作形聲真主宰 Wu shi wu zhong xian zuo xíng sheng zhen zhu zai
宣仁宣義聿昭拯濟大權衡 xuan ren xuan yi yu zhao zheng ji da quan heng'
(Chinese text transcribed by Professor Florence Hsia). Prof. Zheng of the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, notes: This is a couplet written by Kangxi Emperor for the Jesuits in Beijing in 1711, which was also published in *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères Jesuites*. [Personal communication, 12 Jan. 2016]

p.10

1: An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Place: Songjiang, Shanghai 松江上海, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper (24.7 x 12.4 cm. PF: 16.4 x 10.2 cm.), headed: '正大高記 zheng da gao ji'. Two red stamps, one in seal script. 7 lines. There is an upper compartment printed in faded green, PF: 7 x 10 cm.

2: below this is a hand-coloured, blockprint illustration of a mounted male with servant riding from a house with two women on the balcony. Four characters are stamped in red within a central square: '永興 ? 記 yong xing ? ji'

p.11

1: An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Place: Songjiang 松江, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper (31.2 x 12 cm., PF: 20.7 x 11.6 cm.) Above the text is a large circular red stamp with a central compartment containing the Chinese characters, '油綠 you lu' (oil green)

Heading: '萬聚德記 wan ju de ji'.

Three red stamps, one in seal script. Text begins: '本店 向在松江 ... ben dian xiang zai song jiang'. 7 lines

2: pasted to the right of '1' two small engravings (each 3.1 x 3.1 cm.), excised(?) from A. Müller's *Selectiorum numismatum inscriptiones* depicting the obverse and reverse of a Chinese coin, a gift from Mathurin Veysièrre de la Croze. Legend on the obverse reads: '元豐通寶 Yuan feng tong bao' i.e. that of a coin issued during the

reign of the Northern Song dynasty emperor Shenzong (1067-1085). However, a common formal script version was also made in great quantities in Japan in the mid-1600s

Below this is Bayer's note: 'Typus eius nummi dono mihi dedit, datus est a Maturino Veysière Lacroso. Eiusmodi unum Andreas Mullerus edidit Selectiorum numismatum pera secunda.'

Cf. [A. Müller], *Selectiorum numismatum inscriptiones nonnullae, historicè, grammaticè, & criticè consideratae*. Pera I. et II. [Berlin?, 1680?]

<http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/roberts/coins/Chinese%20coins/NSongtwo.html>

<http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/roberts/coins/Nagasakiexport.html> (retrieved 16.11.2017)

p.12 Three red Chinese stamps (one in seal script) on a slip of paper pasted in (12 x 12 cm.). A label for cloth?

p.13 An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper (27.1 x 13.3 cm., PF: 17.9 x 10.3 cm.)

Heading: '啓裕永記 qi yu yong ji'.

Three red stamps, one in seal script. Much of the lower part of the text is smudged and illegible. 8 lines.

p.14 Advertisement for incense '香 xiang'

Chinese block print in red ink on white paper, with a decorative 'bamboo' style border. (15.2 x 15.8 cm., PF: 11.7 x 11.2 cm.).

Pasted below is another copy: 15.4 x 15.3 cm., PF: 11.7 x 11.2 cm.). 10 lines.

Thanks are due to Prof. Florence Hsia for help with this item.

p.15 An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Down the left hand side, '新安休北 xin an xiu bei'.

Block print (20 x 15.8 cm., PF: 18.2 x 14.5 cm.) with three seal script red stamps. 8 lines.

Prof. Zheng notes: '新安休北 could be a place name, i.e. north of Xiu [ning] county in Xin'an [the old name of Huizhou, in south Anhui province] area.' [Personal communication, 12 Jan. 2016]

p.16 An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Place: Songjiang Fu 松江府 (Songjiang Prefecture), date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper (21.7 x 12.4 cm. PF: 17.2 x 10 cm.)

headed: '大裕弘記 da yu hong ji'.

Four red stamps on in seal script. 7 lines.

p.17 An advertisement for cloth '布 bu'

Place: Songjiang, Shanghai 松江上海, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper (24.7 x 12.4 cm. PF: 16.4 x 10.2 cm.),

headed: '正大高記 zheng da gao ji'. Two red stamps, one in seal script. 7 lines

There is an upper compartment printed (faintly) in red, PF: 7 x 10 cm. 10 lines.

pp.17-27 Transcription by Bayer, with partial translation and sectional headings in Latin and German of the Chinese block print:

Ben cao gang mu 本草綱目

The text starts on p.27 and works backwards to p.17

p.27 'De philosophia naturali liber'

p.26 Transcription of the t.p.

p.25 'Tomus 1. Liber 1. Sequitur prologus maioribus litteris ...'

p.24 'In figuris occurrunt. 1. Metalla et lapides pretiosi, 2. Herbae cum hoc titulo ad marginem ...'

p.23 'Novus titulus herbarum ad marginem'

p.22 'Sequuntur insecta pisces aves alia animantia'

p.21 'Schild Kröten' (turtles, jie 介)

p.20 'Sequunt[ur] conchyliia ...', 'Sequuntur aves anserine generis'

p.19 'Sequuntur aves generis gallinacei', 'Sequuntur aves minores', 'Aves rariores'

p.18 'Thiere'

p.17 'Affen'

The Ben cao gang mu 'Guidelines and details of materia medica' is China's most important traditional pharmacopoeia.

Cf. <http://www.chinaknowledge.de/Literature/Science/bencaogangmu.html>

(retrieved 13.11.2017)

Lundbaek, p.78, n.132.

p.28 Shop advertisement, headed: '豐裕純記 feng yu chun ji'.

Place: [Jiangnan 江南? – cf. next item], date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in black ink on pink paper, with a small, robed figure at the bottom left, with the text '豐裕純記' in seal script within a square, below, 28.2 x 16.7 cm. PF: 25.5 x 14.2 cm., 6 lines.

p.29 Shop advertisement, headed: '豐裕純記 feng yu chun ji'.

Place: Jiangnan 江南, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper, with two small figures before a three-legged pot at the bottom left, with the text '豐裕純記' in seal script within a square, below, (25.7 x 14.5 cm. PF: 25.2 x 13.9 cm.), 5 lines, within a decorative, leafy border.

pp.30 and 31 between these (blank) pages is bound a leaf with a shop advertisement for cloth '布 bu' pasted on. Headed: '永利(?)晉記 yong li jin ji'.

Place: Songjiang, Shanghai 松江上海, Date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper with three red stamps, (21 x 12.3 cm. PF: 19.2 x 10.4 cm.). To the right of this (also pasted on) the transcription of fore-edge text from a Chinese block-book on illnesses, 'Wan bung hui chun 萬病回春 (Recipes for 10,000 illnesses). This has been transliterated and translated into Latin by Mentzel (according to a note by Bayer 'Menzelii manus'). The work is presumably the popular treatise by Gong Tingxian (1522-1619), [editions published 1588 and 1597 *inter alia*]. Cf. Paul Unschuld, *Medicine in China: a history of pharmaceuticals*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986, 252-253

pp.32-38 blank.

pp.38-39 between these blank pages is bound a Domenic sheet of paper, 26.5 x 16.1, watermark: a blank escutcheon surmounted by a triple branch with a chaplet and the letters IVK.

p.40 a small piece of fine Chinese paper attached to the page at upper left corner, with Chinese text in ms. Possibly a poem, in four couplets.

pp.41-44 blank

pp.44-45 between these are bound:

1: an engraved plate (21.8 x 17.4 cm.) depicting the ginseng plant, headed, 'Fig: 11 p.75 Figurae Ginseng ex Herbariis Sinicis'

http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10872460_00124.html

2: an engraved plate (21.1 x 16.8) with two Chinese texts describing ginseng, headed, 'Fig : 9 p.73 Textus primus Sinicae descriptionis Radicis Gin-Seng'

http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10872460_00118.html
(retrieved 16.11.2017)

Both from Observatio XXXIX D. Christiani Mentzelii, 'De radice Sinensium Gîn Sên', *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicarum Germanicarum Academiae Naturae curiosorum*, Annus 5, 1686 (1687). A note at the foot of item 2 (in Bayer's hand?), 'Menzelii ex Ephemeridibus naturae curiosorum'.

p.45 Advertisement for a shop selling cloth '布 bu'

Place: ? date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper, tipped in by the upper margin, (30.3 x 15.1 cm. PF: 24.9 x 15.1 cm.), in two compartments, 8 and 7 lines respectively. The lower compartment is headed: '怡順永記 yi shun yong ji'. There are four red stamps, one in seal script. Some Arabic numerals are written in pencil on the verso.

pp.46-48 blank

pp.48-49 between these are bound,

1: an engraved plate (21.5 x 17.7 cm.), headed, 'Fig:10 p.74 Cleyeri Gîn Sēng' from Observatio XXXIX. D. Christiani Mentzelii, 'De radice Sinensium Gîn Sên', *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicarum Germanicarum academiae naturae curiosorum*, Annus 5, 1686 (1687)

http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10872460_00121.html

2: an engraved plate (opposite) f.80 (22.2 x 17.3 cm.) from Observatio XL. D. Andae Cleyeri, 'Arbore laccifera Japonensi Fasnoky sive Namra' *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicarum Germanicarum academiae naturae curiosorum*, Annus 5, 1686 (1687)

http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10872460_00131.html
(retrieved 16.11.2017)

D. Christiani Mentzelii, 'De radice Sinensium Gîn Sên', *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicarum Germanicarum academiae naturae curiosorum*, Annus 5, 1686 (1687)

pp.49-57 blank

pp.54 and 55 between these is bound 1 leaf, (26.1 x 16.4 cm.), on the recto of which are pasted three slips of paper block printed with hand-coloured Chinese scenes: the first and second are identical apart from the colouring and appear to depict a king looking on as two soldiers cover the trunk of a tree with patterned cloth; and a small piece of green material with Chinese text embroidered in red thread. The verso bears an advertisement for a shop selling cloth, ‘布 bu’.

Headed: ‘隨筒訪帖 sui tong fang tie’.

Place: Songjiang 松江, date: [before 1719]

Chinese block print in blue ink on white paper, (19.2 x 13 cm. PF: 16.9 x 11.1 cm.), one red stamp in seal script. 8 lines.

pp.58-59 pasted onto both pages, a leaf from the first discourse (上論 shang lun) of a Chinese book, ‘試牘 shi du’, a school book? Information taken from the fore-edge (書口 shu kou), text starts, ‘子曰示 zi ri ji’. PF: 19.3 x 12 cm.

Prof. Zheng notes: ‘上論 could be an abbreviation of ‘the first part of the Analects of Confucius’. ‘子曰 zi ri’ might be ‘子曰 zi yue’ (Master said...). [Personal communication, 12 Jan. 2016].

pp.60-61 An advertisement.

Chinese block print in black ink with bamboo-style border on white paper. 26 cm.

PF: 19.5 (horizontal measurements not possible). 3 red stamps.

Another copy at pp.88-89 but with only 2 red stamps.

p.62 blank

pp.62-63 bound between these is a smaller leaf of European paper with brief descriptions, written in Bayer’s hand, of eleven ‘particula’ (strips?), each bearing Chinese inscriptions, which he tries to reproduce. The text begins on the recto and continues onto the verso, ending on p.63.

‘In summa capsula inter duos dracones leguntur haec ...

Also on the verso are pasted 2 coloured, printed Chinese labels.

1: 7.7 x 10.5 cm. depicting a mounted official with servant riding from a house with two females on the balcony. There is a seal script red stamp in a central compartment.

2: 7.5 x 9.6 cm. Two males are depicted inside a roundel, which is set within a red rectangular frame.

pp.64-66 blank

p.67 Advertisement for cloth ‘布 bu’. Another copy of that on p.3, but even more smudged and illegible. Place: Songjiang Fu 松江府 (Songjiang Prefecture), date: [before 1719]. Pasted to the upper right of this is an oblong strip of black fabric with Chinese characters embroidered in silver thread.

p.68 blank

p.69 Advertisement for ink ‘墨 mo’

Chinese block print, tipped in, (19.5 x 22 cm. PF: 14.2 x 17.3 cm.), 2 red stamps in seal script. 11 lines. At end: ‘述右齋(?)主人 shu you zhai zhu ren ...’.

Prof. Zheng notes: ‘述右齋 might be 述古齋 shu gu zhai. 述古 implies the love of antiquities.’ [Personal communication, 12 Jan. 2016]
pp.70-82 blank

pp.70-71 between these there is a stub of an excised sheet, written on both sides, height 26.1 cm. On the verso the beginning of the word ‘Orati[o]’ can be discerned.

pp.74-75 between these blank leaves, is bound a facsimile of the Chinese block print label on p.2. Copied in blue and red inks and given to Bayer(?) by, according to a Latin note at the foot of the page, a certain Beckenstein from Gródek (Horodok, now in Ukraine), Professor of oriental languages at Danzig (presumably at the Akademisches Gymnasium, founded 1558, which boasted chairs in seven disciplines, including oriental languages (i.e. Hebrew): ‘Clarissimus Beccensteinius a Grodeccio Orient: Linguarum Prof. Ged: V. Cl. [Urbs Clarissimus] hanc tabulam acceptam mihi describendam dedit’.

Was this Beckenstein a relation of Johann Simon Beckenstein, who Bayer suggested as Professor of Law at the Academy? [Cf. Müller, p.54]. Other forms of his name: Bekenštejn, Iogann-Simon; Bekenštejn, Iogann Simon, born 22 February 1684 Danzig, died 1 July 1742 Königsberg. He was in St Petersburg from June 1725 until 1735.

pp.82-83 between these blank leaves is bound a leaf with notes on Chinese numerals etc, by Christian Mentzel. Bayer has noted: ‘Haec est Christiani Menzelii manus’.

pp.83-88 blank.

p.89 same as at pp.60-61 but lacking the red stamp at the beginning.

pp.90-91 between these are inserted:

1 recto: a cloth (‘布 bu’) merchant’s advertisement,

Place: Songjiang 松江, date: [before 1719]

Block printed in blue ink on white paper (23.1 x 12.4 cm. PF: 18.5 x 11.5), headed: 萬和大記 ‘wan he da ji’.

Text is same as that on p.2. Two red stamps, one in seal script.

2 verso: 往生淨土呪 ‘wang sheng jing tu zhu’ a Pure Land Buddhist incantation, with depiction of male and female clothing.

(25.3 x 15.8 cm. PF: 12.5 x 17 cm.)

Cf. [http://digital.staatsbibliothek-](http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN3346229386&DMDID=DMDLOG_0005)

[berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN3346229386&DMDID=DMDLOG_0005](http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN3346229386&DMDID=DMDLOG_0005) (retrieved 13.11.2017)

Both items are pasted onto a leaf of European paper.

p.91 ‘Calendarium Sinicum A. 1727.’

Sections of the Chinese text copied by Bayer and described by him in Latin. A note appended at the bottom right hand corner reads: ‘vide praefat. Musei’.

pp.92-93 Bayer’s descriptions in Latin of the Five Classics giving titles, number of books, pages, etc.

1. ‘易經 Ye kim ...’ [*Yi jing*]
2. ‘書經 Xu kim ...’ [*Shu jing*]
3. ‘詩經 ...’ [*Shi jing*]
4. ‘禮記 Li Ki ...’ [*Li ji*]
5. ‘春秋 Chun çieu ...’ [*Chun qiu*]

pp.94-112 blank.

pp.98-99 between these blank leaves is bound a blank sheet of European paper (height 26.1 cm.) with a watermark date ‘ANO 1681’.

pp.112-113 between these is inserted (verso first), ‘Sinesische Jahr-Bücher No. V’ from Andreas Müller Greiffenhagenius, *Anderer Theil Des Catalogi der Sinesischen Bücher*, 1683.

recto

http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN599588756&PHYSID=PHYS_0015

verso

http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN599588756&PHYSID=PHYS_0016 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

On the verso at the head of the page is written (in Bayer’s hand?), ‘Est particula [‘commentarii’ inserted above the line] a Mullero concinnati, de quo vide Starkium in vita p.3’

For Andreas Müller, see Donald F. Lach, ‘The Chinese Studies of Andreas Müller’ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 60, No. 4 (Dec., 1940), pp. 564-575.

p.113-114 blank.

pp.114-115 bound between these pages are 2 smaller sheets, each with text only on the recto.

1: A page of notes in Latin and Chinese in Bayer’s hand, some probably relating to his 1718 publication on the Chinese eclipse (cf. *De Eclipsi Sinica* Ae.5.5/1):

‘In annalib[us] Imperante 光武 Ty [i.e. 光武帝 Guangwu-di] (Volumine secundo l.15. Sect. 42 libro 42.)’. There follows a short Chinese text in two columns, relating to the Chinese Eclipse during the seventh year of Emperor Guang Wu, taken from Sima Guang’s massive historical work, *Zizhi Tongjian* 資治通鑑:

‘1 七年春三月罷郡國輕車 qi nian chun san yue ba jun guo qing che

2 騎士材官今 qi shi cai guan jin ...’

This is part of the text Bayer reproduced in his 1716 treatise *De Eclipsi Sinica*. According to Knud Lundbaek, this history of China, commonly referred to as the ‘Annales Sinici’ was widely known to European scholars in the 17th century. The entire work comprises 294 juan.

A note in Latin is written, to the left of the Chinese text, parallel to the left hand margin, ‘Evangelicae Historiae imagines ex ordine Evangelorum quae toto anno in Missae sacrificio recitantur auctore Hieronymo Natali e S.J. Antwerp. MDXCVI. M. de Vos inventur Hieronym[us] Wierix fecit’ [i.e. Jerome Nadal, S.J. *Evangelicae*

historiae imagines. Antwerp, 1593 (1st ed.)]. Bayer mentions a Chinese version of this work by Giulio Aleni, S.J. in his *De Eclipsi Sinica*, pp.2-3, which is also the first item described in the *Catalogus Librorum Sinicorum Bibliothecae Electoralis Brandenburgicae*. Philippe Couplet also includes it on p.16 of his *Catalogus Patrum Societatis Jesu* (1686), under the entry for Julius Aleni, ‘Vita et passio Salvatoris iconibus expressa juxta P. Hieronymum Natalem.’ The plate on p.129 of the 1593 ed. of *Evangelicae historiae imagines* depicting a darkened Crucifixion scene, has the text, ‘Perseverat universalis eclipsis Solis’. The Chinese version has woodcut illustrations based on the Antwerp plates.

On the right-hand side of the page are the Chinese characters, ‘光武帝 and their Portuguese-style romanised transcriptions, ‘quang vu Ti’ followed by the numbers ‘43.44’, presumably referring to the sections or *juan* of the *Zizhi Tongjian*. Below these is an (unrelated) note on the 1558 Lyon edition of Philippus Gualterus *Alexandreidos* printed in Granjon’s ‘civilité’ typeface - Bayer comments on its Germanic character.

At the foot of the page are trials of Chinese characters, e.g. ‘天主 tian zhu’ the first two characters of the Chinese title of Aleni’s work, *Tian zhu jiang sheng chu xiang jing jien* 天主降生出像經解 (1637)

http://eastasia.digital-collections.de/en/fs2/object/display/bsb00080038_00001.html?sort=sortTitle+asc%2C+sortVolume+asc&letter=T&zoom=0.6000000000000001&mergedTitle_str=%7BTian+zhu+jiang+sheng+chu+xiang+jing+jie+%28%E5%A4%A9%E4%B8%BB%E9%99%8D%E7%94%9F%E5%87%BA%E5%83%8F%E7%B6%93%E8%A7%A3%29%7D&mode=mergedTitle_str (retrieved 13.11.2017)

2: More notes relating to the *De Eclipsi Sinica*. Text in Bayer’s hand begins, ‘In Annalibus l. 192. 193. 194

太宗文武 大聖大廣 孝皇帝 (i.e. = the Chinese text numbered ‘13’ on p.[8] of *De Eclipsi Sinica*)

Ita 192

高祖神 堯大聖 光孝皇 帝

Libro 194 fol.21 fit eius mentio iis verbis’ [there follow 7 vertical columns of Chinese script].

p.115 A note in Latin in Bayer’s hand on the Four Books or *Sishu* 四書 copied from an inscription by Mentzel on a volume of the Four Books in the Bibliotheca Paulina at Leipzig. Begins: ‘Magnae auctoritatis sunt apud Sinos quatuor libri ex quibus alii Confuciana, ultimus Mengciana complectitur nomen totius voluminis est: 四書正文 Su schu tsching ven Quatuor librorum recta compositio ...’

p.116 ‘M.S.T. Sinica Liber III Gotlibius Sigefridus Bayer descripsi.’

pp.117-119 blank

pp.120-121 The beginning of a catalogue by Bayer of the oriental books in the Stadtbibliothek Königsberg.

Text starts on p.121 and ends on p.120: ‘Catalogus Librorum Orientalium. 1. Libri Sinici.

Est 孟子 Mem çu ut Jesuitae scribunt moro Lusitanorum ...'

p.122 blank

p.123 A list of sectional headings, or chapters of a Chinese book, in Bayer's hand: 'Liber iste quasi in capita dividitur, quae, ut arbitror, maioribus literis indicantur, quae sunt sequentes 'f.1 p.1 風中 ...' [16 headings in Chinese characters]

At the end another note, 'In margine nam in fine aliqua libro desunt 萬病回春卷之二 wan bung hui chun juan zhi er' (Recipes for 10,000 illnesses). Cf. pp.30-31 for Bayer's transcription of the fore-edge (書口 shu kou) of this work.

p.124 In Bayer's hand the following, 'In Regio bibliotheca Regiomont. sin noug (in a darker ink) 新刊萬病回春卷之二 ... xin kan wan bung hui chun juan zhi er ...'. (A new edition of the Recipes for 10,000 illnesses, second volume)

To the left of this he has repeated the Chinese text '新刊萬病回春卷之二' but with the second character transliterated as 'hoev'. Bayer has transliterated several other characters on the page, e.g. '官 quon' (i.e. guan, official), '金 kin auru[m]' (i.e. jin, gold).

Prof. Zheng notes: 'There is a edition 新刊萬病回春 published in Suzhou in late Ming period.' [Personal communication' 12 Jan. 2016].

p.125 'Nomina Regionum'

pp.126-127 blank

pp.128-132 Bayer's ms copy of the first three leaves of the second *juan* of Le gu tang jiao ding zheng yun fen zhang fen jie si shu zheng wen. Lun yu xia 樂古堂校訂正韻分章分節四書正文. 論語下 - a work on the the Confucian Analects.

Cf. http://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht/?PPN=PPN3343668400&PHYSID=PHYS_0071 (retrieved 13.11.2017)

The text starts on p.132.

pp.133-140 blank. New endpapers added when rebound in 1986.

Listed in Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650

Ms Hunter 224 (U.2.15)

[Formerly S.2.16; S.2.25]

Parrenin, Dominique, 1665-1741

Title: Lexicon Sinico-Latinvm

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1731

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume 34.5 x 22 cm. binding: half sheepskin and marbled paper over pasteboards 18th c., paper, Russian watermark JK, [4], 562, [3] pp. paginated in ink by Bayer. The following errors occur in pagination: 132/132; 206/206; 250/unpaginated; 253/245; 460/470. Rubricated running headings showing syllables treated on each page, pp.1-453.

Number '25' written in pencil at foot of front paste-down.

Contents:

p.[1] Dominici Perrenini S.J. Lexicon Sinico-Latinum

p.[3] A note in Bayer's hand, signed by him at the foot (in a different ink) 'TS Bayer Regiomontanus ex autographo descripsi.

In principio haec scripta erant. Pour Monsieur Le Comte Sava uladislaviche ambassadeur Plenipotentiaire de l'Empr de Russie a la Cour de Pekin par son tres humble et tres obeisant serviteur Dominique Parrenin Jesuite Missionnaire a la Chine. Pagina sequenti alia manu.

Avertissement Je faut (sic) remarquer, que les Caracteres Chinois sous lesquels il n'y en a point d'Europeens doivent se lire comme celuy, qui les precede, par Exemple Le premier Caractere de ce livre est ça et ceux, qui suivent, doivent aussi etre lu ça, jusqu'a celuy qui est escrit can et de meme de tout le reste du livre.'

p.1 Inscription at top of page in Bayer's hand: 'Incipi die 12 Aug. st.v. 1731.' At head of page syllables, in red ink: çã, çãn, çá, çái

Text starts: 雜 [za] çã çã [in red]. Tia. miscere. plura ... The romanisation in red ink appears to have been added later.

p.562 Text ends: 'Finivi die 23 Sept. 1731'

Bayer's copy, made in just over a month, of Parrenin's Chinese-Latin dictionary which he borrowed from Count Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky, Russian plenipotentiary ambassador to China. See also Ms Hunter 392.

The original is preserved in the Vatican Library (Borgia Cinese 424).

Young and Aitken, p.490, Lundbaek, p.151 n.4

Ms Hunter 226 (U.2.17)

[Formerly R.3.3; R.3.21]

Title: Zhi zi qi wu 紙字棄勿

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng ren zi 雍正壬子 (1732)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Bound volume, 32.1 x 31.6, paper, watermark 'PRO PATRIA' with 'GR' countermark, 16 leaves, ff.1 -2 have a paper guard and support a block print, 31.8 x 59.5 cm. pasted on, (modern foliation in pencil July 2015). Binding: pasteboards, half-bound calf, marbled-paper sides.

Contents:

f.1r blank

f.1v 2r a block print of two compartments, with text in the left and in the right, a portrait of Cang Jie (倉頡) is a legendary figure in ancient China (c. 2650 BC), claimed to be an official historian of the Yellow Emperor and the inventor of Chinese characters. The heading reads ‘紙字棄勿’ zhi zi qi wu (don’t discard paper with writing) and the text begins: ‘勸惜字紙文引’ Quan xi zì zhi wen yin (the encouragement of cherishing the written word?)

ff.2v -16v blank

A note in Young and Aitken (1908): ‘Mr. Lionel Giles of the British Museum has kindly supplied the following information: This work represents a portrait of Ts'ang Chieh, the legendary inventor of writing. The heading means: Do not throw away written paper. This is followed by an account of Ts'ang Chieh, who took the idea of a written language from the markings of birds' claws in the sand. The date is: 1732, in the reign of Yung Chêng.’

Young and Aitken, p.49, Cordier's description, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, 1906-7, p. 1650.

Ms Hunter 227 (U.2.18)

[Formerly R.3.4; R.3.21]

Album containing a Tibetan block-print charm in mandala form.

Place and date: [St Petersburg] and [Tibet?], [early 18th c.?)

Language: Tibetan, Sanskrit and Mongolian

Physical description:

Bound volume, 31 x 31.2 cm., paper, watermark: ‘VRYHEYT’, [1], 16 leaves, 2-16 blank, f.2 supports a Tibetan block print charm pasted on (30.4 x 30 cm.), (modern foliation in pencil, 2015). Binding: pasteboards, half-bound calf, marbled-paper sides.

Contents:

f.[1] blank

f.1 block-print charm in mandala form, with text in Tibetan and Sanskrit in Tibetan script. It is printed on a thin Chinese paper, which has been pasted onto laid paper, with resulting cockling. Most of the mantras and invocations begin with the sacred sound ཨ ‘om’ or ‘aum’. The diameter of the mandala is 26cm. and at the four corners outside the circumference are stylised mountains containing ལ with anusvāra, which Bayer (cf. f.2r) interprets as ‘three’. Normally this number would be written as ལ་ལ་ལ་ ‘gsum’ or in compounds, ལ་ལ་ལ་ ‘sum’. At the lower left-hand corner there is a phrase in Mongolian script showing through, in mirror form, from the verso, which seems to read: ‘basa cangvca(?) ranggain bu’. While the first and last words are Mongolian the second and third may be transliterated Tibetan.

f.1v The Mongolian text has been transcribed either by Bayer, by or possibly, given the fluency of the hand, by Peter Smirnow, who had resided with the Kalmyks, and could read the Tibetan script, although not understand the language. ‘Ba-ssà Bang-tzèn Rang-chain bö’ and translated into Latin as, ‘Adhuc Bang-tzèn Rang-chain est (i.e. praeter alias chartas ab illo, qui sio vocatur, missa fuit)’ [‘in addition other papers were sent from there which are called siö(?)]. ‘There’ is possibly Semipalatinsk, the apparent source of all of Bayer’s Tibetan materials.

f.2r ‘ལྷ [with anusvāra] Sum. (Tres, tria) Tertia pars’ in Bayer’s hand.

ff.2v-16v blank.

Loosely inserted at front is a leaf (35 x 21.8 cm., part a larger text), written in Bayer’s hand, listing the pages on which eclipses are described, presumably in an original Chinese treatise. Text starts on recto: ‘2da pagina continent calculum et figuram eclipsios in Pekim metropoli imperii,...

The Library’s catalogue has the following note: ‘In the margin, according to information kindly supplied by Dr L.D. Barnett of the British Museum, there are magical formulae in a corrupt Sanskrit.’

Cordier’s description (*Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650) suggests only: ‘Ouvrage astronomique? Éclipse de Peking’

Ms Hunter 246 (U.4.4)

[Formerly R.4.13; R.4.47]

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Idolum Tangutanum, Sinicum, Mungalicum, Calmucicum, Japonicum, ex Septem Palatiis direptum, simul cum variis variarum gentium et nominibus et interpretationibus.*

Place and date: [St Petersburg, 1734?]

Physical description:

Bound volume, pasteboards, covered with marbled-paper. 18th c., 27.5 cm., paper (Double-headed eagle, crowned, Russian, similar to Uchastkina 156, St Pet. 1722), 21 leaves (modern foliation in pencil) ff.13-21 blank, f.4r has a full-page religious painting (*thangka*) on cloth [late 16th - early 17th c.], framed and mounted on a guard. This was taken along with ms leaves, (cf. PL61, and possibly PL62) from ruined Buddhist buildings near Semipalatinsk, presumably *čorži-yin keyid*.

Contents:

Bayer describes in this ms the responses, on being shown the *thangka* depicting Caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa, of various visitors to his home: Manchu and Kalmyk diplomats, two Japanese castaways, an Indian merchant, a Swede who had lived nineteen years amongst the Kalmyks, and a Russian with a knowledge of Mongolian and Kalmyk who was able to read, but not understand, the Tibetan. Bayer says that he received the

painting from Baron Rehbinder, possibly Henrik Johan Rehbinder, a Swedish soldier who had been held captive at Tobolsk. Almost all venerate the image in some fashion, while some identify it more explicitly as depicting a (Buddhist) deity. In particular the small figure inhabiting the top-knot is identified as ‘Manjushri’, ‘Amida’ and ‘Shakyamuni’. Although a full understanding of the nature and wide geographic dissemination of the religion we now call ‘Buddhism’ was not available to Bayer, he would have encountered it in the form of ‘Fo Kiao’ (佛教 Fo jiao, or Bukkyō) in the introduction to Couplet’s *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* (1687), p.xxvii, ‘Brevis notitia sectae’.

He might also have read La Croze’s *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes* (1724) which in Book six, ‘De l’idolatrie des Indes’, mentions, ‘Ces Sammanéens disciples de Budda ...’

ff.1-2 blank

f.3r title: *Idolum Tangutanum, Sinicum, Mungalicum, Calmucicum, Japonicum, ex Septem Platiis direptum, simul cum variis variorum gentium et nominibus et interpretationibus* T S Bayer.

f. 4 A *thangka* or Tibetan religious painting on cloth, depicting the tantric deity Caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa, or Caṇḍaroṣaṇa, squatting on a gold embroidered cushion resting on seven large rose-coloured lotus petals. The deity is ultramarine in colour, wears a tiger skin as a loin-cloth, above which is a blue scarf with flowing ends and a golden girdle, a larger green scarf with gold and black lines and flowing ends is flung round his shoulders nimbus-fashion. Round his waist are strings of pearls, and from his neck hang down a long gold necklace and a twisted green snake. Two similar necklaces encircle his throat. In his left he holds a golden noose. In his right is a drawn sword, round which play tongues of fire. His head is crowned with a chaplet of skulls each surmounted with a flame-coloured and gilt palmette, while the hair, drawn into a top-knot, contains a white skinned figure, Aksobhya, or possibly Shakyamuni, adopting the earth touching (Bhumisparsha) *mudra*. A disk of red surrounded by ultramarine forms the background. 23.5 x 17.5 cm. [adapted and revised, from Young and Aitken (1908)]

On the verso of the picture are inscriptions in three types of Tibetan script i.e. *dbu-can* and two forms of *dbu-med*.

The *dbu-can* text reads: ‘Om ā hūṃ hūṃ om caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa hūṃ phaṭ’ the mantra for invoking the deity, and lower down, ‘rdo rje gdan pa’i thugs dam lha drug gi mi gyo ba’, (one of the six modes of the deity Lord Acala seated on a cushion). Acala is Sanskrit for ‘immovable’ - a protective deity known in Tibet as Caṇḍaroṣaṇa.

Charles Manson, Tibetan Consultant at the Bodleian Libraries (30.03.15) noted in addition that the same text (but scored through) is written below in a cursive script. In another hand a further text to be inserted after ‘gi’ reads ‘gdon bgeg dan nañ gi bar chad źi ba’. A note at the foot states that this image is ‘the fifth to the right’.

f.5r ‘Hoc idolum perillustris Liber Baro de Rehbinder mihi dono dedit. Is cum a Pultaviensi praetio in exilio Siberiensi, ex Septem palatiorum ruinis, (Russice Szem Palati) ubi insignis librorum Tangutanorum et Mungalorum copia reperta est, quaedam alia esset etiam [‘etiam’ inserted above the line] nactus, mihi simul concessit. Haec sunt illa scripta Tangutana, quae in Europa ante paucos annos

primum visa eruditos ad earum litterarum rationem investigandam moverunt. Unum folium scriptura Tangutana, tria Mungalica ex iisdem spoliis ab eodem accepi [i.e. PL61]: sed maioris feci idolum hocce, coloribus suis atque pingendi arte, ut istorum populorum ingenium fert perelegans. De Szem palati vide Strahlenbergii Septentrionalem et Orientalem Tartariam in mappa geographica subiuncta.’

f.5v blank

f.6r ‘De hoc idolo, quod esset, A. 1732 mense Junio, quaesivi ex Pholù, Secretario legationis Sinicae ad Annam Augustam, iuvene perhumano, natione Mandgjurensis. Agnoscebat illico, et durum deum interpretabatur, qui idcirco calvaria gerat circum caput, tamquam diadema. Nomen ei esse Mandgjurensis: [Manchu script: doksin = cruel, fierce] Dókschin, quod Calmucice Severum significet. Sinicum etiam edebat [Manchu script: fucihi = Buddha] Fútschigi: sed ut erat ignarus litteraturae Sinicae, tantum una littera 佛(fo) Foe (s. Fu, ut pronuntiabat ipse) scribebat. Eius esse dei, improbos, cum e vita decesserunt, supplicio adficere. In capite sedet deus Mandgjurice dictus [Manchu script: Manjusirin i.e. Manjusri the name of a Boddhisatva] Mandgúsirin, Sinice [Manchu script: šigia fo, i.e. Shakyamuni Buddha] Schi kia fo. Hic summus deus est illicce Severo deo potestatem nocendi et mandata tribuit. Sine dubio hic deus Sinice dicitur 佛家釋 [shi jia fo, reading right to left as was Bayer’s practice] xe kia foe h.e. sectae xe deus, sive Bonziorum deus. Scribitur etiam 佛迢醜 [shi tiao fo] xe kia foe, unde Bonziis nomen est 們醜 [shi men] xemén quasi dicas: Xeani in plurali [presumably 沙門 *shamen*, Japanese *shamon* = ‘a Buddhist priest’]. Si ipsi legato As-cháni Bitkidà Déisin ostendissem, ut erat cum aetate tum experientia gravis et in primis doctus, plura et certiora cognovissem.

f.6v-7v blank

f.8r ‘Cum A. 1733 z B. Bordon princeps legationis Calmucicae ad Annam Augustam me inviseret cum tribus suorum, idolum hoc illico agnoscebat. Vocabat autem Calmucice [Kalmyk, *Todo bicig* script: *erlik khan*] Erlík chan. Cum ei speculandum dedissem, hunc in modum colebat: primum naribus olfaciebat, deinde fronti impingebat. Eadem caeremonia ceteri hoc idolum prosequantur. Dicebat, iudicium exercere in improbos pariter et bonos: universos enim a morte ante eum sisti. Ibi illum vero bonos sanctosque dimittere in caelum. Burchanos summum caelum tenere, sub eo esse novem caelos alios, in quibus beatorum animae secundum meritorum gradus agant. Posse fieri, ut ab nova merita adscendant deinceps, donec a Burchanis recipiantur: aut ut culpa aliqua contracta gradu moveantur, vel extrudantur in corpora. Nam improbis Erlíkchanum illico adsignare nova corpora pro meritis, vel humana vel animantium. Quaerebat ex me, unde hoc idolum impetrassem. Cum veritatem dissimulandam iudicarem ipse, non posse se falli, dicebat, novisse enim se hoc idolum tamquam suum. Fuisse superioribus annis bellum inter Mungalos et Calmuccos. Ea causa Mungalos bibliothecam ingentem deserto in loco recondidisse, inde et hoc idolum et multa alia esse surrepta. Caeterum [Kalmyk, *Todo bicig* script: *burhan*] Burchan est contractum e Mungalico Bagadur-chan, quod Universi dominum significant. Joannes Renatus Holmiensis, qui multos annos inter Calmuccos alios, apud Contaischam filiumque eius egerat, A. 1734’

f.8v ‘redux, hoc idolum etiam Erlíkchan vocabat. Dicunt quoties quis moritur,

animam sacerdotis cum mortui anima ad Erlikchanum migrare, partem ut testimonium dicat, partem ut intercedat.

f.9 blank

f.10r ‘Anno 1734. 1 Febr. St. v. domi meae fuerunt duo Japanenses, quorum alteri, natu annos 40. nomen Zósée, alteri adolescenti annorum quindecim nomen Gónsa fuit. Ostendi eis idolum. Interpretabantur Fudùì, fortissimum, ut [‘iterpretabantur’ scored through] praedicabant, deum, quem autem nemo adoret, nisi si morbo adficiatur. Ignem et gladium demonstrare, eum suppliciis adficere improbos. In capite autem sedere summum deum Àmida, id[em] significare, eam vim et potestatem etiam in Fudùì exercere. Multos esse deos: appellatum vero dei nomen Foloké, quod omnes deos sub se comprehendat, omnibus commune sit.’

f.10v blank

f.11r ‘Petrus Smirnow adolescens Ruthenus Tangutana legit expedite non tamen intellegit: tanto magis Calmucice et scribit elegantissime et loquitur. Uno fere anno ante decessum Petri M. Princeps quidam ex Calmucis nomine [*todo bicig* script: bakśaday dorje] Bak-xaday Dordgij Petropolin venit et Petri nomine baptizatus est. Redeunti comes datus est sacerdos Russus cum duobus adolescentibus qui Calmucucam linguam discerent. Ibi autem Smirnow etiam Tangutana legere et scribere didicita sacerdotibus Calmucis, qui ex Tangutanis libris liturgiam polulo recitant. Neque tamen vel hi sacerdotes, quae legunt, intelligent. Is igitur Smirnow Scripturam Tangutanam a tergo idoli legebat mihi, exceptis iis, quae minoribus litteris (i.e. *dbu-med* script) [*todo bicig* script: śar] Schar doctis scripta sunt. Notandum est, Tangutanos multas litteras scribere, quas non legant. Nos veram lectionem subiecimus, alteram, quae litteras exprimit, inclusis uncinulis.
[Tibetan script] Om ā hūm hūm om caṇdamahāroṣana hūm phaṭ rdo rje gdan pa’i thugs dam lha drug gi mi g’yo ba. [with Peter Smirnow’s transliteration below as follows:] om ā chum chum om.sad.(sand) macha. ro. scha. na. chum. pad. dor. dgjae. dan (gadan) bi. Tug.(tugsa) dam. cha(lacha) ruk. gi. mi. io.(gaio) ba.’

f.11v blank

f.12r ‘Anno 1734. 23 Martii domi meae fuit Indus cui nomen [Devanagari script] Sonhharà ex urbe [Devanagari script] Multan, mercator ditissimus Astrachani. Is vero hoc idolum plane non agnoscebat, ut suae gentis.’

‘Joannes Renuus Holmiensis qui 19. annos in Calmucis Songar egit (nam is Bordon, quem supra nominavi, ex Calmuccis Torgoit, qui Russorum tributarii sunt, fuit) idem nomen, quod Bordon dederat huic idolo, agnovit. Ex eodem cognovi, loco illi, quem Rutheni Szem palate vocant, verum nomen esse Tschorgjin-kit. Kit autem monasterium (Σκυτιδα) significant.’

f.12v blank

ff.13-21 blank.

For the two Japanese mentioned on f.10r see Ms Hunter B/E10

Bayer refers to his 'Idolum' in B10 to Slaviček

According to Mr Norwick (letter September, 1986) the demon is 'Yama or king the underworld in Mahāyāna Buddhism' [= Mongolian *Erlig-qayan*].

In a personal communication (4 July 1989), R.C. Jamieson, Keeper of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Cambridge University Library, identified the image as that of Caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa.

Strahlenberg, Philipp Johann von (1676–1747) was a Swedish officer and geographer of German origin who made important contributions to the cartography of Russia. Captured by the Russian forces at the Battle of Poltava in 1709, he spent the years 1711 to 1721 as a prisoner of war in Tobolsk. After returning to Stockholm in 1730, he published *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*.

Renatus, or Renat, Johann Gustaf (1682-1744), was a Swedish prisoner of war, also captured at the Battle of Poltava and sent to Tobolsk. In 1716 he was captured by a Dzungar force, and spent the following seventeen years in their service. In 1733, Renat returned with Major Leonty Ugrimov to Moscow. In 1734, together with his wife and three Kalmyk servants he reached Stockholm, where he bought a house in the Old City. In 1739, he rose to the rank of captain. It is from Renatus that Bayer learns the origin of the *thangka*.

See also H211(ff.54-65, 74) and E6.

H203, I, 58 'Idolum Sinicum, coloribus depictum'

Young and Aitken, p. 198.

For a discussion of Couplet's knowledge of Buddhism see, Urs App, *The birth of orientalism* (2010) pp.123-5.

Encyclopaedia of Buddhism; edited by G. P. Malalasekera, [Colombo], (1961-), v.3, pp.632-3.

Lundbaek, p.161. He suggests the Rehbinder mentioned in the text is Henrik Johan, 1684-1747 (Friherrliga ätten Rehbinder nr 77, Tab 69, p.39) who was captured by the Russians in 1709, and taken to Tobolsk in Siberia. After the Swedish defeat at Poltava in 1709, large numbers of prisoners were sent to Tobolsk. Many were not repatriated until the 1720s, and some settled permanently there. Another possible identification, is Otto Magnus Rehbinder 1678-1751 who was also sent to Tobolsk (Friherrliga ätten Rehbinder nr 77, Tab.12, p.10).

http://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Rehbinder_nr_77 (retrieved 12.11.2018)

Zoya Vasil'evna Uchastkina, *A history of Russian hand paper-mills and their watermarks* (1962).

David Weston, 'Manuscripts and archives relative to South Asia in Glasgow University Library' *South Asia Library Group Newsletter* 35 (1990) 6-11

Alexander Zorin, 'The History of the First Tibetan Texts Acquired by the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences in the 18th Century' *Journal of the International College for Postgraduate Buddhist Studies* Vol. XIX, 2015

Ms Hunter 264 see under 199

MS Hunter 265 (U.5.5)

[Formerly Q.6.9].

[Collection of Syriac and Arabic texts]

Title: Ordo Baptismatis Sancti Domini Severi Patriarchae ... translatus autem est ex lingua Graeca in linguam Syriacam per Sanctum Dominum Jacobum Rohenseni, [i.e. Jacob of Edessa] etc.

Place and date: [Halle], Leipzig, [1716]-1717

Language: Syriac and Arabic

Physical Description:

Bound volume, paper, 22.7 x 17.5 cm., [2], 154 pp. Bayer's pagination in ink to p.11 continued in pencil (20th c.), text only on rectos to p.115, pp.1-59 have an ink frame and rubrics in green ink to p.47, thereafter rubrication in red, pp.65-115 foliated in ink by Solomon Negri. 4 leaves are loosely inserted at the beginning of the volume. Binding: Pasteboards, quarter bound sheepskin, grey spattered paper sides.

Contents:

Loosely inserted at the beginning are four leaves, the first containing a title-page by Bayer: 'Ordo Baptizandi iuxta ritum Chaldaeorum Lingua Chaldaica iussu Illustrissimi et Reuerendissimi Domini Iulii Antonii Sanctorii tituli S. Bartholomaei in Insula S.R.E. Presbyteri Cardinalis descriptus per Gasparem de Malavar Indum Servum olim, deinde familiarem et Diaconum Reverendissimi Domini Haaman Ignatii, olim Patriarchae Iacobitarum unum ex praeceptoribus linguae Chaldaicae et Arabicae in Collegio Neophytorum Romae mense Iulii MDLXXX Solomon Negri Damascenus bibliothecae Orphanotrophei Halensis intulit ex qua mecum benigne communicavit Augustus Hermannus Franckius XI Cal. Iulii MDCCXVII G.S.B.', and the second one a page of Syriac (in Bayer's hand?). After the invocation of the Trinity, Bayer has written 'Cetera rasa fuerunt Romae'. The third and fourth leaves are blank.

Bayer had begun to make a copy of this text, which was brought from Rome to Halle by Solomon Negri. It is mentioned in a list of manuscripts, previously owned by Negri, which was sent to Bayer by friends at the Orphanage in Halle. Cf. *Thesaurus epistolicus Lacrozianus*, ed. J. L. Uhl, Leipzig, 1742-1746, p.19, no.2.

Giulio Antonio Santorio (6 June 1532 – 9 May 1602) was an Italian Cardinal. He was born in Caserta, and served as Archbishop of Santa Severina from 1566 until his death. He was elevated to Cardinal on 17 May 1570, and installed as the Cardinal-Priest of S. Bartolomeo all'Isola the same year, subsequently as the Cardinal-Priest of S. Maria in Trastevere (1595) and as the Cardinal-Bishop of Palestrina (1597).

p. [1] blank

p.[2] XVIII. Cent. hand, 'Vide Assemanum t. 1. f. 477', i.e. *Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana : In qua manuscriptos codices Syriacos, Arabicos, Persicos, Turcicos, Hebraicos, Samaritanos, Armenicos, Aethiopicos, Graecos, Aegyptiacos, Ibericos, & Malabaricos, jussu et munificentia Clementis XI. Pontificis Maximi ex*

oriente conquisitos, comparatos, auctos, & Bibliothecae Vaticanae addictos ... Recensuit, digessit & genuina scripta a spuris secrevit, Addita Singulorum Auctorum Vita Joseph Simonius Assemanus Syrus Maronita sacrae theologia doctor, atque in eadem Bibliotheca Vaticana linguarum Syriacae & Arabicae scriptor. (Romae, 1719) v.1, p.477, where another manuscript of the 'Ordo Sancti Baptismi' of Jacob of Edessa is described.

pp.1-59 Ordo Baptismatis Sancti Domini Severi Patriarchae (in Syriac, copied by Bayer).

Bayer has written at the head of the page, 'Ex MSto Bombycino quod hodie in bibliotheca Senatus Lipsiensis extat. ... Teksā d-'mādā qadīšā d-Mārā Sā'wīrā ... Iterum auxilio Dei scribimus Ordinem Baptismatis Sancti. Domini Seueri Patriarchae ordo eius post Clementem: Translatus autem est ex lingua Graeca in linguam Syriacam per Sanctum Dominum Jacobum Rohensenī. [i.e. of Edessa] Descripsi et Latine conuerti [the last three words scored through] Lipsiae Mense Aprili A.C.N.MDCCXVII G.S. Bayer [Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer].

pp.60-3 blank

pp.64-115 On p.65, 'Kitāb min hawāshī 'alā Mizāmīr Dāwūd 'ikhrāj 'Ibn al-Fadl' i.e. Book of observations on the Psalms of David by Abdallah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki, copied by Solomon Negri. On p.64 Bayer has commenced a translation of the text into Latin which ends on p.66.

pp.116-118 blank

Loosely inserted between pp.118 and 119 a slip of paper, 17.6 x 12.6 cm. written on both sides in Bayer's hand (?).

pp.119-139 Sermons (*mawā'iz*) of John Chrysostom, copied in Arabic by Solomon Negri: 'Homiliae Joannis Chrysostomi duae, quae Salomon Negri Romae descripserat' (Bayer's note under the Arabic title on p.119). P. 129 is headed in red ink, al-'azat al-'uwlā' (the first sermon).

pp.140-1 blank

p.142 Title in Arabic, a sermon (*maw'izah*) of our Holy Father Clement XI preached in St Peter's in 1711. A note follows in Bayer's hand, 'Ex autographo Salamonis Negri'

pp.143-151 'Homilia Clementis XI. Pont. Rom. De resurrectione D.N.J.C. A. 1711. Syriace conversa a Salamone Negri Damasceno'. The Syriac text in Sertā script follows in [Negri's] hand, text only on rectos.

pp.152-4 blank.

Cf. H203, II, 11 'Homiliae Papa Clementis in Dominica Resurrectionis'. Young & Aitken, p. 494.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, p. 1650.

T. H. Weir, 'The Arabic, Syriac, and Hebrew Manuscripts in the Hunterian Library in

the University of Glasgow', p.755, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, (Oct., 1899), pp. 739-756

Leipzig. Stadtbibliothek. *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca senatoria civitatis lipsiensis asservantur*; Naumann, Robert, 1809-1880; Fleischer, Heinrich Leberecht, 1801-1888; Delitzsch, Franz, 1813-1890, Leipzig (1838)

Codices Syriaci, I, p.311

Erika Pabst, *Orientalische Handschriften im Archiv der Franckeschen Stiftungen zu Halle* (2003) <http://192.124.243.55/orient/orientalia.pdf> (retrieved 13.11.2017)

MS Hunter 299 (U.6.17)

[Formerly Q.6.3; Q.6.91].

Title: *Collectio Sinicorum Manuscriptorum Opusculorum*

Place and date: Berlin and Wittenberg, 1716-17

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, paper, 21.4 x 16.4 cm., 218 pp. copied by Bayer, pp.175-198 paginated in ink by Bayer. Binding: 18th c. grey speckled paper boards, quarter sheepskin.

Contents:

Front pastedown 'Collectio Sinicorum MSS.rum opusculorum' this heading is followed by a list of the contents in Bayer's hand.

Loosely inserted between the front pastedown and page 1 is slip of paper, written on one side bearing the titles of four Chinese works; in Bayer's hand.

pp.1-41 Martino Martini, S.J. *Grammatica Sinica*, copied by Bayer from the original in the Royal Library, Berlin.

p.1 t.p. 'ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ Grammaticam Sinicam a M. Martinio congestam Maturinus Veysiēre la Croze immortalis Vir insigni in me merito describendam concessit mihi Gottlibio Sigefrido Bayero Sept. MDCCXVI. Mentzelius exemplari quod nunc est in Regia Bibliotheca, ac quo ad consignandam clavem suam olim usus est, adscripsit. Hoc MSS. Grammaticae Sinicae Sigillis Sinensium authorisatum et corroboratum transmissum mihi. Christiano Mentselio fuit Batavia ex Insula Java maiore dono a Cl. Dn. Andrea Cleyero 1689. Grammatica linguae Sinicae a Rever. Patre Martino Martinio composita, et a Rev. Patre Coupletio augmentata'. Cf. Bertuccioli (1998) *Grammatica 'A'*.

pp.41-45 'Vocabulario de letra China con la explicacion Castellana hecho con gran propiedad y abundancia de palabras por el Padre F. Francisco Dias de la Orden de Predicadores Ministro incansable en este Reyno de China'.

Starts: 嗟 [pinyin: *jie*] interjecion suspirar ...

It contains 73 Chinese characters, arranged according to their romanised transliteration, with Spanish glosses. They were presumably copied from Staatsbibliothek Berlin (Ms. sin.13) now preserved in the Jagellonian Library in

Cracow.

This represents only a small fraction of Diaz's vocabulary of which five copies have been identified, cf. Zwartjes (2014).

pp.46-8 blank

pp.49-104 'Martinio Cupletiana Grammatica Sinica'. At end (p.104) 'Scripsi Vitembergae Anno Jubilaeo G.S. Bayer'.

Cf. Bertuccioli (1998) Grammatica 'B', which he dates as 1716, but also 1715 (cf note 26 on p.379). However neither date seems to sit easily with Bayer's movements, as he was not in Wittenberg until 1717. Accordingly the Jubilee referred to is more probably that of the 200th anniversary of the founding act of Protestantism viz. the nailing of Luther's 95 theses against the selling of indulgences on the door of the All Saints church in Wittenberg on the 31st October 1517.

pp.105-111 'Ἀγαθὴ τύχη Ex Autographo Lud. Picques V.C. quod hodie in Bibliotheca regia Berolini servatur pro sua in me singulari humanitate Maturinus Veysiere la Croze Vir incomparabilis describendum concessit IX Cal. Sept. MDCCXVI. Gotlibio Sigefrido Bayero' below this follows Bayer's transcription of letter from Picques to Mentzel dated 15th February 1686. The letter discusses inter alia the difficulty of the Chinese language, various scripts, in particular the Manchu for which he provides a transliteration table and writes out the title of a Manchu work in the Manchu script, although in horizontal rather than vertical orientation: *Abkai ejen i enduringge tacihyan i oyonggo gisun*, 'Important discourse concerning the spiritual teaching of the Lord of Heaven'. Picques also provides an example of the Syriac script used for writing the Syro-Malabar language (Malayalam) of the St Thomas Christians of South India.

pp.111-124 Ludovici Picques Grammatica Sinica a me G.S.B. ex Auctoris autographo descripta Maturini Veysier la Croze in impetranda ea ex Berolinensi Bibliotheca usus humanitate IX Cal Sept: MDCCXVI. Bertuccioli's Grammatica 'C'.

pp.125-132 a description of various oriental scripts, Manchu, Uighur, Malabar Syriac, Arabic, Tamil, Armenian, Chinese.

pp.133-138 'Nullum hactenus stabile fundamentum propagandae conservandaeque religionis Christianae in Sina reperiri, adeoque per indigenas sacerdotes id fieri oportere'.

pp.139-160 'Expenduntur rationes seu motiva quae SS. S.N. Paulum V. moverunt ut Sinensibus indulgeret lingua patria celebrare et humiliter imploratur indulti executio'. According to Bayer's list of contents this tract and the previous are ascribed to Philippe Couplet, S.J. and deal respectively with the state of native Christianity in China and the use of the Chinese language in the liturgy. Couplet was elected Procurator of the Chinese Mission in 1681 and travelled to Rome to request the Pope's permission to use Chinese.

p.161 Copy made by Bayer of a letter in German from Christian Mentzel to Andreas Müller, dated Stettin 24 September 1677 (cf. Kraft 1976, p.109 for transcription). In it Mentzel informs Müller that he is expecting to receive more Chinese books from

Batavia in the East Indies.

pp.162-163 Two pages of Chinese characters and Roman letters in Bayer's hand, with the following text written in large Chinese characters, vertically along the right hand margin of p.163: '大西字母 ta magnaē si occidentis qu characterum mu mater' i.e. *da xi zi mu* 'Great western alphabet'. Bayer has added a note 'Ist verschrieben taedet igitur laborasse' '[It] is prescribed I am tired of working'. This could be a reference to Bayer's failing health at this point in his *Studienreise*.

p.164 blank

pp.165-174 'Excerptum ex Annales Sinicis de Eclipsi passionali' Contains some of the text reproduced on the engraved frontispiece to *De eclipsi Sinica*, 1718.

pp.175-193 'Coupletianae epistolae ad Christianum Menzelium ex autographis.' In the margin Bayer notes 'Autographa sunt Berolini in bibliotheca Regia' Copies made by Bayer of seven Latin letters from Philippe Couplet to Christian Mentzel, six from Paris, 1687 and one dated Madrid 1689. The contents deal with a range of Chinese topics, the work of Michael Boym S.J., Chinese dictionaries, Chinese books in Paris, how to identify the radical in Chinese characters, how difficult it is for a European to learn Chinese without going to China, and rhubarb! 大黃 'magnum flavum' *da huang*, etc.

For a summary (in German) see Kraft 1976, pp.112-3. A communication from Dr Kraft indicated that the originals of these letters had been located in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

pp.193-195 Copy of a letter from Couplet to Cleyer discussing the medical use of plants.

pp.195-196 Copy by Bayer of a letter in German from Thomas Hyde to Christian Mentzel, Oxford, 16 February 1683. Cf. Kraft 1976, 108 for transcription. Kraft indicated in a communication in 1976 that this letter, once thought lost, had now been located in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Hyde in replying to Mentzel's question about whether there existed a Chinese dictionary with glosses in a European language, informs him that he had heard that one had been printed in Rome, but the person who said this was not to be believed. Hyde once had in his care a small Chinese dictionary with printed characters, each with the pronunciation and meaning in Portuguese, but unfortunately he no longer had it. It seemed to him to be the work of Martino or some such Jesuit. Furthermore he says that Golius had a similar dictionary with translations in various European languages – his Arabic and Persian are still at Leyden, but the dictionary in question, together with other valuable Indian material, were sold to a certain Breynius. The Chinese possess, in their own language, a large dictionary called the Hai pien, i.e. the Ocean, of which he has a part. And in London the various merchants who need to communicate in Chinese have small dictionaries made for their own use, which however are all written in the Roman alphabet.

pp.196-199 Copy by Bayer of a letter from Louis Picques to Christian Mentzel, Latin, Paris 8 December 1687. He mentions that Hiob Ludolph, the scholar of Ethiopian, has sent him the first leaf, i.e. the chapters headings of his work *Ad suam*

Historiam Aethiopicam antehac editam Commentarius, (published Frankfurt a.M., 1691). Picques is glad that Mentzel will receive some curious scientific material from Amboino and other islands, about which he hopes he will inform him.

pp.199-201 'Andreae Mulleri epistola ad Jo. Hevelium, ex autographo', copied by Bayer, dated 'Berlini 1679 28 April'. Müller expresses his delight at having examined the *Machina coelestis* (first part, 1673), including the second part (1679). He goes on to discuss solar eclipses in relation to longitude, suggesting a comparison of observations made in Peking and Gdansk. Mentions work on a revision of the map of Asia.

pp.201-202 Copy by Bayer of the reply by Hevelius to Müller, dated 'Gedani A.1679. die C. Julii'. Hevelius thanks him for his kind words regarding his recent publication. He thinks that perhaps in the first instance these observations could be used to determine the difference in the meridians of London, Paris and Gdansk. He commends Müller's work on the map revision.

Johannes Hevelius (1611-87) was an astronomer, councillor and mayor of Gdansk. His observatory and library perished in a fire in October 1679, just a few months after this exchange.

p.203 Bayer has written the title of his Chinese celestial map

黃道總星圖 *huang dao zong xing tu*:

'Titulus mapparum caelestium 圖星總道黃 i.e. hoam tao çum sim tu Zodiaci et stellaru[m] tabula' [NB Bayer writes Chinese from right to left]

This note must have been written after Bayer transferred to St Petersburg, and certainly after 1723, the date of the map published by Ignatius Kögler (cf. Ms Hunter 10)

pp.204-218 blankshes

Martino Martini, 'La grammatica Sinica', *Opere minori*, ed. Giuliano Bertuccioli (*Opera omnia*, vol. 2, Trento, 1998), pp 349-468 and plates 6-7 - edition and translation of MS Hunter 299, pp.1-41, with introduction and notes.

See also: Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, cols 1650-1652; Noël Golvers, *Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese heaven* (Leuven, 2003), pp 276, 474-475 and plate 23.

E. Kraft: 'Christian Mentzel, Philippe Couplet, Andreas Cleyer und die chinesische Medizin' in Wolf Haenisch, *Fernöstliche Kultur*, Marburg, 1975, pp. 158-196 - letter from Philippe Couplet to Christian Mentzel (pp. 175-180) and from Couplet to Andreas Cleyer (pp. 193-195).

E. Kraft: 'Christian Mentzels chinesische Geschenke für Kaiser Leopold I.' in *Festschrift für Margarete Kühn* (1975), pp. 191-202.

E. Kraft, 'Frühe chinesische Studien in Berlin', *Medizin historisches Journal*, Bd. II (1976), pp. 92-128, footnotes 60, 63, 69;

O. Zwartjes, 'El 'Vocabulario de letra china' de Francisco Díaz (ca. 1643) y la lexicografía hispano-asiática' *Boletín Hispánico Helvético*, 2014, pp.57-100.

Lundbaek, 110-111.

Young & Aitken, p. 497.

Ms Hunter 305 (U.6.23)

[Formerly R.7.19; R.7.101]

Walther, Christoph Theodosius, 1699-1741

Title: *Doctrina temporum Indica*.

Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar, ca 1733]

Language: Latin, Tamil

Physical Description: Paper, 22 x17.5 cm. Endpapers, have a Russian watermark; bound volume, binding: pasteboards, covered marbled paper.

[12], 24, 4, [4] pp., with an additional half sheet tipped in between pp. 14 and 15.

Contents:

[p.1]: Christophori Theodosii Vualtheri Missionarii Danici ad Tran-gambarienses *Doctrina temporum Indica* meo [i.e. Bayer's] hortatu conscripta.

[Bayer's note] Conferri debent epistolae eius ad me et palmarum folia aliquot quibus vocabula ad temporis rationes pertinentia lingua Kirendum inscripta sunt.

[pp.2-12]: blank, [1-12] modern pagination in pencil.

pp.1-24: *Doctrina temporum Indica*. Written in a different hand, possibly Walther's on European paper. There is an additional half sheet tipped in between pp. 14 and 15, headed, 'Nota ad VI.6 et VII.4 Doctr. Temp.'

pp.1-4: 'Nomina Tamulica quae occurrunt in *Doctrina temporum Indica*'. 4 printed pages in Latin and Tamil, from the missionary press in Tranquebar. The Tamil terms are numbered and refer to the ms text. Some words are provided with a romanised transcription, e.g., page 1:

Constellationes 27.

4) ரோகனி 'Rōgani' [rōkani]

16) விசாகம் 'Wisāgam' [visākam]

[pp.1-4]: blank, modern pagination in pencil.

Note on front paste-down in Bayer's hand: 'Lacroze Indianischer Kirchen ...Epocha Caleutica & Ceram Perumal p. 75. Vid. In Galico exemplari p.44. Epocha a Coulan condita p.79'.

This work was, according to Bayer's comment on the title-page, composed with his encouragement and should be read in conjunction both with letters sent by Walther to

Bayer and the several palm leaves inscribed in the Kirendum language (i.e. Sanskrit in the Grantha script). (Cf. Hunterian: PL2: 'Nomina varia chronologica ad doctrinam temporum Indicam pertinentia lingua et scriptura Grandica s. Kirendum').

In a letter dated St Petersburg 22 June 1734 to Bishop Erik Benzelius, Bayer says that he has recently received from India '... a Calendarium on palm leaves, and *Doctrina*

temporum Indica fully and accurately explained', which latter, he is persuaded to have printed. On pages 6 and 7 of Walther's manuscript there is reference to a letter sent to Bayer in 1731.

Cf. H203, II, 44 'Waltheri Doctrina Temporum Indica.'

Bayer published this text as an appendix to his *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani*. Petropoli, 1738. pp. 143-190 [Cy.1.19].

A. Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger*, Göteborg, 1979, v.2, 306, pp.368-370

Young & Aitken, p. 497

Ms Hunter 308 (U.7.2)

[Formerly S.6.17; S.6.90]

Abū al-Ghazi, Bahadur, Khan of Khuwarazm

Shajarah-i Türk. German

Place and date: [Poltava?], [171-?]

Physical Description: Bound volume. Paper, 20.5 x 15.5 cm., [2], 280 pp., closely written in a small 18thc. German hand. Each page has a pencil margin, contemporary pagination in ink (in brackets to pp.1-155 and p.158), pp.279-280 free end-paper. Binding: Original, pasteboards, covered with coarse blue paper, back repaired with grey paper, title (ink): early 18th c. Russian (see Cyrillic letters visible between the rear paste-down and the bottom turn-in. The translator and the scribe(s) of this volume are unidentified. Bayer has added occasional marginal notes in a darker ink [e.g. p.26 'Scriptura Oighur']

On a folded sheet of note-paper (watermark: '[crown with three feathers]/ HB/ 1835') attached to the recto of the title-leaf, is the following note in English, 'Schaagire Turki written by Abulgasi Bahadur Chan translated into German. This is one of the original copies of the translation which the Swedish officers while kept prisoners (sic) in Siberia got written - I received it as a present from Mr. Bernhard Müller, late Swedish Captain, now Upper Commissary at Petersburg One of the books belonging to T.S. Bayer'. This is a translation of the German text, written by Bayer below the title on page [2].

On the end paste-down is a line of writing in Russian/Church Slavonic (inverted):

'и ни ѿ предѣляімыи глбиы(?)'

Contents:

Genealogical History of the Tartars translated into German from Chagatai.

p.[1] blank. A folded sheet of 19th c. writing paper is attached with a note in English (see above).

p.[2] T.p. in Bayer's hand: 'al-Kitāb shajar-i Turkī [in Arabic script] Schaagjre Turki auctore Abūlgazī Bahadūr Khān [Arabic script] Abulgasi Bahadur Chan Germanice.

Dieses ist eines mit von den Originalien der Übersetzung, welche die Gefangenen Schwedische Officiers in Siberien sich haben machen lassen u. habe ich es als ein Geschenck von Cl Bernhard Muller ehemahligen Schwedischen Capitain, jetzo Ober Commisario in S. Petersburg bekom[m]en.’ Below this in a fainter, brown ink: ‘Ex libris T.S. Bayer.’

p.1-278 ‘Kitap oder. Ein buch des gantzen Geschlecht-Registers der Tataren welches ausz dem Tatarschen ins teutsche ubersetzet.’

Text begins: ‘Vorrede. Ein einiger Godt vor welchem Niemand gewehsen ... and ends: ‘... eine Leuge Scribenten zu finden gewehsen’.

The *Shajarah-i Türk* history of the Türkic people was Abu al-Ghazi’s main work variously translated as ‘Genealogy of the Turks’ and ‘Genealogy of the Tatars’. A manuscript of the *Shajarah-i Türk* was purchased in Tobolsk from a Bukhara merchant by Swedish officers detained in Russian captivity in Siberia. A French translation of was first published in Leiden in 1726, the French translation served as an original for a Russian translation published in 1768-1774, and in 1780 it was published separately in German and English.

Johann Bernhard Müller was a Swedish Captain, subsequently in the service of Russia. He wrote a report on the Ostyaks.

Cf. also Müller, p.319. H203, II, 22 ‘Abulghasii Bahadori Genealogia. Turc. & Lat.’

For a different German translation by D.G. Messerschmid, Göttingen, 1780, cf. <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fag-AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA319&lpg=PA319&dq=Abulgasi+Bagadur++geschlechtbuch&source=bl&ots=-RI2nz1W1t&sig=L5Z3DxW8G-MJHYU3trpMSfCBgXA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCgQ6AEwAmoVChMIgaiorLWDyQIVh-sOCh2XIQsm#v=onepage&q=Abulgasi%20Bagadur%20%20geschlechtbuch&f=false> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Young and Aitken, p. 246

MS Hunter 325 (U.7.19)

Pope Clement XI, 1649-1721

Title: Homilia Papae Clementis XI

Place and date: Halae Magdeburgicae (Halle), April, 1717

Language: Latin and Arabic

Physical Description:

Bound volume, paper, 19.2 x 12.5 cm., watermark: cross keys, 10 leaves, Latin and Arabic text on facing pages.

Binding: ‘Dutch gilt’ paper covers, embossed with floral designs, gilt and coloured.

Contents:

ff.1r-9r 'Homilia Papae Clementis XI. Habita in Dominica Resurrectionis Christi Domini inter missarum solemnia, in Basilica Principis Apostolorum, Anno MDCCIII. Romae [added in another hand] Arabice elaborate olim à Celeberrimo Salome Negri, Damasceno. Descripta à Georgio Jacobo Kehr, Schleusinga-Hennebergico-Franco, Th. SS. & Lingg: OOrr: [Theologiae Sanctissime et Linguarum Orientalium] Cultore. Anno 1717 mense Aprili: Halae Magdeburgicae [added in a different ink].'

In red ink at the head of title-page in Arabic: bi-'ism al-'āb wa-al-'ibn wa-al-ruh al-quddus, Allāh al-wāhīd amīn (In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, one God amen).

ff.9v-10v blank

On the verso of the t.p.: 'Ex libris TS Bayeri Regiomontani'.

Solomon Negri's translation into Arabic of Pope Clement XI's Easter Sunday sermon of 1703. Subsequently copied by George Jacob Kehr at Halle. Negri taught Arabic and Syriac at Rome, and worked in the Vatican Library ca.1704-14.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1652

Young & Aitken, p. 499.

Erika Pabst, *Orientalische Handschriften im Archiv der Franckeschen Stiftungen zu Halle* (2003) <http://192.124.243.55/orient/orientalia.pdf> (retrieved 13.11.2017)

MS Hunter 350 (U.8.18)

[Formerly P.3.12].

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Grammatica Sinica*

Place and date: St Petersburg, ca 1729

Physical description:

Bound volume, 16.2 x 10.5 cm. paper, [2], 368, [2] pp. paginated in pencil 20th c., many blank leaves, leaves excised between ...

Binding: Limp pasteboards, covered marbled paper 18th c.

Contents:

p.1 '解經字花官' *guan hua zi jing jie*' (note Bayer writes his characters from right to left). *Grammatica Sinica in qua praeceptiones de lingua et litteratura Sinica atque rerum aulicarum astronomicarum et geographicarum voces et eclipsium quarundam descriptiones continentur auctore Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero Regiomontano. Petropoli.*' Guanhua 官話 = Mandarin, which Bayer writes with the incorrect second character.

pp.2-3 blank.

p.4-7 ‘魚 *yu piscis*’, followed by various notes on the Chinese language in German and Latin.

pp.8-20 blank.

pp.21-26 stubs

pp.27-127 ‘Grammaticae Sinicae Liber Primus De lingua.’ The text starts as *Museum Sinicum* p.2: ‘Sinica lingua est vel popularis vel ab eruditis exulta.’ Many pages are scored through.

pp.128-132 blank

pp.133-139 ‘Primum cognit[us] est Sinensis character eo tempore cum Tattari occidentales Sinas invaserunt.’

pp.140-329 blank.

pp.330-348 Chinese characters with transcription and some Latin translations for the most part scored through.

Given the apparent relationship to the text of the *Museum Sinicum*, published in 1730, it seems reasonable to posit a date prior to that for this ms.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1651
Young & Aitken, pp 500-501.
Lundbaek, pp.108-9

Ms Hunter 357 (U.8.25)

[Formerly Q.7.25; Q.7.139].

John of Gaza, 6th c. A.D.?

Title: Ἰωαννου Γραμματικου Γάζησ Εκφρασης του κοσμικου πινακος του 'εν Γάζη, 'η 'εν Αντιοχεια = Joannis Grammatici Gazaei Mundanae tabulae, quae est Gazae, vel Antiochiae, description.

Place and date: [Dutch Republic], [second half of 17th c.]

Physical Description:

Bound volume. 16.5 x 10.5 cm., paper, [7],71 leaves, watermark similar to Heawood 342, Holland, 1674.

Binding: limp vellum, 17th c. with flap on lower cover, stitching loose.

Contents:

John of Gaza's Physical Geography. John, a 6th c. Christian grammarian, wrote 703 hexameters (with iambic prologue) in the style of Nonnos of Panopolis, describing a mural in the winter baths of Gaza or Antioch.

The translation into Latin only extends as far as line 25.

Inscriptions:

1: opposite the t.p. in Bayer's hand, 'De phoenice v.566. seq.' 2: on t.p. below the title, 'Ex Bibliotheca Rostgartiana comparavi TSB', 3: also in Bayer's hand, 'Graece hanc ἑκφρασην vulgavit Janus Rutgersius I.II. variorum lectionum p.98. Lugd. 1618.4.'

Bayer purchased several items at the sale of the Bibliotheca Rostgaardiana in 1726 at Copenhagen.

Young and Aitken, p. 284.

Ian C. Cunningham, *Greek manuscripts in Scotland*. Edinburgh, NLS, (1982) no. 50.

Ms Hunter 377 (V.1.14)

[Formerly S.2.17; S.2.26]

Verbiest, Ferdinand 南懷仁 Nan Huairen, 1623-1688

Title: Kangxi ba nian si yue chu yi ri gui hai shuo ri shi tu

康熙八年四月初一日癸亥朔日食圖 = Elhe Taifin-i jakūci aniya duin biyai ice de šun be jetere nirugan.

Place and date: Berlin, [1716]

Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical Description: Bound volume, paper, 35.2 x 23 cm., [1], 14 leaves, 9r-14v blank, illustrated with coloured (grey and yellow) diagrams of the eclipse at various points in China. Binding: quarter-bound in sheepskin, with grey-speckled paper-covered boards.

Contents:

Bayer's manuscript copy of a block print by Ferdinand Verbiest dealing with the eclipse of the sun of 29th April 1669 which he saw in the Royal Library in Berlin in 1716.

f.[1]r blank

f.[1]v 'A.C. 1669/ qui tum erat Aprilis Julianus/ Aprilis 29^o/ qui dies e cyclo Sexagenario vocatur qvey hai/ novilunii ecliptici.'

f.1r The Chinese and Manchu titles of the work, 'Kangxi ba nian si yue chu yi ri gui hai shuo ri shi tu 康熙八年四月初一日癸亥朔日食圖 = Elhe Taifin-i jakūci aniya duin biyai ice de šun be jetere nirugan'. Bayer provides his romanisation of the title and a Latin translation: 'Kam Hi pa nien su yue çu je ge quei hai so ge xe tu' = 'Cam Hi octavo anno mense ineunte primo [scored through: 'anni ineuntis'] die [scored through: 'ken'] quei [scored through: 'Anno Quei hai s.60 in cyclo sexagenario LXXIII' plus two more illegible words] hai novilunio solis eclipseos tabula sive explanatio.' Below the title Bayer has added, ' In bibliotheca Regia Berolinensi descripsi.'

f.1v blank

f.2r within a double ruled ink frame, ‘Typus eclipsis solis anno Christi 1669, Imperatoris Cam Hy octauo, die primo lunae 4ae, id est, die 29mo Aprilis, ad Meridianum Pekinensem; nec non imago adumbrata diuersorum digitorum in singulis Imperij Sinensis Provincijs observatorum auctore P. Ferdinando Verbiest Soc:is Jesu in Regia Pekinensi Astronomiae praefecto.’ At head of page Bayer has written, ‘Thomas Hyde in historia religionis veterum Persarum p.231 citat hunc titulum. Typus eclipse lunae A.C. 1671 Imperatoris Kang Hi anno decimo, die XV lunae 2dae i.e. die XXV. Martii ad meridianum Pequinense.’ And further down on the left margin, ‘Ceterum hic A.1669 primus est quo anno P. Verbiest, expugnatis adversariorum technis, Praeses factus est Astronomici Tribunalis.’ Thomas Hyde published his *Historia religionis veterum Persarum eorum que magorum* in 1700 at Oxford.

ff.2v-8r Bayer’s copy of the Chinese and Manchu text, with a partial transliteration of the Chinese characters. On ff.2v-3v Bayer provides a partial transliteration and translation into Latin of the Chinese text.

f.8v part of a Chinese character together with four circles and two lines in pencil.

ff. 9r-14v blank

Bayer includes a note on this work at the end of his *Museum Sinicum* pp.368-372 Eclipsis solaris A. 1669. 29 April. An engraved plate with Chinese characters occurring in the text is between pp.370-371.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1452

Noël Golvers, *Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese heaven* (Leuven, 2003), p. 276-277 and plate 41

Young & Aitken, p 503.

Ms Hunter 381 (V.2.1)

[Formerly R.3.1; R.3.18].

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Alphabetum sive syllabarium Tangutanum.

Place and date: [St Petersburg, 173-?]

Language: Tibetan

Physical description:

Bound volume, 31.8 x 12.5 cm., binding: pasteboards, covered in marbled paper 18th c., paper, [2], 12, [4] pp. paginated in pencil 20th c., pp.4-11 also paginated in contemporary ink [1]-8, in Bayer’s hand. The volume mimics the shape of a Tibetan ms. and is to be read in landscape format. All the leaves are on guards.

Contents:

p.1 Alphabetum s. syllabarium Tangutanum litteris maioribus et minoribus Schar [i.e. *dbu-med*] dictis

p.2 Alphabetum Tangutanum litteris maioribus sive sacris et minoribus sive profanis Schar dictis ex autographo descripsi TSBayer

p.3 blank.

p.4 the Tibetan syllabary

pp.5-11 A text in Tibetan and Mongolian: the names of the twelve years of the animal cycle; a list of designations for various animals; a list of Tibetan numerals from one to one hundred, then two hundred, three hundred, etc. up to a thousand, then two thousand, three thousand, etc. up to ten thousand; a similar, but not quite identical list of numerals in Mongolian (possibly Oirat), written in Tibetan letters. Lines 2-5 of p.5 and 1-2 of p.6 have *dbu-med* script, the majority of the ms being in *dbu-can*. Text begins: glang gi lo stag gi lo ... ends: mig thum.

Cf. Alexander Zorin, 'Tibetan and Mongolian studies of the Academician T.S. Bayer' (In Russian, forthcoming). This article includes photographs of the complete manuscript: I am grateful to Dr Zorin for early sight of this. Noted in Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1651 Young & Aitken, p. 503.

Ms Hunter 382 (V.2.2)

[Formerly R.3.20; R.3.37].

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Syllabarium Manjuricum et Mungalicum

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1731

Language: Latin, Manchu, Russian and Kalmyk

Physical description:

Bound volume. 37 x 25.5 cm., binding: millboards, covered with marbled paper 18th c., Russian end papers 'JIK' watermark, [2], 52, [2] pp. 20th c. pagination in pencil.

Pp. 3-27 (paginated in black ink 1-24) not in Bayer's hand, written in a Russian *skoropis* in red ink, and Manchu script in black - on a different paper.

The remainder of the ms is in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

p.[1] list of contents in Bayer's hand. '1. Tschuva tschuve udschu Syllabarium Mandgjurensis 2. Elementa Calmucica 3. Syllabarium Mandgjuricum et Mungalicum [last word altered by overwriting from 'Calmucicum'] TSBayer'.

p.[2] blank.

p.1-27 'Tschuva tschuve udschu. Hoc est Duodecim Capita in quibus omnes litterae et syllabae Scripturae Mandsurensis continentur. Descripsi e libro typis edito in Sinis,

cui adiecta erat interpretation manu Ruthenica. A.1730. Decem. Quamquam Ruthenus in quibusdam erravit tamen eius errores quoque accurate secutus sum. Librum ipsum Comes de Bruce Summus belli dux ad me transmisit.’
At right angles to the Latin transliterated title, and written vertically from top to bottom, is the title in Manchu, *juwan juwe uju* [i.e. the twelve divisions of the Manchu syllabary] with a translation into Russian (in red ink) *две наццать (sic) главъ*

p.28 blank.

p.29-33 *Elementa Calmucca descripta ex autographo Lobsang Ischi quondam Scribae apud Calmuccos, deinde a Russis capti, baptizati nomine Wasili Timofeyew T.S.B. Petropoli mense Maio 1731. Copied by Bayer from Lobsang’s autograph.*

p.34 blank.

pp.35-51 *Syllabarum Mandgjuricum et Mungalicum a me concinnatum postea curis posterioribus emendatum. Bayer’s list of Manchu and Mongolian syllabaries with later corrections.*

Jacob Daniel Bruce [Yakov Vilimovich Bryus or Brus] (1669-1735) was a Russian statesman, military leader and scientist of self-claimed Scottish descent. He was the brother of Robert, or Roman Vilimovich Bruce (1668–1720) the first military governor of Saint-Petersburg.

Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1653; Young & Aitken, p. 504.

Ms Hunter 383 (V.2.3)

[Formerly Q.1.13; Q.1.13]

Schultze, Benjamin 1689-1760

[Indian astronomical almanac (*pancanga*), April 1734 to March 1735]

Place and date: Madras, 1735

Language: German and Latin

Physical Description: bound volume, paper (end papers ff.[1-2], and 7-10, Russian paper, watermark: double-headed eagle, crowned, similar to Uchastkina 156, St Pet. 1722), 31.1 x 27.1 cm., [2], 10 leaves, foliated with Roman capitals A-F, modern pencil foliation (2015), binding: 18th c. half sheepskin with marbled paper over pasteboards.

Contents:

ff.[1-2] blank

f.1r ‘1734 Aprile stil: nov: Sittirei mensis’ i.e. சித்திரை (Cittirai)

Start of the almanac which is arranged in eight columns headed respectively A.C. (anno Christi), [Tamil month] Mensis, Phasis Lunae, Stella, Jōgam, Carānam, Tiādshiam, Sāram s. Annotations. The eighth column has notes in German.

- f.1v '1734 Majus nov. stil. Weiasi mensis' வைகாசி (Vaikāsi)
 f.2r '1734 Junii nov. st: Aani mensis' ஆனி (Āni)
 f.2v '1734 Julius n. stil Ahdi mensis' ஆடி (Āṭi)
 f.3r '1734 August stil. n. Aawani mensis' ஆவணி (Āvaṇi)
 f.3v '1734 September st. N. Puredtadi mensis' புரட்டாசி (Purattāsi)
 f.4r '1734 October st. n. Atpasi mensis' ஐப்பசி (Aippasi)
 f.4v '1734 November st.n. Cartigei mensis' கார்த்திகை (Kārttikai)
 f.5r '1734 December st.n. Margarhi mensis' மார்கழி (Mārkazhi)
 f.5v '1735 Januarij st. nov. Tei mensis' தை (Tai)
 f.6r '1735 Februarij st.n. Mâsi mensis' மாசி (Mâsi)
 f.6v '1735 Martius st.n. Panguni mensis' பங்குனி (Paṅkuni)

Indian astronomical almanacs (panchangas) provide the details of the five traditional calendrical items viz. *tithi*, *naksatra*, *yoga*, *karana* and *vara* (weekday) for each day in the course of a year. Further, true positions of the sun, the moon and planets are also provided, cf. *Astronomy in India: a historical perspective*; edited by Thanu Padmanabhan (2014) p.24.

Benajmin Schultze left Tranquebar for Madras in 1726. There he established a new mission, from 1728 to 1743, in conjunction with the S.P.C.K. Bayer mentions Schultze in the appendix (largely by Christoph Theodosius Walther) on the Indian calendar in his *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani*. Petropoli, 1738, cf. pp.117 and p.169. Since the ms. is dated at the foot of f.8v: 'Madras den 11n Jan: st. vet: Ao: 1735. An H[err]n Prof: Bayer in St Petersburg gesandt.' it is likely to be the work of Schultze rather than Walther.

Young and Aitken, p. 306

Cordier's description *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1653-4 notes: 'Astronomical tables. April 1734 till March 1735 N.S.'

Uchastkina, Zoya Vasil'evna, *A history of Russian hand paper-mills and their watermarks*, 1962

Ms Hunter 640 see under 199

Ms Hunter 392 (V.2.12)

[Formerly R.3.18; R.3.35].

Parrenin, Dominique, 1665-1741

Title: *Lexicon Latino-Sinicum*

Place and date: Beijing, [1734]

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Bound volume, binding: pasteboards, covered in dark blue Chinese cloth, title (gilt) on crimson morocco title-piece: PARRENIUS, 31.5 x 23 cm., Chinese paper with ruled frame of four compartments, [14], 878,[16] pp. paginated in ink.

Contents:

p.[1-2] A copy in T.S. Bayer's hand of a part of a letter to him from Father Dominique in Beijing, dated prid. Kal. Sept 1732, followed by an extract from a second letter dated 30 Jul. 1734 [i.e. Ms Hunter B/A8]

p.[3] 'Petri Danetii *Lexicon Latinvm Sinice conuersum in usum Gymnasii Pekinensis* a R.P. Dominico Parrenino S.J. *Missionario Pekinensi*', in Bayer's hand

pp.[4-8] blank

p.[9] 'Illustrissimo Dno Dno Theophilo Sigefrido Bayer petropol. academiae socio, graecarum Romanarumque antiquitatum professori publico: etc hoc opusculum offert Dominicus Parrenin Soc: J: *Missionarius in Sinis*', in Parrenin's hand.

pp.[10-14] blank.

pp.1-877 *Lexicon latino-Sinicum*. Starts 'A Puero a' teneris annis - 從小' [cong xiao], ends: 'Finis - 完' [wan].

p.[878] blank, but ruled

pp.[1-16] blank.

Inscriptions: On the front paste-down: 'Ex libris Theophili Sigefridi Bayeri Donum Reverendi Patris Dominici Parrenin S.J. qui ita ut est compactum Pequino ad me transmisit A.C. 1734.'

The lexicon is arranged in two columns, with the Latin term, or phrase, on the left and the Chinese characters on the right. Many of the Chinese characters are supplied with romanised transliterations. It was written by Père Challier of the French Jesuit house at Beijing.

Parrenin based his dictionary on the *Dictionnaire latin-français* (1691) by l'Abbé Pierre Danet a French philologist (Paris c.1650-1709).

In the first extract from Parrenin's correspondence he informs Bayer that four years ago [i.e. in 1728] the emperor established a school for teaching Chinese youths the Latin language so that there would always be those capable of interpreting Russian communications [written in Latin] and translating responses, provided in Manchu,

into Latin. This is a duty, with not a little inconvenience, which Parrenin has discharged for some years. In order to make the task of the students easier he composed a Latin Chinese lexicon, sufficiently extensive, but omitting those words in Pierre Danet's dictionary which would be of no use in China. Parrenin had hoped that it would be ready to despatch with Lorenz Lange's caravan to Russia, but it was not yet finished. One of the students who had come to Beijing with Count Sava [Vladislavich-Raguzinski, Russian plenipotentiary ambassador to China] to learn Chinese, and who also knew Latin, Luka the Russian [i.e. Luka Voeikov] remained to transcribe his dictionary. He hopes that when he receives it, it will be of use to Bayer. In the extract from the second letter [1734: A8] Parrenin informs Bayer that Lucas Voijskoff died of an illness. Archimandrite Pliokoff [i.e. Antonii Platkovski, leader of the Russian ecclesiastical mission in China] asked to borrow the dictionary to transcribe it and add Russian glosses. However as he has not yet completed half of it and might still be too delayed, Parrenin is sending a copy that Father Challier had made for his own use.

Luka Voeikov was of the two first Russian students, selected from the Moscow Academy, to be sent to China to study Chinese and Manchu. He arrived with Lorents Lange's caravan in Beijing in 1727. The other student, Ivan Shestopalov-Iablontsev, died before arrival.

H203, I, 23 'Danetii Lexicon Sinice conversum, Sinice et Latine'.

Cf. Eric Widmer, *The Russian ecclesiastical mission in Peking during the eighteenth century*, London, 1976.

Ms Hunter 395 (V.2.15)

[Formerly R.3.6; R.3.23].

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried 1694-1738

Title: Numophylacium Sinicum

Place and date: [St Petersburg], 1735

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, 31.5 x 21 cm., binding: millboards, bound half calf, marbled paper sides, [title, ink on buff paper slip: 'Numophylacia Sinensis': *now missing*]

Paper (Arms of Amsterdam, Pro Patria and Russian paper 'JK', [4] 226 pp.

20th c. pagination in pencil, numerous pen and ink drawings of Chinese coins, the Seal of the Grand Lama is in red (p.213), many leaves are blank. Cent. XVIII. (1735).

Contents:

pp.[1-4] blank.

p.1 title: Numophylacium sinicum Excellentissimi Imp. Russici Procancellarii, Comitum Ostermanni numis secundum dynastias et imperatores dispositis et utcumque explicatis a T.S.B. Anno MDCCXXXV.

p.2 sequence of numbers, possibly referring to coins, followed by a note: 'Habuerunt etiam aliquando Sinenses papyraceam monetam Sigillo notatam, quam [Chinese character] cháo dixerant. Parrenini Lexicon.'

Loosely inserted between pp.2 and 3 is a slip of paper with another sequence of numbers. Some are scored through and have the words 'zurück geschickt' written above. Others have been annotated with the word 'fertig' and a note at the end reads: 'habe zu mir gekom[m]en'

pp.3-48 blank. Between pp.28 and 29 is part of letter cover with fragment of wax seal. Inscription fragmentary: '...des Herrn Professoris ... Beyer Hochedelgeborn.'

pp.49-199 text: begins 漢 vel [variant form of character] Han. Dynastia V.

p.213 Bayer's copy of the Dalai Lama's xylograph seal: 'Sigillum magnum Dalai lamae, descriptum a me ex authentica illius epistola A. 1734 Petropolin missa. Tota scripta erat litteris Schar nigro colore, sigillum ipsum rubrum. Involuta telae sericae viridi.'

11.4 x 11.2 cm., in red ink, with (from right to left) the Chinese (seal script), Tibetan (*dbu-med* script), Manchu and Mongolian texts.

See A20 for Bayer's 'Explicatio Sigilli', a translation of the Chinese text into Latin.

pp.214-226 blank.

Noted in Cordier *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 2e éd, Paris, 1904-8, v.3, col. 1654)

Young & Aitken, p. 505.

T.S. Bayer, 'De re numaria Sinorum', *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, t.V, 1737, pp.175-184.

MS Hunter 457 (V.6.7)

[Formerly Q.6.7; Q.6.105]

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried 1694-1738

Title: Miscellanea

Place and date: [St Petersburg], c. 1727

Language: Latin, German, Greek, Dutch, and some Mongolian words

Physical description:

Bound volume. 22.1 x 18.5 cm., millboards, half-bound calf, marbled-paper sides, blind-tooled corners, sides, and sham-panelled back, early 18th c., paper, contemporary numbering, for the most part in double columns [22ff.], 1-1018 cols, [10ff.] (304 leaves). At some sections, e.g. 166, 186, 285, there are inserted some leaves in another (not Bayer's) hand and outwith the columnal numbering.

Paper: The unnumbered end-papers have a Crown and fleur-de-lys watermark, the main text has 'Arms of Amsterdam' and the non-Bayer insertions 'Pro patria'.

Content:

col. 1: text begins, 1. De coloniis. 1. Concordienses in agro Foroiuliensi pertinere ad tribum Claudiam.

col. 1018: text ends, dasz die Verss klappen was man schon im Virgilio fin. den Eclog. 1. 5. 9. 14. 22. 38. Vide Schol. Thucyd. c. 2.

There are the following loose insertions:

At the start of the text: a scrap of paper (in the same hand as the MS.) beginning: Wits. f. 721. der Saisek ist ein Wall nicht ungleich der Sinesischen... . This is a translation into German of part of the Dutch text of v.2, p. 721, 'De Saisek is een Wal, niet ongelijk aen de Muur van Sina ...'

At col. 287: a scrap from a German newspaper.

At col. 673: a loose folio headed 'Explanatio posterioris Epistolae ad Thessalonicenses, but containing a note on the 'Calmacci'

This volume appears to have been designed as a note-book for comments on the successive books of the New Testament, the first 22 leaves being marked in the top right corner of each recto 'Matth I' etc. Bayer uses it as a commonplace book. A date, 1727 is mentioned on col. 649, but he may have started it in Königsberg.

Young & Aitken, pp 377-378.

Ms Hunter 515 (V.8.18)

[Formerly L.8.4]

Title: Qur'ān

Place and date: [Istanbul?], AH 1082/ AD 1671/2

Language: Arabic

Physical description:

Bound volume in Islamic style, maroon morocco over pasteboards, with a border formed of two blind and two gilt fillets framing one composed of an 's' shaped tool creating a cablework design. On the upper and lower boards is a central, sunken, block stamped and scalloped medallion in gold with raised maroon *sāz* pattern. Two gold fillets follow the edge of the medallion, extending above and below, meeting in a point. Twenty 'rays' formed from two tools radiate from the medallion. The fore-edge flap has a sunken gilt cartouche with the text raised in maroon: 'Lā yamassuhu ilā al-mutahharūn' (none can touch but the purified) Sūrah 56:79. Gilt fillets extend to either side and the whole is enclosed within a gold and blind fillet border. The inner fore-edge flap bears a similar cartouche (not sunken) filled with a semé of gold dots. The envelope flap bears a similar border design to that of the boards, and has a sunken gilt medallion with a 'wreath' design.

Marbled end-papers, 17.2 x 12.5 cm., 406 leaves. Oriental glazed paper. Text written in *naskh* script in black ink, framed by a red ink border, 15 lines. Sūrah headings in red, verses separated by red dots, except in the '*unwān*' where the dots and frames are in gold.

Inscriptions: on the verso of *Sūrat al-Fatiha* ‘Ex libris G.S. Bayeri A.M. Lipsiae XV Cal. Aprilis MDCCXVII.’

Throughout (up to Sūrah XXVIII) Bayer has provided Latin translations of the Sūrah titles, e.g. ‘Surata secunda vaccae’.

Colophon: ‘... written in the first part of the month (māh) rab‘ī al-āhir, 1082’ [ثمانون *thamānūn* is written incorrectly: i.e. A.D. 1671/2]

Young & Aitken, p. 517.

MS Hunter 607 (S.7.1)

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De Litteratura Mangjurica

Place and date: [St Petersburg, 1731?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Bound volume, vellum over paste-boards, 18th c., 33.5 x 21.4 cm., paper, [2], 17 leaves, ff. [1], [2], 16, 17 are end-papers, (foliation in pencil 2013), watermark ‘VAN GELDER’.

Content:

ff. 1r – 7v ‘De litteratura Mangjurica T.S.B.’, describing the study of Manchu and its script.

f.8 blank

ff.9r – 15r Tables I-VII, describing the Manchu script in various syllabic combinations.

Cf. H203, II, 10 ‘XII. Tabulae, in quibus omnes Litterae et Syllabae Scripturae Mandarensium continentur. MS’ (?).

Young & Aitken, p. 441.

MS Hunter 628 (S.8.7)

Schultze, Benjamin, 1689-1760

Title: Oratio Dominica variis scripturis et linguis Indicis

Place and date: Madras, [1734?]

Language: Latin, Tamil, Telugu, etc

Physical description:

Bound volume in marbled paper wrappers, paper (European), 21 x 16.5 cm., 11 leaves foliated in ink to f.10 (by Bayer?) but out of sequence between ff.3 and 8, text written

in various South Asian scripts, with romanised transcriptions by the Rev. Benjamin Schultze. Title page and annotations in Latin by Bayer.

Contents:

The Lord's Prayer in various Indian Scripts and Languages.

On the inside of the cover there is the following title:

'Oratio Dominica variis Scripturis et linguis Indicis. 1. Tamulice 2. Granthamice 3. Telugice 4. Marathice 5. Samscrutamice 6. Canarice 7. Balabandice 8. Murice 9. Dewanagrice 10. Gutsaraticae. 11. Alphabetica Balandu et Dewanágaram. Dono Rev. Beniaminis Schultzii Madrastae Missionarij'

f.1r Tamulicè. Tamil text and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Tamulica lingua s. Damulica vulgo Malabarica s. popularis'
f.1v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Bida: Pater, paramandalam: coelum, pumi: terra, appam: cibus panis.'

f.2r Granthamicè. The text in the Grantha script which was used to write Sanskrit, in the Tamil Nadu. This is followed by a Latin script transcription. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, Granthamica s. Kirendum lingua docta Tamulorum et quasi sancta. Eadem lingua ['immo satis diversa' inserted above] quae Samscrutam litterae diversae.'

f.2v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Tata: pater, paramandalam: coelum, bumi: terra, bodsanam: cibus'

f.3r Telugicè. Telugu text and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Telugica seu Varugica Anglis Gentou est autem popularis'

f.3v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Tandri: Pater, paramandalam: coelum, bumi: terra, bodsanam: cibus'

f.5r Out of sequence. Marathicè. Marathi text in Modi (मोडी, *Mōḍī*) script and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Maratha popularis cuius usus in aula Tajurensi. Lingua eadem quae Balabandica: litterae diversae' (Marathi was used at Thanjavur/Tanjore in Tamil Nadu during the period of Marathi expansion in the 17th century).

f.5v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Pité: pater, Weikuntam: coelum, pumand: terra, anná: cibus.'

f.4r Samscrutamicè. Text in Telugu script, and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Samscrutam lingua docta s. Sancta Varugorum s. Telugorum Eadem lingua quae Grantham: litterae diversae.'

f.4v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Pita: pater, Urdwalokam: coelum, buma: terra, podsanam: cibus'

f.7r Cănrîcè. Kannada text in Telugu script, and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Canarica distincta a superioribus popularibus per idiotismos. Litterae Varugicae'

f.7v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Tandi: pater, Weikuntha: coelum, pumandala: terra, anna: cibus'

f.6r Balabandecè. Text in Devanagari script, and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Balabandeca lingua sacra Maratharum Lingua eadem quae Maratha: litterae diversae.'

f.6v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Pité: pater, Weikuntam: coelum, pumandel: terra, anna: cibus'

f.8r Mouricè. Urdu text in Persian script and transcription into Latin script. This is followed by four words glossed in Latin, 'Bab': Pater, Asman: coelom, Dunnia: terra, Rosi: panis'. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Lingua Moura s. Tulukka admista Persica: litteris Persicis'

f.8v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription.

f.9r Dewa-nagaricè. Text in Sanskrit in Devanagari script, and transcription into Latin script. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Dewa-nagarica, mater omnium linguarum huius gentis, orta ex Caschia eadem lingua quam Samscrutam et Grantham'

f.9v blank

f.10r Gutsarathicè. Text in Gujarati and in Latin script transcription. Note in upper right margin in Bayer's hand, 'Gutzaratica lingua aliquas litteras ex Balebande habet, multas ex Maratha.'

f.10v An interlinear Latin translation of the transcription, with four words glossed in Latin at the foot, 'Pitá: pater, paramandalu: coelum, bami: terra, prasada: panis'

f.11 'Vocales et Consonantes in lingua Balabandu' and below 'Vocales et Consonantes in lingua Dewa-nagaram'

f.11v blank.

Cf. H203, II, 18 'Oratio Dominica in Linguis variis Indicis'. T.S. Bayer, 'Elementa litteraturae Brahmanicae, Tangutica, Mungalica' *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T. IV (1735) p.244. Young & Aitken, p.446

Ms Hunter 629 (S.8.8)

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Coptica quaedam e praelectionibus Maturini Veysiére Lacroze

Place and date: Berlin, 1717
Language: Latin, Coptic and Arabic

Physical description:

Ms., paper, unbound, [1], 21 leaves, foliated (22, May 2014) in pencil, 20.6 x 17 cm.

Contents:

f.[1]r T.p. 'Coptica quaedam e praelectionibus Maturini Veyssiere Lacroze, Berolini. 1717'

f.1r-5v text begins: TAPXH [tarchē] ... , elements of Coptic grammar (Boharic dialect), ff. 2v, 3v, 4r blank

f. 6r-15r Coptici Psalmi aliqui S. Davidis cum notis M. Theodori Petraei ex autographo eius in Aegypto scripto. Psalm 1 is given supplied with an interlinear Arabic translation followed by a phonetic transcription of the Coptic into Roman script. Psalm 109(110) is also supplied with an interlinear Arabic version. Other Psalms are given in Coptic alone.

f.15v blank

f.16r blank

f.16v Text begins: 3ω [hō]. quoque ... Coptic vocabulary notes: text parallel to fore-edge.

f.17r Notes relating to Guilielmus Bonjour's *Dissertatio de nomine Patriarchae Josephi a Pharaone imposito* (1697)

f.17v-18r Ms copy of the t.p. of 'Ordo baptizandi iuxta ritum Chaldaeorum' (cf. Ms Hunter 265) with Bayer's note at foot: 'Salomon Negri bibliothecae Orphanotrophei Halensis intulit, ex qua mecum communicavit benignis sum[m]e Augustus Hermannus Franckius d. 21 Junii 1717'. Text parallel to fore-edge.

f.18v blank

f.19 blank, stub of f.[16]

f.20r inscribed at top of page 'Rebken de lingua universali'

f.20v beginning of a draft preface for a work - text scored through: 'Praefatio auctoris ad lectorem'. Text parallel to fore-edge. In a different hand at the head of the text: 'Mr. l'Abbé de Caumartin': Caumartin was one of Solomon Negri's patrons.

f.21 blank

Theodor Petraeus, (1624-1672), Danish Orientalist. He studied Oriental languages in Leiden (1650) and visited Syria, Palestine, and Egypt (1656), where he continued his linguistic studies, adding Coptic. From Egypt he brought Coptic manuscripts to Europe, which are now in the Prussian State Library in Berlin. Petraeus published the

first Psalm in Coptic with Arabic and Latin translation: *Psalterium Davidis in Lingua Coptica seu Aegyptiaca una cum versione Arabica nunc primum in Latinum versum et in lucem editum a M. Theodoro Petraeo* (Leiden, 1663).

Cf. <http://ccdlibraries.claremont.edu/cdm/fullbrowser/collection/cce/id/1570/rv/singleitem/rec/1> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

H203, II.49 ‘Coptica quaedam a lectionibus Maturini Veysessiae (i.e. Mathurin Veysière de la Croze) MS.’

Cf. letter to La Croze. 10 July 1718 (6 Id. Jul.).

2: Manuscripts not included in the Hunterian Catalogue (1908)

Ms Hunter B/A-D

This section is composed principally of correspondence with the Jesuit fathers resident in Beijing, with whom Bayer discussed his Chinese interests, and from whom he received considerable encouragement and material to further his studies. It also contains some communications with the Protestant missionaries at Tranquebar and Madras. In the descriptions which follow I have quoted extensively from Knud Lundbaek's book, *T S Bayer (1694-1738): pioneer sinologist*, 1986, in which he summarises several of these letters.

The Jesuits in Beijing in ca 1732

The Portuguese Mission:

There were two houses at Beijing belonging to the Portuguese Mission, with 6 Portuguese, 4 Germans, and 3 Italians.

Those Jesuits from the Portuguese Mission with whom Bayer corresponded were:

Ignatius Kögler, from Bavaria

Carolus Slaviček, from Bohemia

Andreas Pereira (Andrew Jackson), Portuguese of English descent

The French Mission:

The Superior General of the French Mission was Julien Placide Hervieu, who resided in Canton.

The French House at Beijing comprised:

Dominique Parrenin, the Superior, from Salins en Franche-Comté

Xavier d'Entrecolles, from Limoges

Jean Baptiste Regis, from Aix-en-Provence

Anne-Marie de Mailla, from Pays de Bugey

Antoine Gaubil, from Haut Languedoc

Valentin Challier, from Haut Dauphiné

Alexandre de La Charme, from Nevers

Bayer corresponded with Fr Dominique Parrenin and Fr Antoine Gaubil.

Not all the letters from Gaubil are noted in Simon (ed.) *Correspondance de Pékin* (1970), and in several instances the original autographs, described here, augment the information supplied in that work.

Ms Hunter B/A

A1

A.L.s from Antoine Gaubil to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 3 July, 1732

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters

4pp., 32cm., Chinese paper, brittle at edges with some text loss

At top right-hand corner of p.1 is a note (in Bayer's hand?): 'Praes[to]. d[ie] 30 Oct. 1733' indicating when it was received.

'Gaubil's first letter contains a few remarks about his *Museum Sinicum* - "admired by all of us for the great labour it must have cost you, and for its usefulness" There are general comments on the Chinese time system and on the much discussed Paschal Eclipse in the "Chinese Annals" ... However, the main aim of Gaubil was to inform Bayer about the great number of useful works about China sent to Paris by the French Jesuits: Prémare's *Notitia Linguae Sinicae*, sent from Canton to [Etienne] Fourmont, de Mailla's huge China History, Gaubil's own works on Chinese astronomy, and his History of the Mongol dynasty. Parrenin and others, he says, are preparing a Latin-Chinese dictionary and Slaviček is working on something about Chinese music ...if only people in France would have all these things printed.' Lundbaek, 155.

Cf. T.S. Bayer, 'Commercium Sinicum' *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, v.5 pp.185-92, 1737

There is a transcript of this letter in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, 'No. 7'.

Simon, 117, pp.323-7.

There are also excerpts from it in T.S. Bayer, 'Commercium Sinicum' *Miscellanea Berolinensia* v.5, 1737, pp.185-8.

A1(a)

Antoine Gaubil, 1689-1759

Title: De Sinica chronologia

Place and date: Beijing, 28 July, 1732 [Signed by Antoine Gaubil on p.8 and also on p.6 but with no day date]

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters

8pp., 32cm., Chinese paper

At top right-hand corner of p.1 is a note (in Bayer's hand?): 'Praes[to]. d[ie] 30 Oct. 1733' indicating when it was received.

This lengthy communication to Bayer deals with questions of Chinese chronology. He discusses the solar eclipse in the reign of Zhong Kang (仲康) the fourth king of the Xia Dynasty (ruled 2088-2075 BC) and its importance for calculations, and the solar eclipse in the reign of the Zhou Dynasty emperor, Yōu Wáng (幽王, 795-771 BC). On the basis of the Chinese chronology, Gaubil suggests that the dating of the Flood as calculated by the French Jesuit theologian, Denis Pétau (Petavius, 1583-1652), and the Anglican Archbishop James Ussher (Usserius, 1581-1656) needed to

be revised. Pages 7-8 deal with dating the reign of the emperor-sage Yao (堯, c. 2356-2255 BC) who is mentioned in the *Shu jing*.
Cf. Simon, 118, pp.327-30, which however omits our pp.7-8.

A2

A.L.s from Dominique Parrenin to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, prid. Kal. Sept. [31 Aug.], 1732

Language: Latin and French, some Chinese characters.

3pp., 30cm., Chinese paper

At top right-hand corner of p.1 is a note (in Bayer's hand?): 'Praes[to]. d[ie] 30 Oct. 1733' indicating when it was received.

'Parrenin tells him that he has studied the erudite preface to the *Museum Sinicum* with great pleasure. As to the text itself, he has only had time to give it a cursory reading because he was kept busy with his many duties. He cannot, therefore, judge it properly. "I can say, however, that I never expected a scholar outside China – however learned – to be able to write so much about the Chinese language, demonstrating such insight, such profound study and such diligence for public utility" He is pleased to hear that Bayer has obtained his Chinese-Latin dictionary [i.e. Ms Hunter 224] and the two Chinese lexica, the Hai Pian and the Zi Hui, from Count Sava Vladislavich-Raguzinsky, and speaks about a Latin-Chinese dictionary [cf. Ms Hunter 392] he is preparing for the Imperial College of Interpreters in Peking, organized by the Emperor four years ago, and of which he is the principal. He sends him two things he asked for – editions of the Five Classics [HC 38, 39, 71, 72, and 74] and a picture of the mythological Qilin animal, explaining that it is represented differently by different artists. He includes a map of the world, [the title, '坤輿全圖 koen yu tsuen tou' *kun yu quan tu*, is written in the upper left margin of p.2] made for the use of the Chinese by earlier missionaries, and some Chinese pictures to adorn his rooms. Bayer had asked if they were interested in the St Petersburg Academy *Commentarii* and Parrenin says that they would be happy to have them. They would put them in their library along with those of the Académie française. He ends his letter by enumerating, as did Gaubil, the many treatises and translations they have sent to Paris, adding that he has heard that de Mailla's history of China is being printed now.' Lundbaek, 155-6. [My additions in square brackets].

A3

L.s. from Ignatius Kögler, Andreas Pereira and Carol Slaviček to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 12 September, 1732

Language: Latin

7pp., 23cm., Chinese paper.

At top right-hand corner of p.1 is a note (in Bayer's hand?): 'Praes[to]. d[ie] 30 Oct. 1733' indicating when it was received.

‘The long letter from Kogler, Pereira and Slaviček (A3) must have worried Bayer. It too starts by praising his labours and ardour in the composition of the *Museum Sinicum*, but warns him that an understanding of the Chinese language cannot be obtained without a competent teacher. Bayer seems to have asked to be their pupil, but they reply that they cannot undertake that task. They refer him to Prémare’s *Notitiae Linguae Sinicae*, “printed we hear, by order of the King, in Paris”. As to the problem that vexed Bayer all his life, the system of the Chinese characters, he got no help. “The construction and analysis of the Chinese characters, their meaning and harmony, the combinations and uses from which the laconism and the force of the language derive, are worthy of study, not only by the Chinese, but also by European scholars. However it is like an ocean, it cannot be transmitted through the rivulets and channels of a correspondence ...”. They add that the syntax of the Chinese language cannot be learned from dictionaries and also that, unfortunately, the Chinese do not write the characters as they are printed. [They send their greetings to the astronomer Joseph Nicholas Delisle, Bayer’s friend at the Academy, and to Count Andrei Ivanovich Ostermann, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce. The letter also touches briefly on the intercalatory month, the Qilin animal, and the Xi’an monument also known as the Nestorian Stele].

With this letter [mentioned in a post-script] they send Bayer a little religious book by Father Verbiest, written in the popular style [probably *Jiao yao xu lun* 教要序論, cf. HC9/1-2]. This is the kind of book, they say, which newcomers to China study here, because it is clearly written and because it deals with Christian matters. To engage in unknown matters, among so many homonyms and without a teacher, is not only a waste of one’s time but even dangerous. The Chinese themselves have difficulties; the (classical) works are never published without learned commentaries. They also include a little book about music, as he had asked them to do, ...’ [also, eleven Imperial calendars, two celestial maps, a Chinese miscellany and a writing box (‘capsula scriptoria’)]. Lundbaek, pp.156-7. [My additions in square brackets].

There is a transcript of this letter in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, ‘No. 10’.

There are excerpts in T.S. Bayer, ‘Commercium Sinicum’ *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, v.5 pp.185-92, 1737.

There is a complete transcript and translation into Czech in: *Karel Slaviček SJ : Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735)*; ed. Josef Kolmaš, XV, pp.168-175.

A4

A.L.s. from Antoine Gaubil to Bayer
Place and date: Beijing, 17 July, 1734
Language: Latin
4pp., 33cm., Chinese paper

‘Gaubil thanks him for his long and learned letter (A4). He is obviously impressed by Bayer’s vast oriental erudition, and pleased to read the exposition of the name of China in various languages. He compliments him for the “stupendous progress he has made in Chinese”. He wants to help him with his studies of Chinese chronology and

asks him which “Chinese Annals” it is that he is using, quoting a number of the common ones. As to Minorelli’s book, Gaubil says that he did not know that it had been written by Maigrot – “as you advance in your Chinese studies you will see that the Chinese knowledge of this bishop was far below what some people pretend it to be”. Most of the letter is filled with astronomical discussions about planetary conjunctions in Chinese works and the misunderstandings of European astronomers. There is also a page about the so-called Paschal Eclipse – “There are still some people who believe in Grelon’s and Gabiani’s postulates; therefore I have written extensively to Europe about it”. Commenting in general upon Des Vignoles’ and Kirch’s astronomical papers, copies of which Bayer had sent him, Gaubil deplors the hostile way in which the first of these scholars speaks about the Jesuits, incited no doubt by their enemies. On the other hand he is pleased to hear what Kirch has written about them and asks Bayer to let him know.’ Lundbaek, pp.161-2

Cf. Simon, 144, p.378: the copy extract of this letter preserved in the Archives Nationales, Paris, starts on p.3 of this letter: ‘Quae dicit Kirchius de Planetaria ..., up to ‘de hoc argumento’, then is continued (with the omission of one sentence) on pp.1-3 of A4(a), ‘montes duo ... ending with the words,’ ad me ex India missis a Patre Xaverio Duchamp.’

Thomas Maria Minorelli (1680-1733) was a Dominican missionary in China. The *Examen des faussetez sur les cultes Chinois: avancées par le Pere Joseph Jouvenci Jesuite, dans l’Histoire de la Compagnie de Jesus* (Paris?, 1714) is regularly ascribed to him, although Maigrot seems to have been its true author.

Charles Maigrot (1652–1730), was a French bishop and an important figure in the Chinese Rites controversy.

Adrien Grelon S.J. (1618-96), wrote a two-volume *Histoire de la Chine sous la domination des Tartares*, Paris, 1671-2

Giandomenico Gabiani S.J. wrote, *Incrementa Sinicae ecclesiae, a Tartaris oppugnatae accurata & contestata narratione e Sinarum Imperio*, (Vienna, 1673).

Alphonse des Vignoles (1649-1744) was a French Reformed clergyman in Berlin. He wrote a two-volume work on Chinese and Egyptian chronology.

Gottfried Kirch (1639-1710) was a German astronomer and the first Astronomer Royal in Berlin.

A4(a)

Part of Autograph letter from A. Gaubil to Bayer (?)

Place and date: Beijing, [17 July, 1734]

Language: Latin

4pp., 30 cm., Chinese paper

A discussion of three mountains called ‘Kin 金’ [i.e. jin], two in ‘Leao Toung’ province [i.e. Liaodong], and a third in the western province of ‘Chensi’ [i.e. Shaanxi] between the Great Wall and Turfan. This latter mountain is considered one of those mountains that are termed ‘Kilien’ in the language of the ‘Hiong nou’ [i.e. Xiongnu] – the Chinese express this word with the character for ‘heaven’ ‘Tien’ 天 [tian], There are golden statues in these mountains which are called ‘lord of heaven’ 天主 [tian

zhu], which at certain times the ‘Hiong nou’ went to worship. Gaubil links ‘Kilien’ with the Greek κοῖλον (caelum) hence οὐρανός ‘heaven’. He goes on to mention that the eastern Tartars [i.e. Manchu] use the term ‘apca’ [abka, heaven, sky] whereas the western Tartars [Tukish/Mongolian peoples] use the term ‘Tengri’. The letter then turns to questions of Chinese astronomical terminology, mentioning also information regarding Brahmin astronomy which he has received from Fr Xavier Duchamp in India. The remainder of the letter mentions the Chinese zodiac, and Bayer’s comments on the Alans.

Liaodong is a large peninsula jutting out in a southwesterly direction from the southern coastline of Liaoning province, in northeastern China.

The Xiongnu were a confederation of nomadic peoples who, according to ancient Chinese sources, inhabited the eastern Asian Steppe from the 3rd century BC to the late 1st century AD. The name may be cognate with that of the Huns.

Tengri is one of the names for the primary chief deity since the early Xiongnu among the ancient steppe peoples.

Xavier Duchamp S.J. was a Jesuit missionary who studied Indian astronomy.

Cf. Simon, 144, pp. 379-80 : the copy preserved in the Archives Nationales in Paris ends at the foot of p.3 .’ ...missis a Patre Xaverio Duchamp.’ Cf. A4.

A5

A.L. unsigned from [Antoine Gaubil] to TSB.

Place and date: [Beijing], 19 July, 1734

Language: Latin.

4pp., 24cm, Chinese paper, in Gaubil’s hand.

At top right-hand corner of p.1 is a note (in Bayer’s hand?): ‘Praes[to]. 1734 30 Dec. st.v.’ indicating when it was received.

‘In another letter, written two days later, Gaubil comments on the peoples that are said to have come from Scythia and Samartia. The Chinese historical works speak about such tribes originating from north of the Great Wall. “Please inform me; I know well versed you are in the history of all nations. I want to compare the notions of the Chinese with European ideas about the Scythians, Alanes, Burgundians, etc.”

Lundbaek, p.162.

[Gaubil also conjectures on the relationship of the ‘Tartar’ word for ‘king’ *khan/han* and the Hebrew *kohen* cf. B11]

Not in Simon.

A6

A.L.s. from Carolus Slaviček to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 23 July, 1734, postscript dated 31 July

Language: Latin

2pp. and 1 enclosure, 31cm, Chinese paper, enclosure in calligraphic Chinese hand.

‘The letter from Slaviček (A6), signing himself as “*Minimus e minima Societate*” ... is encouraging: “Now you may be able to reap the fruits of your earlier labours”. As to Bayer’s desire to produce a better translation of the Nestorian Stele text, however, Slaviček warns him again that this will be very difficult. It has been done and can be done again, but “a really correct and exact translation is difficult if not impossible, such is the excellence of its ancient, inimitable, majestic and profound style”. Most of the letter, however, is filled with melancholy reflections about his failing health, his disgust of “the climate of this court and of this Empire”. He wishes to go home to Prague and would like to meet Bayer there, but he feels that his end is drawing near. Sick as he is – he died one year later – he takes the trouble to copy out in fine Chinese characters a whole page of comments about the character *sheng* (holy) from the *Pin Zi Jian* dictionary and the *Gang Jian Bu*, a *Supplement to the Chinese History*.’ Lundbaek, p.162

There is a complete transcript and translation into Czech in: *Karel Slavíček SJ: Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735)*; ed. Josef Kolmaš, XVII, pp.180-3.

A7

L.s. from Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, vii Calendas sextiles [26 July], 1734

5pp., 32cm, Chinese paper.

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters in margin.

‘The letter ... discusses the Paschal Eclipse, stating that very few among the Chinese Jesuits believe in that story, but some do. They take up Bayer’s suggestion about the Metonic cycle and a similar one in Chinese literature: it may well derive from the West, but they know of no evidence for this. They are sending Bayer two works he had requested, Matteo Ricci’s *Tianzhu Shiyi* (both volumes) [See HC 10], the Chinese edition of Couplet’s *Catalogus Patrum S.J.* [see HC 11], adding the *Shengjiao Xinzheng*, and the and the *Tian shen hui ke*, an estimated catechism written by François Brancati [See HC 12]’. Lundbaek, p.162. [My additions are in square brackets].

Cf. T.S. Bayer, ‘*Commercium Sinicum*’ *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, v.5 pp.185-92, 1737

A8

A.L.s. from Dominique Parrenin, S.J. to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 30 July, 1734. A note at the top right-hand corner of the first page reads, ‘Praes. 30 Dec. st. v. 1734’, Received 30 December, old style, 1734’

Language: Latin and French, with Chinese characters.
7pp., 33cm., Chinese paper

‘[this] long letter, with enclosures [cf. E8/1-5] is the most important as far as we are concerned in the present book, and it must have been the one that Bayer read with greatest satisfaction. It was now clear that Parrenin had taken on the role of a teacher, as Bayer had hoped he would ... Bayer had sent him four pages of text – 85 characters – and his translation of them: the entry on *sheng* (holy) in the Zi Hui dictionary, asking him to correct it for him [E8/1]. Parrenin wrote, “I am not surprised that you are proficient in European sciences and languages, for you have pursued these studies since you were a child. But who would have believed that when you entered the rugged paths of the forest of Chinese characters, deprived of any discourse with Chinese people, and practically without help, you would have extricated yourself with such ease – future generations will wonder at it! That this is true is clear from your translation from the Zi Hui dictionary. I return your pages with some small emendations [E8/1-2].”’ Lundbaek, pp.162-4.

In addition Parrenin encloses three other items: an eight-line Chinese poem, a *duì zǐ* 對子, and a list of obsolete characters preserved in the Hai Pian and Pian Hai dictionaries (for details see E8).

Parrenin thanks Bayer for the books he is sending which he expects will arrive with the next caravan from Russia. He also mentions the Latin-Chinese lexicon he had composed. Parrenin had hoped that a copy of it would be ready to despatch with Lorenz Lange’s caravan to Russia, but it was not yet finished. He hopes that when he receives it, it will be of use to Bayer. A Russian student [who had come to Beijing with Count Sava Vladislavich-Raguzinski], Lukas Wojeikoff [i.e. Luka Voeikov], had begun to transcribe the dictionary, but he died of an illness. Archimandrite Pliekoff [i.e. Antonii Platkovski, leader of the Russian ecclesiastical mission in China] asked to borrow the dictionary to transcribe it and add Russian glosses. However, as he has not yet completed half of it and might still be too delayed, Parrenin is sending a copy that Father Challier had made for his own use. [cf. Ms Hunter 392]. The letter concludes with a note in French conveying greetings to Delisle [Joseph Nicolas] and to his brother, the cartographer [Guillaume Delisle].

A post-script requests a copy of a book entitled, ‘grammaire françoise et Russe en langue moderne &’ [i.e. *Grammaire Française et Russe en langue moderne accompagnée d’un petit dictionnaire pour la facilité du commerce*, St Petersburg, 1730 attributed to I. S.Gorlitskii].

Cf. Kareva Nataliya Vladimirovna, Sergejev Mikhail L'vovich
‘Grammatika frantsuzskaya i russkaya’ (1730) i formirovaniye
akademicheskoy grammaticheskoy traditsii v pervoy polovine XVIII v. In:
Filologicheskoe nasledie M.V. Lomonosova. St Petersburg, 2013, pp. 217–234.

A9

A.L.s. from Johann Albrecht von Korff to Bayer
Place and date: [St Petersburg], 6 Jan., 1735

Language: German
1p., 23cm.

Ober-Kammerer Korff informs Bayer that Count Saba [i.e. Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky] has recently praised a particular type of tea, whose qualities are described on the accompanying sheet of paper. The Count has commanded Korff to provide a translation of the Chinese. Korff asks Bayer to assist him in this matter, adding that it was a pleasure to receive the accompanying letter in French, which has come from China.

Cf. E38/2 'Ex schedā rubra', which may be the very translation provided, although the original leaf cannot be identified among Bayer's papers, probably having been retained by the Count.

A10

A.L.s. from Paul Mauclerc to Bayer
Place and date: Stettin, 15 May, 1736
Language: French.
3pp., 18.2 cm. Signed 'De Mauclerc'

Mauclerc apologises for failing to respond to Bayer's letter of the 8 March, but trusts he will be happy with what he has achieved through the agency of Professor Loeper, Archdeacon and Librarian of the Church of St Mary – he allowed Mauclerc to view a large map, two or three ells long, in rather poor condition, and agreed to copy out a small section of it which Mauclerc will send to Bayer. However to his surprise just yesterday he brought a map (the one included with this letter) exactly the same as the one in the Library, save for two differences, 1: the small squares and other figures which signify towns etc., are numbered in the large map, and 2: there are here and there on the large map some Chinese characters, but a few are missing in this one. M. Loeper found it amongst the papers of the late M. Muller [i.e. Bonaventura Müller, son of the Orientalist Andreas] a Doctor of Medicine and the *Stadtphysicus* (town physician) of Stettin. He says he will send Bayer that week, a treatise on the 'cycle horaire'. He mentions he can no longer wait for a reply from M. Schuhmacher, and sends respects to the President of the Academy, Korff.

A11

A.L.s from Paul Mauclerc to Bayer
Place and date: Stettin, 15 May, 1736
Language: German
4pp., 20cm.

A German translation of A10. Presumably sent with A10, as it seems, Bayer did not read French well.

A12

L.s. from Nicolaus Dal, Martin Bosse, C.P. Pressier, and C.T. Walther to [T.S. Bayer]. (None of the signatures appear to match the hand of the letter).
Place and date: Trankenbar (i.e. Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar), 5 December 1736

Language: German.

4pp., 38cm., European paper, watermark: a shield, containing a hunter's horn, surmounted by a coronet, countermark unclear.

The missionaries thank Bayer for his letters informing them of his studies of the 'Multanische Sprache' (cf Ms Hunter 212), his report on Kalmyk and his work the *Historia Osrohena* (1734). Mention is made of a vocabulary and grammar from Manilla acquired from someone in San Thome, who had travelled there and had written to Benjamin Schultze. Ships depart on a yearly basis from Madras to Manilla. They ask Bayer ten questions about books printed in Russian and in Russia, and Russian missionary activity in China. They express particular interest in a Russian edition of Arndt's *Wahren Christenthum*. If this is too much trouble they can always write to Prof. Kehr (also at the St Petersburg Academy). Reference is made to a Dutch mission at Cochin and an English one at Anschengo [i.e. Anchuthengu]. The letter also refers to a 'Malabarischer Lexicon' (i.e. Tamil) being compiled by [Johann] Anton Sartorius, an English missionary colleague in Madras.

C.f. also Latin letter from same four individuals sent to Bayer and dated 16 Oct. 1726 published in vol.1. of *Museum Sinicum*, pp. 168-181.

Santhome is a locality in Mylapore in Chennai city, formerly Madras.

Anchuthengu ('Five Coconut Palms'), formerly known as Anjengo or Anjenga, is a coastal town in the Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala.

A13

L.s. from Ignatius Kögler (Kegler) and Andreas Pereira to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 28 Dec. new style, 1736

Language: Latin, with Chinese characters

3pp., 35cm., European paper, watermark: a shield, containing a hunter's horn, surmounted by a coronet. The letters WR are suspended below, counterremark: HR.

They rejoice in his letters [B8, III Kal. Nov. 1734], [B10, 26 Dec. 1734 to Slavičk alone], and [B9, 1 Jan. 1735] received via Lorenz Lange.

They have received the three copies of the 'Prospectus Chronologiae Sacrae' by Giovanni Vignoli (1667-1733) Custodian of the Vatican Library, historian and archaeologist [this could refer to Vignoli's edition of the *Liber Pontificalis seu de gestis Romanorum Pontificum*, vol. 1 (Rome 1724)], which they have distributed to the the east (東堂 *Dong tang*) and west (西堂 *Xi tang*) churches, while retaining one for the south (南堂 *Nan tang*) church. In similar fashion Parrenin had received and

distributed copies of Bayer's *De Horis Sinicis*. The *Acta Berolinensia* and a copy of Christian Wolff's *Cosmographia generalis* [i.e. *Cosmologia generalis*, 1731] which Bayer had sent, are still with Lorenz Lange.

They inform Bayer of the illness and death, on 24 August, of Carolus Slaviček.

In conclusion they mention that they are sending two books [in fact two copies, HC 33/1 and 33/2]. of a recently published Chinese book which they offer to the Korff as President of the Imperial Academy: i.e. a short commentary on the classical Chinese text, the *Yi jing* 易經 and its symbols, by the erudite and Manchu official scholar De Pei 德沛 (1688-1752). Regarding the word for 'heaven' 乾 gan/qian which they say means 'absolute heaven', it should in no way be taken to mean anything material. The present emperor's regnal name Qianlong 乾隆, in Manchu: [Manchu script] *Abkai wehiyehe*, simply means 'the support of heaven'.

Cf. Letters B8,9 and 10.

Lundbaek, pp.167-8 who there incorrectly identifies this letter as A17.

For Carolus Slaviček see, Vladimír Liščák, 'Karel Slaviček, SJ and his correspondence from China with European astronomers and other scholars' https://www.academia.edu/15866099/Karel_Slav%C3%AD%C4%8Dek_SJ_and_his_correspondence_from_China_with_European_astronomers_and_other_scholars (retrieved 21.11.2017)

A14

A.L.s. from D. Parrenin to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing 1736, 29 Dec., newstyle.

Language: Latin, French, some Chinese characters.

3pp., 32cm., Chinese paper

'Parrenin wrote to him [Bayer] on 29 December 1736 (A14) that he had received his letters, including the last one. Most of them come, he says, with Lorenz Lange's caravan via Siberia (as was the case with most of the earlier ones). Parrenin begins his letter with glimpses of the present situation in Peking. On earlier occasions Lange had prudently avoided visiting the Jesuits there and letters had been handed over by intermediaries. Now he had been received by the Emperor, who had given him presents and issued the permit for a permanent Russian travelling station in Peking. With his new status he can now visit them and in fact they are expecting him at any moment. Parrenin continues for a whole page in an informal and friendly vein with remarks about the various ways of sending letters from Peking to St Petersburg. Only on the last page does he come to Bayer's problem: "I shall answer two of your questions so that this letter will not be completely useless to you".

First he comments on the translation of the little phrase about Judea on Verbiest's map of the world, which Bayer had sent him, correcting his "little error" [Bayer had misread one Chinese character for another, similar one]. Then he gives a precise explanation of how the first and last years of the reign of an emperor are indicated, also reminding him that the emperors' "names" are not personal names. He ends with a sentence in French adding: "I suppose you know French, that language which is current among scholars because so very many books are printed in it". Earlier in his

letter he had acknowledged receipt of Bayer's *De Horis Sinicis*, his description of the coins in Count Ostermann's collection, and the translation from the Turkish genealogy [cf. Hunter 348], but the does not comment on them.' Lundbaek, p.167. [My additions in square brackets].

A15

A.L.s. from Antoine Gaubil to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, 31 Dec., 1736

Language: Latin

2pp. on 2 leaves, f.2 blank, 32cm., Chinese paper, some loss of text at edges.h

A note at the top, right-hand corner of f.1 reads: 'Praes[to]. d[ie] 17 Ju[n.] 1737'

This letter comprises two parts. In the former Gaubil mentions Bayer's *De Horis Sinicis*, which he has received from D. Parrenin and compliments Bayer on his progress in this kind of sinological study. The second part deals with the longitude of Kazan (Casani longitudo) and the fact that the Chinese possessed a 19 year cycle before the Greeks.

Simon, 176, pp.476-7, note that there it is described as being 'Communiquée le 28 Juin 1737'.

A16

A.L.s. from Benjamin Schultze to 'Hochedler, Hochgelahrter Herr Professor ...' [T.S. Bayer]

Place and date: Madras, 17 January, 1737

Language: German with one word in Devanagari script.

Physical description: 4pp., 32cm., European paper, watermark: 'Pro Patria'

Schultze thanks Bayer for his letter dated 12 September 1734. He has read Bayer's 'Historia Edesenam' and the letter to the Tranquebar missionaries, both of which he forwarded to them at the earliest opportunity. He reports that among the many 'Pandaren' [പണ്ടൻപന്തരം *paṇṭāram* 'a wandering mendicant Śaivite'] that come all year as pilgrims, he found a Multani from whom he gained a better understanding of the Devanagari script. He states that, before his arrival in 1726 in this great city of more than 200,000 souls, no-one had ever seen these characters. Schultze correctly remarks on the similarity of the script to 'Ballabande' [i.e. बाळबोध *bālabōdha*, a slightly modified style of the Devanagari script used to write the Marathi language]. He mentions the word 'Wahikun[letters unclear]' or 'Weikuntam', the 'Mountain of the Blessed' [i.e. Sanskrit वैकुण्ठ, *Vaikunṭha*, the celestial home of Vishnu], which he writes in the Devanagari script as वाईकुता. He continues by mentioning the Grantha script [used for writing Sanskrit in Tamil-speaking areas]. A couple of years ago he had been sent part of a book in the Peguan language [i.e. Burmese] written on *olas* or leaves, but he has not yet met anyone who can teach him this alphabet or provide a

translation of the Lord's Prayer. Throughout the year ships come to Madras from Pegu [modern Bago]. Last year he met a merchant who read him a few words, but it was difficult to render them using the Latin alphabet. At last he has received the 'Cingaleische Grammatio' [Sihalese grammar], but judgement of it will have to be delayed. Every year two or three ships leave Madras for Manila and he has enquired about a book entitled, 'Historia Dominicanorum Philippensium'. He also mentions his Tamil ('Malabarisch') translations of Johan Arndt's works, *Paradies Gärtlein* and *Wahren Christenthum*, having completed the first part of the latter before Christmas (1736).

Cf. Tagebuch von Benjamin Schultze. Franckesche Stiftungen zu Halle (Saale)
Signatur: AFSt/M 2 H 6 : 2
Gérald Duverdier, 'L'oeuvre en Télugu de Benjamin Schultze', *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* 63 (1976) pp.265-312

A17

L.s. from Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira
to Bayer

Place and date: Beijing, May 16 newstyle, 1737

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters.

4pp., 36cm., Russian paper.

Bayer received this letter on January 20th 1738. Note at the top, right-hand corner reads: 'Accepi 20 Jan. 1738'

'...the letter from Kogler and Pereira (A17) was somewhat official in tone and quite precise. They thanked him for his interesting and extremely erudite articles in the *Commentarii*, especially that on the Scythians, as well as for Wolff's *Cosmologia* and for the two volumes of the *Acta medica Berolinensis*. They included a list of Chinese books they were sending to him, [see below] religious tracts, but also the Kang Xi Zidian – Bayer probably saw this dictionary now for the first time in his life – and a number of unspecified books, Chinese Quodlibets, they call them. There is nearly a whole page with explanations about the system of Chinese personal names and titles, and answers to questions about the celestial map. They try to explain to Bayer why the entry on Ruggieri and Ricci in Couplet's *Chronologia* looks odd, and they enter upon a small learned discussion with him about an eclipse predicted by Thales in 601 B.C., and apparently equivalent indications in the "Chinese Annals".' Lundbaek, p.169.

The list of books was included in the text of the letter in Latin, and is transcribed below. The Chinese titles were also written on a separate, red leaf ('pagina rubra' i.e. HC 28a).

1. 'Aurei libelli de contemptu mundi versio Sinica'. Qing shi jin shu 輕世金書, a manuscript copy of the Chinese translation of the 'Imitatio Christi', made by Yang Ma-Nuo 陽瑪諾 i.e. Manuel Dias and published in 1640, HC 6.

2. 'Lexicon Sinicum'. Kangxi Zi dian 康熙字典. A copy in 6 *tao* of the Kangxi dictionary, HC 65.

3. 'Ars perspectiva'. Shi xue jing yun 視學精蘊 by Nian Xiyao. Cf. *Perspectiva pictorum et architectorum*, HC 45.
4. 5. 'Nomenclatores Tartaro-Sinicos'. Xin ke Qing shu quan ji 新刻清書全集 = Ice foloho Manju i geren bithe HC 69, and Tong wen guang hui quan shu 同文廣彙全書 = Tong wen guwang lei ciowan šu HC 67.
6. 'Quodlibeti Sinici'. Shu jian huo tao lian huan pu 書柬活套連環譜 HC 35
7. 'Tabulas plicatiles caeli stellati Sinici'. Fang xing tu 方星圖

Cf. Ms Hunter 10, HC 28a, HC 40, and C19.

There is a transcript of this letter in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, 'No. 22'

A18

Dominique Parrenin to Bayer, copied by the latter.

Place and date: Beijing, 17 May St.n., 1737

Language: Latin, with words in Chinese and Manchu.

5pp., 38cm., Russian paper.

'Parrenin's letter (A18) is informal and personal, as usual. Here, as in his early letters, he excuses himself and regrets that his days are filled with the affairs of the mission and his work at court a Chinese-Manchu-Latin interpreter. He sent Bayer two religious tracts, a book on the four Chinese scripts, a new calendar, and "the first part of the *Lun Yu* or Confucian Analects in Latin translation – I do not have the second part". He explains the different kinds of Chinese script, once again, and discusses briefly how to write Chinese and Manchu proper names in Latin. There is a short section on Du Halde's great work – "When we get it here I may have more to tell you" – and a long one on the system of Chinese characters, intending finally to extricate Bayer from his fantasies about a philosophical language.' Lundbaek, pp.169-170, 194-5.

Finally Parrenin turns to the question of the interpretation of the Chinese characters on the Dalai Lama's seal, which presumably Bayer had sent him. He says that he is enclosing a key matching the old 'seal' script characters to the ordinary ones [E34], and adds a translation of a few difficult expressions – 'with the aid of these you can easily translate the whole text'.

Cf. A20, E34, HC80, and Hunter 395, p.213.

A19

A.L.s. from Paul Mauclerc to Bayer
Place and date: Stettin, 25 Dec., 1737
Language: German
2pp., 23cm.

Mauclerc, was one of the editors of the journal, *Bibliothèque Germanique*. He is writing to Bayer to alert him to the adverse critique of his *Museum Sinicum* which Etienne Fourmont has published in the *Journal des Sçavons*, 'Just in case you do not see the French journals as early as we do here I have made the enclosed copy ... for your information. If you want to defend yourself against Mr. Fourmont I offer to print your rejoinder, translated into French ...', Lundbaek, p.204.

The letter also mentions the Librarian of the St Petersburg Academy, Johann Daniel Schumacher, and a certain Rathlef (possibly the pastor, Ernst Ludwig Rathlef, 1709-68).

A20

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694 - 1738
Title: Explicatio Sigilli
Place and date: St Petersburg, 28 January 1738, [Petropoli V. Kal. Feb.],

Physical description: 4pp., paper.
Language: Latin

Content:
'Explicatio Sigilli TSB', a description and translation of the Chinese text of the Dalai Lama's seal into Latin, prepared at the behest of Count Andrey Ivanovich Osterman (1686–1747) the German-born, Russian statesman. For Bayer's copy of the seal see MS Hunter 395.

Bayer explains that there are three [in fact four] languages represented on the seal, all written in red, Mongolian, [also Manchu, which he fails to identify: '*wargi abkai amba sain ...*'], Tibetan in the cursive or *dbu-med* script, and Chinese. He is unable to translate the Mongolian or the Tibetan, but says he has done his best with the Chinese which is written in an ancient script first employed in the Qin dynasty, called 'chuén cū' 篆子 (i.e. 篆書 *zhuān shū*, or seal script).

In making the translation Bayer acknowledges the assistance of his 'Maecenas', Father Dominique Parrenin, who provided a key to the 'seal script' characters employed. [See A18 and E34].

Bayer mentions that there are some in St Peterburg who can read the Mongolian and perhaps amongst the Kalmyks there will be those who can interpret the Tibetan. His last comment (days before his death on 10 February) is a hope that the medicine may help his troubles.

A21

A.L.S. from Benjamin Schultze to 'Hochedler, Hochgelahrter Herr Professor...'

[Heinrich Walther Gerdes]

Place and date: Madras, 1740, 12 Jan. n. st.

Language: German.

4pp., 23cm., European paper.

This is almost certainly addressed to Gerdes (despite being wrongly called Professor), and not to Bayer, who died in 1738 and is referred to in two places.

Schultze says he had drafted a reply on 18 January 1737, 23 January 1738, and finally on 25 Sept. 1739, which he is now sending. He informs Gerdes that he has the Peguan alphabet and the Lord's Prayer in Peguan (Burmese), also the Sinhalese alphabet - the Lord's Prayer is already in print and readily available. The origin of these scripts, he conjectures, is the Hebrew script. He wishes Gerdes well with his [presumably the Lord's Prayer] project. He also sends a copy of Luther's 'Kleine Catechismus' in Hindustani and sets out the headings of its eight chapters. As this language differs from the Persian and Arabic he has indicated the pronunciation in Roman script. Before he had studied it he had thought it was a 'mishmash' of Persian and other languages, or a relative of older Persian. It would be good to know if anyone in [London?] would be interested in printing Hindustani as it uses Persian letters in the main. Recently he has sent Professor Bayer the alphabet in Kirendum (Grantha) and Warugish (Telugu). He had already sent Bayer a copy of the Devanagari script, as he is better placed than they in India of discovering more about it. Bayer had provided them with a 'Specimen Lexici von Dewa-nagarem'. He speaks of the progress at the missions in Tranquebar, Madras and Cuddalore. The Revd Walther has recently left on a Danish ship for Europe [October 1739]. Of the three missionaries that came in 1719, G.W. Obuch had decided to marry, J. E. Geister was now in Cuddalore and Schultze himself was alone in Madras. Schultze has now translated John Arndt's *Wahren Christenthum* into Telugu and the first part is already printed. [A copy in *olas* is preserved at Halle].

Gérald Duverdier, 'L'oeuvre en Télugu de Benjamin Schultze', *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* 63 (1976) pp.265-312

Cf. 'Catechismus in lingua Hindostanica' by Benjamin Schultze

Franckesche Stiftungen zu Halle (Saale). Signatur: AFSt/M 2 A 5 : 22

Arno Lehmann, *Es begann in Tranquebar*, (Berlin, 1955), p.207.

A21(a)

Copy Letter, signed in a different ink, from Benjamin Schultze to Hochehrwürdiger, Hochgelahrter Herr Doctor ...[Heinrich Walther Gerdes]

Place and date: Madras 1740, 10 September st.n. 1740 (30 August o.st.)

Language: German

(Previously located at MS Gen 501(37)) [AMO 1788]

Physical description: European paper, 4pp., 23cm.

‘Copy’ written in the margin at right angles to the text.

Schultze refers to his letter of the 12th January 1740 [Ms Hunter B/A21]. He mentions that he has previously sent a copy of the Lord’s Prayer in Peguan (i.e. Burmese). With the present communication he is including a copy of his Telugu grammar. He informs him that an English translation by Thomas Consett, a chaplain with the East India Company at Fort St George in Madras, will follow. Schultze refers indirectly to the recent deaths of two learned correspondents, viz. La Croze in Berlin and Bayer in St Petersburg. He talks of the mission in Madras and the need for greater funding. Asks whether Gerdes can influence the Society [SPCK] to increase the support for the mission, which he says is much poorer than that at Tranquebar. Other people mentioned: Gotthilf August Francke, Friedrich Michael Ziegenhagen, and Mr Isaac(?) Hollis.

Gérald Duverdier, ‘L’oeuvre en Télugu de Benjamin Schultze’, *Bulletin de l’Ecole Française d’Extrême Orient* 63 (1976) pp.265-312

A22

Letter, signed from C[romwell] Mortimer to [Joseph-Nicolas Delisle]

Place and date: [London], [1735]

Language: German

2p., 34cm.

Physical description: Paper (British), 34 x 21.8 cm., 2 leaves, f.2 blank, watermark: a double, interlocked ‘V’ surmounted by a crown.

Mortimer has received his letter via Mr Vigor (possibly William Vigor, third husband of Jane Vigor 1699-1783). He has not yet started to copy the Japanese map from [Engelbert] Kaempfer’s material. He asks if there is someone in St Petersburg who can interpret the Characters used to designate the countries in the map. There then follows a description of the map’s features. He goes on to mention books which (presumably) [Delisle] has requested: John Machin’s *Tractatus*, which is not yet published, and of which nothing more has been heard, and Halley’s *Tables*. He enquires of news regarding their friend [G.F.] Müller on the Academy’s mission to Kamchatka. If he does not have a copy in Russia of Kaempfer’s *History of Japan* he will send him one, together with a new map of the British colonies in America, which will not be available for another three weeks. A postscript mentions that there is much new information on the geography of Russia, Tartary and Persia in Kaempfer’s work, and that the map in Du Halde’s history of China recently published in Paris [i.e. 1735] provides important outlines of Tibet and Bukharia as far as the Caspian Sea. The letter ends in French, ‘Monsieur Votre humble et tres obeisant serv: C Mortimer.’

Cf. a copy of the French (original?) C17, dated ‘Londres Aoust 28 1735. This German copy was presumably intended for Bayer, who did not read French well.

The letter is written in a practised German *Kurrent* hand, but there are some tell-tale signs that the letter has been penned by a native Anglophone. For instance, the style and ductus of the words or word-elements written in Roman as opposed to *Kurrent* script display typical English forms; it is also notable that in the first sentence, he inadvertently writes ‘January’ rather than ‘Januar’: ‘Dero Schreiben vom 24ten January habe vom H: Vigor erhalten.’

A23

Copy letter. from G.F. Müller to Bayer, (copied by Bayer).

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1736?],

Language: Latin, with some text in Tibetan.

Incomplete, 3pp., 33cm, paper: ‘VRYHEYT’ under a Lion rampant within a circular border surmounted by a crown, ‘HW’ countermark.

This letter was probably written to Bayer while Müller was absent from St Petersburg with the Second Kamchatka Expedition (1733-43). Müller requests a copy of a map of the Chinese provinces outside the Great Wall, a copy of Jean-Baptiste Du Halde’s works (published 1736) and mentions the second and third volumes of Souciet’s *Observations mathématiques ... tirées des anciens livres Chinois*, par les Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus, Paris, 1729-1732. He discusses the etymology of the name of Altai mountains, deriving it from the word for gold in Mongolian (altin) which is also the name in Chinese, ‘Kin’ (i.e. jin = gold). He mentions a certain Selengia, who acquired a history in Mongolian for him, but when it had been translated it contained nothing of relevance, only Lamaist religious teaching. He has been given a Mongolian book bearing a title written in the Tibetan script. Müller expresses his amazement that Bayer has been able to study Indian literature in St Petersburg (cf. Ms Hunter 212). The letter ends in mid-sentence, ‘Sed qua quaeso via isti Indi ...’ (but I ask in which way these Indians ...).

A24

Copy or draft letter from Bayer to [Etienne] Souciet.

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [ca 1726]

Language: Latin, 2 Chinese characters.

2pp. on 2 leaves, 33cm., Russian paper: watermark ‘JK’

Bayer visited his friend Nicolas Delisle today and discussed various means of assisting the study of Chinese. He compliments Souciet on the *Observations mathématiques ... tirées des anciens livres Chinois*, noting, however that he would have preferred to have had the Chinese characters printed in the text alongside the romanised transliterations. He assumes that Souciet has seen his Museum Sinicum, which he laments contained many errors arising from mistakes by the engraver. Bayer also mentions his Chinese dictionary, which he says comprises 25 volumes. He acknowledges the support of Count Ostermann and the encouragement of the Jesuits at Peking, in particular Fr Parrenin whose dictionary, containing 12,000 characters, he

had received. Recently Bayer has been translating into Latin [from Chinese] a prediction of a lunar eclipse for the 8th June 1732. Others mentioned in passing are: Frs Antoine Gaubil, Ignatius Kögler, Andrew Pereira, Carolus Slaviček and Joseph Henri Marie de Prémare, Nicolas Fréret and the mathematician Daniel Bernoulli.

Ms Hunter B/B

B1-14

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried

Various copy letters from Bayer to the Jesuit fathers in Beijing

Place and date: St Petersburg, 13 Nov. 1733-1 may 1736

Language: Latin

Paper, watermark: hunter's horn on a shield surmounted by a coronet, countermark: HR

B1

Copy letter from Bayer to Ignatius Kögler

Place and date: Petropolis, Id. Nov. 1733 [13 Nov. 1733]

Language: Latin

7pp.

'In [this] letter to Kogler, whom he addresses as President of the Astronomical Tribunal, he relates how their letters [i.e. those of Antoine Gaubil and Dominique Parrenin of the French Mission, and Ignatius Kögler, André Pereira and Slaviček of the Portuguese Mission] were received solemnly at a meeting in the Academy, read and applauded by Count Ostermann and the new president, Baron Keyserling, and the other academicians. He adds some information on the state of the Academy, the munificence of Empress Anna, etc. Then follows a long discussion about the surprising similarity between the 19-year period discovered by the Greek astronomer Meton in the fourth century B.C. and a Chinese cycle described by François Noël in his *Observationes mathematicae* ... printed in Prague in 1710.' Lundbaek, p.157.

Cf. T.S. Bayer, 'Commercium Sinicum' *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, v.5 pp.185-92, 1737

B2

Copy letter from Bayer to André Pereira

Place and date: St Petersburg, 15 Nov., 1733

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters.

6pp.

‘Bayer chose Pereira for his reply to the criticism – apparent and between the lines – in the collective letter from Koegler, Pereira and Slaviček. Humbly he admits that the quality of the characters in the *Museum Sinicum* is very bad and that there are “numerous errors on every page of it”. However, he consoles himself by pointing to his undaunted spirit and hard work; anyhow his *Museum Sinicum* has made it easier for other scholars to proceed further. Moreover, it took only a short time for the book to be nearly sold out, and now he is contemplating a much enlarged and ameliorated edition of it. Referring to the little tract by Verbiest which they sent him for study, he diverges into the problems of missionary techniques. He quotes a sentence from Navarrete’s *Tratados historicos ...*, criticising Ricci’s accommodation methods. Bayer defends it with many examples from the history of the Christian church.’ Lundbaek, p.157.

Bayer also mentions that he has received, via Count Andrei Ivanovich Ostermann (1686-1747), copies of the Zi Hui [çu gvey] and the Hai Pian [Hai pien].

Navarrete, Domingo Fernández (c. 1610-1689) was a Spanish Dominican missionary and archbishop, and author of, *Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos, y religiosos de la monarchia de China*. (Madrid, 1676)

B3

Copy letter from Bayer to Carolus Slaviček

Place and date: St Petersburg, 15 November, 1733

Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters

4pp.

In this letter Bayer touches on a number of matters: he is sending his translation of the entry in the Zhi Hui dictionary of the character, 聖 *sheng* ‘holy’. He mentions that some seventeen years ago he copied out and translated the entry for this character from a dictionary in Berlin, but he has since lost these notes [Cf. letters A6, A8 and B4 for more on 聖 *sheng*]; the Nestorian Stele text, he notes, is printed incorrectly in Kircher’s *China ... illustrata*. He would very much like to have a copy of it, ‘for it deserves to be elucidated and defended’ (Lundbaek, p.157).

Bayer has heard that Slaviček has collected much of scholarly interest on the subject of Chinese music, and urges him not to deprive the Europe of his knowledge; he mentions various scientific academies that have been established in Europe: the Berlin Academy, of which the Revd. Daniel Ernst Jablonsky was currently President, a Swedish Society of Sciences, founded by the king, which had its origins in a private society formed by the learned clergyman Erik Benzelius the younger (1675-1743) who in 1733, was bishop of Linköping, and the Academia Scientiarum Parisina; reference is also made to the mathematical work *Phoronomia* by the former St Petersburg professor, Jakob Hermann (1678-1733), who died earlier in the year having returned to his home town of Basel three years before.

Jakob Hermann, *Phoronomia, sive De viribus et motibus corporum solidorum et fluidorum libri duo*, Amstelaedami, 1716.

Vladimír Liščák, ‘Karel Slavíček, SJ and his correspondence from China with European astronomers and other scholars’, pp.68-9
https://www.academia.edu/15866099/Karel_Slav%C3%AD%C4%8Dek_SJ_and_his_correspondence_from_China_with_European_astronomers_and_other_scholars
(retrieved 21.11.2017)

There is a transcript of this letter in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, ‘No. 3’. There is also a complete transcript and translation into Czech in: *Karel Slavíček SJ : Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735)*; ed. Josef Kolmaš, XVI, pp.176-9.

B4

Copy letter from Bayer to D. Parrenin.
Place and date: St Petersburg, 15 Nov 1733
Language: Latin, with some Chinese characters
8pp.

‘... Bayer thanks him [i.e. Parrenin] again for the Chinese-Latin dictionary: “Without which I would have given up my Chinese studies”, [and continues] ... “I will give you a short description of how I go about composing my own Chinese-Latin dictionary. Later on you will receive a fuller one with a specimen of the dictionary. I follow the fine order and disposition of the Zi Hui [çu gvey in the letter], the one I know best. Its deficiencies are made up for by the excellent list of radicals at the end of the first volume. I add the pronunciation carefully so that no misunderstanding should be possible, and my explanations are both copious and erudite. However, as there are many more characters in the Hai Pian [Hai pien] dictionary, I start from that, although in other respects it is inferior to the Zi Hui. Its radicals follow each other in a senseless way, but I arrange them neatly in separate groups. Then I add the composite characters from the Hai Pian and the Zi Hui dictionaries. As to the number of groups, I use 32 as in the Zi Hui, for I do not like the way in which some characters are placed under radicals where nobody would think of looking for them, or under more than one radical. [and further he explains] ... Sometimes I also take the explanation from the Diaz vocabulary in Berlin – it is very elegantly written but infinitely inferior to yours. In several instances I make my own translations and transliterations, but only when I am quite sure about it. Till now I have completed 25 volumes in Royal Folio, each one about 500 pages.”

Bayer then broaches his two pet subjects, namely, the nine elementary characters and the characters as a system, ... “it troubled me more than anything else that I did not know the nature and significance of the nine elementary characters from which the other ones derive. When I heard from Assemani, an old friend of mine, now director of the Vatican Library, that there were people who knew Chinese among the dignitaries in Rome – Nicolai and Foucquet – I asked him to enquire about these elements. ... They answered that they had no meaning in themselves, but that the other characters are made up of them.”” Lundbaek, pp.159-160, 191-2.

Bayer also included a four page transcription and translation into Latin of the entry in the Zi Hui for the character 聖 *sheng* ‘holy’ (cf. E8/1) which he hopes Parrenin will

comment on and correct ‘Tuas emendationes avide expecto’. Bayer adds that it is the first time that he has used a brush to write the characters.

B5

Copy letter from Bayer to Antoine Gaubil
Place and date: [St. Petersburg], Undated
Language: Latin, with words in Turkish and Kalmyk Mongolian
11pp.

‘[This] letter to Gaubil is very long and full of erudition. Referring to the many works Gaubil had told him had been sent to Paris, Bayer remarks that none of them has been printed except Souciet’s work, the first volume of which he has found. Du Halde’s book is being printed now, but Bayer is afraid he will not see it because of the war with France. He tells Gaubil about a certain handwritten Turkish genealogy, kept in St Petersburg. He has tried to translate it, but could not do it properly because of the many admixtures of Mongolian expressions.’

However, thanks to assistance received from Georg Jakob Kehr, Professor of Oriental languages and translator to the College of Foreign Affairs at St Petersburg. Bayer was able to discover that, ‘the Indians spoke of China as “Sin”. ... This is followed ... by his speculations about a passage in Couplet’s *Chronologia* where he has read about the western expedition of the famous Han dynasty general Ban Chao in the last decades of the first century A.D. Could this have been the Alanic expedition at the time of Vespasian, mentioned by Josephus? ... He even thinks he has numismatic support for such a hypothesis, a coin he has described in his book *Historia Osrhoëna et Edessena ... ex numis illustrata.*’ Lundbaek, p.158.

Bayer concludes with a brief discussion of the relation of the Japanese language to Chinese, referring to the works of Engelbert Kaempfer and Diego Collado, noting that the Japanese employ the same script as the Chinese but with a different pronunciation.

B6

Copy letter from Bayer to Antoine Gaubil.
Place and date: St Petersburg, 18 Nov., 1733
Language: Latin with some Chinese characters
5pp.

‘Bayer had forgotten to tell him about [Alphonse] Des Vignoles’ and [Gottfried] Kirch’s papers in volume IV of the *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, dealing with the Paschal Eclipse. Sending him a copy of these articles, Bayer reminds him that he himself dealt with that problem in 1718, without giving the title of his Eclipse book, but summarizing his arguments against the identity of the solar eclipse in the “Chinese Annals” and the “darkness over Golgotha” in the year A.D. 33.’
Lundbaek, p.159 (incorrectly identified as letter B7).

Bayer had argued against identifying of the solar eclipse mentioned in the Chinese Annals, ‘eclipsis Quangvutiana’ [i.e. in the reign of emperor Guangwu of Han, 5 BC -57 AD] and the darkness at the Crucifixion – there is no mention of an eclipse by the Evangelists. Bayer inclines rather to the opinion of Kepler that it was caused by a movement of the Earth, but not according to the laws of nature - rather a miracle ‘terrae motum ipsum, quia non legibus naturae ... miraculum interpretabar’. Bayer mentions a book, *Chronologia sacra* by a certain Lutheran clergyman, [Gottfried] Kohlreifiuss, which was sent to him by [Gustaf] Benzelstierna (1687-1746) the Swedish Royal Librarian.

B7

Copy letter from Bayer to Antoine Gaubil.

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1734, 30 October, [iii Kal.Nov. 1734]

Language: Latin with Chinese characters

7pp.

‘[This] letter to Gaubil contains an interesting passage from one which Souciet, in Paris, had recently sent him: “Nobody has worked harder on the Chinese language than Fourmont, and nobody has been more sumptuously endowed than he – the King has given him more than 30,000 livres [in fact the text reads: 300,000, ‘trecenta et amplius librarum millia’] – and yet those who have lived in China and learned the language there maintain that he is wasting his time. Outside China and without Chinese teachers it is simply impossible to learn to speak or read Chinese, even just a little bit. This is why they do not send us anything that could help us to understand the language.”

... In this letter there is also a note about H. W. Gerdes, a London clergyman. Bayer is helping him with a new edition of Chamberlayne’s multilingual Lord’s Prayer. This Gerdes was the man who acquired Bayer’s Chinese books and all his sinological [and other oriental material] shortly after his death – only four years later. Bayer also tells Gaubil that he is sending him the *Acta Medicorum Berolinensium* where he will find something that might interest him: the biography of Christian Mentzel. Finally, it appears from this letter that Bayer has had a look at the Spring and Autumn Annals which was going to occupy him so much at the end of his life. For he asks Gaubil about the last words in it – the sentence about the Qilin animal.’ Lundbaek, p.159-160. [My additions in square brackets].

On page 3 of the letter Bayer also enquires about a Chinese translation of the ‘Imitatio Christi’ by Thomas à Kempis, which he has heard they have. [cf. HC 6 – a ms. copy of the text was sent to Bayer in 1737].

B8

Copy letter from Bayer to Ignatius Kögler, Andreas Pereira and Carolus Slaviček

Place and date: St Petersburg, 30 Oct. [III Kal. Nov.], 1734,

Language: Latin

4pp.

This letter to the Jesuit fathers of the Portuguese Mission in Beijing, expresses his delight at the books they have sent him. He is appreciative of Fr Slaviček's helpful insertion in the book by Ferdinand Verbiest, the *Jiao yao xu lun* 教要序論 [HC 9/1] - i.e. the Chinese text of the beginning of the work, with romanised transliteration and an interlinear Latin translation. He takes this work to be that mentioned in Couplet's *Catalogus* as 'Ordo proponendi mysteria fidei'. He also mentions receipt of a work on music of which he understands that Fr Slaviček himself is the author of the fifth volume [cf. HC 68, *Yu zhi lu lu zheng yi* 御製律呂正義 by Yunzhi, what Bayer has identified as 'tomus 5' is the continuation volume (i.e. xu bian 續編 = vol. 3) of the first juan.]. Bayer says that he has provided an explanation and translation of the celestial map [cf. Ms Hunter 10], adding that with the aid of Francisco Natali's *Catalogus stellarum* (untraced), it was an easy task. After mentioning the Saint Ignatius bean, (*Faba Sancti Ignatii* or *Strychnos Ignatia*) as a cure for colic, Bayer thanks them for the calendars, and enquires whether some prior to 1723 could be sent. Also he would be pleased to receive an edition of Confucius so that he might compare the text with Couplet's work [i.e. *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus*]. He also asks for the second volume of Ricci's book as he already possesses the former. But if they could send him the 'De opera sex dierum' by Alfonso Vagnoni, he would be exhilarated. If they send books to him via the Siberian caravan he requests next time they send a copy for the Academy. He is sending them the *Medicorum Berolinensium Acta*, and Christian Wolff's *Cosmographia generalis* [i.e. *Cosmologia generalis*, 1731]. Bayer asks finally in which city or temple of the Buddhist priests [Bonziorium] the Siganfuense monument is preserved. [i.e. the Xi'an 西安 monument also known as the Nestorian Stele]. Bayer, intended to produce an edition of this stele to correct the errors in Kircher.

There were three state caravans via Siberia to China during Bayer's time in Russia, in 1727, 1731, and 1736.

Cf. Michael Keevak, *Story of a Stele: China's Nestorian Monument and its reception in the West, 1625-1916* (2008).

There is a transcript of this letter in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, 'No. 9'. There is also a complete transcript and translation into Czech in: *Karel Slaviček SJ : Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735)* ; ed. Josef Kolmaš, XVIII, pp.184-7.

B9

Copy letter from Bayer to Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira.

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1 Jan [Kal. Jan st.n.], 1735

Language: Latin with some Chinese characters.

5pp.

Bayer writes expressing his gratitude to the reverend fathers for their several communications. He is also pleased with their views on his opinion regarding the the Metonic cycle. The Greeks received much of their astronomical knowledge from India, and it would be wonderful if there was some evidence of China also being a source. He hopes to study of the material he has written on the Bactrian kings where there is much of relevance to these matters. He mentions that he has now provided an explanation of the celestial map (*mappa caelestis*) which he received from them a year ago. The letter then continues with a discussion of the map and the Chinese calendar. Mention is made in passing of François Noël S.J., Fr Couplet's *Catalogus Patrum S.J.* and Francesco Brancati's Chinese Catechism.

Meton of Athens, a Greek mathematician, astronomer, is best known for calculations involving the 19-year Metonic cycle which he introduced in 432 BC into the lunisolar Attic calendar. The first Chinese calendar employed a 19-year (235-intercalatory month) Rule Cycle, 章 *zhang*.

François Noël (1651-1729) was a Belgian missionary in China. He was also a mathematician and astronomer. Cf. his, *Observationes mathematicae et physicae in India et China factae ab anno 1684 usque ad annum 1708*. Prague, 1711.

Cf. T.S. Bayer, *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani*. Petropoli, 1738, pp.135-142.

B10

Copy letter from Bayer to Carolus Slaviček
Place and date: St Petersburg, 26 Dec. st.n., 1734
Language: Latin
4pp.

'Bayer's letter to Slaviček is a friendly and humorous one, telling him about a Tibetan 'idol' he possesses ... and the opinion expressed about it by visiting Mongols and Japanese [cf. Ms Hunter 246]. He includes a poem written in 'Indian' transliterated and translated, and says that he would like to meet him if and when he returns to Bohemia - then he could teach him to sing Chinese songs ...' Lundbaek, p.161.

Bayer also comments on the Nestorian Stele, the Chinese text of which he thinks was translated from the Syriac. The Indian song appears to be in an Indo-Aryan language, and given the preponderance of Arabo-Persian words, from an Islamic context – therefore probably Hindustani, or Punjabi. It is likely that this song was provided by his friend Sonhharà, an Indian merchant from Multan, who was resident in St Petersburg ca 1734-5.

The letter also mentions a certain Captain Petrow (Simeon Petrow) who took letters to and from Bayer and the missionaries in China. Simeon Petrow stayed in China in 1733 and early the following year.

Karel Slaviček SJ : Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735); ed. Josef Kolmaš, XIX, pp.188-191.

Josef Kolmaš, 'From the correspondence of T.S. Bayer of St Petersburg and Father Carolus Slavíček, S.J., of Peking: The letter of January 6, 1735, containing the "Cryptic" text of an Indian song' *Archív Orientální* 62 (Jan 1, 1994): 54-65.

B11

Copy letter, from Bayer to Antoine Gaubil

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1735, 31 December [prid. Kal. Jan.]

Language: Latin, with Sanskrit words in Devanagari script.

8pp.

'He [Bayer] thanks him [Gaubil] profusely for the kind and erudite letter, telling him that the letters of the Peking Jesuits were applauded at a meeting in the Academy, and that the President ordered all the correspondence – their letters as well as his own – to be copied and inserted into the acts of the Academy. Reflecting on Gaubil's words about the usefulness of his lucubrations about medieval travellers in China and on the name of China in his earlier letter, Bayer states that he has pursued this study and will send him two articles about it, including one about the Chinese in Tibet. Then follows a list of articles dealing with the Christian church in the Far east that he had begun to work on at the age of twenty. There is one on the prophecies of Christ in ancient Chinese literature, such as the Qilin passage at the end of *Spring and Autumn Annals*, and the passage about the holy man in the West, noted already in the Preface to Ricci's *Tianzhu Shiyi*, one on the three Magi from the East, demonstrating that they come from a country north of India, one about St Thomas, defending him against Lacroze and Tollius, one on the Catholic faith in the Far East, one on the Nestorians, who suppressed it, one about the Nestorian Stele, defending it against Maigrot, one on Cathay being outside China, one about Prester John, showing this name was a common one for a series of kings, one on Christian vestiges in the Tibetan religion, and finally one about the early history of the Jesuits in China, the religious books published by them there, and about the Rites Controversy.' Lundbaek, p.164.

Bayer also mentions the state of Christianity under Genghis Khan, and the historical and geographical value of the works of Marco Polo and William of Rubruck. He is persuaded of the correctness of the accommodationists' position on the Confucian Rites issue. But he was disturbed some years earlier in Berlin when he had examined the work of Navarette and would like to read it again to reach a balanced opinion on what is right. Responding to Gaubil's request for his opinion concerning the Scythians, Sarmatians and Pannonians, he refers him to his articles published in the *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*. There follows an extended discussion in which Bayer refers to various peoples, the Goths, Huns, Magyars, Alans, Burgundians, and Turks. He conjectures that the Mongolian title 'khan/kaghan' [*qayan*] is related to the Semitic 'kohen' in an attempt to explain the name of the legendary Christian patriarch and king, Prester John (Presbyter Johannes).

Bayer concludes this long letter with an equally generous postscript, which treats the Indian priestly caste *brāhmin*, and cites the French missionary and indologist, Jean

Calmette S.J. He mentions in passing his Indian acquaintance in St Petersburg, Sonhharà, who has told him of an Indian unicorn creature, which inhabits desert mountains [possibly the *rhinoceros unicornis*]. He ends with a question as to what type of writing system is employed in Burma, Laos, etc, and other regions between the ‘Ganges and Siam’.

B12

Copy letter, from Bayer to Dominique Parrenin

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1734, 30 October old style [III Kal. Nov.]

Language: Latin and Chinese characters.

3pp.

Bayer had thanked Parrenin in his previous letter of 15 November 1733 [B4], but now that he has received the handsome gifts via Lorenz Lange how can he thank him enough? The world map which was sent, he adduces from Couplet’s Catalogue, is the work of Ferdinand Verbiest. [Cf. HC 83] Bayer asks for a number of works he has noted in this catalogue, including a copy Julius Aleni’s work, *Tian zhu jiang sheng chu xiang jing jien* 天主降生出像經解 (1637), which he says he had seen previously in the Berlin Royal Library. The Academy has recorded its appreciation of Parrenin’s generosity, and he will receive all the books published at the Academy’s press. Bayer is also sending copies of Christian Wolff’s *Psychologia* [*Psychologia empirica*, 1732] and *Ontologia* [*Philosophia prima, sive Ontologia*, 1730] as well as three volumes of the *Miscellanea Berolinensia*. Bayer mentions his friendship with the Danish missionaries at Tranquebar and Benjamin Schultze at Madras, and also the friendly relations they are cultivating with the Jesuits at Pondicherry (Puducherry). Bayer says he will decorate his oriental library with the pictures Parrenin has sent, one of which depicts a Mandarin with his daughter and, he presumes, his concubines. The letter continues with an extensive discussion of a silk painting of the *qilin* 麒麟 (Chinese unicorn). He also saw a picture of the *qilin* in a Kalmyk tent at the house of the Archbishop of Novgorod [i.e. Theophan Prokopovich]. Bayer ends with a postscript asking for clarification on how the Chinese determine on which day the regnal year of an emperor commences.

B13

Copy letter, from Bayer to Dominique Parrenin

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1735, 5 Jan. old style.

Language: Latin and Chinese characters.

7pp.

A copy of Bayer’s long, excited letter to Parrenin:

“What shall I say? You overwhelm me with your generosity and affectionate kindness! I can hardly believe it ...” He thanks him - and Father Challier - warmly for the beautiful dictionary [Ms Hunter 392]; certainly it will be extremely useful to him. Not that he dreams of translating from Latin to Chinese, but it gives him so

much insight into the language and he can insert many of its passages into his own dictionary. He also thanks Parrenin for his remarks about his Zi Hui exercise, “as becomes a pupil to thank his excellent teacher”. About his own situation he says that he has had to stay away from Chinese studies for more than a year because of other duties. Now, however, he has ceded his chair in Greek and Roman Antiquities to another scholar [Johann-Georg Lotter] and take on the chair of Oriental Antiquities, hoping thus to be able to work more steadily in this very important field. ...Most of the letter deals with his burning problem of getting to grips with the system of the Chinese characters. Now confronted with the page of seal characters and their normal style equivalents which Parrenin had sent him, he feels that his favourite idea of Chinese as a *philosophical language* is threatening to collapse.’ Lunbaek, pp.165-6. [My additions in square brackets].

For Professor Lotter see, Müller, pp.381-3.
Cf. also Lunbaek, p.194.

B14

Copy letter, from Bayer to Dominique Parrenin
Place and date: St Petersburg 1736, 1 May
Language: Latin, and Chinese characters.
3pp.

‘[This] was to be his last letter to his Peking friends – he tells Parrenin he is sending his *De Horis Sinicis* (1735); it is for Parrenin, Koegler and Gaubil. “You will tell me where I have erred, where I did not explain myself properly, putting me on the right track”. He has received the collection of Chinese coins which Parrenin sent to Count Ostermann, and which he has asked Bayer to explain. He is sending Parrenin some of his comments; the rest will follow: “I am the pupil; you are the teacher”. He also says that he has written an article about these coins and sent it to the *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, adding that the Berlin Academy has asked him to submit other studies relating to China. “Therefore I am working on an article about Couplet’s *Catalogus Patrum S.J.* ... I wish you could send me a supplement bringing the record up to the present. I am noting carefully the Chinese names of your predecessors as well as the Chinese titles of their works”. He has received Verbiest’s map of the world and translated the texts on it. He includes a small part of his translation – the insert about Judea, the Holy Land. Here, however, as bad luck would have it, he has misread one Chinese character for another very similar one. Parrenin corrected it in a letter written in December 1736.’ [i.e. A14], Lundbaek, pp.166-7

Cf. T.S. Bayer, ‘De re numaria Sinorum’, *Miscellanian Berolinensia*, t.V, 1737, pp.175-184

Ms Hunter B/C

C1-24

Title: Litterae Patrum S.J. Missionarium ad alios et aliorum ad eos

Place and date: [St Petersburg], 1738

Language: French, Latin, Chinese

Physical description:

Paper, 45 loose leaves (bifolia and single leaves), 38 x 24cm.

Mostly letters from the Jesuit fathers at Beijing to recipients in St Petersburg, copied by Bayer.

C1

Copy letter from Antoine Gaubil to Lorenz Lange

Place and date: Beijing, 15 May, 1732

Language: French

5pp.

Gaubil asks Lange to communicate what he is writing to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle, and if Delisle is not in St Petersburg, to inform someone in the Academy that he is responding to Delisle's requests. He refers to the map of China and Tartary which the Kangxi Emperor had Fr Parrenin, various other Jesuits, and a French Augustinian prepare. He mentions the excellent journals of Fr Gerbillon, and the Flemish Jesuit, Fr Thomas' observations. Fr Noël, S.J. another Fleming, has published a collection of astronomical observations made in China in the *Mémoires de L'Académie de France*: these were useful in determining the position of various towns. The Jesuit map was presented to the King of France by his confessor Fr Linières in 1725. The Chinese under the instruction of the Jesuits made maps of Korea and Tibet, which were sent to Paris. The Russians were keen to see another map sent to Paris, namely one of the Caspian Sea to determine the longitude of the town of Astrakhan *inter alia*. Gaubil asks Lange what titles Delisle has. Some days ago Gaubil sent his servant round to deliver a Chinese book to Lange, but he was not at home: it was left with one of his staff. Gaubil has read the Latin letter Bayer letter sent to both of them. When he has read the two books he included, he will respond to his requests.

Received by Lange on 9 November 1733.

Simon, 106, pp.301-3 for date and full transcription.

Mario Cams 'The China Maps of Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville: Origins and Supporting Networks' *Imago Mundi* Vol. 66, Iss. 1, 2014

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03085694.2014.845949?src=recsys>

(retrieved 21.11.2017)

C2

Copy letter, from Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: Beijing, 20 May, 1732

Language: French

4pp.

Gaubil provides information on the eight members of the French Jesuit house at Beijing, with details of the specialist knowledge of each father. Fr Dominique Parrenin is the superior. Fr Jean-Baptiste Jacques, who arrived with Gaubil in 1723, died in 1728. Fr Julien Placide Hervieu, the Superior General of the French Mission, resides at Canton. Information is also supplied, to a lesser degree, for the two Portuguese houses which house 4 Germans, 3 Italians, and 6 Portuguese. Received 9 November 1733.

Simon, 110, pp.308-10 for date and full transcription.

C3

Copy letter, from Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: Beijing, 15 May, 1732, received 9 November 1733.

Language: French

3pp.

Gaubil mentions that Etienne Souciet had provided him with English observations on the 1723 comet with Delisle's help, and also Delisle's own data on the total eclipse of the sun in 1729, and other information on Mercury. He also mentions a micrometer which Delisle had had made for him, which unfortunately was stolen. He was informed by contacts in Paris that Delisle has moved to St Petersburg. They also informed him of the immense richness of the geographical information that Delisle had amassed. When M. Laurent (Lorenz) Lange had visited, Gaubil was keen to hear news of both him and his brother. Finally Gaubil informs him that they are awaiting the arrival of some Jesuits from France and that the Portuguese are also expecting newcomers.

Simon, 107, pp.303-5 for full transcription.

C4

Copy of 'Mémoire'. from Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Title: Mémoire pour M. de L'isle, astronome royal, des Académies de Paris, de Londres, de Berlin et Péterbourg

Place and date: Beijing, 15 May 1732. Received 9 November 1733.

Language: French

5pp.

1: Gaubil is unclear about what the Academy of St Petersburg wants from Beijing. A caravan from Russia will arrive in 1735, and they could send a list of the Chinese and Manchu [Tartar] books they desire along with that. If the books are present in Beijing he would acquire them.

2: Gaubil understands from France that Delisle has received the maps which were sent, therefore it is unnecessary to send them to St Petersburg. If this is not the case then when the caravan arrives others could be supplied to Lorenz Lange.

3: Over recent years Gaubil has sent to Messrs [Jacques] Cassini and [Giacomo Filippo] Maraldi extensive reports on Chinese astronomy. He is sending a further long dissertation on the subject about which he would like their comments, with a view to its being published. In the meantime he has heard that Maraldi has died.

4: He refers to a publication by Etienne Souciet in 1729, *Observations mathématiques* in which he noticed a number of errors of which has made an extensive list. He is at pains to point out that he is not responsible for these and, as the book is doubtless in St Petersburg, he asks that M. Delisle take account of this fact.

5: The Jesuits in Beijing would be happy to share the information gleaned from their astronomical observations, which combined with those made at St Petersburg would aid the determination of the locations of certain towns in the vast territories of Russia and China.

6: He is aware that the Academy at St Petersburg has published many works and articles by its members and continues to do so. They at Beijing would like to acquire them, especially those written in Latin, French, Italian Spanish and English. They are too busy to attempt to add Russian to their range of languages, but they would like to acquire a Russian-Latin dictionary and a grammar written in Latin, one of the other languages they read.

It will be possible for M. Lange when he is in Beijing to acquire Latin-Chinese/Chinese-Latin and Latin-Manchu/Manchu-Chinese dictionaries.

Simon, 108, pp.305-7 for full transcription.

C5

Copy letter, from Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: Beijing, 20 May, 1732. Received 9 November 1733.

Language: French

2pp.

Fr Kögler has communicated data on several eclipses of Jupiter which Delisle has observed at St Petersburg. On casting his eye over his own findings he notes that in eight instances they agree with his. Unfortunately he does not have an observatory here in Beijing, and the Portuguese house where Fr Kögler resides is half a league away. He is taking the liberty of sending a letter for his friend Fr Souciet at the

Collège de Louis le Grand in Paris. He sends his regards to M. de la Croyère, i.e. Louis De l'Isle de la Croyère, Delisle's brother.

Simon, 109, pp.307-8 for full transcription.

C6

Copy letter from Antoine Gabil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle.

Place and date: Beijing, 28 May, 1732. Received 9 November 1733.

Language: French.

4pp.

Gabil explains in fact that, contrary to reports, the observatory at Beijing is not well furnished with astronomical instruments, e.g. it lacks a pendulum and telescopes. Fr Kögler only rarely manages to visit the observatory to make observations. When he does go he has to take with him from the Portuguese house, a watch, a telescope and a micrometer: he also has to avoid being interrupted by the crowd of spectators, mostly ignorant Chinese astronomers. It is important when thinking of the Imperial Observatory in Beijing to realise how it compares with those in Paris, Graenvik (Greenwich), St Petersburg and Berlin. Gabil requests information on how Cassini made his measurements. He asks that Delisle share any new astronomical tables he is planning – he for his part can provide many early Chinese observations of the planets and stars. He also requests information on any new maps that are being made. Whereas in Europe this work is of value to science; in China it can be helpful to them in furthering the cause of Christianity.

Simon, 111, pp.310-11 for full transcription.

C7

Copy letter from Antoine Gabil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle.

Place and date: Beijing, 13 June, 1732. Received 9 November 1733.

Language: French.

4pp.

Fr Gabil sends information to Delisle on the lunar eclipse of 8 June 1732. If Fr Souciet has not already published the material on Chinese geography, which Gabil had sent him, he would provide that also. Gabil would be pleased to receive geographical data on the vast territory of the Russian empire, and understands that there are several learned men both in Germany and St Petersburg who are interested in Manchu and Chinese matters. He himself has worked on various aspects of Chinese literature, all of which he has sent to France, and about which he hopes to receive critical feedback later in the year. If Delisle is remaining at St Petersburg Gabil will be able to communicate with him via the caravan in 1735. Gabil hopes via the next caravan to receive the *Miscellanea Berolinensia* which he has been

unable to acquire from France. He notes that during the eclipse of the 8th June two small earth tremors were felt. The various colours of the moon during the eclipse were not remarkable, but he was surprised at how long a star seemed to appear like an attachment to the moon.

Full text in Simon, 114, pp.317-19.

C8

Copy made by Bayer of the 'Explicatio scripti Sinici et Tartarici' sent by Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle as part of the foregoing letter
Place and date: Beijing, 13 June, 1732. Received 9 November 1733.
Language: French
6pp.

A description of the published calculations of the lunar eclipse which are sent out to Princes, Mandarins and government officials.

Full text in Simon, 115, pp.319-22. Copy made by Bayer. See also extract in Ms Hunter 16, f.13r.

C9

Copy letter from Ignatius Kögler to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle
Place and date: Beijing, 20 July, 1732
Language: Latin.
10pp.

Kögler thanks Delisle for sending a copy of Fr Grammatici's work [i.e. *Tabulae lunares ex theoria et mensuris geometrae celeberrimi domini Isaaci Newtoni*] and also for his own and others' astronomical observations, which he has communicated to his colleagues, viz. Fathers Pereira, Gaubil, Slaviček and La Charme. He is keen to maintain dialogue with Delisle and the Academy in St Petersburg, but it is dependent on the trade caravans, which makes for very long delays. He comments on the different longitudes of St Petersburg and Beijing and observations of the many satellites (moons) of [astronomical sign for Jupiter]. He will send a catalogue of these various observations via [Lorenz] Lange at the next opportunity, together with the northern section of the large Chinese-Manchu ('Sinico Tartarica') map, which had been requested. He is also sending the tables of sines, tangents and logarithms, printed with the Imperial type. The Jesuit fathers had received a collection of observations published the previous year in Paris by Fr [Etienne] Souciet. While not without merit, there are many stupid mistakes, and not merely typographic ones, which Kögler proceeds to enumerate. This is followed by a discussion of longitudinal telescoping and observations of Jupiter.

In conclusion he sends greetings to Delisle's brother, [Louis De l'Isle] de la Croyère and the other astronomers at the St Petersburg Academy.

Nicaise Grammatici, S.J., *Tabulae lunares ex theoria et mensuris geometrae celeberrimi domini Isaaci Newtoni equitis aurati in gratiam astronomiae cultorum concinnatae* ..., 1726. This work was translated into Chinese by Kögler and Pereira and published in 1734. Cf. Han Qi, 'The Compilation of the Lixiang Kaochenghoubian, Its Origin, Sources and Social Context' in *History of Mathematical Sciences: Portugal and East Asia II*, ed. Luís Saraiva, pp.147-52. However the author maintains that Kögler received the *Tabulae lunares* directly from Grammatici.

Etienne Souciet, *Observations mathématiques, astronomiques, géographiques* ..., Paris, 1729-32.

C10

Copy letter from Carolus Slaviček to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: Beijing, 14 September, 1732

Language: Latin.

3pp.

Slaviček has seen and read Delisle's letter to Kögler, in which reference was made to the deficiencies in the work by Etienne Souciet, published in 1729 [*Observations mathématiques, astronomiques, géographiques*, t.1, Paris, 1729]. Mention is also made of a plan of Beijing in the same book, showing its extent from north to south as 90 minutes latitude, ('Plan de Pekin capital de la Chine' Pl. VII, p.136)

There is a complete transcript and translation into Czech in: *Karel Slaviček SJ : Listy z Číny do vlasti : a Jiná korespondence s evropskými hvězdáři (1716-1735)*; ed. Josef Kolmaš, 1995, XX, pp.194-7.

C11

Copy letter, from Antoine Gaubil to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: [Beijing], [1734], received, 10 January 1735

Language: French

2pp.

Gaubil warns of the dangers of sending material to them in Beijing via the Chinese ambassadors, preferring the route provided by the Russian government. The [work] that Fr Duchatelard had sent to Delisle had been sent from Beijing by Fr La Charme, who arrived in China in 1729. La Charme, who like Duchatelard is from Lyon, makes astronomical observations fairly often. He is well informed in mathematics as well as Chinese history and erudition. The work of Halley which Delisle had sent has given them much pleasure. Despite being over-burdened with work, Gaubil is

willing, on account of their utility, to agree to Delisle's suggestions regarding making observations of the moon and the planets.

Simon, 141, p.371 for full transcription. The autograph is in the Archives Nationales, Paris

C12

Copy letter, from Alexandre de la Charme to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: Beijing, 13 July, 1734

Language: French

5pp.

La Charme informs Delisle that he thinks he saw him once in the [Society's] library in Lyon. He thanks Delisle for having communicated the various observations both by himself and by other astronomers around Europe. He mentions [Eustachio] Manfredi of Bologna, commenting on the effect the difference in longitude between Bologna and Beijing, had on their respective observations of the same phenomenon. La Charme describes how he makes his observations, in particular, how he sets his clock by the height of the sun. He hopes that his astronomical observations will be of assistance to Delisle and that he will pass anything that he sends on to Fr Etienne Souciet in Paris.

Eustachio Manfredi (1674-1739) was an Italian mathematician, astronomer and poet.

C13

Copy letter, from Bayer to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: [St. Petersburg], [1735?]

Language: Latin

10pp.

Bayer is happy to undertake the task which Delisle has set him, concerning Hans Sloane's Chinese map. It is a great help to have a copy in order to check the characters. In the case of Kaempfer's *History of Japan* Bayer was aware of the failure of the engraver, in all but a few instances, in accurately rendering the Chinese (Kanji) characters. Bayer then discusses Kanji inscriptions at various sections of the map [E2] e.g. the North Pole, the Tropic of Cancer, the names of various islands, Korea and Kamchatka. The copy (which was made and sent by Cromwell Mortimer) reproduces the northern hemisphere of the *Bankoku sokai zu* 萬國総界圖 ('General map of all the countries') by Toshiyuki Ryusen Ishikawa (fl. 1688-1713).

The original Ryusen map is now preserved in the British Library, along with other Japanese maps also acquired by Sir Hans Sloane from the German physician Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716).

Cf. A22, E2and E26.

C14

'Observations que j'ai faites ici Peking dans la residence des PP. François.' Author unidentified.

Place and date: [Beijing], 1734

Language: French

3pp. page 2 blank

Astronomical observations of various eclipses, immersions, and occultations of celestial bodies. These might be attributable to Alexandre de la Charme.

C15

Copy letter, from Parrenin to Sava Vladislaewitz [Count Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky]

Place and date: Beijing, 1734, 30 July, newstyle

Language: French

3pp.

Parrenin thanks Count Vladislavich for his kindness during his stay at the Qing court when he ably demonstrated the diplomatic prowess of Russia in negotiations. The letter that Bayer has sent and the visit made by Captain Simeon [Petrow] have given him much pleasure and if the Count were not so exalted a personage he would be happy to be of service to him.

Archimandrite Antonii Platkovski is in the process of copying out a Latin-Chinese dictionary, but it is only half finished. In the meantime he will send another, complete and bound, to Bayer [cf. Ms Hunter 392] addressed to Count Ostermann. If Captain Petrow could take this volume to St Petersburg, he would like to offer him [Count Sava] a gift of tea, which he has received from the Chinese First Minister. The tea was grown in the mountains and the packaging has an inscription in praise of the tea, which he is sure Bayer will be able to explain [cf. A9].

Parrenin expresses his surprise regarding the extent of Bayer's knowledge of the Chinese characters, without ever having visited China.

Vladislavich had negotiated the Treaty of Kyakhta of 1727.

Captain Petrow was in China in 1733 and part of following year.

C16

Copy letter, from [Charles] Dubois S.J., Assistant Régional de France to M. de Korff, Chambellan actuel et Chef de l'Academie des Sciences de S.M. Imperiale de toutes les Russes

Place and date: Rome, 10 March, 1735

Language: French and Latin

1p.

Response of Fr Dubois to a letter sent to his predecessor Fr Lagorré. The letter was written by Parrenin, and sent to Rome, with the approval of Bayer, from Johann Albrecht von Korff, Director of the Academy since 1734.

Charles Dubois S.J. (1666-1751) Born Lyon, died in Rome, was Provincial of Lyon and Assistant de France at Rome.

Lagorré, François de (1670-1733) Rector of the Jesuit college at Toulouse, 1715-27; rector of the Maison professe at Toulouse, 1727-9; Assistant de France at Rome, 1730.

C17

Copy letter, from C. Mortimer to Joseph-Nicolas Delisle

Place and date: London, 28 August, 1735

Language: French

3pp.

Mortimer has received his letter via Mr Vigor (possibly William Vigor, third husband of Jane Vigor 1699-1783). He has not yet started to copy the Japanese map from [Engelbert] Kaempfer's material. He asks if there is someone in St Petersburg who can interpret the Characters used to designate the countries in the map. There then follows a description of the map's features. He goes on to mention books which (presumably) Delisle has requested: John Machin's Tractatus, which is not yet published, and of which nothing more has been heard, and Halley's Tables. He enquires of news regarding their friend [G.F.] Müller on the Academy's mission to Kamchatka. If he does not have a copy of Kaempfer's History of Japan in Russia he will send him one, together with a new map of the British colonies in America, which will not be available for another three weeks.

A postscript mentions that Mr Celsius is lodging with him and that there is much in Kaempfer's material which touches on the geography of Russia, Tartary and Persia.

Anders Celsius (1701–1744) Swedish astronomer and mathematician.

Possibly the French original of letter A22, in German, which latter was probably a copy intended for Bayer's information.

C18

Copy letter from Andreas Pereira, Rector of the South [Australis] College of the Jesuits in Beijing, to the President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences;

Place and date: Beijing, 12 May new style, 1737

Language: Latin

2pp.

Pereira is sending, through the offices of Lorenz Lange, some of the books requested in a letter sent at the end of last year. He attaches a list [C19 below]. He remarks that there is nothing to be found in the Chinese astronomy other than what is present in the work of earlier, European figures, such as Tycho Brahe and Christian Longomontanus, especially in the Danish (Astronomy) tables, and [Johannes] Kepler's Rudolphine Tables. Since the recent death of the Emperor [i.e. Yongzheng, d. 8 October 1735] it has been necessary to produce new, more accurate tables, at least for the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Christian Longomontanus (Christian Severin (1562-1647) Danish astronomer and astrologer who is best known for his association with and published support of Tycho Brahe. In 1600, when Johannes Kepler went to Prague to work with Tycho, he found Tycho and Longomontanus engaged in extensive observations and studies of Mars.

C19

'Catalogus librorum qui ad Imperatoriam Academiam Petropolitanam mittuntur ex Pekinensi S.J. Collegio Australi'

Place and Date: [Beijing], [1737]

Language: Latin and Chinese

3pp.

A list of eight works [nos. 1 and 2 have the same title] in Chinese sent from the South College of the Beijing Jesuits. Cf. C18.

1: 御製曆象考成 *yu zhi li xiang kao cheng* [by Yunlu 允祿 (1695-1767)]

Astronomicae Sinicae sub imperio Kam Hi auspiciis regiis elaboratae tomi seu involucra quatuor.

In 1° continentur libri 16, quos praetor isagogen et trigonometriam sphaericam, explicant theoriam tum solis et lunae atque eclipsium tum ceterorum planetarum. In 2° continentur libri 10, in quibus praxis astronomica secundum antiquum et novum morem suputationis Sinicae, uti et usus tabularum astronomicarum declaratur. In 3° et 4° continentur tabulae astronomicae omnis generis in libros 16 distinctae.

2: Item involucrum unum (sub eodem titulo) Appendicis Astronomicae, quae in 2. libris tabulas lunisulares recentius reformatus complectitur.

3: 御製八綫對數表 *yu zhi ba xie dui shu biao* Duo involucra quae in 8 libris continent tabulas sinuum tangentium et secantium, uti et magnum canonem logarithmicum tum pro sinibus tangentibus etc. tum pro numeris naturali serie dispositis ab unitate usque ad 100,000.

4: 新製靈臺儀象志 *xin zhi ling tai yi xiang zhi* [by Ferdinand Verbiest] Duo involucra, in quorum priore 7 libros explicantur organa speculae astronomicae, seu observatorii publici, eorumque fabrica et usus, adiectis variis in eum finem tabulis ...

Accedunt duo volumina in maiori folio 新製儀象圖 *xin zhi yi xiang tu* cum figuris 117 in quibus ipsa instrumenta, eorum fabrica aliaque plura ad mechanicam spectantia oculis exhibentur.

5: Involucrum unum, in quo 8 libri: 渾天儀說 *hun tian yi shuo* 3 priores tractant de sphaera artificiali eiusque diversos usus explicant. Sextus ... fabricam et usum circini proportionum dicti edisserit. Septimus ... docet arithmetica per bacillos Neperianos. Octavus ... usum, et rationem tubi optici seu telescopii declaret.

6: Involucrum unum 申子會記 *shen zi hui ji* in 5 libris continet compendium fastorum Sinicorum eiusque chronologiae per cyclos sexagenarios deductae.

7: Liber singularis de falcone

8: 方星圖 *fang xing tu* Tabulae plicatiles caelum stelliferum Sinicum exhibens ad modum tabularum P. Pardies. Accedunt mappae generalis stellarum seu astrolatii duo, unum maioris formae 8 folia complexum alterum minoris in folio singulari. Universim 82 libri praetor mappas prae dictas stellarum.

Cf. Hunter 10, HC28a, HC40, and A17.

Yunlu (1695-1767) was the sixteenth son of the Kangxi emperor (Shengzu (聖祖)). He studied some mathematics and music.

Ignace-Gaston Pardies (1636-1673) was a French scientist. In 1674, Pardies published the star atlas *Globi coelestis in tabulas planas redacti descriptio* in Paris.

C20

Copy letter from D. Parrenin to the Imperial Academy of sciences

Letter signed by Parrenin as Superior of the French Jesuit College at Beijing.

Place and date: Beijing, 15 May, [idib. Maii, 1737]

Language: Latin

1p.

Parrenin expresses his gratitude for the books sent by the Academy, which arrived in excellent condition via the good offices of [Lorenz] Lange. The Jesuit fathers wish to repay this favour not only in words but in deeds. They are happy to send any works which might be considered useful. The Portuguese fathers have published several books on mathematics by the older missionaries, but many of the [wood]blocks ('tabulae') have perished. A list of books [C20a], which the Academy might wish for its library, is appended at the end of the letter.

C20a

Catalogus librorum Sinicorum

Place and date: [Beijing], [1737]

Language: Latin and Chinese

2pp.

'Catalogus librorum Sinicorum scriptus est a dextra ad sinistram: ...' a list of the works sent (cf. C20) explaining the physical arrangement of several books within a single cover ('theca'). For example the 32 volumes of the 'Leou kim' [*Liu jing*] or classical books, are contained within 6 covers (套 *tao*). The books were sent in a wooden box, sealed with oil and gum to keep out dampness. In putting the box together Parrenin mentions that he has placed various seeds of plants, more than fifty different species, in the empty spaces. Also included are the lives of saints Stanislaus Kostka and Ludovic (Luigi) Gonzaga in Chinese translation, a Mongolian calendar, etc.

The list of twelve items starts on page two, writing in columns from right to left: 'leaou kim leou tau san che ehl pen 六經六套三十二本' *Liu jing liu tao san shi er ben*. The list includes three lexica, viz.:

'Tchim tse tom' 正字通 *Zheng zi tong*

'Tse lei' 字彙 *Zi hui*

'Hai pien' 海篇 *Hai pian*

Cf. D2

Stanisław Kostka (1550-1568) was a Polish novice of the Society of Jesus, who is venerated as Saint Stanislaus Kostka.

Saint Aloysius Gonzaga, (Italian: Luigi Gonzaga) (1568-1591) was an Italian aristocrat who became a member of the Society of Jesus.

C21

Copy letter from Dominicus Pinheyero (sic) [Domingo Pinheyro] S.J. novi Collegii praeses to the Senate [of the Imperial Academy of Sciences]

Place and date: Beijing, 15 May, 1737

Language: Latin

3pp.

A letter from the new president of the Portuguese Jesuit mission, Domingo Pinheyro, to the members of the Senate of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, sent via Lange's courier. He acknowledges their mutual goodwill and, in fulfilment of promises made, he is now sending the following works:

1. Lexicon Sinicum Imperatoris Kam hi [i.e. Kangxi] jussu concinnatum et in lucem editum ... totum in 6 partes dividitur, et voluminibus 40 conflatur. [cf. HC 65/1-6].
2. ... Lexicon aliud duobus voluminibus contentum, quod Sinicas litteras juxta earum accentus et tonos explicat, vocaturque Sinice - V fam yven yn.
3. ... Explanationem de novo in lucem editam primiae ac praecipui Sinarum libri - Y kim [i.e. Yi jing] ...
4. ... volumina duo etiam in lucem edita, quae maiori ex parte continent Architectonicam et Scenographicam artes nostri Andreae Putei [i.e. Andrea Pozzo]

In Sinicum idioma ac formam translatas. Titulus eorum Sinicus est – Xi hiao Çim ven [i.e. *Shi xue jing yun* 視學精蘊 cf. HC 45].

5. ... Doctrinam moralem P. Matthaei Ricci tribus voluminibus constantem dictamque Sinice – Çi Ke- item eiusdem Auctoris decem Paradoxa Sacra et moralia duobus voluminibus, dictaque Sinice – Ki gin xe pien – et simul ipsius duo alia volumina praebentia Doctrinae Christianae ac Caelestis veram rationem, quae vocantur Sinice – Tien chu xe y [*Tian zhu shi yi* 天主實義, HC 10]. His duobus voluminibus P. Riccii adjunximus aliud volume P. Julii Aleni, quo ostendit rerum omnium veram causam seu originem. Sinice inscribitur – Van vu chin yven [*Wan wu zhen yuan* 萬物真原]. His tribus voluminibus Sinice conscriptis addidimus alia tria idem prorsus argumentum tractantia, sed diverso Tartarorum idiomate composita [cf. HC 76 Manchu: Tumen jaka i unenggi sekiyen i ajige yarugan] Mittimus tandem eiusdem P[at]ris Alenij volumina duo continentia Orbis totius notitiam Cosmographicam, Sinice inscripta – Kuen yu tu xue. The total number of volumes sent is 64.

Andreas Puteus (Andrea Pozzo) (1642-1709) was an Italian Jesuit Brother, Baroque painter and architect, decorator, stage designer, and art theoretician.

C22

Copy letter, from Antoine Gaubil to Mon. Fréret de l'Académie des Inscriptions et belles lettres, Paris;
Place and date: Beijing, 8 May, 1737
Language: French
2pp.

Gaubil explains that he has copied the work *zhu shu ji nian* 竹書紀年 for Fréret as it only exists in a collection of more than 200 volumes, which would have been too difficult to send. He will receive it via M. Lange, who speaks French well, and is greatly respected amongst the Chinese, and Russians on account of his voyages between their two countries.

Simon, 179, pp.480-1 for full text.

C22(a)

Antoine Gaubil
Copy of a description of the Chinese work *zhu shu ji nian* 竹書紀年
Place and date: [Beijing, 8 May, 1737]
Language: French
8pp.

Gaubil describes the chronology and content of the work, *zhu shu ji nian* 竹書紀年 i.e., ‘The Bamboo Annals’, also known as the ‘Ji Tomb Annals’, a chronicle of ancient China. It is written in the ancient characters which, he says, have had to be converted into the standard script. He also discusses the use of the text by the famous astronomer, mathematician, and Buddhist monk (‘bonze’) of the Tang Dynasty, Yi Xing 一行 (683–727).

‘The Bamboo Annals’, commence at the earliest, legendary times (the Yellow Emperor) and extend to 299 BC, with the later centuries focusing on the history of the State of Wei in the Warring States period.

Simon, 180, pp.481-5 for full text.

C23

Copy letter, from Bayer to Nicolas Fréret

Place and date: St Petersburg, 30 Jan [III Kal. Feb.], 1738

Language: Latin and some Chinese characters.

3pp.

Bayer has heard good reports of Fréret both from his former colleague at St Petersburg, Daniel Bernoulli, who after Paris, returned to Basel, and also from Fr Gaubil, who has spoken of his work on Chinese chronology. He thanks him for sending a copy of the *zhu shu ji nian* 竹書紀年 on which his studies have shed much light. The three Jesuit colleges at Beijing have presented in excess of 400 volumes to the St Petersburg Academy. The members of both the Portuguese and the French Colleges have also shown Bayer much generosity. Among his most treasured books is the ‘Ham cheu fu’ [Guangzhou, i.e. Canton] edition of the *Lun yu* in Chinese and Latin [cf. HC 80, and letter A18], which was given to him by Fr Parrenin, while the most useful have been those from Fathers Kögler and Pereira, amongst others, e.g. the *Kangxi* Lexicon, the *Zi hui* dictionary about which he has written for the Academy’s journal, and the *Chun qiu*, a large part of which Bayer says he has translated into Latin. Bayer then goes on to mention his recent work, *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani* to which he appended a *Doctrina temporum Indica*, written by a friend in India [probably Sonhhara]. The letter concludes with a reference to Fourmont’s critique of his *Museum Sinicum*:

‘Please give my thanks to Fourmont for the *Meditationes Sinicae*, which he has left (for me) with Delisle’s sister. In the spring I hope to receive this valuable gift. I have just seen in the *Journal des Sçavans* what he writes about my *Museum Sinicum* in that book – contemptuously and harshly, but also obscurely and confusedly. I have reacted to it very moderately, my reply will appear in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*. In the meantime I want you to tell this learned man that my respect for him has not diminished for that reason. I admire true excellence and merit in an adversary and even in an enemy ...’ Lundbaek, p.208.

T. S. Bayer, 'De Lexico Çu gvey', *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, IV, 1739, pp.339-364. Bayer published this (posthumously) in vol. 7 (1740) of the *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, pp.362-426. Cf. also HC 74 and E33.

Bayer published the 'De temporum Indica' as an appendix to his *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani*. Petropoli, 1738. pp. 143-190.

C24

Copy letter, from Bayer to 'Reverendo Patri Christiano [Etienne] Societo S.J.'

Place and date: St Petersburg, 30 Jan. [III Kal.Feb], 1738

Language: Latin

3pp.

Bayer informs Souciet that he is acquainted with his most cultured works, and praises Fr Gaubil, from whom he has recently received a letter. In it Gaubil says that they are awaiting the receipt of Du Halde's book [*Description géographique ... de l'empire de la Chine*, Paris, 1735]. He asks that either he or Fréret send a copy to the Academy in St Petersburg. He commends the unusual erudition of Souciet and Gaubil in their work [i.e. *Observations mathématiques*", Paris, 1729–1732] and requests that he be informed if any more volumes are to be published. Bayer ends with reference to Fourmont. He very much looks forward to receiving a copy of Fourmont's *Meditationes Sinicae*. He was surprised to see what the *Journal des Sçavans* ('auctores diarii eruditorum') had said, and has made a short, restrained response in the *Bibliothèque Germanique* ('Bibliotheca Germanica').

Cf. Lundbaek, pp.208-9

Ms Hunter B/D

D1-8

[Eight letters from Bayer and others, copied by him]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1737?]

Language: Latin and French

Physical description:

Paper (Russian), 37 x 23 cm., 10 leaves in 2 quires of 4ff. and 6ff., watermark: a shield with a hunter's horn surmounted by a coronet, countermark: 'HR'.

D1

Imperial Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.

Reverendis Patribus Societatis Jesu Missionariis in Collegio Occidentali Lusitanorum S.P.D. Imperatoria Scientiarum Academia.

Place and date: Petropoli, [1734?]

Language: Latin.

2pp.

Copy of a letter written by Bayer(?) on behalf of the Academy to the missionaries of the Portuguese Jesuit Mission in Beijing, thanking them for their friendship and support, The Academy is sending them almost all of the books published in St Petersburg over the last eight years. In addition they are sending two works, namely Kaempfer's *History of Japan*, and Newton's 'Chronologia' [presumably, *The chronology of ancient kingdoms amended* (1728)] which the missionaries have been unable to acquire from other sources.

Bayer then mentions that he is appending a long list of works (D2 below), from which they may choose whatever they consider would be the most useful to the Academy. He concludes by saying that if there is anything else which they think would benefit the Imperial Library, they would be happy to receive it.

D2

Imperial Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.

Catalogus eorum quae Academia A.1734 me auctore petiit a Jesuitis Pequinensibus,

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1734?]

Language: Latin with Chinese characters.

5pp., last page blank.

A list of some 90 books published by the Jesuit Fathers requested for the Academy by Bayer. The list is numbered 1-28, but some entries for certain authors, e.g. Fr Adam Schall (no.20) includes 18 items.

List starts: '經玉 U Kim. Editio aliqua perfecta, quia, quae in Academica bibliotheca est, aliquot libris caret.' Does Bayer mean 'Yi jing' rather than 'Yu jing 玉經, as written?

The list mentions three Chinese lexica, *Zi hui* 字彙 (n.4), *Hai pian* 海篇 (no.5), and *Zi tong* 字通 (no.6). It also includes general requests for books in both Chinese and Manchu issued by Emperor Kangxi, for other books in Chinese and Manchu and also Manchu alone. It ends with a question – is there a little book with pictures depicting the various Chinese mechanical arts?

Cf. C20a

D3

Copy of a letter from Bayer to [Joseph-Nicolas Delisle? Mortimer?].
Place and date: [St Petersburg], Kal. Novembr (1st November), 1735
Language: Latin and Chinese
4pp., paper (Russian). Incomplete.

Discussion in Latin of the relative positions in Chinese and Japanese maps of various geographic entities.

D4

Copy of a letter from Cromwell Mortimer to Joseph-Nicholas Delisle
Place and date: London, 6 May, 1736
Language: French
1p.

Mortimer has received Delisle's letter of the 16th January, with the enclosures from Bayer for Sir Hans Sloane. He sent a correction, written in India ink, of all the Chinese characters which Bayer considered to have been incorrectly reproduced [on the Japanese map, E2]. He reports that Sloane does not wish to risk sending the maps, but will send proofs to Bayer for his input, once they are engraved. Mortimer considers it quite apparent that the Japanese received their geographical understanding via the Chinese, who themselves relied to some extent on Ptolemy, especially for Europe and its immediate situation. He says that he has Kaempfer's 'Voyages', which he says he has translated from German into English, with a view to publication [presumably this is Kaempfer's *Travels to Muscovy, Persia, and the East Indies*, of which at the time of his death in 1729, Scheuchzer, Sloane's secretary, was working on an English translation]. He hopes that Deslisle will soon receive information from those on the Kamchatka expedition [the Second Kamchatka Expedition, or the Great Northern Expedition of 1733-43] and also invites him to send any communication or notice of discovery that he feels would be appropriate to have read to the Royal Society.

D5

Sequentibus modis scribuntur exactissime omnes characteres in transcripto mappae mundi Japonensis Dno Bayero incertii vel dubii

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1736?]

Language: Latin and Chinese

1p.

The Chinese characters written on the copy of the Japanese map [E2] considered by Bayer to be uncertain or doubtful.

D6

Copy letter from Bayer to Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society of

Place and date: London, Petropoli, 17 Aug. 1736

Language: Latin and Chinese

4pp.

Delisle has informed Bayer of his letter to Mortimer, wherein he expressed his delight on the work on the Japanese map. Once the copy (απογραφον) of the entire map has been printed, and sent to him, Bayer will be happy to assist. He agrees with Mortimer's opinion that the Japanese acquired their description of the world from the Chinese, and that the latter were informed by Ptolemy. However it was important to note that before the Jesuits were in China, Muslims from Bukharia were present in China, and, as is known, the Arabs, Ptolemy and other Greeks were well versed in geography. So, from the Muslims, for a long time, Ptolemy was known in China. It also seemed to him that the map was made a little prior to the arrival of the Jesuits to China. Bayer then proceeds to a discussion a number of the Chinese characters [largely the list given in D5] on the map.

While Mortimer thinks it is better to write the Chinese characters with a brush, Bayer tells him candidly, that he learned how to do this from the Chinese ambassador, and that in fact the printed characters can be more accurately expressed using an ordinary pen. The brush should only be employed by those very skilled in writing, possessing an elegant hand, and avoiding the simple printed forms.

Bayer trusts that Mortimer is not displeased with his letter and that he will contact him in person regarding any similar matters.

D7

Copy letter, from Hans Sloane, to Bayer

Illustris Equitis Hans Sloane Societatis Regiae Londinensis Praesidis Responsum

Place and date: Londini, 7 June, 1737

Language: Latin

2pp.

Sloane has received Bayer's letter dated August 17 1736, which he has communicated to the Royal Society, together with the other one written to Mortimer. He expresses his own and Mortimer's gratitude. He also notes that he has received a copy of Bayer's 'Cyclum horarium Sinicum' [presumably *De horis Sinicis et cyclo horaria*, 1735]. Sloane possesses twelve unpublished copperplate tables of various oriental alphabets, by Thomas Bowrey, who also published an English-Malay, Malay-English dictionary in 1701 [*A Dictionary, English and Malayo*]. It is his intention to send Bayer a copy of the tables and also the dictionary if he does not have it. Sloane concludes by the offering to provide him with anything that would be useful to him.

D8

Copy letter, from Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society to Bayer
Place and date: Londini, 1737, Idibus Juniis [13th June], Anni MDCCXXXVII
Language: Latin.
2pp.

Mortimer has received Bayer's letter dated 17 August [1736] and has communicated it to the President [of the Royal Society, Sir Hans Sloane]. He also conveys the Society's thanks. He has been detained in drawing the plates for Kaempfer's 'Travels', but intends not to neglect tackling the demanding work on these Japanese maps. His *Museum Sinicum* was greatly appreciated. He looks forward to hearing news of Bayer's colleagues who are in the Orient [presumably as part of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, or the Great Northern Expedition of 1733-43].

Ms Hunter B/E

This section contains manuscripts, notes, and drafts of articles by Bayer, not included in Young and Aitken (1908).

E1

Title: [Russian, Chinese, Manchu dictionary]
Place and date: [Beijing?, between 1704 and 1737]
Language: Russian, Chinese, Manchu, German, Latin

Physical description:

2 v. (juan) bound in Chinese fashion, juan 1: 114 leaves, juan 2: 103 leaves, each 19.3 x 21.8 cm. 20th c. foliation in pencil. The paper is Chinese, folded in double leaves, stitched in four holes into coloured (faded pink) floral-patterned, silk covers. Entries on each page are enclosed within a frame ruled with a stylus, 14.5 x 17.2 cm.

Contents:

The entries are arranged in three columns, semi-alphabetically, according to the Russian element, with Chinese in the centre and Manchu on the right. Almost all of the 2,328 Russian lexical items are glossed in Chinese, followed by the Manchu. Throughout much of the first volume and the first two leaves of volume two, Bayer has supplied German translations of the Russian. These are in an iron gall ink. In the second volume up to f.35, transliterations of the Chinese and Manchu, into a mixture of Roman and Cyrillic letters, are supplied in a black ink, similar to that of the main text.

According to Cleminson (1988, 55), ‘The Russian is the vernacular language with few Church Slavonic elements’, although according to Dunn ‘it [is] difficult to characterise the Dictionary as being specifically Russian or Church Slavonic’ Dunn (1992c, 20). It is written in a clear, late *skoropis*’ script.

Volume 1

f.1r Text begins: аб

f.114r Last entry: ищю (Ich suche) 尋 (xun) baimbi

Volume 2

f.1r Text begins: Ка

f.103v Last entry: ящикъ (i.e. ящик) 箱子 (xiang zi) pijan

Inscription: At head of first leaf of vol.1: ‘Vir Nobilissimus Gothofredus Paschke, vetus amicus, hoc Lexicon Russicum, Sinicum, Mangjuricum dono mihi dedit 23. Jun. st.v. 1737. T.S. Bayer.’

Gottfried Paschke accompanied Bayer to St Petersburg in 1726 and was employed as a librarian in the Academy for two years (Müller, 94). However, as this position was poorly paid (200 rubles per annum) he left in 1728 for Halle where he studied law. He later returned to St Petersburg where he practised law until his death in 1740. In 1741 the Academy purchased 537 books (including 3 incunabula) from his estate.

Dunn (1987, 16-19) conjectures that the dictionary, which was clearly produced in China, may have come into Paschke’s hands from Lorenz Lange, who returned from his last trip to Beijing as Russian representative in 1737, or from Ivan Pukhort, one of the students sent to China to study Chinese and Manchu. Pukhort returned to St Petersburg with Lange in 1734.

A *terminus post quem* for the composition of the ms. has been argued by Dunn (1987, 1992a) on the basis of its apparent dependence for its lexical content and arrangement on F. Polikarpov’s *Leksikon trejazychnyj*, Moscow, 1704.

One must presume that Bayer realised the value of this dictionary for advancing his knowledge of Chinese and started to provide the entries with German glosses. That this work is interrupted at the beginning of v.2 would imply that he was working on it when he died in early 1738.

R. Cleminson, *A union catalogue of Cyrillic manuscripts in British and Irish collections*, London, 1988, pp. 54-55

J.A. Dunn, 'An early eighteenth-century Russian-Chinese-Manchu dictionary', *Scottish Slavonic Review*, 9, Glasgow, 1987, pp. 7-25

J.A. Dunn, 'Russian and Slavonic in an eighteenth-century manuscript dictionary', in F.E. Knowles and J.I. Press (eds), *Papers in Slavonic linguistics*, III, Birmingham, 1992, pp. 55-79.

J.A. Dunn, 'The transliteration of Chinese characters in an early Eighteenth century Russian-Chinese-Manchu dictionary', in J.A. Dunn, N.S. Parsons, D.P.A. Pirie, M.H. Tejerizo, S.L. White (eds), *The wider Europe: essays in Slavonic languages and cultures in honour of Professor Peter Henry on the occasion of his retirement*, Nottingham, 1992, pp. 15-27.

J.A. Dunn, [Unpublished introduction to a proposed facsimile edition of Ms Hunter B/E1], ca 1992.

Istoriia Biblioteki Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1714-1964, S.P. Luppov ... [et al.] Moscow and Leningrad, 1964, pp.53,71, 85, 90.

Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Biblioteka. *Katalog inkunabulov*, Sostavitel' E. I. Bobrova ..., Moscow and Leningrad, 1963, nos. 21, 741, and 798.

E2

Ishikawa, Toshiyuki Ryusen, fl. 1688-1713

Title: Bankoku sokai zu 萬國総界圖. Incomplete

Place and date: [London], 1735

Language: Japanese and Latin

Physical description

Ms., map, paper, 39 x 87.5 cm., 2 sheets pasted together, each 39 x 46.2, watermark: a shield with a hunter's horn surmounted by a coronet with letters 'GR', countermark: 'DR', hand coloured.

Contents:

'Pars mappae generalis ex mente Japonensium ex museo Hans Sloane Soc. Regiae Londinensis Presidis' Place names in Kanji, Katakana, some with Latin glosses. This map of the northern hemisphere is derived from the Ryusen's world map, which Kaempfer brought back from Japan, and was copied by Cromwell Mortimer. The original is now in the British Library.

Inscribed: C. Mortimer ex mappa Japonica delineavit 1735.

Robert Batchelor's paper (unpublished), 'Maps Redrawn: The Enlightenment translations of Japanese Castaways' Paper for Agents of Contact Conference, CUNY, September 2015.

See also A22, C13 and E26, and

BNF <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b7200187n> (retrieved 13.11.2017)

E3a and E3b

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *De horis Sinicis*. Tables VII and VIII

Place and date: [St Petersburg], 1735

Language: German, Kalmyk, Mongolian, Manchu and Tibetan

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), 2 half sheets each 22.3 x 18.5 cm., watermark: : ‘Pro Patria’ with Britannia and a lion rampant with sword (E3a), countermark: ‘GR’(E3b), versos blank.

Contents:

Pen and ink fair copies for 2 engraved tables published as tables VII and VIII, to face page 17 of *De horis Sinicis* by Bayer, Petropoli, 1735. They show the names of the animals in the Chinese zodiac in Kalmyk, Mongolian, Manchu, and Tibetan.

The tables are arranged in five columns horizontally containing 1. Zodiac symbols, 2. Calmucice (Kalmyk), 3. Mungalice (Mongolian), 4. Mandjurice (Manchu), 5.

Tangutice (Tibetan). The names of the twelve animals as they appear on the tables, reading from top to bottom of page, are:

Table VII	Table VIII
Tiger	Sheep
Rabbit	Monkey
Dragon	Cock
Snake	Dog
Horse	Pig
	Rat
	Ox

On E3a there is a note by Bayer, in German, indicating how to execute the plate: ‘NB. die zwey mittelste Reihen, nemlich das Mungalische und Mandjurische müssen nicht eher gestochen werden, biß mit dem Künstler tot. Item. die Lateinische Buchstaben müssen gantz zu letzt gelaßen werden. It. die Zeichen der Zodiaci müßen untter exprimiret werden’

Note also that the the word order in the transliteration of the heading to the Manchu column is incorrect (‘Abcai’ should be the first word). This is corrected in the printed version.

E4

Title: *Literae signorum Zociaci, quibus Sinae diversimode uti solent*

Place and date: [Beijing], [1737?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Chinese), 31 x 23.5, cm., 1 leaf., verso blank.

Contents:

Three different ways in which the Chinese interpret the Zodiac signs.
Probably sent to Bayer by Antoine Gaubil, S.J.

E5

Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von, 1646-1716

Title: XVIII Brief des Herrn von Leibnitz von der Chinesischen Philosophie zu Herrn von Remond

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: German

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper (Russian), 32 x 21.5 cm., 36 leaves 35v-36v blank, watermark: 'Pro Patria' Britannia with lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR'.

Contents:

This is a German translation, possibly by Bayer, of a letter originally in French on the subject of Chinese religion and philosophy addressed to Nicolas-François Rémond. It comprised four sections of which only the first three are here present.

The French original was published in G. W. Leibniz, *Opera omnia*. Geneva: 1768 6v. vol.4 pt.1 pp. 169-215.

E6

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Alphabetica, Brahminica, Tangutana Calmucica.

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1732?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), 28 x 21.2 cm., 4 leaves 1v,2v,4r, 4v blank, watermark: a circle embracing a double-headed eagle, with St George slaying a dragon within a shield on its breast.

Contents:

'Alphabetica, Brahminica, Tangutana Calmucica' in Bayer's hand, giving the Devanagari, Tibetan (*dbu-med* and *dbu-can*), and Kalmyk Mongolian vertical scripts. These are drafts for the plates in 'Elementa litteraturae brahmanicae, tanguticae, mungalicae' *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T.3 (1732) pp.389-422. A second article appeared in T.4 (1735) pp.289-301

A note on f.3v relates how Bayer received his knowledge of the Kalmyk script from a certain Joannes Renatus of Stockholm (Holmiensis) who lived amongst Kalmyks and Dzungars for 19 years. Bayer's signature 'T.S.Bayeri' appears at the foot of f.1r.

E7

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Elementa litteraturae brahmanicae, tanguticae, mungalicae*. Plates XV-XXIII

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1732]

Physical description:

18 engraved leaves, versos blank, 28 x 21.5 cm.

Contents:

Engraved tables, XV-XXIII, for Bayer's 'Elementa litteraturae brahmanicae, tanguticae, mungalicae', which appeared in the *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T.3 pp.389-422.

Cf. Ms Hunter 212.

E8/1-5

Parrenin, Dominique, 1665-1741

Various enclosures sent with his letter (A8) to Bayer

Place and date: E8/1: St Petersburg, 1733,

E8/2-5: Beijing, 1734

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

10 leaves, Chinese and Russian paper.

Contents:

1: Chinese text on the significance of 聖 sheng, with Latin translation by Bayer, transcribed and translated from the Zi Hui. European paper, watermark: hunter's horn on a shield surmounted by a coronet, countermark: HR. Bayer sent this to Parrenin in November 1733, who returned it in the following year.

2: The same text, written by a Chinese person, with corrections and comments on Bayer's translation by Dominique Parrenin.

3: An eight-line Chinese poem, each half of which, Parrenin explains, is written on scrolls to the right and left of a large picture of the Nativity, cf. Lundbaek, p.163. The text is given in both seal and ordinary characters. Parrenin provides notes on difficult words.

4: a poem, 對子 duì zǐ ('tui çu') – a pair of antithetical phrases or an antithetical couplet, (acc. to Dr Stephen McDowall, Edinburgh). Parrenin says it was 'written by a visiting literatus who had admired the books and scrolls in his studio.' He explains, 'it is ... the kind of poems exchanged between bachelor literati'. If Bayer is unmarried, he can hang it in his study. (cf. Lundbaek, p.163).

Parrenin provides a Latin translation:

Diem ago cum libris atque picturis, noctu vero ope fenestrae: Zephiri, Luna simul mecum sunt.

‘During the day I work on my books and paintings, while at night at my window, the wind and the moon commune with me’

The text is given in four styles of script, 篆書 ‘seal’, 楷書 ‘regular’, 行書 ‘semi-cursive’ and 草書 ‘cursive or grass’

5: Four pages in Parrenin’s hand dealing with obsolete characters, headed: ‘Obsoleti characteres sunt tot quin plures, paucos tantum jussi transcribi’.

E9

The Red decree of Kangxi

Place and date: [Beijing], Kam-Hi 55o (1716) 9ae Lunae die 17a (Octob:31.), i.e. Kangxi 55 (1716)

Language: Manchu, Chinese, and Latin.

Physical description:

1 block printed sheet in red ink (printed on one side only), 47.7 x 102.6 cm., PF: 36.7 x 95.5

Contents:

Proclamation of the Kangxi Emperor to all Europeans. Known also as the ‘Red Manifesto’, or Hongpiao (紅票) it concerns the whereabouts of the Jesuit priests, Antonio de Barros and Antoine de Beauvillier, who were sent by the Emperor to Europe. It is signed by all missionaries resident in Beijing, who were ordered by the Emperor to give it to any Europeans who came to the capital.

The Chinese text starts: ‘武英殿等處監脩書官伊都立王道化趙昌等 Wǔ yīng diàn dēng chù jiān xiū shū guān yī dōu lì wáng dào huà zhào chāng děng’

The Latin text starts: ‘Nos Ytoury [伊都立], Voamtaohoa [王道化], Tchaotcham [趙昌], Aulæ Ouintien [武英殿], et ejusmodi, ubi libri conficiuntur. Locorum Mandarinum, obediens reverenter Imperatoris mandato, ad omnes qui ex Europa appulerunt, scribimus.

Only the Latin text is signed by the Missionaries.

Cf. Hunter 221 p5, where Bayer has transcribed the first line of the Chinese.

C.R. Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works, 1662-1718*, *JRAS* 1947 199-215, p.209

Henri Cordier, *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages publiés en Chine par les Européens au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle*, Paris, 1883, 195/5

G. Cohen 'Relations de la Russie avec la Chine' in *Revue historique* 94, 1907 p58.

E10

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Sermo cum duobus Japanensibus*

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1734

Language: Latin, Japanese

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 33 x 21 cm., 11 leaves ff.6, 7v,8r,9-11 blank, watermarks: 1. 'Pro Patria' Britannia with lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR', and 2. 'JIK'. The signatures of the two Japanese appear on leaf 7r, written with a brush.

Contents:

ff.1r-3v '*Sermo cum duobus Japanensibus*' (Conversation with two Japanese).

Ms in Bayer's hand, recording his meeting with two Japanese castaways, Zosee and Gonsa, in 1734 (1 Feb.) in St Petersburg.

In the year 1734, on the first of February old style, two Japanese came to my home. One of them was forty years old, called Zosee, the other, fifteen years of age and called Gonsa. I noticed later that both of them had written their names first in Chinese characters, then in Japanese letters. In the same way a year or so later, Gjauga, a Manchu nobleman wrote his name both in Chinese and in Manchu. Gonsa, however, was able to speak reasonably good Russian, whereas the other had greater knowledge of his country, so the one complemented the other, and helped out both of them and us. Both had boarded a ship eighteen fathoms (orgyas) long as they said, in which they were to carry rice (oryza) to the town of Tsadmma, as supplies for the royal troops. It happened that they were blown off course by a tempest and driven towards Kamchatka. There they sheltered for ten days until they were discovered by the natives. At first they were treated very humanely, but soon they were attacked in ambushes, shot with arrows and many were killed. They were seventeen men in total, Gonsa's father, the skipper, was killed. Gonsa himself was wounded in the right arm. Although they handed over the swords and anything else that survived the shipwreck, it was, however, necessary to submit to a fate in which life was taken from most of them. It is now five years since that happened. When I asked them what they called China, they replied Karah, and the Chinese, To sin. Their homeland, Japan, they called Nip-on the Japanese, Nip-on sin. From that I concluded that sin is the Chinese 人 gjin, which signifies both man and people. I then asked them about words from Didacus Colladus' *Dictionarium Japonicum*. They recognised many of them, expressing wonder that these things could be known to Europeans. Some things, however, I emended in my dictionary from them, orally, e.g.

p.39 aruji; Lord pronounced aradgji;

p.41 I buy, cai, o read cavo; on the same page sword or dagger: qven: translate as spear.

p.88 snow and frost, yuqi cori, but they said yuki is snow and cori, ice

p.108 boy varanbe, they said varabbi, also codom. See the rest noted by me by hand in my copy [cf. Hunterian Ef.2.6].

To the king of Japan they gave the name Scheva ten no, a youth, as Zosee guessed, of 18 years. He recalled that his father's name was Jome ten no, who also died quite

young. Ten was interpreted as meaning heaven, so it is therefore the Chinese 天 tien. To any king they give the title Osam.

I showed them my idol. They explained him as Fudui the most strong God whom the sick invoke. On his head sits Amida the highest God who directs him. They told me that Foto ke is the general word for god because all gods are subsumed under this or because it is common to all gods.

I asked them about words for time. Day they called fi, year nengo, month tschuk, hour toki. I learned at the same time that their way of organising the hours/day? followed the Chinese. They have 12 months the names of which are: 1. schogatz 2. nigatz 3. sangatz 4. sugatz 5. go gatz 6. rogatz 7. tschigatz 8. Jatigatz 9. cugatz 10. gjugatz 11. gju-iti gatz or schomotzki 12. gjunigatz or schywas. The two last months bear two names each. They reported that the winter months number five, during which the summits of the mountains are obscured by snow, 11th, 12th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd. They compared the first month with our January. Some months have 29 days and others 30. Sometimes there is a thirteenth month, i.e. an intercalary month as in Chinese fashion the Chinese, called vuruzuki. The names of the months are the numerals with gatz added, which I think is the Chinese 月 yue, with the meaning of both month and moon, but I did not ask them this. Tea they call Tscha just like the Chinese: The Manchus say Tscha from which source the Russians got the word. The south Chinese pronounce it Tsche, hence our nationals brought the word to us from the port of Canton, to be pronounced Thee in the English fashion. They say that it is a bush, propagated from the seed and growing to a height of 2 cubits, being most full at the crown. The leaves are picked twice. The small ones are the best - the remainder are left for the common people.

Madsmal is an island, according to what they said, lying at a distance of three days' journey from Japan. Millet is grown there, but neither iron nor tin is found there. A large population of primitive men live on the small island, free it is true, but they pay tribute to the Japanese in the form of pelts of forest animals. The town of Madsmal is not fortified. There are sent those exiled from Japan. Jeso is a larger island than Madsmal. The people, who roam the woods and plains bareheaded, are free of all domination. I asked them whether any large land was known to the East. They replied there was a land where very tall and lean men live who cover their private parts with leaves, but they are bad men and eat people. The land is called Obitogun, land of great men. Gun here signifies land. The Japanese do not sail there but sometimes are driven there by the wind. They themselves only knew of this land by hearsay.

The chief city of Japan is Kio, three months journey overland from Tschasma. Kio is close to a river in the centre of the country. It seems, according with Kaempfer, that Kio signifies any large town, like Chinese fa. Nangasacki is three days journey by sea from Tschasma. They maintained there are many libraries in their country, with many books. Besides, they knew some Chinese characters. The numerals they plainly wrote with Chinese letters, as is clear from the attached pages written in Gonsa's hand. What's more, they asserted that the erudite read everything Chinese. Gonsa at my request began to write the Japanese alphabet. The letters he wrote agreed with those of Müller. But he could remember only the first 15. The fact that he had not had occasion to write for some time excused his inability to remember in the case of the rest. They were both shown the Japanese syllabary edited by Andreas Müller; they praised it as authentic. But the pronunciation of the 48 letters Müller proposed was

corrupt in many places. I made corrections orally from both of them, noting them in my copy.

Their faces and body type were as the Nicanese or Chinese, for I had seen one of these persons in the Chinese legation. Their speech likewise was produced with guttural sounds as was that of the Nicanese man. Andreas Müller of Greiffenhagen published the Japanese syllabery in two forms, one from a Meake manuscript, the other from Chinese sources. Later I learned that he had taken it from the lexicon Hai Pien. In the first volume of this, on almost the last leaf, we find written, together with the title: 釋音字夷附 *Fu y çu yn* i.e. of related letters from a remote land. [Bayer omits the fifth character and writes the Chinese from right to left, hence: 附夷字音釋 *fu yi zi yin shi* (explanation of the sounds of the barbarian letters)]

[Translation: David Weston and Betty Knott-Sharpe, 1992]

Zosee and Gonsa, also sometimes called Sozo and Gonzo in the literature, were presented to Empress Anna in 1734 who ordered their baptism, becoming, respectively, Kuzma Shulz and Demian Pomortsev. In 1736 they began teaching two students at the Academy of Sciences. Shulz died later that year, and Pomortsev in 1739.

ff.4r-5v ‘Syllabarum Japonicum ex Hai pien’. Bayer numbers and transliterates the *Iroha* from the Hai Pien dictionary, together with the Chinese character phonic equivalents:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ...
y.s.i ro fa ni fo fe to tsy di nu ro o ...
いろはにほへとちりぬるを ...
[*Iro ha nihoheto Chirinuru wo ...*]

The *Iroha* (いろは) is a Japanese poem, probably written in the Heian era (AD 794–1179), containing each character of the Japanese syllabary exactly once.

f.6 blank

f.7r Two sets of three characters in a mixture of standard and cursive script, ‘正 [zheng?]??’ and ‘使 [shi]??’ followed by the first 24 [not 15 as Bayer says] *kana* of the *iroha* (いろは) written by Gonsa with a brush. After each group of three characters Bayer has added the following annotations, respectively, ‘Zosae ipse mpp. [manuscriptsit]’ and ‘Gonsa ipse mpp. [manuscriptsit]’. Bayer appears to have interpreted these inscriptions as the names of the two castaways, but thus far all attempts to read these characters as such have been unsuccessful (see below). At the end of the Japanese *kana*, Bayer notes, ‘Initium alphabeti Japonici Ceteris litteras non recordabatur: probat tamen omnes in alphabet Mulleriano.’

f.7v-8r blank

f.8v The Chinese/Japanese numerals, 1-12, 20, 30, 50, 100 and 1,000, written by Gonsa, followed by a note in Bayer’s hand, ‘Numeri Japanenses scripti manu Gonsae Japonensis’ The list is repeated incompletely in a more cursive hand.

ff.9-11 blank.

In a letter to the present writer, of 19th January 1983 from Kenneth Gardner, then Acting Keeper of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books at the British Library, he stated:

‘One thing I can confirm without any doubt ... that the two groups of three characters at the head of the inscription cannot by any stretch of the imagination be equated with the names of Gonsa and Zosa.’

Eric Widmer, *The Russian ecclesiastical mission in Peking during the eighteenth century*, London, 1976, p.155.

Mariya Sevela, ‘Aux origines de l'orientalisme Russe: le cas des écoles de japonais (1705-1816)’, pp 21-23, *Archives et Documents*, SHESL, Second Series no 9, Paris, 1994.

Kanmura Tadamasa, ‘Baieru-no shuko Futari-no Nihonjin-to-no taiwani fusareta Gonza-no 'iroha.'-no hatsuon’ In: *Kokugogaku*, 2001, 52.2: 87-94.

-- ‘Baieru-no shuko Futari-no Nihonjin-to-no taiwa’ In: *Mado*, 2001, 116:22-27.

-- ‘16 seiki-no Kaihen-rui 'iji onshaku'-to Shi-Ryūkyū-roku-no 'iji': Gonza-to Baieru-no 'iroha'-o sakanoboru’ In: *Chiiki sogo kenkyū*, 2010, 37.2: 115- 134.

E11

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Sermo cum Mangjuro

Place and date: [St Petersburg], 1735

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 31.9 x 20.7 cm., 4 leaves and 2 loose inserts, a bifolium, 20.7 x 16.6 cm., and a slip 9.7 x 9,8 cm., watermarks: Britannia with lion rampant with sword, countermark: ‘GR’, and bifolium: ‘JIK’.

The 2 inscribed leaves contain the handwriting in Chinese and Manchu of the Manchurian visitor, alongside Bayer's hand.

There is also a loose slip of paper on which Petrus Smirnow has written four Tibetan words in the *dbu-can* script, together with his transliteration and Latin translation:

‘ཉོ་རྩ་འཛིན་མཛེན་ Choodar sinda sericu[m] fila serica Petri Smirnow manus’ (silk or silk threads, Peter Smirnow’s handwriting). The transliteration of the Tibetan, as it is written, should read: *ho'o rdar 'dzin sad* (Smirnow has apparently confused the homophones དར dar=silk and དར rdar=rub/file).

Contents:

This ms. in Bayer's hand describes a meeting at his home on 31st August 1735 (old style) with a Manchurian nobleman called ‘Djauga’ who was brought by Pacunin, Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Presumably the Lǐfānyuàn 理藩院 *Tulergi golo-be darasa jurgan*] (cf. also E31). Bayer remarks on his pronunciation of Chinese, noting that the Mandarin speech clearly differs from that of the common people. He goes on to mention the silk of the Manchu clothes, ‘Tschusa’ [*cuse=silk*]

and silk thread ‘Tonghora’ [*tonggo=thread*]. Peter Smirnow, who was not unacquainted with the Tibetan language and who could write their script well, told Bayer that in Tibetan that raw silk, i.e. not yet spun into thread, they term, ‘ཉོལ་རྩ་མཚོ་’ Choodar’ and silk threads they call ‘འཛོལ་མཚོ་ Sinda’(see above). He then discussed words for ‘tea’ and ‘lord’ in Manchu and Mongolian. Bayer showed Djauga his Chinese rosary, and the latter demonstrated the manner of praying with it, saying that at each bead the words ‘Om ma ni bad mae chum’ were recited. Djauga pointed out that neither Confucius nor Burchan (Buddha) were worshipped. He then sang to Bayer in a high voice then a bass, which made him think of Sonhharà his Indian friend, who had taught him much about Indian music. Djauga then sang in Manchu, which was grave and military. Finally he sang in Mongolian, which reminded Bayer of the Circassian or Cossack music, which he often hears, full of melancholy and peace. Pacunin assured Bayer that all Mongolian and Kalmyk songs are of a similar character.

Cf. T.S. Bayer, *Historia regni Graecorum Bactriani*. Petropoli, 1738, p.13

E12

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Sermo habitus cum Theophane Archiepisco Novogrodiensi, and

Sermo cum Bordone legato Calmucorum

Place and date: [St Petersburg], 1733

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., in Bayer's hand, 4 leaves, 33cm. 'Pro Patria/GR'paper.

Contents:

ff.1r-2v ‘Sermo habitus cum Theophane Archiepisco Novogrodiensi’

Conversation with Theophan Prokopovich, Archbishop of Novgorod. 21 March 1733.

[Translation: David Weston, 2016, Revised, 2022] I am grateful to Dr D. Osler and Dr L. Atzeri for their valuable suggestions.

On the 21st March in the year 1733 when I was invited by the most celebrated Archbishop of Novgorod, Theophan, a conversation arose concerning Peter, prince of the Kalmyks, whom we later saw in St Petersburg with his wife. He said that Peter was the grandson of Ayuka Khan: it was reported to us by the Kalmyk ambassadors, who were later in St Petersburg, that Ayuka Khan was reckoned amongst the saints. *Burchan* in their language is the name given to a saint or holy man, whom the Dalai Lama has adjudged should be elevated to that status. Whenever a prince passes away the Kalmyks customarily give an account of his life and deeds to this *Pontifex Maximus* [i.e. the Dalai Lama] so that his judgement may be given. Depending on the goodness and greatness of his deeds he is either instantly proclaimed a *Burchan* or judgement is postponed until his actions are completely fulfilled, or else the soul of the dead man is sent away to hell [‘in Tartarum’]. I have this from the Kalmyks. I

saw a letter of this Ayuka Khan to Peter the Great, written in his own hand, which the [Kalmyk] ambassadors practically adored as they would a sacred relic of that man.

But I shall return to the conversation with the illustrious Theophan. Peter, the grandson of Ayuka Khan, being drawn the study of the Christian religion had been instructed by distinguished men and by Theophan, and later baptised. When the Archbishop invited him to table, he was most meticulously questioned regarding the Tibetan and Kalmyk superstitions. First of all, as related by their priests, there is one God, but within that one God there are three figures [‘signa’]. They are not gods as such, but holy men, who by the blamelessness of their lives have merited being reckoned one of their number. But among all the holy men of this kind, one *Burchan* in particular is the highest, and he himself is almost a god. He burned with love of men and therefore was sent down by God in a human body. Indeed, he taught men what was relevant for their salvation and sanctity of life: he performed many miracles, and then so inflamed by his love for mortal beings, he offered himself up to be destroyed. At one time he fixed a trunk, from which the bark had been stripped, in the earth: from that trunk a tree brought forth twelve branches, and in these branches were the heads of so many men, each one with his own book. Asked how long had elapsed from the lifetime of this *Burchan*, he said two thousand years. In truth, there had existed before him holy men, who had prophesied his coming, and who had a great longing to see him. In this discourse was mixed the memory of a certain region, which almost through a corruption of sound, bore the name of Jerusalem.

The Archbishop also spoke about himself and his own studies. As a boy, he seemed both to himself and his fellow pupils so simple that he had no hope of acquiring any learning. However, the explanation for this was rather to be found in his very stupid teachers at Kiev. At the instance of his uncle, therefore, he was sent to Italy where he spent several years in the Greek College. There, by a great favour of the prefect, access was granted to both libraries of the College: the Arcudian [after Peter Arcudius] replete with patristic and other ecclesiastical writers, and the Allatian [after Leo Allatius] which was especially well furnished with the works of scholars, where for the first time he became acquainted with Scaliger [Joseph Juste Scaliger], Salmasius [Claude de Saumaise] and learned men of this kind. Here he assiduously read the Church Fathers and came gradually to feel that the Roman Church had departed from the old institutions. He did indeed hear the name of Protestants, but it was subject to such abuse that he regarded it with horror. [He was told] that no scholarship was to be found among them; that they were men of no intelligence or judgement and of brutish customs; that they believed that good works and values counted for nothing, and that whatever they wanted to do was regarded by them as permissible.

After he returned to Kiev he requested permission from the monastery to which he was attached to set the library in order. For he saw a remarkable collection of books in one store-room, but all thrown in a heap, more a great pile than useful. While he was putting them in order he encountered many Protestant books, and struck by a desire to learn more about these monsters he began to turn their pages. It was practically a miracle, since in their writings he discovered that everything was completely different. Amongst others, he read assiduously Chemnitz [Martin Chemnitz], Gerhard [Johann Gerhard], Meisner [Johann Meisner], Geier [Martin

Geier], and from them he first began to determine the true meaning of the Scriptures and to understand exegesis.

Notes:

Feofan/Theophan Prokopovich (1681-1736) was a Ukrainian-born Russian theologian, writer, poet, mathematician, philosopher, rector of the Kyiv-Mohyla Kiev Academy, and Archbishop of Novgorod. He was a friend and supporter of Bayer, and was the dedicatee of the *Museum Sinicum*.

‘Vita Theophanis Prokopowitsch’ in J.B.Scherer (ed.). *Nordische Nebenstudien*. Theil 1. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1776. Ascribed to Bayer in V.M. Nichik. *Feofan Prokopovich*, Moskva, 1977, p.185.

‘According to the witness of Bayer, [Prokopovich] loved to talk - when he had drunk good wine he neither concerned himself with where someone was from or his honesty, what religion he was or his origins. By proclaiming religious tolerance Prokopovich aspired to synthesize eastern and western cultures. He was one of the first Russian thinkers to concern himself with the need to study the history, philosophy and literatures of oriental peoples. In this he encouraged Bayer, an academician at the Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg.’ (Nichik p.113)

Peter, Prince of the Kalmyks was an important convert to Christianity and the grandson of Ayuka Khan, who, on adopting Christianity, took the name Peter Taishin. His Kalmyk name was Baksaday-Dorji. The Kalmyk Khanate reached its peak of military and political power under Ayuka Khan (1669 -1724).

ff.3r-3v ‘Sermo cum Bordone legato Calmucorum’ a conversation with Bordon, the Kalmyk ambassador 26 March, 1733. See also Ms Hunter 246.

Bayer was visited by Bordon, the head of the Kalmyk embassy, together with two of his colleagues. The ambassador was tall but the others were of medium height, like most Kalmyks. He showed him various alphabets, ‘Brahmanicam’ (Devanagari), ‘Tangutanum’ (Tibetan), and Mongolian. He called the Devanagari [todo bičig: *enedkeg* ‘India’] Enedkek, the Chinese he called [todo bicig: *k’itad*] Kitad and [todo bičig: *čurjid*] Gjur-tschid (Jurchens or Jurcheds, the precursors of the Manchus). Bayer then showed him the [Tibetan] ‘idol’ which he received from Baron Reh binder, which all three Kalmyks put to their foreheads in reverence. They called the ‘idol’ depicted [Kalmyk, todo bicig script: *erlik khan*] Erlik chan, who judged the dead, sending the good and saintly to heaven, while the others he despatched into new animal bodies. There was no supreme god – Burchan dwelt in the highest heaven and below him there were nine other heavens where blessed souls were ranked according to merit. If anyone there sinned, they were punished in a region called Schambat. This name reminded Bayer of the Jewish *Sambation*, a legendary river across which part of the ten tribes were exiled by the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser V, which was referred to in Thomas Hyde’s *Itinera mundi*, Oxford (1691), p.149.

f.4 blank.

E13

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: 言 Yan. Dico

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 31.8 x 21.5 cm., 4 leaves.

Contents:

ff.1r-4v ‘言 Yen. Dico’

Draft of an entry for a Chinese dictionary for radical 149 言 yan ‘to say’ The radical is followed by characters formed by adding additional strokes, from two to fifteen. Some fifty entries are provided with glosses and comments in Latin, German and French.

Lundbaek, p.201

E14

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Commentationes de Sinis veterum

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin and Greek

Physical description:

Ms. unbound, paper (Russian), 32.2 x 21.5 cm., in Bayer's hand [incomplete] in 3 sections of, 42pp., 25-56p. and 25-52 pp respectively, paginated partially by Bayer in ink, watermark: ‘Pro Patria’ Britannia with lion rampant with sword, countermark: ‘GR’, some water-damage and staining throughout.

Contents:

‘Commentationes de Sinis veterum’. A discussion of the Chinese as mentioned in various Classical and oriental writers.

Text in Latin with many citations from Greek and oriental historians. Section 3 ends on p 52, ‘Vetustissimus quis com-’

This work is an earlier(?) draft of E28, with much of the same text.

E15

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Sinici Imperii murus

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Ms., Unbound, paper, 29.2 x 23.5 cm., 38 leaves, watermark: fleur-de-lys over a shield, countermark: 'VI', in Bayer's hand. Possibly a fair copy of E16.
30 x 23.5 cm.

Contents:

List of forts, gates, etc on the Great Wall with their latitude and longitude.

ff.1r-23v 'Sinici Imperii murus inde a mare Coreano, una cum omnibus castellis, arcibus, portis, turribus, in ipso muro, atque tum intra tum extra murum.'

f.24r 'Explicatio quorundam characterum. 府 *fu* Fu, metropolis, urbs primi ordinis, quae sub se ordinatas habet urbes cheu ...' three orders of city.

ff.24v 'Castella. 関 *guan* Kuan, seu Quan, castella primi ordinis ...' eight orders of fortress.

ff.25r--36r '京北 Pe Kim Provincia' Beijing (北京) province.

ff.36v-37v blank.

f.38r 'X Sy Provincia' Shanxi? (山西) province

f.38v blank.

E16

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Murus imperii sinici

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Ms., sewn, paper, 30.3 x 23 cm., 18 leaves (-18 only stub remains), watermark: fleur-de-lys over a shield, in Bayer's hand. Appears to be a rough copy of E15.

Contents:

List of forts, gates, etc on the Great Wall with their latitude and longitude.

f.1r 'Murus imperii Sinici, inde a mari Coreano, una cum omnibus, castellis, arcibus, portis, turribus, in ipso muro atque tum intra, tum extra murum. Murus incipit a mari Coreano'

f.17v ends at entry 168 'Xin cheu'.

E17

Bayer, T. S.

Title: An existent vaticinia de Sinorum ad religionem dei conversione

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms. unbound, paper (Russian), 32.2 x 21.5 cm., [1], 14 leaves, f.[1] is a stub with text on verso, ff.11, 13v, 14r blank, watermark: 'JK', in Bayer's hand

Contents:

ff.1r-14v An existent vaticinia de Sinorum ad religionem dei (sic) conversione
Includes a discussion of the *qilin* 麒麟, a mythical Chinese quadruped sometimes equated with the unicorn or a giraffe, whose appearance is considered a good omen. Bayer considers this a possible pre-figuration of Christ (cf. also letter to Gaubil, B11).

E18

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De statu Christianae religionis sub Gingis Chano

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms. unbound, paper (Russian), 33 x 21.8 cm., 8 leaves, f.8 blank, watermark: 'JK', in Bayer's hand

Contents:

f.1r-7v 'De statu Christianae religionis sub Gingis Chano' the condition of Christianity under Genghis Khan. This work is mentioned by Bayer in letter B11.

E19

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De ortu et progressu Nestorianismi in primo Oriente

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms, unbound, paper (Russian), 33 x 21.5 cm., 4 leaves, watermark: 'JK', in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

ff.1r-4v 'De ortu et progressu Nestorianismi in primo Oriente' the birth and progress of Nestorianism in the early East. This work is mentioned by Bayer in letter B11.

E20

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: De Ogtai Chano
Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]
Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 32.8 x 21.7 cm., 4 leaves, ff.3v, 4 blank, in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

f.1r-3r 'De Ogtai Chano' On Ögedei Khan (1186-1241) the third son of Genghis Khan and second Great Khan of the Mongol Empire.

E21

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: De re Christiana sub Caiuc Chan Imperatore
Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]
Language: Latin and Arabic

Physical description:

Ms, unbound, paper (Russian), 33 x 21.5 cm., 4 leaves, watermark: 'JK'

Contents:

ff.1r-2v 'De re Christiana sub Caiuc Chan Imperatore' Christianity under the rule of Güyük, or Kuyuk (1206-1248), the third Great Khan of the Mongol Empire, the eldest son of Ögedei Khan and a grandson of Genghis Khan. He reigned from 1246 to 1248. Bayer includes an eight-line quote in Arabic from Gregory Bar Hebraeus (1226-1286) ff.3-4 blank.

E22

[Inventory of the Bayer Collection]

Place and date: [London], [175-?]

Language: Latin and English

Physical description:

Ms. Paper, 35 x 20.7 cm., 8 leaves, watermark: lion rampant, subscription: 'Vryheit' and motto within a circular band: 'Pro patria eiusque libertate', surmounted by a crown, countermark: 'GR'. English, 18th c.

Contents:

f.1r-1v blank

ff.2r-3v 'Folio etc.'

f.4r-4v 'Quarto'

f.5r-5v 'Octavo'

f.6r 'Fol. N.1. Globus coelestis Sinicus, aeri incisus, cum Explicat. 1723', referencing item 43 in the Folio sequence, where there is a 'n' in the margin

ff.6v-8v blank.

Another version of H203, but almost identical in layout and order of the entries to the published sale catalogue issued by Thomas Osborne in 1752:

The second part of a catalogue of the libraries of Dr. Edward Chandler, late lord bishop of Durham: Dr. Shaw, late Greek-Professor of the University of Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Snell, of Hartford, Valentine Comyns, Esq., member of Parliament ... Dr. Sike, sometime Hebrew-Professor of the University of Cambridge ... the libraries, in the Chinese and other oriental languages, of the late learned Dr. Bayer, professor of the University Regiomontanus, and Dr. Gerdes ... London, T. Osborne, 1752.

E23

[Three envelopes addressed to Bayer from the French Jesuit House at Beijing]

Place and date: [Beijing], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Paper, 1 and 2 Chinese, 3 European, laid, watermarked 'A. MALMENAIDE', 23 x 31.5 cm., 24.7 x 31.6 cm., and 35 x 35 cm. respectively, with fold marks.

1: 'Praenobili ac Clarissimo Domino Dno. Theophilo Sigefrido Bayer (*sic.*), Imperialis Academiae Scientiarum Petropolitanae Socio, et in eadem Antiquitatum Professori P.O. Petropoli.'

2: 'Praenobili ac Clarissimo Domino D. Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero, in Academia Imperiali Petropolitana Antiquitatum Professori etc. Petropoli.'

3: 'Praenobili ac Clarissimo Domino D. Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero, in Imperatoria Scientiarum Academia Petropolitana Antiquitatum, etc. Professori. Petropoli.'

E24

Anna, Empress of Russia, 1693-1740

[Decree of 7 March 1735 concerning the sixth Kalmyk Khan Donduk Ombo]

Place and date: St Petersburg, 1735, 7 March

Language: German

Physical description: Paper, Russian 'ЛК' watermark, 32.4 x 21.4 cm., 2 leaves.
Written in Bayer's German hand.

Contents:

A draft German version, with several marginal, and in-text alterations and corrections of Anna's decree of 7 March 1735 declaring Donduk Ombo 'Glavnym upravitelem Kalmykov' (Chief steward of the Kalmyks) -
'... über all unser unterthäniges Calmuckisches Volk zum Ober Directeur allergnädigst declarirt.' [f.2r]. The Khan's title was conferred on Donduk two years later in 1737 and he held it until his death in 1741.

Konstantin N. Maksimov, *Kalmykia in Russia's past and present national policies and administrative system*, New York, 2008.

E25

Draft A.L. from [T.S. Bayer?] to [Joachim Bouvet S.J.]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [between 1726 and 1730]

Language: German

Physical description: Paper, Russian 'ЛК' watermark, 8 leaves (8v blank), 33 x 22 cm.

The letter is addressed to a 'Reverendissime Pater' and makes reference to a letter sent by him to Leibniz dated 4th November 1701, and also to a work by him published in Trévoux in 1704. These statements point incontrovertibly to Fr. Joachim Bouvet S.J. as the identity of the addressee. Bouvet wrote a long letter to Leibniz from Beijing on the 4th November 1701 in which he discussed the hexagrams of the *Yi Jing* and included as an attachment, a table of the hexagrams in Fu Xi order. Bouvet also contributed an entry on China in the so-called 'Dictionnaire de Trévoux' (1704). It is not clear why Bayer composed this letter in German or if he sent it to Bouvet. Bouvet died in 1730.

Contents:

The letter starts: 'Dero ungemeyne grosse geschicklichkeit, dero tieffe Einsicht und die Characteres welche gewiss ein sonderbahres Aufmercken verdienen, und in dem an dem H. Leibnitz vom d. 4ten 9bris 1701 geschriebenen Brieff enthalten sind, und vom welchen ich vor kurtzer Zeit den Auszug in einem deren Journalen dem R.P. Ihren Societät welche in Trevoux ao 1704 heraus kamen gelesen,...'

It touches on many subjects, Fu Xi system, Kabbalah, the Sufis, Mentzel's *Clavis Sinica*, Athanasius Kircher, steganography, Kufic manuscripts of the Qur'ān, amongst others.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, *Sämtliche Schriften und Briefe*, 1923-, Reihe 1, B.23, 318 and 319, pp.533-6

Christian Mentzel, 'Clavis Sinica ad Chinensium scripturam et pronunciationem mandarinicam' [ca 1698] ms cf., Lothar Noack and Jürgen Splett, *Bio*

Bibliographien – Brandenburgische Gelehrte der Frühen Neuzeit: Mark Brandenburg mit Berlin-Cölln 1506–1640, Berlin, 2009, p.269.

E26

[Scheuchzer, Johann Caspar?, 1702-29, or Cromwell Mortimer?, c.1693–1752]
Copy of letter to unknown recipient, possibly Joseph-Nicolas Delisle.
Place and date of original: [London], [between 1724 and 1727]

Physical description:

A bifolium of Russian paper, 33 x 22 cm., watermark: 'ЛК'.

Contents:

f.1r-f1v A copy (incomplete) of a letter in German from [Johann Caspar Scheuchzer, 1702-29?] to a 'Monsieur', mentioning the receipt of a letter of the 16th January last, which was included amongst letters from Bayer to Sir Hans Sloane. Scheuchzer was Sloane's librarian. The letter mentions that the writer is intending to publish a translation into English of Engelbert Kaempfer's *Travels in the Orient*, 'Kempferi Reisen, die ich unter den Händen habe, habe ich aus dem Teutsch ins Englisch übersetzt mit Willen solche in Englischer Sprache ehestens zu publicieren, ...' Kaempfer's *The History of Japan: giving an account of the ancient and present state and government of that empire* was published by Scheuchzer in 1727.

f.2r blank.

f.2v Draft of a letter (incomplete) from Bayer to Cromwell Mortimer, in Bayer's hand.

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1735?]

Language: Latin, the text is scored through

Bayer is enquiring about the Japanese map of the world that he has heard from Joseph Delisle is preserved in Hans Sloane's museum.

Cf. E2 for a copy of a Japanese map drawn and captioned by Mortimer.

E27

[A cahier of loose bifolia dealing with various Uralic, Altaic and Siberian peoples and languages]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [between 1730 and 1738]

Language: Latin and German

Physical description: Ms unbound, paper Russian, 'ЛК' watermark, 33 x 22 cm. 16 leaves (modern foliation in pencil: 2015)

Contents:

f.1r Text begins: ‘In Tver ist die haupt Kirche (in der Festung) ...’ There is a capital letter ‘A’ at the top right-hand corner.

flv ... Numeri Jacutici, Numeri Wotiaccici ... (i.e. Yakut and Votyak (Udmurt) numerals).

ff.2r-3v Votyak vocabulary, Votyak-Latin.

ff.3v-4r Notes in Latin on the names of the Tatars of the Kazan inlet, the Cheremis (Mari), the Chuvash and the Votyak peoples.

f.4r Oratio Dominica Tscheremische
‘Minin atjä kúda küschna-juma ...’ (differs from Witsen *Noord en Oost Tartarye*, Amsterdam, 1705, p.622 and Adelung *Mithridates*).

ff.4v-6v Oratio Dominica Tschuwaschice
‘Atei chamerna, chosch püllu sinä ...’ (agrees in the main with Adelung, who follows Andreas Müller (1680). This is followed by a long text in Latin relating to Yaroslav of Tver. A note in the margin in Bayer’s hand states, ‘Ex Narratione de aedificatione monasterii Otroc ...’ At the top right-hand corner of f.5r there is a capital letter ‘B’.

ff.6v-7r ‘Excerpto ex Genealogico libro’.

ff.7v-8r ‘Mordua’ Latin-Mordvin vocabulary.

ff.8r-9v ‘Siberica’ Latin-Tatar-Vogul (Mansi) vocabulary, ending with the ‘Pater Noster Wogulice’ (differs from Witsen, pp.732-3).

ff.10r-11v ‘Vocabula Tungusica, Ostiacica, Assanica’ Vocabularies of Evenki, Ostyak, and Assani Tatar in three columns.

ff.12r-15r ‘Gerard Fridericus Muller, De scriptis Tanguticis et Mungalicis ad Jeniseam fluvium repertis’ Mentions Bayer’s *Museum Sinicum*. Possibly a copy of a pre-publication draft of Müller’s *Commentatio de scriptis tanguticis in Sibiria repertis, qua et loca ubi illa scripta reperta sunt adcuratius describuntur et ipsorum scriptorum ratio redditur et unius folii tangutici interpretatio ad Petrum Magnum, immortalis gloriae Imperatorem ...* Petropoli: typis Academiae scientiarum, 1747.

ff.15v-16v blank.

The linguistic and ethnographic material in this ms may have been copied from the reports of Gerhard Friedrich Müller.

E28

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: *Commentationes de Sinis veterum*
Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173?]
Language: Latin

Physical description: Ms in 5 stitched quires (stitching broken), in Bayer's hand, 32.2 x 21 cm., [4], 72 pp., contemporary pagination in ink 1-70, first four and last two pages blank, paper, watermark unclear: a roundel surmounted by a crown, with text around the edge 'Pro Patria ...?', countermark 'WH'

Contents:

A discussion in xvi chapters of the Chinese as mentioned in various Classical and oriental writers. Section xiv (on pp.54-6) contains a lengthy quote from Cosmas Indicopleustes, and a footnote '3' refers to 'p.137', which coincides with the page in volume 2 of the *Collectio nova patrum et scriptorum graecorum*, of Bernard de Montfaucon (1707) where a slightly different version of the cited Greek text starts.

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433003059205;view=1up;seq=255>

(retrieved 13.11.2017)

Cosmas Indicopleustes (Κοσμάς Ἰνδικοπλεύστης, literally "Cosmas who sailed to India"; also known as Cosmas the Monk) was an Alexandrian merchant and later hermit. He was a 6th-century traveller, who made several voyages to India during the reign of emperor Justinian. He is the first traveller to mention Syrian Christians in India.

See also E14 above.

E29

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De Ferdinando Verbiestii S.J. scriptis, praecipue vero de eius Globo terrestri Sinico T. S. Bayer Regiomontanus

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1735?]

Language: Latin

Physical description: Unbound ms in 4 bifolia, 31.6 x 21 cm., 16pp., paper, watermark: Britannia with lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR', contemporary pagination in ink, all in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

This is a manuscript draft of Bayer's article of virtually the same title, which appeared in the *Miscellanea Berolinensia* VI 1740, pp.180-92.

On page 16 there is section of text which is to be inserted into page 9.

Lundbaek, ch.10

E30

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Historia Ecclesiarum Orientis. Liber primus

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [between 1732 and 1738]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms of 2 cahiers unbound, the second stitched, paper, watermarks; a mixture of Pro Patria, with Britannia and a lion rampant with sword, and Arms of Amsterdam, with a bifolium wrapper of a different watermark, 32.8 x 21 cm., 1. 28pp., pp. 2-24 paginated in ink by Bayer, a folded leaf loosely inserted between pp.22 and 23, 2. 12 leaves, modern foliation in pencil (2016)

Contents:

Wrapper: a bifolium, blank save for the last page which has a transliterated Chinese text with a partial Latin translation. Begins: ‘- Secare, scindere confundere absundere intercindere puntem fi Cortar as penas por castigo ...’

1: ‘Historiae Ecclesiarum orientis. Liber primus’.

2: ‘Historiae ecclesiarum orientis liber primus. De oraculis prophetarum quae praedicationem evangelii in primo oriente antegressa sunt et vaticiniis Confucio tributis.’

Both texts agree for the first two pages before deviating. The second text digresses into Chinese topics, such as the Chun qiu 春秋 ‘Spring and Autumn Annals’, and a discussion of the qilin 麒麟, a mythical Chinese quadruped sometimes equated with the unicorn or a giraffe, whose appearance is considered a good omen. Bayer considers this a possible pre-figuration of Christ (cf. letter to Gaubil B11).

On the last two pages there is a note on the Chinese words 麒 qi and 麟 lin, both of which have the same radical (鹿 lu ‘deer’) and signify ‘Chinese unicorn or giraffe’. Bayer says that has taken these words from the ‘çu gvey’ lexicon (i.e. Zi hui 字彙 which he received from Fr Parrenin in 1732).

E31

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Sermo cum Legatis Sinicis

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1735?]

Language: Latin and German

Physical description:

Ms., in 2 quires unbound, paper, 31.9 x 21 cm., watermark: ‘Pro Patria’ with Britannia and a lion rampant with sword, countermark: ‘GR’, 8 leaves, modern foliation (2016), f.5v is blank. There are 3 loose insertions between f.5v and f.6r.

Contents:

ff.1r - 5r Bayer’s record of a four-hour long meeting on 12 June 1732 with three Qing [Manchu] diplomats. Written later, possibly in 1735 (cf. f.7r, l.9)

Also present was Professor Christian-Friedrich Gross, of the Academy. The most senior of the delegation, Daisin (Daicing 大清?), spoke Manchu with his secretary

Pholu, Mongolian and Kalmyk with his interpreter, and Russian with Prof. Gross, which last communicated with Bayer in German. Bayer comments on their use of a brush for writing, and recounts how they were impressed by his own aptitude in employing it, exclaiming that he must have visited China! They present a copy of a book entitled 古文淵鑿 ‘cu ven kien kien’ [gu wen yuan jian]. Bayer is surprised to hear how differently Chinese is spoken from he had believed. Various Chinese words and their pronunciation are discussed, including the title Dalai Lama. Later Bayer discusses his ‘idol’, i.e. his Tibetan *thangka*. He notes how they hold the brush when writing, viz. almost perpendicular using all five fingers. He also showed them the document he had brought with him from Prussia, written in Mongolian script, which unfortunately none could read. (cf. PL61, item 6 mentioned on the wrapper).

f.5v blank.

ff.5v and 6r Between these leaves are inserted three items:

1 - a slip of European paper, 15.1 x 11.3 cm. Headed in Bayer’s hand ‘Nomina Mangjurica Legatorum’. The names and titles, in Manchu script, of the three diplomats are written (presumably by the secretary Pholu) in five vertical columns from left to right. The three names are numbered using Tibetan numerals:

- 1: Ashan i bithei da “Daisin” [i.e Daisin, Sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat]
- 2: Adaha bithei da “Bayan gai?” [Bayan gai, Reader of the Academy]
- 3: Jarguci “Pholu” [Pholu, a Judge, acc. to Norman]

These are interpreted in Russian, and Cyrillic transcription, at the foot of the slip.

- 1: рангъ, асхани битки да, імя дайсинь
- 2: адага битки да, баяньгай
- 3: секретарь [two illegible words] фолу

2 – a bifolium of European paper, 20.5 x 16.4 cm. with (on pp.1 and 4) various pen trials of Chinese characters, in Bayer’s and another hand; some words in Manchu with a Cyrillic transcription; and the following text in Latin: ‘In his passim occurrit manus elegantissima Legati Sinici ad Annam Augustam’

3 – two slips of European paper, a single leaf, and a bifolium pasted together, 23.3 x 11.3 cm. *in toto*. On the first page is the Tibetan syllabary, presumably written out by Peter Smirnow (see below), and the title (of vol. 1) of a Chinese book. On page three are some words in Manchu and Chinese, with Bayer’s transliteration Dokschin [doksin = cruel terrible], Fuschigi [fuchihi = Buddha]. On the last page is a list of topics, which Bayer (one may reasonably surmise) intended to raise with his Chinese visitors:

‘Ut scribant pencillo?

Tangut Tibet

[all scored through] Si velint, me descriptur[um] mappam litteris Sinicis

Idolum meum

Ms. Geographicae Mungalicae et Sinicae

Quomodo nomina Siam, Cochinchine, Laos scribant[ur]

Tibeth } Scribat[ur]

Tanguth }

ff.6r-7r On the 17th June (old style) Bayer was invited to the house of Count Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky, who had been Russian ambassador in China, and had negotiated the Treaty of Kyakhta. They discussed the persecution of Christians under Yongzheng. Sava also showed Bayer a large yellow Ming vase ('cupa') decorated with many dragons – a gift from Father Dominique Parrenin.

f.7r – 8r In the same month, Pacunin, the Manchu interpreter came to Bayer's house. He showed him his copy of Gerbillion's Manchu grammar (cf. Ms Hunter 213) and they discussed the meaning of the word 'Burchan'. Peter Smirnow was also with him: he knew how to read Tibetan ('Tangutana'), but could not understand it. Bayer explains that Smirnow was one of two youths sent to live amongst the Kalmyks to learn their language, after Baksaday-Dorji, the grandson of Ayuka Khan, had been baptised and given the name the Peter [Taishin]. Smirnow writes out the Tibetan syllabary for Bayer (cf. insert 3) and comments on the Tibetan writing on the verso of Bayer's *thangka*. A little thereafter, Bayer visited Pacunin, who showed Bayer the Kalmyk and Mongolian scripts and a lexicon of Manchu, Kalmyk, Mongolian and Russian that the secretary Pholu has started.

f.8v Several days later, but still in June, Pacunin sent Bayer the following gift (in return for having acquired for him a Russian version of the Homilies of Callistus I of Constantinople):

1: a Chinese brush. 2: ink. 3: a copper vessel with floral decoration in various colours, which they use for ink. 4: a very attractive little pot with a cover, adorned with various colours mixed with yellow. In both the lid and the base were inscribed the characters:

大清雍正年製 Da Qing Yōngzhèng nian zhi. Bayer misreads the last character as 'porcellana' rather than 'manufactured'.

Cf. Ms Hunter 246 for another account of this meeting dealing with the delegates' response to questions about Bayer's *thangka*.

Cf. G.F. Müller, *Sammlung Russischer Geschichte*, I, pp.34-74, for the Chinese legation. It was in St Petersburg from 27 April until 9 July 1732.

E32

Title: Numeri Japonici eorum manu scripti cum interpretatio Russica

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin, Japanese, and Russian

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 31.8 x 20.7 cm., 6 leaves (modern 2016) foliation in pencil, 3 bifolia, 1 bifolium has the Russian watermark 'ЖК', f.4 has had a section removed and replaced by another slip of paper, ff.4v - 6v blank, text starts on f.4r and ends on f.1v.

Contents

Japanese numerals and their pronunciation in Cyrillic transliteration. The Latin title on f.1r is written in Bayer's hand. The entries in a different hand, are arranged in

three columns (Arabic numeral, Japanese numeral, Japanese name in Cyrillic transliteration) from 1 to 1000000000000, (one to a million million) although no content is given in columns 2-3 after 101010. The numbers are given serially from 1-100, by 50s to 1,000, then 100s to 2,000, then from 10,000 by 10,000s to 100,000. Thereafter the last entries with content in all three columns are for 10120, 20350, 51250 and 101010. The transliterations provide the *on* readings.

E33

Uniform title: Chun qiu 春秋. Books 1-4, pt of 5

Title: 春秋 Chun çieu

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1737?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., stitched, paper, 32.2 x 21.5 cm., 20 leaves (modern 2016) foliation in pencil, ff.19v-20v blank, watermark: 'Pro Patria' with Britannia and a lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR'.

Contents:

Books 1-4 and the beginning of 5 in Bayer's hand, with Chinese text written vertically with a romanised transliteration and Latin gloss. The first two books and part of the third of this draft were published (posthumously) in vol. 7 (1740) of the *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, pp.362-426.

Cf. HC 74.

E34

Parrenin, Dominique, 1665-1741

Title: [Key to the Chinese characters on the Dalai Lama's seal]

Place and date: [Beijing], [1737]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Chinese), 30 x 32.3 cm., 1 sheet, writing on recto only. In Parrenin's hand

Contents:

Four columns of Chinese writing, transcribing the 'Seal script' Chinese text on the Dalai Lama's seal, as copied by Bayer in Ms Hunter 395, p.213. This is provided with the equivalent in regular Chinese characters. Parrenin sent this to Bayer as an enclosure with A18.

Text begins: 西天大善 ... xi tian da shan ...

Lundbaek, pp.169-70. Prof. Lundbaek did not see this particular document during his visit to Glasgow in 1980, as it was only identified amongst a random group of dislocated papers during the course of work on the present catalogue [DW].

E35

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Litterae 字楷 kiai çu s. Rectae: quibus subiectae sunt Litterae variis modis ductum mutatae: denique sui pi çu Litterae quibus in schedis suis et minoris momenti rebus ut cursivis utuntur Ex Lexico Sinico Msto.

Place and date: St Petersburg, 14 January, 1735

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Unbound Ms., paper, 32.8 x 21.8 cm., 8 leaves, Russian watermark 'JK'. Signed on t.p. TSB

Contents:

f.1r t.p. 'Litterae 字楷 kiai çu s. Rectae: quibus subiectae sunt Litterae variis modis ductum mutatae: denique sui pi çu Litterae quibus in schedis suis et minoris momenti rebus ut cursivis utuntur Ex Lexico Sinico Msto. Petropoli XIV. Jan 1735 TSB.'

f.1v blank.

ff.2r -5r on rectos only, various characters in regular script (楷書 kai shu) and in progressively more cursive forms. In Bayer's hand.

ff.6r – 7r blank.

ff.7v – 8r Quatuor anni tempestates ex Lexico Sinico Ms. cum suis subdivisionibus 春 chun 'Spring', 夏 xia 'Summer', 秋 qiu 'Autumn' 冬 dong 'Winter' ...

f.8v blank.

E36

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Libri Sinici Excellentissimi et Illustrissimi Comitis Ostermann

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 30.8 x 20 cm., 4 leaves f.1, f.4v blank, watermark: 'VRYHEYT' under a Lion rampant within a circular border surmounted by a crown, 'HW' countermark.

Contents:

Bayer's description of four Chinese books owned by Count Andrei Ivanovich Ostermann (1686-1747) Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

E37

Longobardo, Niccolò, 1565-1654

Uniform title: [Traité sur quelques points de la mission de la Chine. German]

Title: Tractat uber einige Puncte der Chinesischen Religion durch den Pater Nicolaus Longobardi ältesten Vorsteher derer Missionen der Gesellschaft Jesu zu China

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: German

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), 32.2 x 21.7 cm., [2], 14pp. Pages 1-12 18th c. pagination in ink, 13-14 in pencil (2016), watermark, pp. 1-12: 'JIK', the wrapper, (first and last leaves) have a different, armorial mark, possibly Arms of Amsterdam.

Contents:

[pp.1-2] blank.

pp.1-12 'Tractat uber einige Puncte der Chinesischen religion durch den Pater Nicolaus Longobardi ältesten Vorsteher derer Missionen der ['Compagnie' scored through] Gesellschaft [written above] Jesu zu China, neueste Edition welche seit der Parisischen von dem Jahr 1701 in 12 Verfertiges ['worden' scored through], und mit Anmerckungen über das Manuscript der Herrn von Leibnitz vermehret worden.'

A German translation of the Avant-propos and Section première of *Traité sur quelques points de la mission de la Chine*, Paris, 1701.

<http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/resolve/display/bsb10568633.html> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

pp.1-9 'Vorrede'

pp.9-12 'das (sic) erste Theil'

p.12 text ends: 'der 2 Theil'

pp.13-14 blank.

The identity of the person responsible for this partial German version of the anti-accommodationist tract by Longobardi is unclear. It is unlikely to have been Bayer as he appears to have possessed a limited knowledge of French, and it is not in his hand.

E38

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: [Various loose papers on Chinese subjects in Bayer's hand]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1733?]

Language: Latin, German, Chinese, Mongolian

Physical description: Ms., paper (Russian), 32.5 x 22 cm., 12 leaves.

Contents:

1: 'Lexicon Sinicum Mathematicum. Astronomicum' Notes on astronomical terms and the sexagenary cycle. Bayer lists the 12 earthly branches. 2 leaves.

2: 'Ex scheda rubra, 合盛永記' [he sheng yong ji]. Bayer's transcription and translation of an advertisement for a tea merchant's shop. Chinese entries from the 'çu gvey' (Zi Hui dictionary). 4 leaves, watermark: 'JIK'. Possibly the translation of the tea related text mentioned in A9.

3: Text in German on the Jesuits in China and their contribution to geography. Mentions the 'Tabula Peutingeriana'. 1 leaf, watermark: 'JIK'. Text starts: 'Vor Ankunft der Herre Jesuiter in China müß es bey dieser Nation überaus dunkel in der Geographie ausgesehen haben. Sie stellen sich Ihr China als die gantzen Welt vor u[nd] ist diese Meynung so alt dass auch Confucius sein China [...] anders als Tien hia, was unter dem Him[m]el ist, nennet ...'. At the foot of the recto there are the names (in Latin and Chinese) of some Jesuits who belonged to the China Mission, Matthaeus Riccius (利瑪竇), Julius Aleni (艾儒略) and Jo. Adam Schal (sic) (湯若望).

4: Note in German regarding a porcelain vase (Kuppe) he has seen - possibly the one he saw at the home of Count Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky 17th June (old style) 1735 (cf. E31). On the base, he notes, are the following characters: 成化年製 Cheng Hua nian zhi 'made in the year of [Emperor] Chenghua'. 1 leaf, verso blank, watermark: Arms of Amsterdam.

5: A note in German regarding two porcelain bowls (Schale), one decorated with many pictures, with the inscription, 大明 宣德年製, Da Ming Xuan De nian zhi, 'made in the reign of Xuande, and another, smaller one, with the inscription 大明 宣德年製, Da Ming Cheng Hua nian zhi 'made in the reign of Chenghua'. Both were owned by the Kammerherr Johann Albrecht von Korff, who became Director of the St Petersburg Academy in 1734. 2 leaves, the second blank, watermark: 'JIK'.

6: Fifteen Kalmyk and Mongolian words in vertical *todo bicig* script, with transliteration and Latin translation, e.g.:
'toryon Torghon sericum' silk *toryan* (Mon.)
'toryon gorogoi Torghon Chorochoi sericus vermis' silkworm *toryan qoroqai* (Mon.)
'kiid Kijt Monasterium' monastery *keid* (Mon.)
'arban kara noül Arban chara nühl Decem nigra (mortalia) peccata ...' the ten black or mortal sins *arban qara nigül* (Mon.)

There is also one word in Tibetan:

'ལེར་ Sser aurum' *gser* gold. Written by Bayer. 2 leaves, f.1r and f.2 blank, watermark: Pro Patria, with Britannia, and a lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR'.

E39/1-2

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: [Transcriptions of various Chinese titlepages, with Latin notes]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [after 28 May 1732]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

1: Ms., paper (Russian), 28 x 21.3 cm., 4 leaves (top bolts unopened, modern foliation in pencil 2016), watermark: Double-headed eagle, with St George slaying a dragon in centre,

2: Ms., paper (Russian), 33 x 21.5 cm., 14 leaves (modern foliation in pencil 2016), ff.1r-3r, 12,13v blank, watermark: 'JIK'.

Contents:

1:

f.1 'Titulus exterior, pagina 1.

雍正十年五月十六日壬申朏月食圖

Jum Chim xe nien u yve xe lo ge gin xim vam yve xe tu

Imperatoris Jung Tsching decimo anno id est, A.C. 1732 quinto mense i.e. Junio

Gregoriano 16° die i.e. Junii 8° die qui dies ex cyclo horario vocatur gin xin, seu in ordine sexagenario 9.us oppositionis solis atque lunae et Lunae devoratae [i.e.]

Lunaris eclipseos, sive Plenilunii Ecliptici.'

Bayer's transcription, transliteration and Latin translation of the Chinese t.p. of the following work:

Yongzheng shi nian wu yue shi liu ri ren shen wang yue shi tu

雍正十年五月十六日壬申朏月食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob i juwanci aniya sunja biyai juwan ninggun de sahaliyan bonio inenggi biya jetere nirugan.

[Beijing?], Yongzheng 10 (1732)

Bayer owned two copies of this book, cf. HC41/5 and HC82, the latter bearing a note indicating it was sent to him by Ignatius Kögler on 28 May 1732.

ff.2-4 blank.

2:

Bayer's notes and Chinese transcriptions relating to Matteo Ricci (利瑪竇 Li Madou)

E40

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Globus caelestis Sinicus explicatus

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1733?]

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., stitched, paper (Russian), 32.1 x 21.7 cm., 16 leaves, f.16 blank, (modern foliation in pencil 2016), watermark: 'JK'.

Contents:

An earlier(?) version of Bayer's explanation of the Chinese celestial atlas by Ignatius Kögler (Dai Jinxian), S.J. and Ferdinando Bonaventura Moggi (Li Baiming), S.J. which can be found, bound with his copy of the engraved plate in Ms Hunter 10. Bayer has transcribed the Chinese characters, provided a transliteration, and Latin translation.

E41

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Provincia Xensi, etc

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., stitched, paper, 32.2 x 21.5 cm., 34 leaves, ff.10v-12v, 18v, 29v-30v, 34v blank, f.30 is a fragment, (modern foliation in pencil 2016), watermark: Arms of Amsterdam.

Contents:

A list of geographical features, towns, mountains, rivers etc., with latitudes in the provinces of Shanxi, Henan, and Shaanxi.

E42

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: [Chronological table of Zhou Period rulers]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1737?]

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., stitched, paper, 32.5 x 21.5 cm., 22 leaves, ff.3r, 5r, 7r, 9r, 11r, 13r, 15r, 17r, 20r-22v blank (modern foliation in pencil 2016), watermark: Pro Patria, with Britannia, and a lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR'

Contents:

f.1r blank.

ff.1v-18v Chronological table of rulers for part of the Zhou Period, from 722 to 481 B.C., under the following Dynasty headings:

周 Zhou, 魯 Lu, 齊 Qi, 晉 Jin, 衛 Wei, 蔡 Cai, 鄭 Zheng, 曹 Cao, 陳 Chen

Commences with 'Pim Vam' i.e. 平王 Ping Wang.

f.19r-19v a note in Latin on the 'Chun çieu', i.e. the Spring and Autumn Annals (春秋Chūnqiū) which covers the 241 year period from 722 to 481 BC.

ff.20r – 22v blank.

E43

Title: Virtudes medicinales que experimentan de la pepita que se llama Pepita de Catbalogan o de S.Ignacio

Place and date: [Beijing?], [173-?]

Language: Spanish

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Chinese), 1 bifolium, 20.3 x 15.5 cm.

Contents:

f.1r – 1v 'Virtudes medicinales que experimentan de la pepita que se llama Pepita de Catbalogan o de S.Ignacio'.

f.2 blank

Pepita de Catbalogan o de S.Ignacio is also known as the Saint Ignatius Bean.

Catbalogan is a city in the Philippines.

The text exhibits a strong relationship to the following in *Obras medico-chirurgicas de Madama Fouquet*:

https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bD-bK5EZ51MC&pg=PA346&lpg=PA346&dq=pepita+de+catbalogan&source=bl&ots=Q8HLj3Ihud&sig=Jp38EpdHRUHpZVjbdhxrLboT9Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiq_56b_9bKAhVVGxQKHj4AkEQ6AEIHzAA#v=onepage&q=pepita%20de%20catbalogan&f=false (retrieved 13.11.2017).

Marie Fouquet (1590-1681), the mother of the French Minister of Finances, Nicolas Fouquet, prepared medicines and distributed these remedies to poor people. Another of her sons, Louis, who was the bishop of Agde, decided to publish his mother's formulas. The book, *Les remèdes charitables de Madame Fouquet, pour guérir à peu de frais toute forme de maux tant internes qu'externes, invétérés, et qui ont passé jusques à présent pour incurables, experimentez par la même dame* appeared in Paris in 1685, cf. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k57337v> (retrieved 13.11.2017). The first Spanish edition, *Obras medico-chirurgicas*, is dated Valladolid, 1748, Given the paper and the handwriting, it seems likely that this bifolium was included with a letter from the Beijing Jesuits to Bayer. Bayer mentions the Saint Ignatius Bean in B8.

E44/1-3

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
[Various loose papers]

1:

1 bifolium, an outline (Chinese) map of China, 34.3 x 23 cm., engraved, on European paper, proof before letters, unsigned. The numbers 1-6 have been inserted in pencil in compartments at the foot of f.1v. Early 18th c.

2:

1 bifolium, paper, watermark: Arms of Amsterdam, 32 x 20.5 cm., on verso of f.2 in Bayer's hand, '易圖解 Ye tu kiai. i.e. Je (kim) [scored through] tabulae explicatio ... Editus est hic in Je Kim commentarius anno ... A.C.1736'

3:

A single leaf, 32.1 x 21.5 cm., watermark: 'JK', the recto vertically ruled in 6 columns, each headed as follows:
'A.M. Secund Alexandr. a Kal. Sept; A.C. Secundu[m] Alex. a Kal. Sept; A.M. Secund Antiochenos a Kal. Sept; A.C. Secund Antiochenos a Kal. Sept; A.M. Secund C[onstantino]P[o]itanos. a Ka. Sept; A.C. Secund C[onstantino]P[o]itanos a Kal. Sept'
At top left of the page, outside the ruling is the following text, 'A.Dionys a Kal. Jan.' Dionys., presumably refers to Dionysius Exiguus who is best known as the inventor of the Anno Domini era. The date 1237 appears further down the page in columns 3 and 6. There are other arithmetic calculations scored through on the page.
The verso has several dates in 4 columns, the first and second headed, 'A.C. a Kal. Jan. and A.M. secundu[m] Ruth. a Cal Sept praeced. anni C.'

E45

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: [Chinese toponymy of Europe, Asia and America]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper, unbound, 32 x 21.2 cm., 16 leaves, watermark: Pro Patria, with Britannia, and a lion rampant with sword, countermark: 'GR'.

Contents:

ff. 1r-10v Europa

ff. 11r-15r Asia

ff.15r-16r America

f.16v blank

E46

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Nomina regionum ex quibus Jesuitae fuerunt qui Sinas ingressi praedicarunt*

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin and Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), 32.5 x 21.8 cm., 4 leaves, ff.3 and 4 blank, watermark: 'JK'.

Contents:

The Chinese names of the countries of origin of the Jesuit missionaries. Bayer gives the Latin name e.g. 'Italia Regnum' followed by a phonetic Chinese transliteration in characters and romanisation, '意大利亞 國 y ta ly ya que' (*yi da li ya guo*).

E47

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

[Chinese characters for the engraved plate of a published text?]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Chinese

Ms., paper (half-sheet), 17.8 x 32 cm., countermark: 'GR'

Text begins, '1 聖教信證' *Sheng jiao xin zheng*

The title of a work by Han Lin (1601-49) 韓霖 and Zhang Geng (ca1597) 張賡 which provides brief biographical notes on Jesuits and their activities in China (cf. HC11/1). There is a total of thirty-six numbered Chinese words and phrases, numbers 24-36 on the verso. Some are place names, e.g. Germany, no. 25.

Also on the verso in German in Bayer's hand is a list of numbers, presumably prices. The first entry is '2 Schlitten 38.', that is two sledges.

E48

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *De Joanne Presbytero*

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., , paper (Russian), stitched, 32.5 x 21.7 cm., 14 leaves, f.14 blank, watermark: 'JK'.

This work on 'Prester John' is mentioned in the list of articles that in his letter to Gaubil (B11) Bayer said he had begun to work on at the age of twenty.

E49

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De Magis, qui Jesum puerum adorarunt et de Manetis Manichaeorumque in extremo oriente factionibus

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), stitched, 32.8 x 21.7 cm., 16 leaves, ff.15-16 blank, watermark: 'JK'.

There is a reference to an essay on the three Magi from the East in letter B11 to Fr Gaubil.

E50

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Qui Apostoli in extremis orientis regionibus evangelium praedicaverint, et de orthodoxis ecclesiis, quae postea fuerunt

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), stitched, 32.8 x 22 cm., 24 leaves, watermark: 'JK'. Inserted loosely between ff.9 and 10 are four leaves of notes.

E51

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Caput Primum. Quae artes existent religionis Christianae propagandae, ipsius naturae et institutis rationibusque divinis repugnantes.

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Russian), stitched, 34.8 x 23 cm., 14 leaves, watermark: an anchor?

E52

Abū al-Ghazi, Bahadur, Khan of Khuwarazm

Shajarah-i Türk. Latin

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [172-?]

Physical description:

Ms., paper, stitched, 32.2 x 21.5 cm., [4], 118 pp., paginated to page 37 in ink in Bayer's hand, the remainder in pencil (2016), pp.[1-2], 36,38-46, 80,82,84,86,88-90, 99-103,117-118 blank, watermark: Arms of Amtserdam, wrapper pp.[1-2] and 117-118 watermark: 'JK'

Contents:

pp.[2] T.p. in Bayer's hand: 'al-Kitāb shajarat-i Turkī [in Arabic script] Liber Schagjaret Turki seu Genealogia Turcica auctore Abūlghazī Bahadūr Khān [in Arabic script] Abulgasi Bahadur Chan Latine convertit T.S.B. Regiomontanus e MS. Bibliothecae Imperatoriae'

p.[4] De titulo libri

pp.1-3 Praefatio auctoris

pp.3-16 Pars Prima seu Caput primum

pp.16-37 Pars Secunda seu Caput Secundum. Text ends mid-sentence, 'Ilchan munimentis se de-'

pp. 38-46 blank.

pp.47-78 'al-Kitāb shajarat-i Turkī [in Arabic script] Liber Schagjare Turki seu Genealogia Turcica auctore Abūlghazī Bahadūr Khān [in Arabic script]'
The Latin text differs from that in pp.1-37. At head of p.77, 'L.Aurel. Severus Ostelanus XLIII.', scored through.

pp.79-94 Pages of an incomplete catalogue of Roman imperial coins.

pp. 93-98 inverted. A leaf between p.96 and p.97 has been excised.

pp.99-103 blank.

p.104 Note in German, 'Der Herr Holmstroem lasset den Herrn Controlleur Hoffman samt mir dienstlich ersuchen, die Schuld des H Unversagts

Bayer's translation into Latin, was presumably aided by reference to the German version of Bahadur Khan's work preserved in Ms Hunter 308.

Cf. Müller, p.319, (Feb. 1734) where Professor Kehr's German translation from the Academy's ms is discussed.

See also, 'Analyse de l'arbre généalogique des Turcs, par Aboul-Ghazi' by Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons, *Bulletin de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Petersbourg*, Tome IV, col. 230, where Desmaisons says that the library of the Academy possessed a copy of the *Shajarah* in 1737, although it does not figure in subsequent catalogues of either the Academy or the Imperial Library.

E53

Title: Tabulae epochae Nabonassareae, Epochae Syromacedonum, etc

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms, paper, bound in paper covers, stitching broken after f.73, 33.3 x 23.5 cm., 91 leaves, watermark: Arms of Amsterdam, countermark: 'WIB'

Contents:

Chronological tables compiled from various sources by Bayer.

ff.1r-24v Table of Reges Attici and Archontes Perpetui. Tables on ff.23v-24v have no entries.

ff.25r-40r Tabulae epochae Nabonassareae et ex ea ortarum Epocharum tum etiam Eclipsium quas Chaldaei atque Aegyptii observarunt Claudius vero Ptolemaeus secundum illas epochas prodidit.

Inserted loosely between f.38 and f.39 are two bifolia of tables of Roman emperors.

ff.40v-42v blank.

ff.43r-91v Epochae Syromacedonum et aliarum aliquot Asiae gentium ab Alexandri Magni morte usque ad A.C. DCXXII secundum mentem Henrici Norisii perpetuis tabulis inter se comparatae.

Cardinal Henry Noris (1631-1704) published his *Annus et Epochae Syro-Macedonum in Vetustis Urbium Syriae Expositae*, in Leipzig in 1696.

Inserted loosely between f.89 and f.90 are various chronological tables, including some notes on Attic chronology.

Inscriptions:

Inside front cover is a note in Bayer's hand, 'Petri relandi Fasti Consulares, i.e. Petrus Relandus. *Fasti consulares, ad illustrationem Codicis Justiniani ac Theodosiani secundum rationes temporum Digesti, & auctoritate scriptorum atque lapidum antiquorum confirmati*. Trajecti Batavorum, 1715.

E54

Title: Maghná al-nāsihīn. List of the eighty-eight sermons. Arabic and Latin

Place and date: St Petersburg, 22 August 1737

Language: Arabic and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 31.8 x 21.5 cm., 10 leaves, watermark: 'JK'

Contents:

Transcription and Latin translation of the titles of the eighty-eight sermons contained in Ms Hunter 150 by Georg Jakob Kehr.

Kehr came to St Petersburg in 1732 as Professor of Oriental languages and translator to the College of Foreign Affairs.

f.1r t.p. ‘Kitāb Maghná al-nāsihīn wa-mihdá al-‘ābadīn [in Arabic script] Liber sufficientes, gaudiisque repletæ mansionis eorum, qui bona consilia præbent, nec non discus religiosorum muneribus repletus ... Die Mercurij, mane, in primis diebus mensis magnifici Scha’-bân, in urbe Budin, in Derwischæo monasterio Scheich Soliman Efendi, Concinatoris in templo magno, anno 1064 post hegiram [an[n]o Xçti 1653.]

A note at the top left-hand corner reads, ‘Ab initio & in præfatione’

f.10r colophon, ‘Petropoli, d. 22 Augusti, 1737, hanc recensionem & interpretationem, finivit Georgius Jacobus Kehr, LL:OOrr, Professor.’

f.10v blank.

E55

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: *Historia ecclesiarum in Mesopotamia*
Place and date: [St Petersburg?], [172-?]
Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms. paper, unbound in a grey paper wrapper, 34 x 20.5 cm., [4], 56 pages, paged in ink by Bayer to page 48, the remainder in pencil (2016)

Watermark: fleur-de-Lys surmounted by a coronet, countermark: ‘IAR’, wrapper title, ‘*Historia ecclesiarum in Mesopotamia*’

Contents:

pp.[1-2] ‘De collegio Maronitarum quod Romæ est’

p.3 blank.

p.4 inscription, written parallel to the long edge of the page, ‘Gregorius Episcopus servus servorum dei Ad perpetuam rei memoriam’

The Maronite College in Rome (Pontificio Collegio dei Maroniti) was founded by Gregory XIII in 1584.

pp.1-54 *Historia Maronitarum*

pp.8-9 between these pages are two loose insertions, 1: a note on the Mardaites, and another on the Nestorians (4pp.), and 2: ‘Mandatum patriarchæ Maronitarum Petri ... 19 Dec. 1516’ (4pp.)

pp.12-13 between these pages are three loose insertions of notes on the Maronites and Jacobite Syrian Christians

pp.32-33 between these pages is slip of paper with chapter headings, VIII-XV, on verso the heading, ‘IX De Habessi[ni]’ rest of page missing.

pp.46-47 between these pages is loosely inserted a bifolium with notes on the Persian religion, Chaldaean astrology, and the Manichaeans.

pp.55-56 blank.

E56

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: [Histories of Sicyon, Corinth and Argolide]
Place and date: [St Petersburg], [172-?]
Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., partially stitched, paper, 33 x 21.5 cm., 32 leaves, watermark: Arms of Amsterdam, one sheet of Russian paper ('ЛК') and three identical printed sheets of Ανδοκιδης, *Περι των μυστηριων* in half-sheet imposition, in an unidentified early 18th c. edition, used as a wrapper.

Contents:

ff.1r-9r 'Historia Sicyonia'

ff.9v-12v blank.

ff.13r-22r 'Historia Corinthia'

ff.22v-26v blank.

ff.27r-28r 'Historia Argolica'

Loosely inserted between ff.27 and 28 are various notes of Bayer, on 3 sheets and 6 slips of paper, including two tables of progeny, of Inachus, the first king of Argos, and the Titan Iapetus, respectively, and a numismatic sketch of two Greek coins:
1: obv. Head of Berenike with a veil right, rev. Greek legend, 'BERENIKES BASILISSES', with cornucopia of fruit, and two bands between two six-pointed stars, and letters I M.

2: obv. Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath, rev. Greek legend (incomplete): ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ [ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ] no further detail depicted.

Inscription: In Bayer's hand on recto of first printed leaf, 'Fama super aethera not[u]s' Virgil, *Aeneid*, Lib.I, line 379.

E57

Moses of Mardin, d.1592
Title: [Letters to Andreas Masius]
Place and date: Berlin, [1716]

Language: Syriac

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 20.5 x 16.5 cm., 15 loose leaves, ff.2-15 foliated in ink by Bayer as 3-16, apart from f.1 and f.6 versos blank, text on most leaves scored through, Sertā script.

Contents:

Copies made by Bayer, during his time at Berlin, of six of the eight Syriac letters, now preserved in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, Ms Orient. A rough draft of the text of Ms Hunter 31, ff.15-29r.

E58

Schultz, Benjamin

Title: [Lord's Prayer in various South Indian languages]

Place and date: Madras, [1734?]

Language: Tamil, Telugu, etc

Physical description:

Ms, paper, 11 single sheets and 3 bifolia, (sizes vary)

Contents:

Items 1-11 a collection of the Lord's Prayer various South Indian languages, with romanised transliteration. Similar to Hunter 628.

1: 'Tamulice'

2: 'Granthamice'

3: 'Telugice'

4: 'Marathice' lacks transliteration

5: 'Samscrutamice' lacks transliteration

6: 'Canarice'

7: 'Balabandece'

8: 'Mourice'

9: 'Dewa-nagrice'

10: 'Gutsaratice'

11: 'Vocales et Consonantes in lingua Peguana, Oratio Dominica in lingua Peguana'

12: 'Das Singalaeische Alphabet, aus H. Ruëlls Grammatica, gedruckt 1708 zu Amsterdam bey Frantz Halma Buchführer, in der Hollandischen Sprache.' On the verso there is a further note in German, 'Die Variation ist eben so wie in der Kirendischen Sprache. Viel Wörter kom[m]en mit der Tamulischen Sprache überein. [followed by examples]'

c.f. Joannes Ruëll, *Grammatica, of Singaleesche Taal-Kunst*. Amsterdam: François Halma, 1708.

13: tables showing the Grantha script in its various letter combinations, 4 leaves paginated in ink from f.1v, 1-7. The letter-forms are printed.

At the head of f.1r is a short copy letter from Bayer (not in Bayer's hand) to Benjamin Schultz, mentioning his friends in Tranquebar, and asking Schultz if he could send him specimens of all the Indian and South east Asian scripts ('Indiae et

insularum alphabeta'). He also sends his greetings to the Rev. Johann Anton Sartorius. The letter is scored through.
cf. A12, letter to Bayer, which mentions that Sartorius is preparing a Tamil lexicon.

Sartorius was born on 21 February, 1704 and studied in Halle. He was ordained in London 1730 by the Lutheran Court Preacher, and in the same year arrived in Madras. In 1737 he founded the mission in Cuddelore, dying in August later that year. Cf. Ferd Fenger, *Geschichte der Trankebarschen Mission: nach den Quellen bearbeitet* (1845), p.290.

Gérald Duverdier, 'L'oeuvre en Télugu de Benjamin Schultze', *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* 63 (1976) pp.265-312

E59

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: *Aegyptiaca et Scythica, Indica, Sinica*
Place and date: [Königsberg?], [1725?]
Language: Latin and Greek

Physical description:

Ms., paper, bound in stiff gray paper covers, sewing broken in many places, 21.8 x 18 cm., 88 leaves (modern foliation 2016), several leaves torn out and a number of loose leaves inserted throughout, cover title.

Contents:

ff.1r-3r Collectanea Coptica continentia Aegyptiacas antiquitates et voces explanatas.

This is followed by various discussions on the origins of the Prussians, f. 9 is badly torn with loss of text including the section title, ff.12-15 in smaller format have been sewn in, the text is in the form of a letter, dated Regiomonte MDCCXXV, and mentions the historian and ethnographer, Matthäus Prätorius (c.1635–c.1704), who wrote a work about Prussian (i.e. Old Prussian) culture, *Deliciae Prussicae oder Preussische Schaubühne*, and Christoph Hartknoch (1644–1687), Prussian historian and educator, who published *Altes und Neues Preussen*, Frankfurt, Königsberg, 1684.

Between ff.25-26, 29-30, 44-45, and 45-46 whole quires have been torn out.

ff.50r-56r copy letter to Johann Burckhardt Mencke (1674-1732), Regiomonte, undated.

E60

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738
Title: *Canones logici*.
Place and date: [Königsberg?], [172-?]
Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 20.5 x 16.4 cm., 4 leaves, last leaf blank, in Bayer's hand, f.3v headed: 'Loci Topici'.

E61

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Index excerptorum

Place and date: [Königsberg?], [172-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 21.4 x 16.5 cm., 12 leaves, ff.11v-12v blank

Contents:

An alphabetic index to a volume of excerpts, headed 'Index in Excerpt. Tom XXII' [XXI scored through], text starts f.1r, 'A Abari 530. 428', and ends f.11r, 'Zichia 485.'

E62

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: [Various loose papers]

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., unbound, paper, 18 single leaves and bifolia, ca 33 x 22 cm., in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

Various loose papers and text fragments including, two pages of a toponymical work, part of a work dealing with ancient Persian, a wrapper for a book 'Matthaei Riccii Theologia Naturalis'

E63

Gaubil, Antoine, S.J.

Title: Observationes aliquot astronomiae pro Academia Petropolitana

Place and date: [Beijing], [1737?]

Language: French and Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper (Chinese), 22.3 x 16.5 cm., 10 leaves, 2nd, 3rd and 4th bifolia numbered 1-3 in ink by Gaubil, title on f.10v, 9v blank.

Contents:

'Observationes aliquot astronomiae pro Academia Petropolitana. Quelques observations astronomique pour L'academie Imperiale de Petersbourg.. C'est la suite de ce que j'envoyai par le retour de Mr le Major' (Meyer?)

Notes on eclipses, comets - for period April 1736-March 1737, Chinese chronology - mentions calculations of Cassini, and the tables of John Flamsteed, ff.7r-9r are addressed to Bayer (in Latin) - mentions Chinese, Mongolian and Manchu terms for time/period, 時 *shi*, *čay*, and *erin* respectively.

Not in Simon.

E64

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: Monumentum Sinicum

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [173-?]

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Ms., paper, 21.2 x 17.3 cm., 1 leaf, verso blank, in Bayer's hand.

Contents:

References to various writers dealing with Chinese subjects, Couplet, Martini, Tentzel, Thévenot and Herbelot.

4. Palm-leaf (*pothi*) manuscripts, palm-leaf format manuscripts on paper, and folding books not included in the Hunterian Catalogue (1908) (PL)

This section includes twelve items from the PL sequence (total 62) which can with some confidence be ascribed to the the Bayer/Gerdes collection. The first nine of the following are referred to in H203, III, 1, as ‘A collection of Several Manuscripts upon Palm-leaves, made up in Tally-Boards’.

PL1

Title: The Lord’s Prayer in Tamil etc
Place and date: [Madras?], 1728
Language: Tamil, Telugu and English

Physical description:

5 palm leaves between two wooden boards, each of the first three leaves has a single cord hole in the same position; the boards and leaves 4-5 have no cord holes. Leaf 4 is damaged at one end with loss of text. A paper label (probably once glued to the upper board) is inscribed ‘The Lord’s Prayer in the Tamul dialect’ (18th century)
Boards: 5 x 34.5 cm., 5 leaves approx. 3.5 x 31cm.

Contents:

ff. 1-3 Three copies of the Lord’s prayer in Tamil on separate *olas*.

Text starts: Paramaṅṅalaṅkaḷil irukkira eṅkaḷ pitāvē ...

f.4 ‘The Lord’s Prayer in the Samscrutam (Sanskrit) language. Fort St George 1728’ is incised on the verso of the leaf. The script is Telugu.

f.5 The Lord’s Prayer in Telugu, written in nine numbered lines, ll.1-5 on the recto and the remainder on the verso. Incised in English on the verso of the leaf: ‘The Lord’s prayer in the Telugu or Gentou language. Fort St George 1728’.

The incised texts in English (and Telugu script) are possibly the work of Thomas Consett (1677-1730) a chaplain at Fort St George, who was interested in the Telugu language and who translated Benjamin Schultze’s grammar (cf. Ms Hunter B/A21(a))

There are no positive signs of Bayer’s ownership of this item. Accordingly it may have been sent directly to Heinrich Walther Gerdes in London.

Cf. also MS Hunter 628 (S.8.7) ‘Oratio Dominica variis scripturis et linguis Indicis’.

PL2

Walther, Christoph Theodosius, 1699-1741
Title: Nomina varia chronologica ad doctrinam temporum Indicam pertinentia.
Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar], [1733?]
Language: Sanskrit and Tamil

Physical description:

10 palm leaves between two wooden boards. Each of the leaves and the boards has a single cord hole. The cord is missing.

Boards: 5 x 22.5 cm. Leaf dimensions vary.

Contents:

Various terms for the days, months, planets, lunar phases, constellations, Zodiac signs etc, inscribed with a stylus on palm leaves. The language is mainly Sanskrit written in the Grantha script, but some words are glossed in Tamil. All the items are numbered and refer to the text of Ms Hunter 305, 'Doctrina temporum Indica', written by Walther and sent to T.S. Bayer in 1734. The arrangement is similar to that of the printed Tamil text bound with Ms Hunter 305, but is incomplete when compared with it. Bayer has written on the upper board in ink: 'Nomina varia chronologica ad doctrinam temporum Indicam pertinentia lingua et scriptura Grandica s. Kirendum' 'N.10.' is written on the upper right hand corner of the upper board.

In a letter dated St Petersburg 22 June 1734 to Bishop Erik Benzelius, Bayer says that he has recently received from India '... Calendarium in foliis palmae, et Doctrinam temporum Indicam copiosissime accuratissimeque explicatam.' Cf. also PL6.

Cf. H203, II, 31 'Nomina varia Chronologica ad Doctrinam Temporum Indicam pertinentia, Lingua & Scriptura Gerundica Chiremdam'.

A. Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger*, Göteborg, 1979, v.2, 306, pp.368-370.

PL3

Title: Puvanacakkaram and Tirikālacakkaram

Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar], [173-?]

Language: Tamil

Physical description:

52 palm leaves between two wooden boards with one cord hole and cord.

Foliated in Tamil numerals [1],0(title-leaf), 37, 12, [1]ff., first and last leaves blank.

Boards: 3 x 51cm. leaves approx. 2.4 x 46 cm.

Contents:

a) ff. 0r-36r *Puvanacakkaram*.

f.36v-37 blank

b) ff. 1-12 *Tirikālacakkaram*.

The *Puvanacakkaram* deals with the measurement of the earth by Nantikēcuran. The *Tirikālacakkaram* ('revolving wheel of the three times') contains a summary of South Indian cosmology and mythology. It is ascribed to Tirumūlattēvar (Jeyaraj, p.330).

Written in ink, in an 18th c. hand, on the lower board, is the inscription:
'Pûwana-Sakkaram .s Geographia Orbis Terrarum et mundorum omnium et Trigila-
sakkaram Diei cyclus s. Chronographia (v. Contin VII p.496 et 337,358)'. 'No.6' is
written in ink at the top right-hand corner of board.

Contin. VII p. 496 = *Der Königl. Dänischen Missionarien aus Ost-Indien
ingesandter Ausführlichen Berichten* Teil 1, Continuation 7, 496, 'So lange soll also
die Welt gestanden haben, welches in einem Buche Diragálasakkarum genannt,
geschrieben stehet.'

<http://192.124.243.55/digbib/hb.htm> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Cf. A. Gaur: 'Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg's Verzeichnis der malabarischen Bücher'.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. 1967, 63-95, nos 111 and 110

Will Sweetman and R. Ilakkuvan, *Bibliotheca Malabarica: Bartholomäus
Ziegenbalg's Tamil Library*, Institut Français de Pondichéry / Ecole Française
d'Extrême-Orient, (2012). BM 111 and 110. PDF:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312041849_Bibliotheca_Malabarica_Bartholomäus_Ziegenbalg%27s_Tamil_Library (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Daniel Jeyaraj, *Genealogy of the South Indian Deities*, (London, 2005)

PL4

Title: Nītivenpā

Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar], [173-?]

Language: Tamil

Physical description:

39 palm leaves between 2 bevelled wooden boards, with 2 cord holes and one cord.

Foliated in Tamil numerals 0 (title leaf), 38 ff.

Boards: 2.5 x 36 cm. leaves 2.5 x 35 cm.

Contents:

ff. 0-38r *Nītivenpā*.

f.38v blank.

Inscribed in ink on the upper board in Tamil script, and in German romanised
transliteration: 'நீதி வெண்பா [*Nītivenpā*] Nidi Wönpâ'. Another hand

(Bayer's?) has added 'Tamulorum poeticus moralis' and the number '8'.

A poetical work on ethics. Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg produced the first translation
into a non-Indian language in 1708, 'Nidi Wunpa, oder Malabarische Sittenlehre'

Cf. A. Gaur: 'Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg's Verzeichnis der malabarischen Bücher'.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. 1967, 63-95, no. 105.

Will Sweetman and R. Ilakkuvan, *Bibliotheca Malabarica: Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg's Tamil Library*
Institut Français de Pondichéry / Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, (2012). BM 105
PDF:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312041849_Bibliotheca_Malabarica_Bartholomäus_Ziegenbalg%27s_Tamil_Library (retrieved 21.11.2017)

PL5

Title: Bala-Rāmāyanam [incomplete]
Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar], [173-?]

Physical description:
3 palm leaves between 2 bevelled wooden boards, with one cord hole – cord missing.
Boards: 3 x 49.5 cm. leaves vary.

Contents:
3 palm leaves only remain of this text. One leaf is decorated with a stylised depiction of a tiger?
Inscription in ink on upper board in an 18th c. hand: 'Bala-Rāmāyanam litteris Kirendum s. Girendum sanctis Tamulorum linguae ... Wischnu cognomina Râmâ'.

PL6

Title: Kalendarium 1730
Place and date: [Tharangambadi, formerly Tranquebar], [1730]
Language: Tamil

Physical description:
35 palm leaves foliated with Tamil numbers, with a single cord hole with cord. The 2 outer *olas* are each formed from 2 leaves stuck together.
[3], 30, [2] ff., 3.5 x 20.5

Contents:
f.[1] Title leaf 'Kalendarium 1730'

ff.1-30 a calendar for the period April 1730 – March 1731

In a letter dated St Petersburg 22 June 1734 to Bishop Erik Benzelius, Bayer says that he has recently received from India '... Kalendarium in foliis palmae, et Doctrinam temporum Indicam copiosissime accuratissimeque explicatam.' Cf. also PL2.

A. Erikson (Ed.), *Letters to Erik Benzelius the Younger*, Göteborg, 1979, v.2, 306, pp.368-370.

PL7

Title: Bible. O.T. Genesis. Telugu

Place and date: [Madras?], [173?]

Language: Telugu

Physical description:

29 palm leaves between 2 wooden boards, with 2 cord holes and 1 cord.

Foliated in Telugu numerals.

Boards: 4.2 x 53, leaves approx. 2.5 x 47 cm.

Contents:

ff. 1-29 partial translation by Benjamin Schultze of the Book of Genesis into simple, spoken Telugu.

Written in ink on the lower board (by Bayer?) 'S. liber Geneseos Wardugice versus a R. Benjamin Schultzio Missionario Madrastae in India'. 'Warduga' is derived from the Tamil name for the Telugu language, 'Vaduga'.

Identification confirmed by Prof. P.S. Mohan of Wesleyan University, Conn. USA.

Gérald Duverdier, 'L'oeuvre en Télugu de Benjamin Schultze', *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* 63 (1976) pp.265-312.

PL9

Shin Aggasamādhī

Title: Nemi bon-gan

Place and date: [Burma], [172?]

Language: Burmese

Physical description:

32 palm leaves between 2 wooden boards, with 2 cord holes and 1 cord.

Burmese foliation, [ka] kā- kā:, kha-khā:, ga-gai.

Boards 7 x 24 cm., leaves 6 x 22 cm. 8 lines in round Burmese script.

A large section of the end of the text seems to be missing, confirmed by a foliation in Tamil numerals at the top left hand corner [by Schultze?] which starts at the end with f.32 numbered '42', and with f.1, accordingly, numbered wrongly in Tamil as '73'.

In a conservation box.

Contents:

f.1r title leaf reads Nemi bon-gan 'the Lord of the Golden Palace, who flourishes without peer'

ff. 1v-32v text incomplete, begins f.1b: *cīram tiṭṭhatu sāsanaṃ, namo tassa bhagavato ...*

Identification of the text and reading of the title leaf per email communication from Dr John Okell of SOAS (27 March 2013).

‘Nemi bon-gan pyo’, was written by the monk Shin Aggasamādhī who lived around 1480-1550. He composed five epic poems, two of which, this one and the ‘Nemi Ngayaigan pyo’, are versified translations of the ‘Nimi Jātaka’.

Written on the lower board in ink in T.S. Bayer’s? hand: ‘Liber Peguanus, quem Legatus Regis Pegu cum A. 1726 Madrastae ageret R. Benjamini Schultzio Missionario dono dedit. Conf. Oost-Indische Berichte Tom II Cont XXII p.830’ ‘No 3’ written at top right hand corner of lower board.

Oost-Indische Berichte Tom II Cont XXII p.830 = *Der Königl. Dänischen Missionarien aus Ost-Indien eingesandter Ausführlichen Berichten* Teil 2, Continuation 22, 830 <http://192.124.243.55/digbib/hb.htm> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

Schultze notes in his Diary for 17 May 1726:

‘den 17 Mai des Königs von Pegu Minister besuchte mich, da ich denn Gelegenheit fand, mit ihm durch einen Dolmetscher zu reden, und eines und das andere von ihm zu erfragen. Die Christen von allerhand Nationen und Confessionen haben in Pegu vollkommene Freyheit, zu handeln und zu wandeln daher in der Haupt-und Residenz-Stadt Pegu selbst zwey Frantzösische, zwey Armenische, und zwey Portugiesische Patres ihre Kirchen und Gemeinen haben. Das ganz land ist voller Wald, und dieser mit Elephanten angefüllet, mit welchen die Einwohner ihren Handel treiben, und sie nach Madras führen. Jetzo noch stehen 32. Elephanten alhier in der Vorstadt zum verkauf, etliche zwanzig sind schon ins Land verkauft. Der ieszige König halt 10,000 Soldaten, hat drey Söhne und zwo Töchter. In der Stadt Pegu sind Malabarische, Peguanische und Portugiesische Schulen. Die Sprache scheineth gar nicht schwer zu seyn. Die Buchstaben sind rund, und presentieren sich gar artig. Wenn der Wind gut ist, so kan man in zehn Tagen zu Wasser von Madras nach Pegu reisen.’

PL13

Alphabetum Kirendum

[Madras?], [173-]

Language: Sanskrit in Grantha script

Physical description:

17 palm leaves foliated in Tamil numerals 1-17 and in European numbers from 4-17.
Boards: 3.2 x 70 cm. leaves (approx.) 2.5 x 67 cm.

Contents:

The Grantha script incised in large format, presumably as a learning aid.

Written in ink on the upper board, in a hand similar to that on PL9, is the inscription ‘Alphabetum Kirendum s. Girendicum s. Grantham Tamulorum sacrae litterae lingua haec Brahmanum eadem, quae Varagis s. Telugis Samscrutam eadem quae Dewa-nagrica lingua ut litterae Samscrutam sunt [five? words illegible]’.

Cf. H203, II, 28 ‘Alphabetum Chirendam &.’

PL60 [formerly loosely inserted into front of Ms Hunter 221]

Lord’s Prayer

Place and date: [Madras, 173-?]

Language: Burmese and Portuguese

Physical description:

1 sheet of black pasteboard folded in six, like a screen, (called a *parabaik* in Burmese), with text in Burmese and Portuguese, written with a steatite pencil, 12.5 x 32.5 cm. (folded). Previously inserted loosely at the beginning of Ms Hunter 221.

Contents:

1. Burmese characters with their names
2. Lord’s Prayer in Burmese, with a transliteration of the Burmese into Roman script and a Portuguese translation.

Probably sent by Schultze to Gerdes in London.

The romanised transliteration of the Burmese text agrees, aside from some hyphenation, with B. Schultze’s rendition in the *Leipsiger Sammlung*, S.94 and reprinted in Adelung *Mithridates* pp. 84-5.

PL61

Title: Tangutana et Mungalica

Place and date: [*Čorji-yin keyid* Buddhist monastery, near Semipalatinsk (Semey)?], [17th c.]

7 leaves (1 Tibetan and 6 Mongolian) in a paper (18th c.) wrapper.

Contents:

f.1 Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā. Tibetan

= Shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa stong phrag nyi shu lnga pa. Fragment.

Leaf 10 (*bcu tham*) from the third (*ga*) volume, chapter (Tib. *le’u*) 27, section (Tib. *bam po*) 39, of a Tibetan ms.

Blue paper, 21.3 x 68 cm. foliated in Tibetan, 8 lines in gold ink on a darker blue ground, within a gold ruled border. Two drawn circles interrupt the text where the cord holes would be present on a palm-leaf ms.

Text begins, recto: ∞ *mthar kyis gnas pa’i snyoms par ’jug pa dgu dang ...*

(∞ = *birya*)

Cf. Suzuki, no. 731

ff.2-4 Kanjur. Mongolian. Fragments

3 leaves from a ‘golden’ Mongolian ms. of the Kanjur (*bka’-’gyur*), first recension.

Blue paper, 23.3 x 64.3 cm. 28-9 lines in gold ink on a darker blue ground, within a yellow double ruled border. Two drawn circles interrupt the text where the cord holes would be present on a palm-leaf ms. The third leaf is now in two parts, the recto and verso having separated. The Tibetan numeral 'ka' is written in the margin of ff. 2 and 3.

f.2 Śatasāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā. Mongolian, Fragment.

Leaf 316 (+++ *arban jiryuyan*, + = 100) from vol. 1 (Tibetan *ka*) of the *yüm* section. Text begins, recto: *burqan: nadur sereküi-yin nemeküi ba: daki bayuraqu anu es-e sedkigdebei:*

Part of the Mongolian translation of the Tibetan, *Shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa stong phrag brgya pa.*

The number '2' in ink, is inscribed at the top right-hand corner of the verso (18th c.).

Cf. Kas'yanenko, no. 524

f. 3 Hevajra-tantra-rāja-nāma. Mongolian. Fragment.

Leaf 309 (*γurban jayun yisün*) from vol. 1 (*ka*) of the Tantra (*dandira*) section.

Text begins, recto: *suruju бүр-үн.: sidün-iyer door-a-tu urul-i jayuju:*

Part of the Mongolian translation of the Tibetan, *Ki'i rdo rje mkha' 'gro ma dra ba'i sdom pa'i rgyud kyi rgyal po*, not the *Kye'i rdo rje zhes bya ba rgyud kyi rgyal po*, both of which in the Mongolian recensions Kanjur are combined under one name.

Note that in the manuscript the *dandira* section would probably precede the *yüm* section.

Cf. Kas'yanenko, no. 9.

f.4 Vinaya-vastu. Mongolian. Fragment.

Leaf 53 (*tabin γurban*) from vol.1 of the *vinaya* section.

Text begins, recto: *tuyurbibai: öber-e öber-e arad ...*

Part of the Mongolian translation of the Tibetan, *'dul ba gzhi.*

Cf. Kas'yanenko, no. 599

ff.5-7 Kanjur. Mongolian. Fragments

3 leaves from a 'black' Mongolian ms. Kanjur (*bka'-'gyur*), first recension.

Paper, 23.6 x 65 cm., 29-30 lines in black ink within a double ruled red border (ff.6-7 have a double ruled black border).

f.5 Ārya-buddhabalavardhana-prātihārya-vikurvāṇa-nirdeśa-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra. Mongolian. Fragment.

Leaf 174 (*jayun dalan dörben*) from vol. 3 of the Sutra section.

Text begins, recto: *∞ jiryalang-tu töröl-tür odqu boluyu.:*

Part of the Mongolian translation of the Tibetan, *'Phags pa sangs rgyas kyi stobs skyed pa'i cho 'phrul rnam par 'phrul pa bstan pa zhes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo*) and *'Phags pa dpal sbas zhes bya ba'i mdo.*

Kas'yanenko, nos. 657, 658)

ff.6-7 Tathāgata-saṅgīti-nāma-mahāyāna-sūtra. Mongolian. Fragments

Leaves 252 (*qoyar jayun tabin qoyar*) and 253 (*qoyar jayun tabin γurban*) from vol.19 (*dza*) of the *olan sudur* section.

The scribe has written the Mongolian numbers 'qorin doloyan' and 'qorin naiman' i.e. 27 and 28, in the right-hand margin of f.6. and f.7. respectively, to note the number of leaves he had written. (cf. Yampolskaya below).

f.6 text begins, recto: *minu nomlayсан sudur: egün-ü uduriyulsun-i ...*

f.7 text begins, recto: *üjel-den ayay-qa tegimlig bi kemen ügülekü bui:*

The last fragment with the colophon of the Tibetan, *De bzhin gshegs pa bgro ba zhes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo.*

Kas'yanenko, no. 747

The wrapper has inscribed on it the following in Bayer's hand:

1. Charta Coerulea Scriptura Tangutana, aureis litteris ex Septem Palatiis direpta
 2. Chartae coeruleae ['duae' inserted] scriptura Mungalica, aureis litteris ex Szem Palati
 3. Charta alba, scriptura Mungalica, Szem Palati
 4. Item
 5. Item
 6. Epistola Mungalica, Scriptum veteri cum coeruleo Sigillo, scripta a Tataris ad Magistrum Ordinis Teutonici in Prussia, ut mihi videtur a Batu. Chan. Nam neminem potui invenire, qui interpretatur. Inveni eam inter complura vetera Ordinis scripta.'
- The last item, the Mongolian letter from the Tatars to the Master of the Teutonic Order of Prussia is not present.

Bayer refers to ff.1-4 in Hunter 246, f.5r: 'Unum folium scriptura Tangutana, tria Mungalica ex iisdem spoliis ab eodem accepi' as coming from the ruins of a Buddhist monastery on the outskirts of Semipalatinsk, presumably *čorji-yin keyid*.

I am much indebted to Professor Kirill Alekseev of the Department of Mongolian and Tibetan Studies, St. Petersburg State University for his assistance in greatly improving my attempts at describing these leaves. Initial help was received in March 1991, after the present writer had supplied Professor Walther Heissig with microfilm copies.

Walther Heissig, 'Some Remarks on the Question of the First Translation of the Mongolian Kandjur' *Essays on Mongol Studies. Commemorative Volume to the 70 Year Birthday of Academician Sh. Bira*. Ulaanbaatar, Olon Ulsyn Mongol Sudlalyn Holboo, 155–160.

Zoia K. Kas'yanenko, *Katalog peterburgskogo rukopisnogo "Gandzhura."* Pamiatniki pis'mennosti Vostoka. Moskva: "Nauka", Izdatel'skaia firma "Vostochnaia lit-ra.", 1993.

G.F. Müller, 'De scriptis Tanguticis in Siberia repertis commentatio' in *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, T. X, 1747, pp. 420-468.

Nicholas Poppe, *Grammar of written Mongolian*, Wiesbaden, 1974.

Daisetz T. Suzuki, *The Tibetan Tripitaka, Peking edition, kept in the Library of the Otani University, Kyoto: catalogue & index*, Tokyo, 1962.

Natalia Yampolskaya, 'A Note on Foliation in Mongolian Pothi Manuscripts' *Rocznik Orientalistyczny*, T.LXVIII, Z. 2, 2015, pp.258-65. Discusses (*inter alia*) Tibetan letters and Mongolian folio numbers in the margins of Mongolian manuscripts.

Alexander Zorin, 'The History of the First Tibetan Texts Acquired by the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences in the 18th Century' *Journal of the International College for Postgraduate Buddhist Studies* Vol. XIX, 2015.

PL62

Title: Aryāṣṭāsāhasrikā-prajñāpāramitā. Tibetan

= 'Phags pa śes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa brgyad stong pa

Place and date: [Central Asia?], [17th c. or earlier] Possibly taken from the ruins of a Buddhist monastery, *čorji-yin keyid* near Semipalatinsk (Semey), together with other items (cf. Ms Hunter 246 and PL61).

Language: Tibetan

Physical description:

Ms book in palm-leaf format, foliated in Tibetan, title leaf, 1-320 leaves [ff. 13, 122, 222 missing], each 24 x 67 cm. mostly 8 lines after preliminaries where the number increases progressively from 2 to 7 lines, between 2 heavy wooden boards elaborately carved and gilded (now rubbed), stout paper (laurel bark), dyed blue, a number of leaves are damaged, several being sewn together with wool, thread, or repaired with buff-coloured paper, f.26 is in two parts, and f.23 is missing a large section of text.

The title leaf is formed from several thin sheets of paper pasted together, the text of which is contained within a sunken panel, protected by 2 silk covers in green and red. There is also a rough silk tab (in three parts) attached to the left hand side of the title leaf bearing the inscription in black ink, 'Ka brgyad stong pa'. The 'Ka' indicating the first part, or volume, and appears in the left hand margin of all rectos.

All writing is in alternating gold and silver ink in a formal, square *dbu-can* (uchen) script. There is a protective, patterned pink silk wrap, now faded.

On f.21v and f.127r, a slip of paper has been pasted at the lower edge of the leaf bearing a Tibetan inscription.

In Tibet and Tibetan influenced areas, paper was used in book production to make oblong format books in conscious imitation of Indian palm-leaf books (*pothi*), although without the dimensional restrictions imposed by actual leaves. Two drawn circles, often decorated, interrupt the text where the cord holes would be present on a palm-leaf manuscript, as is the case here.

Contents:

Title leaf recto begins: 'Rgya gar skad du ārya ā śta sa ha sri ka pradnya pa ra mi ta bod skad du'

ff.1r-320v 'phags pa śes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa brgyad stong pa bam po dang po ...'

(In the Indian language, pure 8,000 (slokas) transcendental Wisdom, in the Tibetan language, pure Wisdom of the other shore 8,000, section 1)

A Tibetan translation, attributed by some scholars to 8th/9th century scholar-saint Ye.śes.sde, of the Sanskrit Mahāyāna Buddhist text, *Aryāṣṭāsāhasrikā*

Prajñāpāramitā sūtra. It forms part of the Kanjur (*bka'-'gyur*) and is divided into 87 sections. It is also known in English as the 'Perfection of wisdom in 8,000 verses'

The Kanjur (translation of the words of the Buddha) is the section of the Tibetan Buddhist scriptures containing the sacred teachings attributed to the Buddha, his immediate disciples and mythological sources.

Despite the absence of positive signs of ownership, it may correspond to item 37 listed in Part II of Ms Hunter H203, a 'Liber Tamgutanus', and therefore owned by

Bayer or Gerdes. Transferred from the Hunterian Museum to the University Library in 1983 by the present writer.

Edward Conze, *Aṣṭasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā [The perfection of wisdom in eight thousand slokas]*, Calcutta, 1958.

Sarat Chandra Das, *A Tibetan-English dictionary*; edited by Graham Sandberg and A. William Heyde, Calcutta, 1902, p.1244b.

Encyclopaedia of Buddhism; edited by G. P. Malalasekera, [Colombo], 1961-, v.2, pp. 233-5).

Antoinette Gordon, *Tibetan religious art*, New York, 1952, p.75.

Agnieszka Helman-Ważny, *The Archaeology of Tibetan Books*, Leiden, 2014.

David Weston, 'Manuscripts and archives relative to South Asia in Glasgow University Library' *South Asia Library Group Newsletter* 35 (1990) 6-11.

5. Chinese and Manchu books (Hunterian Chinese = HC)

This section includes fifty-six items, being those Chinese and Manchu books which, it can be argued, possess a Bayer/Gerdes provenance. These were listed with brief descriptive titles in English, together with other Chinese works in the Hunterian Collection (78 *in toto*), on the last page of Mungo Ferguson's catalogue, *The printed books in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow* (1930).

PF= print frame.

HC1/1

Title: Da Qing Kangxi liu shi er nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清康熙六十二年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Kangxi 62 (1723) [Corrected in ms to Yongzheng yuan
雍正元]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 38 leaves, 28.8 x 21 cm., PF: 26.2 x 18.2 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 5. Febr. A.C. 1723 usq[ue] ad diem 25 Januar. A.C. 1724 inclusive 355 dierum.'

欽天 qin tian 'imperial astronomer'

天下 Tian xia world

Cf. <http://catalog.digitalarchives.tw/item/00/07/ec/dd.html> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

Professor Zheng Cheng of the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, notes:

'The astronomical almanac of the 62th year of Kangxi reign. This copy is very rare. Kangxi emperor died in the 61th year of his reign, so the just published astronomical almanac for the next year would be retrieved for changing the title page.'

[Personal communication 12 January, 2016]

HC1/1-16 = (?)H203, I.8, 'Ephemerides Planetarum, Sinice ab anno 1724 ad annum 1733 in XV Tomis.'

HC1/2

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng er nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正二年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 2 (1724)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 28.8 x 21 cm., PF: 26.2 x 19.2 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu, leaves between 三月一 and 七月三 are missing. An incomplete copy of another ephemerides is included.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 26. Jan. A.C. 1724 usq[ue] ad diem 12. Febr. A.C. 1725 inclusive 384 dierum.'

HC1/3

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng san nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li

大清雍正三年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 3 (1725)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 32.5 x 21 cm., PF: 26 x 18.6 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 13. Febr.. A.C. 1725 usq[ue] ad diem 1. Febr. A.C. 1726 inclusive dierum 354.'

HC1/4

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng si nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li

大清雍正四年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 4 (1726)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 32.5 x 20.8 cm., PF: 25.6 x 18.6 cm., cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 2. Febr. A.C. 1726 usq[ue] ad diem 21. Januarij A.C. 1727. inclusive dier. 354.'

HC1/5

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng si nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正四年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 4 (1726)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 21 leaves, 32.5 x 21 cm., PF: 25.6 x 18.6 cm., cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu, imperfect lacking all after 七月二, another copy of HC 1/4.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 2. Febr. A.C. 1726 usque ad diem 21 Jan. A.C. 1727. inclusive dierum 354.'

HC1/6

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng wu nian ... qi zheng jing wei ... 大清雍正五年
...七政經緯 ...

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 5 (1727)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 42 leaves, 34.3 x 21 cm., PF: 26 x 18.6 cm., lacks cover title.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 22. Januar. A.C. 1727 usq[ue] ad diem 9. Jan. A.C. 1728. inclusive dierum 384.'

HC1/7

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng liu nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正六年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 6 (1728)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 32.4 x 20.9 cm., PF: 25.5 x 18.4 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetarum Sinicae à die 10. Febr. A.C. 1728 usq[ue] ad diem 28. Januarij A.C. 1729. inclusive d. 354.'

HC1/8

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng qi nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正七年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 7 (1729)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 42 leaves, 32.3 x 21 cm., PF: 26 x 18.9 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetarum Sinicae à die 29. Januar. A.C. 1729 usq[ue] ad diem 16. Februar. A.C. 1730. inclusive d. 384.'

HC1/9

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng ba nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正八年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 8 (1730)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 34.4 x 21.5 cm., PF: 25.8 x 18.6 cm., cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetarum Sinenses à die 17. Febr. A.C. 1730 usq[ue] ad diem 6. Februar. A.C. 1731. inclusive d. 355.'

HC1/10

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng jiu nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li
大清雍正九年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 9 (1731)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 32 x 21 cm., PF: 25.2 x 18.6 cm., cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinenses à die 7. Febr. A.C. 1731 usq[ue] ad diem 26 Januar. A.C. 1732 inclusive d.354.'

HC1/11

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng shi nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li

大清雍正十年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 10 (1732)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 42, leaves, 32.2 x 20.8 cm., PF: 25.6 x 18.5 cm., cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

Bayer's note at head of front cover 'Ephemerides Planetariae Sinicae à die 27. Januar. A.C. 1732 usq[ue] ad diem 13 Febr.. A.C. 1733 inclusive d.384.'

HC1/12

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng shi yi nian ... qi zheng jing wei ...

大清雍正十一年 ... 七政經緯 ...

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 11 (1733)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print and manuscript, 54 leaves (36 + 18), 32 x 21.5 cm., PF: 25.7 x 18.6 cm., lacks covers, in 2 sections, the first has text entered in ms. within a printed frame, the second is printed throughout. Loosely inserted between the two sections is leaf 5 from another printed book, entitled, *En ke xiang shi zhu juan* 恩科鄉試硃卷.

HC 1/13

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng shi er nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li

大清雍正十二年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 12 (1734)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 34 x 21.8 cm., PF: 25.7 x 18.6 cm., covers yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

HC1/14

Title: Da Qing Yongzheng shi san nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian li

大清雍正十三年七政經緯躔度時憲曆

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 13 (1735)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 31.9 x 20.9 cm., PF: 25.5 x 18.4 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

HC1/15

Title: Da Qing Qian Long yuan nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian shu
大清乾隆元年七政經緯躔度時憲書

Place and date: [Beijing?], Qianlong 1, yuan 元 (1736)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 40 leaves, 32 x 21 cm., PF: 25.5 x 18.7 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

Inscriptions:

On front cover in ink, 'Chinese Calendars XVII-XVIII century'

HC1/16

Title: Da Qing Qian Long er nian qi zheng jing wei chan du shi xian shu
大清乾隆二年七政經緯躔度時憲書

Place and date: [Beijing?], Qianlong 2 (1737)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 42 leaves, 32 x 21 cm., PF: 25.5 x 18.7 cm., front cover yellow, cover title, official red stamp on cover and first page with text in seal script and Manchu.

HC3

Xu Guang-qi (Paul) 徐光啟 1562-1633, native of Shanghai

Title: Pi shi shi zhu wang 關釋氏諸妄

Commonly known as *Pi wang*

Place and date: [Beijing, 1613?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 25.3 cm., PF: 18.5 x 13.5 cm., 16 leaves, 26 cm.

Title on cover label: Pi wang

'An exposure of all the errors of the Buddhists' for Manchu translation see HC 78.

Inscriptions on cover:

1. transliteration of the title into contemporary romanisation, 'Pie vam', 2. Note in Bayer's hand: 'De hoc libro sic. RR.PP. Kögler et Pereira A.1734 vii Kal. Sextiles. Liber contra sectas idolatricas singillatim disputans, typus expressus non habetur, manuscripta autem eius exempla perrara exstant: provide aliud eiusdem fere? Argumenti volumen substituimus titulo pie vam a sin Paulo, qui sub dynasta Mim [Ming] inter supremos Imperii Ministres claruit, sublimes stylo scriptam et ab literatis magni aestimatum. Ly Pauli imaginem vide in Kircheri China Illustrata ad. Pag. 114'.
3. Signed at foot: ' T.S Bayeri'

Cf. H203, I, 46 'Liber Sinicus contra Sectas Idolatricas.'

A.W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, Washington, 1943-1944, p. 317.

HC4

Title: Fu jia bao 傅家寶 [or 傳家寶 Chuan jia bao]

Place and date: [n.p., n.d.]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Ms., 32 leaves, 24.6 cm.

Front cover damaged, back cover missing.

Contents:

'A treasure of family instruction/tradition'

Inscriptions:

1. '傅家寶' on front cover within a double, ink frame to look like a paste-on title label., 2. '4 Book for the use of families' early 20th c., 3. '4' in blue crayon early 20th c. and again on verso of last leaf.

Prof. Zheng notes: 'It seems to be 傅家寶 Chuan jia bao. 傳 is a common mistake in engraving.' [Personal communication 12 January 2016].

HC5

Buglio, Lodovico 利類思 Li Leisi, 1606-1682

Title: Shan zhong yi ying li dian 善終瘞瑩禮典

Place and date: [n.p., n.d.]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 24 leaves, 25.2 cm., PF: 18.6 x 14 cm.

Buglio translated this book from the *Rituale Romanum*.

Inscriptions:

1. '5 Prayers for the dying and the dead. Le Lüh-Ssu (Luigi Buglio)' early 20th c., 2. 'Liber parvus precum.' 18th c., 3. 'chum ... li tien' transliteration of the second, fifth and sixth words of the title label on cover (Bayer), 4. 'auctor 思類利 Ly lui su.

Ludovicus Buglius S.J. Vide Cupleti Catalogum P.P.S.J. p.116' (Bayer) NB. Bayer writes his Chinese, horizontally right to left., 5. 'TS Bayeri'

Loosely inserted inside front cover is a slip of thick European paper inscribed by Bayer: '終 chum finis 典 tien Doctrina im[m]utabilis kim? tien libri Classici Sinici'

Cf. H203, I.48, 'Buglii Liber Precum Sinensium.'

Albert Chan, *Chinese books and documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: a descriptive catalogue. Japonica-Sinica I-IV*, New York, 2002, I,172, pp. 147-148.

HC6

Thomas, à Kempis, 1380-1471

Uniform title: *Imitatio Christi*. Chinese

Title: *Qing shi jin shu* 輕世金書; translation by Manuel Dias S.J. 陽瑪諾 Yang Ma-Nuo (1574 –1659)

Place and date: [Beijing?, 18th century?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Ms. written in a fine, regular hand, 100 leaves, 23.5 cm.

Binding: Chinese style with red silk (faded) covers and yellow silk title label.

Contents:

ff.1-2r Preface. Dias' name appears at the end of the preface on f.2r '陽瑪諾識 Yang Ma-Nuo shi'.

f.3r Pt 1 of *Qing shi jin shu* (the golden book on indifference to the world) the Chinese translation of the '*Imitatio Christi*' by Thomas à Kempis, made by Yang Ma-Nuo 陽瑪諾, Manuel Dias and published in 1640.

f.25r Pt 2

f.37r Pt 3

f.85r Pt 4

Inscriptions on covers:

1. ‘輕世金書’ vertically on yellow title label, 18th c., 2. ‘6 On unworldliness’, 3. ‘6’, 4. on lower cover ‘6’ in ink and ‘6’ in pencil. 2,3 and 4 are early 20th c.

Bayer enquired of Gaubil concerning a Chinese translation of the *Imitatio* in B7.

Bayer received this copy early in 1738 (cf. A17).

For printed text, Beijing, 1800 cf. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.gen-vn313279> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

Sher-shiueh Li, ‘Spiritual Exercises: Emmanuel Diaz's Chinese Translation of the *Contemptus mundi* in Ming China.’ *Compilation & Translation Review*, March 2011, Vol. 4 Issue 1

HC7

Longobardo, Niccolò 龍華民 Lung Hua-Min, 1565-1655

Title: Sheng jiao ri ke 聖教日課

Place and date: [Beijing?], [1628?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

3 juan in 3 fasc., [1], 71, 64, 61 leaves, 17 cm. PF: 13.5 x 9.7 cm.

First page bears the Jesuit IHS monogram.

Trace of title label on cover of juan 2.

Title on fore-edge, ‘Daily lessons in the holy teaching’.

Inscriptions on front cover:

Juan 1: 1. ‘S[anc]tae legis preces quotidianae’ 18th c. (not Bayer), 2. ‘Daily lessons (Christian) 3 parts.’ 3. ‘7’ in blue crayon early 20th c.

Juan 2: 1. ‘Secundus tomus’ 18th c. same hand as juan 1.1, 2. ‘7’ in ink and at foot of cover in blue crayon, early 20th c., 3. ‘Xim kiao [word scored out] ge’ in Bayer’s hand.

Cf. H203,I.43, ‘Sanctae Legis Preces quotidianae. Sinice 3 Vol.’

Albert Chan, *Chinese books and documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: a descriptive catalogue. Japonica-Sinica I-IV*, New York, 2002, I,172.

BNF, <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90069149> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

HC8

Longobardo, Niccolò 龍華民 Lung Hua-Min, 1565-1655

Title: Sheng jiao ri ke 聖教日課

Place and date: [Beijing?], [1628?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

3 juan in 3 fasc., [1], 72, 63, 61 leaves, 26.2 cm., PF: 23.2 x 15.3

First page bears the Jesuit IHS monogram.

Title on f.1 recto: Tian zhu sheng jiao ri ke 天主聖教日課, running title on fore-edge and title labels on juan 2 and 3: sheng jiao ri ke 聖教日課.

'Daily lessons in the holy teaching'

Inscriptions:

Juan 1: 1. 'Precum tomus 1us', 2. '8'

Juan 2: 1. 'tom 2us', 2. '8'

Juan 3: 1. 'tom 3us', 2. '8'HC 9/1

HC9/1

Verbiest, Ferdinand (南懷仁 Nan Huairen), 1623-1688

Title: Jiao yao xu lun 教要序論

Place and date: [Beijing], Kangxi 9 (=1670)

Physical description:

3, 67 leaves, 26 cm.

Tipped into the inside of the front cover is a ms. leaf of the Chinese text of the beginning of the work, with romanised transliteration and an interlinear Latin translation in red ink, entitled:

'Specimen literalis versionis pro initiantibus'

Inscriptions on cover:

1. in an early 20th c. hand '9 Essence of Christianity. In 2 parts', 2. in Bayer's hand: 'Kiao yao siu lun De legis necessariis (proioniales) [romanisation of προαιωνιαλες ?] ordinati discursus s. Catechismus auctore Nan hoai gin h.e. Ferdinando Verbiestio. Credo hunc ipsum esse librum qui in Cupleti catalogo PP.S.J. p.123 inscribitur: Ordo proponendi mysteria fidei. Editus iam Michaelio Rogerii temporibus. Cupleti Catalogus p.101. Circa hac tempus item editus communi consensus catechismus Kiao yao dictus.', 3. 'T.S.Bayer[i]'

Cf. H203, I.47, 'P. Verbiestii Catechismus Sinicus de Necessariis Legis. 2 Vol.'

Henri Cordier, *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages publiés en Chine par les Européens au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle*, Paris, 1883, 179-11.

Étienne Fourmont. *Sinicornum Regiae Bibliothecae librorum catalogus ...*, Paris, 1742, CCLII, BM cat of Chinese books p.160.

HC9/2

Verbiest, Ferdinand (南懷仁 Nan Huairen), 1623-1688

Title: Jiao yao xu lun 教要序論

Place and date: [Beijing], Kangxi 16 (=1677)

Another edition.

HC10/1-2

Ricci, Matteo (利瑪竇 Li Madou), 1552-1610

Title: Tian zhu shi yi 天主實義

Place and date: n.p., n.d.

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

2 juan in 2 fasc., 26 cm. 10 columns per page, with 20 characters per column in the main text, 8 columns of 15 characters in the preliminaries.

Cover titles and number on each juan.

In addition to Ricci's introduction (引 yin) there are two further prefaces (序 xu), one by Feng Ying-Jing 馮應京, dated Wanli 29 (1601) and the other, undated, by Li Zhi-zao 李之藻. This is probably an early Qing edition.

Bayer's copy does not agree with any of the editions described in Albert Chan, *Chinese books and documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: a descriptive catalogue. Japonica-Sinica I-IV*, New York, 2002, pp.72-7

1: Inscription on cover of juan 1, in Bayer's hand,

'Tien chu xe y xam kiven. De Dei operibus et excellenti potentia (s. natura) prior liber s. codex. Auctore P. Matthaeo Riccio. Hic ille liber est, ob quem tot tantaque turbae inter Jesuitas et Dominicanos fuere. Confer Coupleti Proëmium in Confucium et ei Catalogum PP. SJ., p.101. (Pekini 1603). Vide imaginem Mathaei Ricci in Kircheri China illustrata p.114. T.S. Bayeri'

2: Inscription on cover of juan 1 in an early 20th c. hand, in ink, '10 Principles of Catholicism'

3: In blue crayon at bottom left of cover, early 20th c., '10'

4: Inscription on cover of juan 2, in Bayer's hand,

'Tien chu xe y hia kiven. (De) Dei operibus et excellenti potentia (s. natura) posterior liber. V. notate ad priorem librum T.S. Bayeri'

5: At head of front cover in an early 20th c. hand, '10'

In a letter to Bayer, dated 26 July 1734 [Ms Hunter B/A7], from the Beijing Jesuits, Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira, they say they are sending him some Chinese works he has asked for: Matteo Ricci's *Tianzhu shiyi*, the Chinese original of Couplet's catalogue of the Jesuit fathers [HC 11], and the *Tian Shen Hui Ke*, a catechism written by Francesco Brancati [HC12].

Cf. H203, I.45, 'Riccius, de Dei operatione et excellenti Potentia. Sin. 2 Vol.'

Henri Cordier, *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages publiés en Chine par les Européens au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle*, Paris, 1883, 118-1

Étienne Fourmont. *Sinicornum Regiae Bibliothecae librorum catalogus ...*, Paris 1742, CLXX, B.M. Cat. (1877) p. 122.

HC11/1

Han Lin 韓霖, 1601-49 and Zhang Geng 張賡, fl. 1597

Title: Sheng jiao xin zheng 聖教信證

Place and date: [Beijing?, ca 1680]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 48 leaves, 26 cm., PF: 19.4 x 14.2 cm., title label.

Inscriptions on cover:

1. transliteration of the title into contemporary romanisation, 'Xim kiao sin chim', 2. 'Catalogus Patrum S.J. qui in Imperio Sinarum J.C. fidem propugnarunt e Sinico Latine redditus a P. Philippo Couplet Dilingae 1687. 4.', 3 signed at foot, 'T.S. Bayeri'. 3. '11' in ink at top of front cover and again in blue crayon at the bottom left-hand side, early 20th c.

This work is in two parts: The former, by Han Lin (1601-1649) and Zhang Geng (ca 1570-1646) affirms the truth of Christianity despite its foreign origin. Han Lin was a scholar official from Jiangzhou in Shanxi province who had been baptized by Giulio Aleni. Zhang Geng was a native of Jinjiang (Fujian Prov.). He obtained the *juren* degree in 1597. The list which follows the *Shengjiao xinzheng* provides brief biographical notes on Jesuit activities in China. The Latin translation of this work, was first published in 1686 in Paris: Philippe Couplet, *Catalogus patrum Societatis Jesu, qui post obitum S. Francisci Xaverii primo saeculo, sive ab anno 1581. usque ad 1681, in Imperio Sinarum Jesu-Christi fidem propagarunt...* (Paris: ex Typographia R. J. B. de la Caille, 1686)

It was sent to Bayer along with other Chinese books in 1734, Cf. letter A7 from the Beijing Jesuits, I. Kögler and A. Pereira to Bayer.

Cf. H203, I.49, 'Catalogus Patrum, qui in Imperio Sinarum Christi fidem propagarunt. Sinice.'

Bibliotheca Lindesiana: Chinese books, 30a

HC11/2 another copy, lacking title label.

Inscriptions on cover: 1. 'Missionarii Soc Jesu a S. Fr. Xaverio ad P. Thom. Pereyra', early 18th c. 2. 'Evidences of Christianity. 3 parts', early 20th c. 3 '11' at head of front cover in ink, and again at bottom left-hand side in blue crayon.

HC11/3 another copy, lacking title label.

Inscriptions: 1. On front cover, '11' at head of front cover in ink, and again at bottom left-hand side in blue crayon. 2. At top of front end-paper, in D. Parrenin's hand, 'Pour Mr Theoph: Sige: Bayer Acad:cien a petersbourg preuves de la religion avec

nom (sic) des missionnaires jesuites depuis st fr: Xavier jusqua thomas pereyra dit siu ge xim [i.e. 徐日昇 Xu Risheng]. Leurs ouvrages, et les temps de leur mort etc’.

Cf. E22, Folio, 23 ‘Preuves de la Religion Chretienne, Noms des Missionnaires depuis Xavier jusques a Thomas Peirier Missionnaire & Catalogus des leurs Oeuverges Sinice’

HC12

Brancati, Francesco (潘國光 Pan Guoguang), 1607–1671

Title: Tian shen hui ke 天神會課

Place and date: [Songjiang 松江 ?, 1662?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Blockprint, 79 leaves, 25.4 cm., PF: 18.7 x 12 cm.

Title label on front cover lacking, fragment remains. Front cover damaged.

Tian shen is the Chinese term used in Roman Catholic literature for ‘angel’

This item was sent to Bayer along with other Chinese books in 1734, Cf. letter (Ms Hunter B/A7) from the Beijing Jesuits, I. Kögler and A. Pereira.

Inscriptions on front cover:

1. ‘Ti ‘en xin hoei’ 18th c. (Bayer). 2. ‘12 Catechism of Francis Brancatus, Missionary 1637’, early 20th c. 3. ‘Catechismus P. Francisci Brancati Siculi qui anno 1637 venit Missionarius.’ 18th c. (Bayer). 4. ‘T.S. Bayeri’, 5. ‘12’ in blue crayon, early 20th c.

Cf. H203, I.44, ‘Brankati Catechismus in Lingua Sinica.’

Cf. <http://riccilibrary.usfca.edu/view.aspx?catalogID=5369> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

Henri Cordier, *Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages publiés en Chine par les Européens au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle*, Paris, 1883, 24-2

Henri Cordier, *Imprimerie Sino-Européenne*, Paris, 1901, 47-8

Étienne Fourmont. *Sinicornum Regiae Bibliothecae librorum catalogus ...*, Paris, 1742, CCXVI

HC25

Uniform title: Qian zi wen 千字文

Title: Zhi Yong si ti Qian zi wen 智永四體千字文

Place and date: [Beijing?], [173-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description: Block print, 64ff., 21.9 x 13.2 cm., PF: 16.8 x 11.5 cm.
4 cols. per page with 8 characters. In plain buff covers.

Inscriptions: 1. In ink on front cover, in the hand of Fr Dominique Parrenin S.J., ‘篆隸草真 tchouen ly çao tchin vides hic quatuor formas characteru[m] tchouen tse ja [‘prima’ added above the line in a different hand] fuit usque ad tsin tse hoam (i.e. Qin chao wang 秦朝王)’, 2da ly tse, 3a tchin tse ide[m] caracteres veri bene formati, ex quibus natus e[st] quartus scribendi [modus added above the line] dictus Çao tse ide[m] facti crasso modo parcendo labori ac velociter scribendo etc pro D[omi]no Theoph: Sig: Bayero acad: etc’.

2. In ink below the former in a 19th c. hand: ‘Ch’ien tzŭ wên: an essay containing 1000 different words in four styles of writing’.

3. At head of cover in ink and at foot in blue crayon: ‘25’, early 20th c.

4. At top of f.2a ‘Tien ty hiven hoang, yu tchen henghoang’ in Parrenin’s hand ?

5. Throughout the text, in ca 85 instances, there are some characters transliterated into Latin script, e.g, on f.2a ‘Tien’天 tian, f.18a ‘Ly’履 lu, etc.

Contents: Zhi Yong edition of the The Thousand character essay printed in four different script styles: seal 篆 *zhuān*, official 隸 *lì*, cursive 草 *cao*, and regular 真 *zhēn*.

Prof. Zheng notes: ‘... 智永 Zhi Yong, a monk in the 6th century, who is famous for his calligraphy.’ [Personal communication, 12 January 2016]

For text cf. Cambridge Chinese Classics:

<http://www.camcc.org/reading-group/qianziwen> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

HC28 and 29

Title: Man Han jue zhi quan ben 滿漢爵秩全本

Place and date: Jing du 京都 [i.e. Beijing], Yongzheng ren zi 雍正壬子 [1732]

Publisher: Rong jin tang 榮錦堂 at top of title-label on HC 29

Language: Chinese

Physical description: Block print, 2 fascs., each 26.2 x 18.8 cm., PF: 21.8 x 16.2 cm., t.p. yellow, each fasc. has red covers and title-labels (partially missing on HC 28), HC 28 also has a fragment of a pink label, listing five works published by the *Rong jin tang* 榮錦堂 including HC 28-29 and HC 30.

The label appears intact on the cover of HC 30.

Cover title: Xin ke jue zhi quan ben 新刻爵秩全本.

A new edition of 爵秩全本

Date on f.2v. is Yongzheng ding wei 雍正丁未 [1727]

Contents: Manchu orders of rank.

Cf. BNF: Chinois 2233

HC28a

Title: [List of books sent to T.S. Bayer in 1737 by the Jesuit fathers Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira]

Place and date: [Beijing], [1737]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

1 sheet of Chinese paper, coloured red on one side.

24.2 x 21.8 cm.

Contents:

A list of Chinese books, numbered in Arabic numerals and written on the red side of the sheet: cf. A17 *supra*, letter to Bayer from Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira.

1. Qing shi jin shu 輕世金書, [a manuscript copy of the Chinese translation of the 'Imitatio Christi', made by Yang Ma-Nuo 陽瑪諾 i.e. Manuel Dias and published in 1640, HC 6].
2. Kangxi Zi dian 康熙字典. [A copy in 6 *tao* of the Kangxi dictionary, HC 65].
3. Shi xue jing yun 視學精蘊 [by Nian Xiyao. Cf. *Perspectiva pictorum et architectorum*, HC 45].
4. Xin ke Qing shu quan ji 新刻清書全集 [HC 69].
5. Tong wen guang hui quan shu 同文廣彙全書 [HC 67].
6. Shu jian huo tao lian huan pu 書柬活套連環譜 [HC 35].
7. Fang xing tu 方星圖 [Cf. Ms Hunter 10, HC 40, and letter C19]

Found loosely inserted in HC 28.

HC30

Title: Zhong shu bei lan 中樞備覽

Place and date: Jing du 京都 [i.e. Beijing], Yongzheng ren zi 雍正壬子 [1732]

Publisher: Rong jin tang 榮錦堂 at top of title-label

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 127 leaves, 26 x 19 cm., PF: 21.4 x 16.3 cm., t.p. yellow, red covers and title-label with date, there is a pink label pasted onto the front cover, listing five works published by the Rong jin tang 榮錦堂, including HC 28-29 and HC 30.

Same publisher as HC 28-29, *Rong jin tang* 榮錦堂, which is printed at the top of the cover title label.

Inscriptions:

1. on front cover early 20th c. '30 Roll of Provincial Officers at the beginning of the Manchu dynasty'. 2. in Bayer's hand lower down, 'Jum Chim Imperatore anno cycli currentis 49. h.e. A.C. 1732. In his libris magistratum nomina in provinciis et

urbibus, reditus, census etc. totus denique status imperii continentur'. 3. '30' in blue crayon at bottom left.

Contents:

A description of the whole state government system, giving the names of the magistrates in the provinces and cities, etc.

HC33/1 and 33/2

De Pei 德沛, 1688-1752

Title: Shi jian lu 實踐錄

Place and date: [Beijing?], Qianlong 1 (1736)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 2 copies, 2, 21, 5 leaves, 26.4 x 17.4 cm., PF: 19 x 14.1 cm., on verso of HC 33/1 f.21 a small section of a page from another block print has been accidentally printed in red and black. The title label of HC 33/2 has detached and is loosely inserted at the first leaf.

Inscriptions:

HC33/1: on front cover, '33 Creed of practical morality – By Pi Pai – 2 parts'.

HC33/2: on front cover, '33' at top in ink and in blue crayon at bottom. Throughout this copy some characters are provided with romanised transliterations, cf. section 1: 2r, section 2: 2r, 3r, 4v, 6r, 8r, 8v, 9r, 10v, 11r, 12r, 12v, 14r, 14v, 15v, 16r, 16v, 17r, 18r, 19v, 20r, 20v, 21r, section 3: 1v, 2r, 2v, 5r, 5v.

Inserted loosely between ff.2 and 3 of section 3 is a piece of fine Chinese paper bearing the inscription (in Kögler's? hand), 'isti 2 tomi tractant de libro classico Y.King fuere Conscripti per Sanguinis principem Te Pey – Sancto nomine Josephum. Nunc est prorex in provincial Chenly'

Contents:

'True path record'. According to the loosely inserted note this work deals with the *Yi jing* classical text. The author, De Pei, was an official, scholar and Christian convert. He was baptised by Fr Ignatius Kögler ca 1718, and (according to a note loosely inserted into the second copy) given the name Joseph. In 1736 he was made provincial commander-in-chief of Zhili (Chihli).

These two copies were sent by Kögler and Pereira to Bayer in 1736, cf. letter A13.

A.W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing period* (1943), pp.714-5.

HC37

Confucius

Title: Lunyu 論語. Books 11-20

Place and date: [Beijing?], [17--?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 42 leaves 24 x 14.2 cm. PF: 18.2 x 13.4 cm.

Lower cover missing.

Incomplete, missing books 1-10. Title on last page 論語下.

Fore-edge title: Si shu zheng yun 四書正韻

The text touched in red ink throughout

Inscriptions:

Various manuscript inscriptions in Chinese script on front cover

1. at lower right hand corner, in red ink with black outline, '[?]' huang yuan cheng du [?]黃元成讀'. 2. on upper left hand side, in black ink touched with red, the last two characters in red, 'Si shu zheng yun xia [?] 四書正韻下[?]'. 3. in cursive, 'grass' script upper centre, 'Si shu zheng wen 四書正文'. 4. there appear to be some Cyrillic letters at various points. 5. the word 'units' is written parallel to the spine. 6. two decorative forms of the letter 'A', the one inside the other. 7. '37' in ink at the head and in blue crayon at the foot of the front cover.

On inside front cover: 1. '37 Confucian Analects. Bks 11-20.' early 20th c. 2. A large decorative form of the letter 'A', incorporating two Oriental faces, followed by a regular form, and an inscription in Chinese characters.

On the first page in pencil: 'Chinese Classics Confucian Analects Imperfect Bk 11-20'

There are pencilled inscriptions at the head of ff. 5r: [indecipherable], 8r: 'Spelling books etc', and in ink at f.21r: 'went'

HC38

Uniform title: Yi jing 易經

Title: Kui bi Yi jing 奎壁易經

Place and date: [Nanjing], [164?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 2 juan, 23 x 14.7 cm., PF: 21 x 13.2 cm. Each juan has a title label pasted onto the cover. The t.p. bears two publisher's stamps in red and a roundel, printed in red, depicting a sage playing an end blown flute.

Inscriptions:

1. Bayer has written in ink on the cover of juan 1: 'Ye kim} Classicorum librorum primus Liber primus' On juan 2 he has written: Ye kim liber secundus'.

2. In an early 20th c. hand: '38 Book of Changes in two parts' and '38' again in blue crayon on both parts.

The *Kui bi tang* edition of the *Yi jing* (Book of Changes) received with the other editions of the Classics (HC39, 71, 72, and 74) 30 October, 1733, cf. letter A2 from D. Parrenin.

Bayer refers to the Yi Jing in his *De horis Sinicis*, 1735, p.11-13.

For *Kui bi tang* cf. Lucille Chia 'Of Three Mountains Street: the commercial publishers of Ming Nanjing' in *Printing and book culture in late imperial China* p.131.

Lundbaek, p.172

HC39

Uniform title: Shi jing 詩經

Title: Wen yuan Shi jing 文元詩經

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 6 (1728)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 8 juan in 4 fascs., 23.3 x 14.6 cm., PF: 19 x 13 cm., title label on fasc.1 only.

Date on the last page of fasc. 4.

Inscriptions:

On all 4 front covers: '39' in ink at head and blue crayon at foot of front cover, early 20th c.,

on front cover of fasc. 1, in Bayer's hand: 1. 'Vên yuên} nomen officinae xi kim.

Classicorum librorum tertius Carmina vetusta Liber primus et Secundus', 2. 'Book of Odes 4 parts.', early 20th c.,

In Bayer's hand, on front cover of fasc.2: 'xi kim Liber tertius et quartus', on front

cover of fasc.3: 'xi kim Liber quintus', on front cover of fasc.4: 'xi kim Liber sextus, septimus, octavus'

Inserted loosely into fasc. 1 is a hand written French note in D. Parrenin's hand on fine Chinese paper:

'pour Monsieur Theoph: Sigefr: Bayer professeur de l'academie Royale de petersbourg &c par son tres humble serviteur Dominique Parrenin jesuite Missionnaire A pekim.

Contents:

The Wenyuan edition of the Book of odes, of Classic poetry, with a 12th c. commentary.

Cf. H203, I.32/3, 'Classis Carminorum Vetustorum'.

HC40

Title: Fang xing tu yong fa 方星圖用法

Place and date: [Beijing?], [172-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 1 sheet, 24.9 x 29.7 cm., pasted onto card and folded to form two facing pages of text, 29.7 x 16.3 (folded), PF: 23.7 x 29.2 cm.

Contents:

Instructions on how to use the star chart.

Cf. A17, HC 28a, and Ms Hunter 10.

Inscriptions:

On outside: 1. '40' in ink at top and blue crayon at foot, early 20th c., 2. 'Description of the Constellations' early 20th c.

HC41/1

Title: Kangxi wu shi jiu nian shi er yue shi liu ri wu shen wang yue shi tu

康熙五十九年十二月十六日戊申望月食圖 = Elhe Taifin-i susai uyuci aniya jorgon biyai juwan ninggun de suwayan bonio inenggi biya jetere nirugan.

Place and date: [Beijing], Kangxi 59 (1720)

Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p. and 5 numbered, double-page prints, 29.2 cm., PF: 24.5 x 23.5

Astronomical diagram on first print.

Inscriptions: 1. At head of t.p. in Bayer's hand 'Ephemeris Eclipsis [symbol for moon] ad 13. Jan. st. Gregor. 1721 horis vespertinis, per totam Chinam calculata'. 2. '41' and again in blue crayon at foot, early 20th c. 3. 'January 2nd 1721 about 7 a clock att night was ane Eclipse of the Moon as is printed in this paper Pequin 1721. The line upon the right hand is Chinese and upon the left Mandjours' 18th c. 4. At foot of t.p. 'TSBayeri'.

Cf. H203, I.51-5, 'Descriptio Ecclipsium Lunarium et unius Solaris, nempe

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Lunaris, quae accidit Jan. XIII anno Christi 1721. | } |
| 2. | " " Apr. XVI. " 1726 | } |
| 3. | " " Dec. XIII " 1731. | } Sinice' |
| 4. | " " Dec. XXIX " 1731. | } |
| 5. | " " Jan. IX " 1732 | } |

HC41/2

Title: Yongzheng si nian san yue shi wu ri ding wei wang yue shi tu
雍正四年三月十五日丁未望月食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob-i duini aniya ilan biyai
tofohon de fulehūn honin inenggi biya jetere nirugan.
Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 4 (1726)
Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p and 5 numbered, double-page prints, 29.7 cm., PF:25.5 x 26.3 cm.

Title leaf torn and in two pieces. Astronomical diagram on first print.

Inscriptions: 1. At head of t.p. in Bayer's hand 'Ephemeris s. Typus Eclipseos
[symbol for the moon] ad 16 April. 1726'. 2. '41' and again in blue crayon at foot,
early 20th c.'

HC41/3

Title: Yongzheng jiu nian shi yi yue shi wu ri jia xu wang yue shi tu
雍正九年十一月十五日甲戌望月食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob i uyuci aniya omšon biya
tofohon de niowanggiyan indahūn inenngi biya jetere nirugan.
Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 9 (1731)
Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p and 9 numbered, double-page prints, 30 cm., PF:25.5 x 26.5 cm.

Astronomical diagram on first print.

Inscriptions: 1. At head of t.p. in 'Typus eclipsis [symbol for moon] ad d. 13. Dec.
1731. horis vespertinis.' 18th c. 2. '41' and again at the foot of the t.p. '41' in blue
crayon, early 20th c.

HC41/4

Title: Yongzheng jiu nian shi er yue chu yi ri geng yin shuo ri shi tu
雍正九年十二月初一日庚寅朔日食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob i uyuci aniya jorgon
biyai ice de šanggiyan tasha inenggi šun jetere nirugan.
Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 9 (1731)

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p. and 10 numbered, double-page prints, 29.1 cm., PF: 25.5 x 26.5 cm.

Astronomical diagrams on each print.

Inscriptions: 1. At head of t.p. 'Typus eclipsis horizontalis [symbol for sun] ad d. 29
Dec. 1731. horis matutinis.' 2. '41' and again at foot in blue crayon '41' early 20th c.
3. At foot 'TSBayeri'.

HC41/5

Title: Yongzheng shi nian wu yue shi liu ri ren shen wang yue shi tu
雍正十年五月十六日壬申朜月食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob i juwanci aniya sunja biyai
juwan ninggun de sahaliyan bonio inenggi biya jetere nirugan.

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 10 (1732)

Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p. and 9 numbered, double-page prints, 27.2 cm., PF: 25.3 x 26.2 cm.

Astronomical diagram on first print.

HC82 another copy.

Inscriptions: 1. At head of t.p. in Bayer's hand 'Typus Eclipseos solaris [scored through] lunaris ad diem 9. Jun A.C. 1732' 2. '41' at top in ink and again at foot in blue crayon. Early 20th c. 3. 'Description of solar and lunar eclipses with diagrams' early 20th c. Possibly intended as a general description of 41/1-5.

HC44/1

De Pei 德沛, 1688-1752

Title: Yi tu jie 易圖解

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 1 元 (1723)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 26.2 x 17.1 cm., PF: 18.9 x 14 cm., diagrams, title label detached

An explanation of the Yi Jing figures by the Christian convert, De Pei, with prefaces by Li Fu 李紱 (1675-1750) and Gan Rulai 甘汝來 (1684-1739) both dated 1736.

Sent to Bayer by Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira (cf. A17).

Lundbaek, p. 168

A.W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing period* (1943), p,714-5 and 455-7.

HC44/2

Another copy, missing title label.

HC45

Pozzo, Andrea, 1642-1709

Uniform title: *Perspectiva pictorum et architectorum*. Chinese.

Title: Shi xue jing yun 視學精蘊

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng Yi mao [1735]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

[74] leaves, ill., 38 cm.

By Andrea Pozzo; translated by Nian Xiyao (年希堯) and Giuseppe Castiglione S.J.

This copy was sent by the Jesuits in Beijing to T.S. Bayer at St Petersburg, 1737. See letter from Ignatius Kögler and Andreas Pereira of the Portuguese College dated May 16 new style 1737, A17: see also C21, item 4. This verifies the statement by Sommervogel that the Portuguese mission had sent the copy to Russia, rather than the French.

Cf. Elisabetta Corsi, 'Envisioning Perspective. Nian Xiyao's (1671–1738) Rendering of Western Perspective in the Prologues to "the Science of Vision"', in A. Forte and F. Masini eds., *A Life Journey to the East Sinological Studies in Memory of Giuliano Bertuccioli (1923–2001)*, Kyôto, 2002, p.209. Nick Pearce, '“At Last in Dr Hunter's Library”: William Hunter's Chinese Collections' in *William Hunter's World: The art and science of eighteenth-century collecting*, 2013.

HC50

Title: [Calligraphic scroll of 14 characters]

Place and date: [Beijing?], [172-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Ms scroll on rice paper, damaged, now in two sections. One half of a *Duizi*?

1: 99.5 x 21.4 cm., 2: 91 x 21.4 cm.

Inscriptions:

1. On verso at foot of section 1, and on verso at the head of section 2, 'La façon que l'on a coutume a la chine quand ils pour leur Carême on verse il pend cela a la paroisse du haut en bas' 18th c. hand. 2. On verso at foot of section 2 in another, earlier? hand, 'Voicij leur facon de faire leur careme en la chine il cloue cela a la paroi pendant par [--bar?] &'. 3. On verso near foot of section 2, '50' Ms. Specimens of calligraphy 2 parts' early 20th c., and at foot '50' in blue crayon.

Text:

幾壁書籤便無數古人叨陪一我

Ji bi shu qian bian wu shu gu ren tao pei yi wo

'With just a few walls of books I have countless ancients here with me'

Possibly among the enclosures sent with letter A8 (vide supra) by Dominique Parrenin. The reference to the use in Lent (not in Parrenin's hand) might possibly be referring to the Chinese practice of hanging up scrolls at festivals (*Duilian*), and presumably the Chinese Christians also did this at major Christian feasts.

In the decipherment of several characters in this scroll and for the proposed translation it is my pleasure to acknowledge the assistance of Dr Stephen McDowall (in a personal communication of 14th April 2014).

HC62

Title: Yin shi hai pian 音釋海篇

Place and date: [Beijing?], [172-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Leaf 11 of juan 16 of a Chinese dictionary, 24.5 x 14 cm.

Inscription:

1. At head of recto, '62. Two pages of a Chinese dictionary'
2. At head of verso, '62'

Lundbaek p.199

HC65/1-6

[Ac.7.1-6]

Title: Kangxi Zi dian 康熙字典

Place and date: [Beijing?], Kangxi 55 (1716)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print, 6 blue cloth covered cases (tao 套), containing 40 juan, 26.4 x 16 cm., PF: 20 x 14 cm., each case bears a title label with a volume number and an index label indicating the contents of each volume. All volumes have bone fasteners [3 and 5 are each missing one]. Hunterian bookplates have been inserted upside down. T.p. on yellow paper, the title being framed by two dragons.

At the head of the t.p. flanked by two dragons is a cartouche containing the characters 御製 Yu zhi ('Imperial production').

The preface is printed in larger characters and is dated Kangxi 55.

Inscriptions:

Most *juan* have 'No.65' written in ink on the cover, and the first juan of each *tao* have 'Kang Hsi Chinese Dictionary' in an early 20th c. hand. There are no marks of Bayer's ownership.

This item was sent to Bayer in May 1737, along with several other works (cf. letter A17, C21, and Lundbaek, p.169), some of which were intended for the Academy of Sciences.

The *Kangxi Dictionary* was first published in 1716. Its editors, including Zhang Yushu (張玉書) and Chen Tingjing (陳廷敬), based it partly on two Ming Dynasty dictionaries: the 1615 *Zihui* (字彙 ‘Character Collection’) by Mei Yingzuo (梅膺祚), and the 1627 *Zhengzitong* (正字通 ‘Correct Character Mastery’) by Zhang Zilie (張自烈).

HC66

[Ac.7.7]

Mei Yingzuo 梅膺祚

Title: Lian bi zi hui 聯璧字彙

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 2 (1724)

Language: Chinese

Publisher: Huan wen tang 煥文堂

Physical description:

Block print, 14 *juan* in a blue cloth covered case (tao 套), 23 x 13 cm., PF: 20 x 12 cm.; there is a t.p. with two red publisher’s stamps, one a roundel depicting a male figure.

Contents:

Zi Hui dictionary

According to Lundbaek, the first *juan* contains a preface, an index, and various small pieces; part of the last one deals with phonetics. The dictionary proper follows in *juan* 2-14.

Inscriptions:

1. Beside the publisher’s name and the title, Bayer has inscribed in ink on the cover of *juan* 1: ‘}Nomen officinae, ex qua haec edition prodiit çu gvey} Lexicon Sinicum’

According to a letter (A2) from Father Dominique Parrenin date Beijing 1732, Bayer received this dictionary along with a *Hai Pian* from Count Sava Lukich Vladislavich-Raguzinsky.

T. S. Bayer, ‘De Lexico Çu gvey’, *Commentarii Academiae Scientarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, IV, 1739, pp.339-364.

Lundbaek, 174-5.

HC67

Liu Shun 劉順 and Sangge 桑格

Title: Tong wen guang hui quan shu 同文廣彙全書
= Tong wen guwang lei ciowan šu ('Enlarged and complete dictionary in corresponding translations')
Place and date: [Nanjing], Kangxi 41 (1702)
Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Block print, 4 juan in 5 fasc., in a blue cloth covered case (tao 套), 25.6 x 15.8 cm., PF: 20.2 x 15 cm. the first 4 fascicles have both title and content labels, the fifth only a title. The title label on the 4th juan is detached. There is a red (publisher's?) stamp on the spine of fascs. 4 and 5.

Inscriptions:

On title label of case: 'No 67'.

On cover of juan 1: 'No 3 [crossed out] No. 67 Chinese and Manchu terms By Liu Zuen and Sang Key' 20th c. All fasc. have '67' in ink at the head of the cover 20th c.

A Chinese-Manchu classified dictionary compiled by Liu Shun and Sangge based on material left by Liu's friend, A-Dun 阿敦, or A Zi 阿子. It was first published in 1693. This edition was published in Nanking by the Ting song lou 聽松樓. The 5th fascicle is a separate work - a treatise by Zhang Tianqi 張天祈, the *Lian zhu ji* 聯珠集 ('Collection of strings of pearls') with Liu Shun's Manchu translation printed on the same page, above the Chinese. It is dated Kangxi 38 (1699).

W. Simon and Howard G.H. Nelson, *Manchu books in London: a union catalogue*, 1977, II.2.

Koos Kuiper, *Old Manchu and Mongolian books and manuscripts: introduction and catalogue*, Leiden, 2014 (revised 2015) HW16 and 17.

HC68

[Ac.7.9; R.4.14]

Yunzhi, 1677-1732

Yu zhi lu lu zheng yi 御製律呂正義

Place and date: [Beijing], Kangxi 52 (1713)

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Blockprint book, 2 juan in 5 fasc., in a blue cloth covered case (tao 套, badly damaged, now in 4 parts), 27.2 x 17.5 cm.

Inscriptions:

1. On inside of cover, in Bayer's hand: 'Rev. P.P. Ignatius Kögler, Andreas Pereira, Carolus Slaviček in epistola ad me Pequini 1732. 12 Sept. data: "Mittimus librum ante 20 ferme annos iussu Imperatoris et studio tertio geniti Reguli compositum: huius quintus tumulus continent doctrinam Musicae Europaeae, sed rudem utique, quod

tunc nullus inter Europaeos Musicae theoricæ, ut par est, peritus adesset.” Accepi ab Ampliss. Langio, qui Pequini egit, auctorem quinti tomi esse P. Slaviček.’

Note that what they term, and what Bayer has identified as ‘tomus 5’ is the continuation volume (i.e. xu bian 續編 = vol. 3) of the first juan.

2. On the cover of the first fasc. Bayer has written ‘De Musica Sinica auctore Tertio filio principe Imperatoris Cam Hi ... Tomus 1. Bayer has also written tomus 2 ...5 on the other fascs.

3. ‘Treatise on music’ is written in an early 20th c. hand on the cover of fasc.1 and ‘no 68’ in the same hand is written on the covers of all five fascs.

‘A True Doctrine of the Pitch-pipes by Imperial Command’, a book on musical theory commissioned by Kangxi and published in 1714. It was compiled under the direction of Yunzhi (1677-1732), one of Kangxi’s sons, as a way to reconstruct ancient music and its instruments, but included the work of two Catholic priests employed at the Chinese Court, the Portuguese Jesuit Tomás Pereira *Xu Risheng* 徐日昇 (1645-1708) and the Italian Lazarist, Paolo Felipe Teodorico Pedrini *De Lige* 德里格 (c.1670-1746), both accomplished musicians. The first *juan* of *Yuzhi lulu zhengyi* is divided into three parts. Part one concerns temperament and pitch; part two is devoted to musical instruments and part three is an exposition of western music theory. Pereira and Pedrini are mentioned in the introduction

This copy was sent to Bayer by Fathers Ignatius Kögler, Andreas Pereira and Carolus Slaviček Cf. letter to Bayer, 12 September 1732, (A3).

Gerlinde Gild-Bohne, *Das lulu zhengyi xubian: ein Jesuitentraktat über die europäische Notation in China von 1713*, Orbis Musicarum 8, Göttingen, 1991, and the same author’s ‘The introduction of European musical theory during the early Qing Dynasty: the achievements of Thomas Pereira and Theodorico Pedrini’, in Roman Malik (ed.), *Western learning and Christianity in China: the contribution and impact of Johann Adam Schall von Bell, S.J. (1592-1666)*, Monumenta Serica Monograph Series, no.35, Nettetal, 1998, vol.2, pp. 1189-2000. For this copy see, Nick Pearce, ‘‘At Last in Dr Hunter’s Library’’: William Hunter’s Chinese Collections’ in *William Hunter's World: The art and science of eighteenth-century collecting*, 2013, p.271.

For an in-depth study of both Pereira and Pedrini’s contribution and for the wider impact of western music at the Qing court in the eighteenth century, see Wai Yee Lulu Chiu, *The function of western music in the eighteenth-century Chinese court*, doctoral thesis, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2007, and Kenneth J. DeWoskin, *A song for one or two: music and the concept of art in early China*, Ann Arbor, 1982, pp. 55-83.

For a discussion of the role of music at the Chinese court in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, see Keith Pratt, ‘Art in the service of absolutism: music at the courts of Louis XIV and the Kangxi Emperor’, *The Seventeenth Century*, VII, No.1 (Spring 1992), pp. 83-110.

Title: Xin ke Qing shu quan ji 新刻清書全集 = Ice foloho Manju i geren bithe
Place and date: [Nanjing], Kangxi 38 (1699)
Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Block print, 5 juan in a blue cloth-covered case (tao 套) with 2 bone fasteners, both detached. 25.7 x 15.8 cm. PF: 20.7 x 14.5..

Each juan has a different title label.

Juan 1 has a title page.

Published in Nanking by the Ting song lou 聽松樓 as no. 67.

A collection of works on Manchu language and vocabulary.

Contents:

Juan 1: Qing shu shi er zi tou 清書十二字頭 = Juwan juwe uju i bithe [i.e. the twelve divisions of the Manchu syllabary]

Juan 2: Qing shu dui yin xie zi 清書對音協字 = Manju i acanara bithe

Juan 3: Man Han qie yao za yan 滿漢切要雜言 = Manju Nikan oyonggo gisun

Juan 4: Xin ke Man Han bei kao 新刻滿漢備攷 = Manju Nikan sonjome yongkiyaha

Juan 5: Xin ke Man Han tong sheng 新刻滿漢同聲 = Manju Nikan adali jilgan

Aichi Prefectural University, Museum Collections

<http://www.for.aichi-pu.ac.jp/museum/pdf/mankan-setsuyo.pdf> (retrieved 21.11.2017)

HC71

[Ac.7.12]

Uniform title: Li ji 禮記

Title: Kui bi Li ji 奎壁禮記

Place and date: [Nanjing], [164-?]

Language: Chinese

Blockprint book, 10 *juan* in 10 fascs., in a blue cloth-covered case (tao 套) with 1 bone fastener, 23 x 14.5 cm., PF: 22.3 x 13 cm., each *juan* has a title label pasted on. The t.p. bears two publisher's stamps in red and a roundel, printed in red, depicting a sage playing an end blown flute.

Inscriptions:

1. In Bayer's hand on cover of fasc. 1: 'Ly ki Classicorum librorum tertius de caeremoniis Liber primus' On subsequent fascs he has written Ly ki Liber secundus ... decimus'.

2. In an early 20th c. hand on fasc.1 : 'No 71 The Book of rites, No 9 [scored through]'. On subsequent fascs: '71' at head of cover.

The Kuibi tang edition of the Book of Rites, the third of the Five Classics, with a commentary. Also known as Li jing 禮經, or Rites Classic. Received with the

other editions of the Classics (HC38, 39, 72, and 74) 30 October, 1733, cf. letter A2 from D. Parrenin.

Cf. H203, I.32/1, 'Classis de Ceremoniis, continens Libros X. Sinice'

HC72

Uniform title: Shu jing 書經

Title: Kui bi Shu jing 奎壁書經

Place and date: [Nanjing], [164-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Block print book, 6 juan in 4 fasc. in a damaged and incomplete blue, cloth-covered case (*tao* 套), with 1 bone fastener (the other missing), The cover has a title strip. 23 x 14.5 cm. PF: 19.9 x 13 cm. Each fascicle has pink covers with title strip, indicating also the juan contained. The t.p. bears two publisher's stamps in red and a roundel, printed in red, depicting a sage playing an end blown flute.

Inscriptions:

1. On title label of the *tao* 'Xu kim' in Bayer's hand.
2. On the cover of fasc. 1 'xu kim Classicorum librorum secundus, continent vetustissimas historias. Liber primus' in Bayer's hand.
3. Also on cover of fasc. 1 'The Book of History' early 20th c. and below that 'Ac 7.13'. At head of cover, 'No. 72' early 20th c.
4. On subsequent fasc. covers, the juan numbers in Latin: 'xu kim liber secundus ... terius; xu kim liber quartus; xu kim liber quintus ... sextus'

The Kuibi tang edition of the Shu Jing or Book of Documents (also known as the Book of History), with a commentary. Received with the other editions of the Classics (HC38, 39, 71, and 74) 30 October, 1733, cf. letter A2 from D. Parrenin.

For *Kui bi* cf. Lucille Chia 'Of Three Mountains Street: the commercial publishers of Ming Nanjing' in *Printing and book culture in late imperial China*, p.131.

Cf. H203, I.31/2, 'Classis Vetustarum Historiarum, continens Libros IV.'

HC74/1-8

Uniform title: Chun qiu 春秋

Title: Kui bi Chun qiu 奎壁春秋

Place and date: [Nanjing], [164-?]

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Blockprint book, 30 juan in 8 fasc. in a blue, cloth-covered case (tao 套), with bone fasteners (one missing and one detached) The cover has a title strip. 23 x 14.5 cm. PF: 20 x 13 cm. Each fascicle has pink covers with title strip, indicating also the books contained. The first vol. also has two red publisher stamps. The t.p. also bears two publisher's stamps in red and a roundel, printed in red, depicting a sage playing an end blown flute. There is also a red publisher's(?) stamp printed across the spines of the three last vols.

Inscriptions:

1. Bayer has indicated in Latin throughout, on the covers, which books are to be found in each volume, e.g. Liber primus – liber XXX.
2. On the cover of the first vol. Bayer has written 'Chun çieu} Ver et autumnus Classicoru[m] V[e]t[ere]m Historicam bellorum Sui temporis Confucius sic apellavit, quia acta cuiusque anni in verem et autumnum divisit, ut Thucydides'.
3. On the cover of vol. 1 in ink there is a 20th century note 'No 74 Book of Spring and Autumn' '74' is also written on the 3rd, 5th 7th and 8th juan.
4. Also on the cover of the first vol. is a pencilled note 'Annals of the Lu State'.
5. On the cover of the 6th vol. Bayer has inscribed the following: 'Inde usque a 成公 [Cheng gong, Duke Cheng of Jin] Chim cum 8^o anno s. ab A.15 Cycli XXXVI. A. ante C.N. 583 Ad 襄公 [Xiang gong, Duke Xiang of Song] Siam cum 31.m s. postremum annum, qui fuit A. 56 cycli XXXVI A. ante C.N. 542.'
6. Bayer has also written 'Chun çieu' on the cover.

Chunqiu or *Spring and Autumn Annals* is one of the Five Classics of Chinese literature. This edition, with commentary, was published by Zheng Yuanmei 鄭元美 whose Kuibi publishing house in Nanjing operated during the late Ming and early Qing dynasties (cf. Lucille Chia 'Of Three Mountains Street: the commercial publishers of Ming Nanjing' in *Printing and book culture in late imperial China* p.131).

Bayer edited (published posthumously) the first two books and part of the third in vol. 7 (1740) of the *Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*, pp.362-426 (*contra Legge* v.5 p.147). Bayer says that he possesses an edition of the *Chunqiu* which was given to him by Dominique Parrenin: '... forma dono R.P. Domenici Parrenini possideo, ex officina Qvey pie ad omnem usum accommodationem ...Mea editio octo codicillis constat et in triginta kiven, seu libros divisa est ...'. Received with the other editions of the Classics (HC38, 39, 71, and 72) 30 October, 1733, cf. letter A2 from D. Parrenin.

Lundbaek, p. 179-184

HC76

Aleni, Giulio 艾儒略 Ai Rulüe, 1582-1649

Uniform Title: Wan wu zhen yuan 萬物真原. Manchu

Title: Tumen jaka-i unenggi sekiyen-i ajige yarugan

Place and date: [Beijing, late 17th/early 18th c]

Language: Manchu

39 leaves, 25.7 cm. PF: 22.4 x 15 cm.

Cover title label, in Manchu and Chinese missing, apart from two fragments.

Inscriptions on cover: 1. 'liber compositus a Patre Julio Aleni' 18th c. 2. 'de l'existence de dieu en mantchou' 18th c.. 3. 'No 76. A brief introduction to the true origin of all things. By Father Julio Aleni.' Early 20th c.

Manchu translation of Wan wu zhen yuan 萬物真原 made in the Kangxi period. The Chinese original was published at Beijing in 1628 and 1694.

Cf. Cordier *Essai*, 4-4, B.M. p.69 and Étienne Fourmont. *Sinicornum Regiae Bibliothecae librorum catalogus ...*, Paris, 1742, CCXXV

For this and HC77 and 78, see C20a above for reference to three Tartar (i.e. Manchu) items sent to the Academy.

Cf. BNF

<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9003024n/f1.image.r=Aleni,%20Giulio%20langEN> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

HC77

Title: Abkai ejen i enduringge tacihyan i oyonggo gisun

Place and date: [Beijing, 16--?]

Language: Manchu

6 leaves, 26 cm.

Lacks front cover, title taken from start of text.

Inscription on lower cover: 'No. 77. Important discourse concerning the spiritual teaching of the Lord of Heaven' early 20th c.

Cf. Simon and Nelson, *Manchu books in London* (1977) III.29 for discussion of Chinese original.

HC78

Xu Guang-qi (Paul) 徐光啟 1562-1633, native of Shanghai

Pi shi shi zhu wang 關釋氏諸妄. Manchu

Title: Hūwashan sai holo be milarambure bithe

Place and date: [Beijing, 1613?]

Language: Manchu

Physical description:

25 leaves (Chinese foliation), 26.2 × 15,4 cm. PF: 22.4 x 15 cm.

Cover title-label.

‘Hūwashan sai’ = ‘Hūwashasai’, i.e. ‘of Buddhist monks’.

Text begins: Geren holo be milarabuha ...

Inscriptions on cover: 1. ‘Bonziorum secta refutatio’ 18th c., 2. ‘No.78. Book which exposes the falsehoods of the Buddhist teachers. Early 20th c.’

See HC3 for Chinese text.

A.W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*. Washington, 1943-44, p. 317.

HC80

Confucius

Title: Lunyu 論語

Place and date: [Canton/Goa, 1667/1669?]

Language: Chinese and Latin

Title from page 1: Lib[er] Lun yu. Pars I

Physical description:

Blockbook with text in Chinese, romanised transliteration and Latin translation.

76 pp. 26.7 cm., PF: 24 x 15 cm.

In decorative paper covers. Lacks part 2.

This work is known as the ‘Confucian Analects’

Note on inside back cover in Dominique Parrenin’s hand:

‘Pour Mr Theoph: Sige: Bayer academicien etc A petersbourg. il manque icy la 2de partie de cett (sic) ouvrage, je ne lai (sic) pas encore je n'ai eu^{superscript} cette 1re partie que par heritage.’

In a letter dated 17 May, new style, 1737 to Bayer, Parrenin says he has sent him *inter alia*, the first part of Lun Yu [Analects] in a Latin translation. Cf. A18, and C23.

Discovered amongst uncatalogued papers, hence not listed in Mungo Ferguson cat. Glasgow, 1930, p.396

Cf. H203, I.12, ‘Confucius, eius doctrina, et moralium Liber.’

[HC81] *In Ms Hunter 10 vide supra*

Ignatius Kögler 戴進賢, 1680-1746 and Ferdinando Bonaventura Moggi 利白明, 1694-1761.

Title: Huang dao zong xing tu 黃道總星圖

Place and date: [Beijing], Yongzheng 1 (1723)

Language: Chinese

Contents: A celestial atlas by Ignatius Kögler (Dai Jinxian), S.J. who was Head of the Mathematical and Astronomical Board and a mandarin of the second class, and Ferdinando Bonaventura Moggi (Li Baiming), S.J. a painter, sculptor and architect. Their names appear in Chinese characters in the last column of the explanatory text which runs along the bottom edge of the engraving: 極西戴進賢立法利白明鑄.

Cf. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

http://ostasien.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb00080862_00001.html?sort=sortTitle+asc%2C+sortVolume+asc&letter=H&mergedTitle_str=%7BHuang+dao+zong+xing+tu+%28%E9%BB%83%E9%81%93%E7%B8%BD%E6%98%9F%E5%9C%96%29%7D&mode=mergedTitle_str (retrieved 13.11.2017)

HC82 (see Ms Hunter 16)

Title: Yongzheng shi nian wu yue shi liu ri ren shen wang yue shi tu

雍正十年五月十六日壬申望月食圖 = Hūwaliyasun Tob i juwanci aniya sunja biyai juwan ninggun de sahaliyan bonio inenggi biya jetere nirugan.

Place and date: [Beijing?], Yongzheng 10 (1732)

Language: Chinese and Manchu

Physical description:

Blockprint, t.p. and 9 numbered, double-page prints, 27.2 cm., PF: 25.3 x 26.2 cm.

Astronomical diagram on first print.

Inscriptions:

On title page in an 18th c. hand, 1. in the centre, 'Von der Eclipse Juni(?) Monde',

2. at the foot, in the same hand, '1732 den 28 Maj ist mir diesses von dem

R[everen]do H[ei]ligen Ignatio Kegler zu gesandt in Pekin'

Found loosely inserted between ff.2-3 of Ms Hunter 16.

HC41/5 another copy.

Hunterian Museum

[HC83]

Verbiest, Ferdinand (南懷仁 Nan Huairen), 1623-1688

Kun yu quan tu 坤輿全圖, A Map of the World

Place and date: Beijing, 1674

Language: Chinese

Physical description:

Cf. <http://collections.gla.ac.uk/#details=ecatalogue.103508> (retrieved 13.11.2017).

Bayer was sent the Map as part of a consignment of books and pictures by Father Parrenin in August 1732. In the letter from Parrenin to Bayer (Ms. Hunter B/A2) it appears as: ... *mappam totius orbis jam pridem a missionariis ... ad usum Sinarum accommodatam* ..., with the characters identifying it as *Kunyu quantu* added in the top left-hand corner. (See also Lundbaek, p. 155-156). The gift is acknowledged in a letter from Bayer to Parrenin of October 1734, where he makes explicit reference to Father Verbiest's World Map (Ms. Hunter B/B12. See also: Lundbaek, p. 160).

Cf. H203, III, 4 'IV. Large Maps, Chinese. Eighth (sic) Sheets each.'

For a detailed analysis of this Map and its provenance, see: Nick Pearce, 'Mapping the World: Reconstructing the Provenance of Verbiest's Map of the World in Glasgow University's Collection', in Noel Golvers (ed.), *Proceedings of the IX Symposium of the F. Verbiest Institute*, Leuven Chinese Studies, (Leuven, 2011)

6. European printed works (PB)

Ae.5.5/1

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: De eclipsi Sinica. Liber singularis, Sinorum de eclipsi solis quae Christo in crucem acto facta esse creditur indicium examinans et momento suo ponderans.

Auctore Theophilo Sigefrido Bayero. Accedunt *Praeceptionum de lingua Sinica duo libri eodem auctore.*

Regiomonte, Apud Mart. Halleuordii Heredes, MDCCXVIII.

Language: Latin

Physical description:

[8], 56pp. last 14pp. of which are unnumbered, p.[8] has an engraved text in Chinese with the Latin caption, 'Excerpta ex Annalibus Sinicis Confucio Lexico Tsching tsu tung etc: ad Commentarium de Eclipsi Sinica pertinentia.' This contains the text of the 'Annals' where the 'Chinese eclipse' is mentioned.

The *Praeceptiones de Lingua Sinica* which start on p.[43] are dedicated to Mathurin Veyssière de la Croze.

Inscriptions: '100' written at head of t.p. in red. At foot of t.p. in brown ink, 18th c., 'N1716'. At upper right-hand corner the number 99 in red scored through.

Cf. Lundbaek, chapter 4 for a full discussion of Bayer's first Chinese study.

H203, I.30, 'Bayerus de Eclipsi Sinica ad tempus Crucifixionis Christi. NB there are 19 Copies in Quires.'

Bayer had 200 copies printed at his own expense.

Dv.2.9

Confucius

Title: Confucius Sinarum philosophus, sive scientia Sinensis Latine exposita; Studio et opera Prosperi Intorcetta, Christiani Herdrich, Francisci Rougmont, Philippi Couplet, patrum Societatis Jesu ... Adjecta est *Tabula chronologica Sinicae monarchiae ab hujus exordio ad haec usque tempora.* [by Philippe Couplet].

Place and date: Parisiis, apud Danielelem Horthemels, 1687.

Language: Latin

Physical description:

cxxiv, 108, 21, 159, xx, 108 pp. Note: quire Cc of the *Tabula* is absent.

There is an engraved portrait of Confucius opposite p. cxvii.

The *Tabula chronologica* has 2 separate t.p.'s, the second at p.21.

Engraved map of China inserted opposite p.105.

At end: *Tabula genealogica trium familiarum imperialum monarchiae Sinicae ... E Sinico Latine exhibita a R.P. Philippo Couplet.* 8, [2] pp.

Contemporary vellum binding, lettering on spine in brown ink: 'Confus/OPERA'. Contains a Latin translation of the first three of the Four books, 四書 *Sì shū* (omitting *Mencius* 孟子 *Mengzi*):

1. 'Ta-hio' 大學 *Da xue* (Great learning)
2. 'Chum-yum' 中庸 *Zhong yong* (Doctrine of the mean)
3. 'Lun yu' 論語 *Lun yu* (Analects)

Bayer's copy with extensive annotations in Chinese, Latin and German.

Notes:

1. Inscription on verso of t.p. 'Ex libris Gotlibii Sigifridi Bayeri'

On front paste-down Bayer has noted in German: 'Abb. Langlet du Fresnay in der Anweisung zur Erlernung der Historie ed. Lips. 1718 p.211 die Sitten Gebräuche und Polickey dieser Völcker findet man in des P. le Comte Memoiren von China so deutlich als man wüdschen mag erschrieben. Wiewol ihm diesen Ruhm einige seiner Missgünstigen streitig machen, und dieses Werck seinem Mitbrüder dem P. Vizdelou, und wie man folget, weil dieser es selbst soll verrathen haben, beylagen wollen.'

Nicolas Lenglet Du Fresnoy (1674-1755), *Méthode pour étudier l'histoire*, Paris, 1714,

Louis le Comte, S.J. (1655–1728), *Nouveau mémoire sur l'état présent de la Chine*, Paris, 1696,

Claude de Visdelou, S.J. (1656 –1737).

2. Inscription on the front, free end-paper gives, in Bayer's hand, the title of the Canton/Goa edition of the 'Doctrine of the mean' *Sinarum scientia politico-moralis* (1667,1669) with the names of Intorcetta and 16 other Jesuit fathers (in Chinese characters and transliteration) who signed the approbation:

'Goana edition hanc titulum habet Sinarum scientia politico moralis a Yn to ço yi su hoei chu Prospero Intorcetta Siculo S.J in lucem edita. Subscripserunt e S.J. sequentes. Quo na çio Ignatius Costa Lusitanus, Li ma ti Matthias a Maya Lusitanus, Ho ta hoa Antonius de Gouea Lusitanus, Lieu tie ngo Jacobus L. Faure Gallus, Chim çì li Felicianus Pacheco Lusitanus, Nie pe to Petrus Canekari Genuensis, Puon que quam Franciscus Brancati Siculus, Mo tie ngo Jacobus Motel Gallus, Lu go muen Franciscus Lougeru Flandro Belga, Li fam su Jo. Ronusius de Ferrarijs Pedemontanus, Pio kia Joannes Dominicus Gabiani Piedemontanus, Ngen li ki Christianus Herrich Austriacus, Hum tu chum Herobertus Augeri Gallus, Cham ma no Emanuel Georgius Lusitanus, Nie chum çien Adrianus Grelon Gallus, Pe ym li Philippus Coupletus Flandro Belga'.

3. It appears from the superscript numbers against many of the words of the first book and the first part of the third book, that it was the intention to print the relevant Chinese characters. In the original ms. of the work (BNF fonds Latin 6277, I-II) the Chinese words are given in transliteration with space for the characters. In this copy Bayer has inserted the Chinese characters, with transliteration, of the first fourteen referenced words of Liber primus (p.1). Cf. the Praefatio to Bayer's *Museum Sincicum* (p.65), where he states that Couplet would have liked to add the Chinese characters, but was prevented by practical difficulties.

4. He has also added superscript numbers in ms. to the transliterated Chinese words in 'Confucii vita' pp. cxvii-cxxiv and provided the Chinese characters in the margin. In addition there are also marginal notes making comparisons with the Canton/Goa edition by Prospero Intorcetta.

5. At foot of p.xiii of the *Tabula chronologica* is a note in Bayer's hand: 'T.Hyde in Historia Religionis veterum Persarum eos cyclos tradente Michaelae Schin Foçung exposuit typis expressos.' Shen Fuzong was a Chinese Jesuit who was sent to Portugal, via Belgium and England (acc. to Bayer) in 1687. Hyde called him 'my brilliant friend' (Lundbaek, p.81,n.140). Also, in the *Tabula chronologica* Bayer has in several places supplied the Chinese characters for the romanised names of the rulers.

Thomas Hyde, *Historia religionis veterum Persarum*, 1700.

It is likely that Bayer acquired this book before moving to St Petersburg, although many of the annotations undoubtedly date from his Russian period.

Eb.2.1

Bible. N.T. Tamil

Title: Novum Jesu Christi Testamentum ex originali textu in linguam Damulicam versum opera & studio Bartholomaei Ziegenbalgii & Joh. Ernesti Gründleri, serenissimi Daniae Regis Friderici IV. ad Indos Orientales missionarium. Editio secunda correctior & accessione summariorum cujusuis capituli auctior.

= Cutanākiya carvecuranāyirukkira ecukkiriṣṭtu nātarānavar ... putu erpāttinuṭaiya mutalām vakuppākira añcu vetapoṣṭtakam ...

Place and date: Tranquebariae, In littore Coromandelino Typis Damulicis Missionis Danicae, 1722

Language; Tamil and Latin

Physical description: Bound volume, 18.5 cm., [20], 1048 pp. Continuous pagination supplied in pencil 1066 pp. (sic) (20th c.).

Binding: 18th c. speckled and plain calf with gilt tooling, in two concentric panels, the inner with four corner, gilt palmette tools.

Inscriptions: In ink on upper left hand corner of the front pastedown, '62' 18th c. the number is repeated at the foot in pencil. No signs of Bayer's ownership, but probably his, cf. next entry Eb.2.2.

Cf. H203, II.4, 'Novum Testamentum in Lingua Damulica Ziegenbalgi.'

Eb.2.2

Walther, Christoph Theodosius, 1699-1741

Title: Rerum in ecclesia inde ab orbe condito ad nostram usque aetatem gestarum notitiam exhibens Historia sacra quae per septem periodos et Veteris et Novi

Testamenti ... in gratiam exercitiorum in Ecclesia Tamulica = Vaiyan tōnriya nāḷ mutalinnuḷa varaiyun tiruccapaiyil nikalantakāraṇa viceṣaṅkaḷaitterivikkuñ carittira viḷakkattin postakam.

Place and date: Trangambariae, typis et sumptibus Missionis Danicae, 1735
Language: Tamil

Physical description: Bound volume, 18.5 cm., [12], 438, [36] pp. Continuous pagination supplied in pencil 488pp. (20th c.).
Binding: 18th c. speckled and plain calf with blind tooling, in two concentric panels, each with four corner, palmette tools.

Inscriptions: 1: On verso of the Latin t.p.: 'Ex libris T.S. Bayeri', 2: On pp.436 and 437 Tamil notes added in ms. 18th c. [i.e. on pp.448 and 449 in later pagination]

No marks of ownership, but see H203, II.5, 'Historia Ecclesiastica, Tamulice. Tranquebarae 1735.'

Eb.2.9

Trubar, Primož, 1508-1586

Title: Katehismus: edna malahna kniga, u koi jesu vele potribni i koristni naouci i artikouli prave Karstianske vere, skratkim' istoumačenem', za mlade i priproste ljudi. I ta prava Vera od Božjega stana ili bitja u Svetoi Troici, od svetoga Atanažia složena: Tere jedna lipa predika, od kriposti, i ploda prave Karstanske Vere, kroz Antona Dalmatina, i Stipana Istrana sad naiprvo iz mnogih jezik harvacki istumacena. Catechissmus, mit ausslegung in der Syrvischen Sprach.

Place and date: Štampana uTubingi (Tübingen) [printed at Urach by Ulrich Morhart], a.φ.ч. a [but colophon has: a.φ.m.a, i.e. 1561]

Physical description:

Bound volume, 15.1 cm., unpaginated, (20th c. pagination in pencil, [2], 120, [2]pp.)
Binding: 16th c. brown calf, tooled in gold and blind, upper cover: gold blocked (rubbed) portrait panel depicting Primož Trubar (7.5 x 5 cm.) lettered PRIMVS.TRU|BER.CARNIO. A panel below has the date, 1561. Surrounded by blind fillets and a gilt outer roll-tooled border of cornucopias(?) and five-petalled flowers. The lower cover has a gold blocked (rubbed) portrait panel depicting Anton Dalmatin (7.3 x 4.7 cm.) lettered ANTONIUS,DAL|MATA,EXUL. Two ties on the fore-edge of each cover are now missing. Upper board now detached. Howard M. Nixon, citing Adolf Schmidt, ascribes the binding to Samuel Streler of Tübingen. The edges are gauffered, the fore-edge with alternating oval and spade tools, the upper and lower edges with cross hatching.

Preface in German signed 'Primus Truber Chrainer'.

Preface in Croatian signed 'Primus Kranac. Anton Dalmatin. Stipan Istran.

Apart from German title and preface, text printed in Cyrillic characters.

An adaptation and translation of Trubar's Slovenian Catechism of 1550, by his collaborators, Antun Dalmatin and Stjepan Istranin Konzul.

According to Bučar, p.241 2,000 copies were printed.
pp. 79-118 include a sermon by Primož Trubar: 'Primi Truberi sermo cirulice redditus: De vocabulo fidei, et de motibus, seu affectibus, quos vera fides excitat in homine super haec Christi verba O mulier magna est fides tua, Mathe. 15.'

On p.[2] there is an inscription in a late 16th c. hand: 'Qua in Titulo vocatur Lingua Syrvica in dedicatione audit Windica ex Characteres praesentes vocant[ur] Cyrilici...'
There are no marks of ownership, but cf. T. Osborne sale catalogue (1752) 'Liber in lingua Wendica. Katechismus.', therefore could equally have belonged to Bayer or Gerdes.

Franjo Bučar, *Povijest hrvatske protestantske književnosti za reformacije*, Zagreb, 1910

Howard M. Nixon, *Broxbourne Library: styles and designs of bookbindings from the twelfth to the twentieth century*, London, 1956, no. 36, pp.77-8

Ee.2.1-2

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried, 1694-1738

Title: *Museum Sinicum in quo Sinicae linguae et litteraturae ratio explicatur.*

Place and date: Petropoli, ex typographia Academiae imperatoriae, 1730.

Language: Latin

Physical description: 2 bound volumes, v.1: [22], 145, [1], 190pp., v.2: [2], 372,[2]pp.

Binding: red Morocco with gilt-tooled borders, spine compartments and black title-pieces.

Contents:

Volume 1

p.[1] Title-page. Tomus primus.

pp.[3-22] Dedication to Theophan, Archbishop of Novgorod.

pp.1-145 Praefatio (a detailed account of the history and progress of Sinology in Europe).

pp.1-72 Quon Hua çu kim kiai Kiven chi ye. Grammaticae Sinicae liber primus.

pp.73-134 Quon Hua çu kim kiai Kiven chi ul. Grammaticae Sinicae liber secundus.

pp.135-167 Grammatica linguae Sinicae popularis in provincia Chin Cheu (i.e. *Zhangzhou* dialect). This is a translation into Latin from the Spanish original, which Bayer says in the Praefatio, p.89 that he found in the Royal Library in Berlin (cf. Ms Hunter 175). Mathurin Veyssièrre de la Croze refers to a 'Bocabulario de la lengua sangleya, por las letras de el ABC' held in the Royal Library in a letter to Leibniz dated, Berlin,

23 April 1704. 'Sangleya' refers to the Chinese of the Philippines, who speak the Hokkien dialect, which is also called Chincheo.
pp.168-181 Theophilo Siegrido Bayero Senatui Palaeapolitano a Bibliothecis S.P.D. Nicolaus Dal, Martinus Bosse, Christianus Fridericus Pressier, Christoph. Theodorus Vualter. Missionarii Danici in urbe Tranguambaria in ora Coromandelina. MDCCXXVI. Octob. XVI.

pp.182-187 Andreae Mulleri Greiffenhagii propositio Clavis Sinicae.

pp.188-190 Andreae Mulleri Greiffenhagii Epistola ad Ioan. Hevelium Consulem Gedanensem.

Volume 2

p.[1] Title-page. Tomus secundus.

pp.1-88 Lexicon Sinicum. 44 engraved plates of Chinese characters, printed on one side only.

pp.89-196 Lexicon Sinicum Latine explicatum.

pp.197-208 Specimen alterius Lexici Sinici. (Cf. *Mus. Sin.* Prefatio p.95)

pp.209 Diatribae Sinicae ex quibus tum exempla tum adiumenta ad interpretandum Sinica huius eruditionis cupidi percipient.

pp.211-214 Erico Benzelio Gothorum Episcopo S.P.D. Theophilus Sigefridus Bayer Regiomontanus.

pp.214-236 Confucii vita. Ex editione operum Confucii Goana. Followed by one engraved plate containing the Chinese characters of all the personal and geographical names, and dates in the the Vita.

pp.237-258 Confucii Ta Hio sive Philosophia cum interpretatione et scholiis quibusdam. This is preceded by the Chinese text on three engraved plates: 大學 (*Da xue*).

pp.259-266 Pricipium libri Siao ul lun seu Origines Sinicae. Part of the 小兒論 (*Xiao er lun*) 'Dialogue [of Confucius] with a child', transliterated, with Latin glosses, preceded by the Chinese text engraved on four plates.

pp.267-332 Commentarii originum Sinicarum.

pp.333-356 Doctrina temporum Sinica. Preceded by an engraved plate with Chinese characters transliterated in the text. Two further plates are inserted between pp.350-351 and pp.352-353.

pp.357-367 De mensuris et ponderibus Sinicis. Preceded by an engraved plate with all the Chinese characters transliterated in the text.

pp.368-372 Eclipsis solaris A. 1669. 29 April. Engraved plate with Chinese characters occurring in the text between pp.370-371.

p.[1] Errata.

Last page blank.

This is Bayer's own annotated copy.

Inscriptions, volume 1:

1. On recto and verso of the first end-paper is a lengthy series of notes on the Praefatio, in Bayer's hand:

-Ad praef. p.74. Vid. Polycarpi Lyseri Clavis linguae Sinicae Mulleriana orbi erudito restituenda. In Apparatu Litterario Societatis Colligentium Collect. 1. Vitembergae 1717. 8.

-p.57 De Grimaldo et Mullero. Leibnitius in epist. A Kortholto editis t.1. p.377 (i.e. *Epistolae ad diversos, theologici, iuridici, medici, philosophici, mathematici, historici et philologici argumenti, e msc. auctoris cum annotationibus suis primum divulgavit* Christian. Kortholtus. Vol.I, II. Lipsiae, 1734-1735).

-p.57. Leibnitii de Clave Sinica iudicium ib. p.376. Grimaldi iudicium ibid.

-p.70 De P. Cima, qui Berolini fuit ib. p.378. 390 adde p.394. (Nicolas Agostino Cima (?-1722), a missionary in China).

-p.45 Leibnitius de Chamberlaynii editione Orationis Dominicae p.346. Je ne say si l'on aura rendu justice au merite de feu M. André Müller et si l'on a vu sa second edition des oraisons Dominicales, qui est posthume.

-p.89 Alexander de Rhodes in lexico Annamitico p.602. Sinae ex provincia Fo Kien, quos communiter Lusitani vocant Chincheos. (i.e. Alexandre de Rhodes, *Dictionarium Annamiticum, Lusitanum, et Latinum*, Romae, 1651).

- Leibnitius in ep. ad Lacrosum t.1. epistolarum a Kortholto editarum p.424. 425. de convenientia linguae Copticae et Sinicae etc. concludit tandem: Il semble que le Pere Agathimerus (Bonjour) a cru aussi, ou a voulu faire croire aux gens, que L'Egyptien peut servir aux Chinois, car il avoit commence d'etudier le Cophthe.

- Ad praef. p.13 Alvarus Semedus annos natus 80 ex Sinis Madritum venit. Erat tum isthic Manoel de Souza Faria Lusitanus nobilis vir ingenii et seu Lusitanice scriberet, seu Hispanice excellenti eloquentia. Malebat tamen Hispanice scribere, quod illa lingua plus maiestatis habere ei videretur. Fuit Eques Torquis Christi, ediditque idem Res Lusitanas quatuor voluminibus in folio /['Hispanice' added above the line]. Huic P. Semedo, quarumque sibi ex diligenti observatione in Sinis notaverat, commendavit, ut Hispanice digereret unum in corpus. (Ex ore Doct. Antonii Ribeira Sanchez doctissimi Lusitani. Petropoli 1738. 22 Jan.)'

[Manuel de Faria e Sousa (1690-1649) was a Portuguese historian and poet, frequently writing in Spanish. From information supplied by Alvarus Semedo, S.J. he also wrote *Imperio de la China e cultura evangelica en el*, Madrid, 1642. Antonio Ribeira Sanchez was a distinguished physician who spent some sixteen years in Russia from 1731-47].

2. p.[22] ‘Syracusa’ has been scored through and replaced with ‘Alexandrina’ in the margin.
3. p.29 Conf. Kircheri Chinam Illiustratam p.120.a. (i.e. Athanasius Kircher, *China monumentis qua sacris quà profanis, nec non variis naturae et artis spectaculis... illustrate*, Amstelodami, 1667).
4. p.42 Conf. Jobi Ludolfi epistola ad Chr. Arnolduü 1676. 16.Jun et 1677. 25. Jan. in Struvii Actio Litterariis fasciculo VI.p.47. seq. ubi fraus Mulleriana a Ludolfo resecta est. (i.e. *Acta litteraria ex manuscriptis eruta atque collecta*; ed. Burckhard Gotthelf Struve, Jena, 1703).
5. p.50 *Miscellanea Berolinensia* tomo III. p.25.
6. p.51 Immo ab anno Chr. N. ad A.C. 1368. Misc. Berol. l.c. p.26.
7. p.60 Vide eius vitam in Actis Medicorum Berolinensium Decad. II. vol.IV. ubi de eius lexico çu gvey. (i.e. speaking of Christian Mentzel, Prussian court Physician).
8. p.63 Conf. Supra p.29. et quu[m] Kircher p.120 de Boimi Flora Sinica habet.
9. p.66 De Menzelii Clave Sinica vid. Epist. Leibnitii ad Ludolfum 1698. 12. Dec In Struvii Actis Litterariis fasciculo VI. p.57
10. p.73 Conf. *Miscellanea Berolinensia* tomo III. p.24. Id. Epistolas Leibnitianas a Kortholto edit. t.1. p.376, 377, 378, 400, 412, 415, 419, 424, 426, 429.Frederik

Inscriptions, volume 2:

1. p.167 Bayer has inserted the transliteration and translation, omitted from the printed text, for the character 碓 *jiu*, ‘mortar’, after the number (49): ‘kieu chum kieu. Mortarium in quo oryza purgatur.’ The character is present on the engraved plate, p.57.
2. p.333 In margin in Bayer’s hand, ‘Conf. *Miscellanea Berolinensia* tomo III. p.24.’

Cf. H203, I.1, ‘Bayeri Museum Sinicum, continens Rationes Linguae Sinensium, cum Grammatica et Lexico, Sinice et Latine. 2 Volumes 8o’

Lundbaek, ch.5

Ef.2.6

Collado, Diego, O.P., died ca 1638

Title: *Dictionarium sive thesauri linguae Iaponicae compendium, bound with Ars grammaticae Iaponicae linguae, and*

Niffon no Cotōbani yō confesion = Modus confitendi et examinandi poenitentem Iaponensem, formula suamet lingua Iaponica (Japanese and Latin).

Place and date: Rome, 1632

Language: Latin and Japanese

Physical description:

Bound volume, binding: vellum over pasteboards 21.5 x 16 cm., 355, 75, 65pp., each work has a sep. t.p. and sep. register. Title written in ink on the spine: 'Dictionar. Linguae Japonicae'

Armorial book-plate of T.S. Bayer tipped in. Found 1986 by D. Weston under the Hunterian Library book-plate.

Bayer mentions the recent acquisition of this dictionary in a letter to La Croze dated '8 Id. Ianuarii 1725'.

Inscriptions:

On recto of front free end-paper Bayer has written, 'Ex ore duorum Japanensium, quos A.1734 1. Febr domi meae consolui, quaedam emendavi in hoc lexico. Karah China. (in a different ink) Confer Gramm. P.58. To-Sin Chinensis. Nippon Japania. Seu magis Nip-on. Nip-on sin. Japanus.'

Bayer inserted several annotations into the *Dictionarium* based on his meeting with the two Japanese castways, Zosee and Gonsa [cf.E10].

p.35 Deus 'fotóki'; Diabolus 'recte' inserted above the word 'tèngu'

p.39 Dominus 'arádgi'; Dormio 'ne-uru' inserted above 'ne,uru'

p.41 Emo 'cávó'; Ensis 'dicebant mihi Japones hastam significare'

p.42 Equus coma and mma underlined

p.58 After Ibi 'Japania Nip-on pronunciabatur fore ut Nippon, vehementi labiam nisu'

p.88 Nix 'yúki, nix córi, glacies]'; Nomen 'na. nomen'

p.89 Novus ataraxij underlined; Nox 'yor'; Nubes cumò underlined

p.97 Pater 'tóto'

p.108 Puer 'várabbi. Códóm'

p.109 Puteus [yudò]

p.123 After Serio 'sericum. Itò infra p.328'

p.199 Crines 'camníghe'

p.243 Ianua 'Monguzì porta'
'tonguzì ianua'

p.67 of the *Ars grammaticae*, 'gjù' added in the margin beside 'nouem, jǔ'

Ms Hunter B/F1

Title: Tabula itineraria ex illustri Peutingerorum bibliotheca quae Augustae Vindelicorum beneficio Marci Velseri septem-viri augustani in lucem edita

Place and date: 1677

Language: Latin

Physical description:

Printed map, in 8 segments, each segment 19 x 52 cm., in scroll format backed with blue silk, on a wooden roller.

Contents:

Tabulae Peutingerianae segmentum primum, ab ostiis Rheni bonnam vsque --

Segmentum secundum à bonna vsque ad Marcomannos --

Tabulae Peutingerianae segmentum III a Marcomannis ad Sarmatas vsque --

Segmentum IV a Sarmatis vsque ad Hamaxobios --

Tabulae Peutingerianae segmentum V a Sarmatis Hamaxobis vsque ad Roxulanas --

Segmentum VI a Sarmatis Roxulanicis vsque ad Parnacos --

Tabulae Peutingerianae segmentum VII a Parnacis vsque ad Paralocas Schythis --

Segmentum VIII a Paralocis Schythis vsque ad finem Asiae.

http://digital.library.yale.edu/cdm/ref/collection/1026_1/id/2310 (retrieved 17.11.2017)

Name Index

References are listed in the following order, corresponding to the order of entries in the catalogue:

Numerals alone - these refer to pages, mostly in the preliminary matter.

H = Ms Hunter

A = Ms Hunter B/A

B = Ms Hunter B/B

C = Ms Hunter B/C

D = Ms Hunter B/D

E = Ms Hunter B/E

HC = Hunterian Chinese books

PL = Palm-leaf books (including paper mss in palm-leaf format)

PB = European printed book

A-Dun 阿敦, or A Zi 阿子 (fl. late 17th c.) a lexicographer. HC67

Abdallah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki, *see* Ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki, Abdallah

Abū al-Ghazi, Bahadur (1603-1663) Khan of the Khanate of Khiva and one of the most prominent historians in Chagatai Turkish literature. H308, E52

Abū Nasr Ismā‘īl ibn Hammad al-Jawharī *see* al-Jawharī, Abū Nasr Ismā‘īl ibn Hammad

Adam, Hierodeacon a trusted colleague of Archbishop Feofan Prokopovich; he fulfilled a number of functions both in the Archbishop's house and in the Feofan's seminary. He died in 1734. H211 (f.14)

Aitken, Patrick Henderson (b.1859) completed work on the catalogue of the Hunterian manuscripts after Professor Young's death in 1902. Minister of the Church of Scotland at Dulwich, London. 7,11

Aleni, Giulio (1582-1649) (艾儒略 Ai Rulüe) was an Italian Jesuit missionary and scholar. H221, B12, C21, E38, HC11/1, HC76

Alexis of Russia, or Aleksey Mikhailovich (1629-1676) Russian Tsar. H211(f.148)

Allatius, Leo (c. 1586-1669) [Λέων Αλλάτιος] Greek scholar, theologian, and Keeper of the Vatican library. E12

Anna, Empress of Russia, (1693-1740) E24

Arcudius, or Arcudio, Peter (d.1640) Greek ecclesiastic and theologian at Rome. E12

Arndt, Johann (1555-1621) a German Lutheran theologian who wrote several influential books of devotional Christianity. A12, A16, A21

Ayuka Khan (1669 -1724) the Kalmyk Khanate reached its peak of military and political power under Ayuka Khan. E11, E12, E31

Babinger, Franz (1891-1967) German orientalist, who wrote the first monograph on Bayer. 7, 11

Baksaday-Dorji *see* Peter, Prince of the Kalmyks

Ban Chao (班超) (32-102) a Chinese general, explorer and diplomat of the Eastern Han Dynasty. B5

Bar Hebraeus, Gregory (1226-1286) previously known by his Latin name Abulpharagius or Syriac name Mor Gregorios Bar Ebraya, was a maphrian-catholicos (Chief bishop of Persia) of the Syriac Orthodox Church. He is noted for his works concerning philosophy, poetry, language, history, and theology. E21

Barros, Antonio de a Jesuit priest of the Portuguese mission in China. E9

Baumann, Captain (fl.1730's) Officer in the Russian army serving in Persia. H211(f.157)

Beauvillier, Antoine de (Po Hien Chi or Bo Xianshi) (1657-1708) a Jesuit priest in the French mission in China. E11

Beckenstein, Johann-Simon (1684-1742) a doctor of law and professor at the Academy. He had previously taught at the University of Königsberg. He arrived in St Petersburg in 1725 and remained until 1735, at which point he returned to Königsberg. He was responsible for the first Russian handbook on heraldry. 9, H221(p.74)

Benzelius, Erik, the younger (1675-1743) son of Archbishop Erik Benzelius the elder (1632-1709). Bishop of Linköping, 1731-1742 and Archbishop of Uppsala, Sweden, 1742–1743. A highly learned man and one of Sweden's important Enlightenment figures. 8, 9, H212, H305, B3, PL2, PL6, PB Ee.2.1-2

Benzelstierna, Gustaf (1687-1746), son of Archbishop Erik Benzelius the elder (1632-1709) and brother of the previous. In 1712 he joined the Royal Archives as an extraordinary clerk and was promoted to the position of Registrar in the Chancellery College. In 1721 he set off on a journey abroad to study foreign libraries. On his return in 1725 he was named Actuary of the Royal Archives, and subsequently, in 1732, became Royal Librarian. In 1737 he was made *Censor librorum*. B6

Bernoulli, Daniel (1700-1782) Swiss mathematician and physicist. 9, A24, C23

Bertels, Anna wife of H.W. Gerdes. 8

Blumentrost, Laurentius (1692-1755) personal physician to Peter the Great, founder and first president of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences, from December 7, 1725 to June 9, 1733. 9, 10

Bollner, Anna Dorothea (1693/4-1758) wife of Bayer. 8

Bonjour, Constantin de (1669-1730) Pastor of the Konkordien-Kirche in Landsberg 1704-1730. H22

Bordon (fl.1733) a Kalmyk ambassador in St Petersburg. H246(f.8, f.12), E12

Borkius, Johann (fl. 17th c.). H142

Bosse, Martin (1695-1756) a German missionary in the Danish-Halle mission at Tranquebar. A12, PB Ee.2.1-2

Bouvet, Joachim (1656-1730) (白晋 or 白進 Bai Jin; courtesy name: 明远 Ming Yuan) a French Jesuit who worked in China, and the leading member of the Figurist movement, which viewed the *Yi Jing* as a prophetic book containing the mysteries of Christianity. E25

Bowrey, Thomas (d. 1713) was a British merchant sailor. In the 1670s and 1680s, he sailed around the East Indies. D7

Brahe, Tycho (1546-1601) a Danish nobleman who made accurate astronomical and planetary observations. C18

Brancati, Francesco (1607-1671) (潘國光 Pan Guoguang) was an Italian Jesuit missionary in China. A7, HC10, HC12, PB Dv.2.9

Bruijn/Bruyn, Cornelis de (1652-1726/7) a Dutch artist and traveller. H211(f.65)

Buddha, Gautama (c. 563 BC/480 BC - c. 483 BC/400 BC) an ascetic (śramaṇa) and sage, on whose teachings Buddhism was founded. H246, E11, E12 (Burchan), E31, PL61, PL62,

Buglio, Lodovico (1606-1682) (利類思 Li Leisi) an Italian Jesuit mathematician and theologian, a missionary in China. HC5

Büllfinger/Bilfinger, Georg Bernhard (1693-1750) German philosopher, mathematician and statesman. He taught at the St Petersburg Academy from 1725 until 1731. 6

Callistus I of Constantinople (d. 1363) Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople for two periods from June 1350 to 1353 and from 1354 to 1363. E31

Calmette, Jean (1692-1740) A French Jesuit missionary in South India, and Indologist. B11

Cang Jie (倉頡) (c. 2650 BC) a legendary figure in ancient China, to whom is ascribed the invention of Chinese characters. H226

Cantemir, Dimitrie (1673–1723) a Moldavian soldier, statesman, and man of letters. He was twice voivode of Moldavia (March-April 1693 and 1710-1711). H211(ff.19-26)

Cantemir, Antioch (1708-1744) son of Dimitrie who served as a diplomat, and prince during the Russian Enlightenment. He has been called ‘the father of Russian poetry’. 9, H211(f.25)

Cassini, Jacques (1677-1756) a French astronomer, son of the famous Italian astronomer Giovanni Domenico Cassini. C4, C6, E63

Castiglione, Giuseppe (1688-1766) (Langshining 郎世寧) was an Italian Jesuit lay brother and a missionary in China, where he served as an artist at the imperial court of three emperors – the Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong. HC45

Caumartin, Jean-François-Paul Lefèvre abbé de *see* Lefèvre, Jean-François-Paul, abbé de Caumartin

Celsius, Anders (1701-1744) a Swedish astronomer, physicist and mathematician. C17

Challier, Valentin (1697-1747) a Jesuit missionary in China. 95, H392, A8, B13

Chamberlayne, John (1666–1723) an English writer and translator. He published *Oratio Dominica in diversas omnium fere gentium linguas versa* in Amsterdam (1715). H175, B7, PB Ee.2.1-2(V.2,p.45)

Chemnitz, Martin (1522-1586) an eminent second-generation German Lutheran theologian, reformer and churchman. E12

Chrysostom, John, Saint (349-407) Archbishop of Constantinople. H265

Clement XI Pope (1649-1721) Pope from 1703 until his death. He intervened in the Chinese Rites controversy. He also had a particular interest in the oriental churches. H265, H325

Cleyer, Andreas (1634-1697/1698) a German physician, pharmacist, botanist, trader and Japanologist. H175, H221(p.48), H299(pp.1,193)

Collado, Diego, (d.ca 1638) entered the Dominican Order at Salamanca around 1600, and in 1619 went as a missionary to Japan. B5, E10, PB Ef.2.6

Confucius (孔子 Kongzi) (551-479 BC) a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher. H46, H221(pp.58,115,128), H246, A18, B8, B11, E11, E30, E38, HC10, HC37, HC74, HC80, PB Ae.5.5/1, PB Dv.2.9, PB Ee.2.1-2

Consett, Thomas (1677-1730) Anglican priest, 1717-1727 Chaplain to the British trading company in Archangelsk and later in St Petersburg. In 1729 he published in London, *The present state of Russia*. From 1729 he was a ‘preacher’ of the East India

Company at Fort St George in Madras and in contact with the SPCK. His library of Russian books was acquired by the Franckesche Stiftungen in Halle. A21(a), PL1

Constantine VII Porphyrogennetos or Porphyrogenitus (905-959), was the fourth Emperor of the Macedonian dynasty of the Byzantine Empire, reigning from 913 to 959. H211(f.136)

Cordier, Henri (1849-1925) a French orientalist, bibliographer, and historian. 7, 11

Cosmas Indicopleustes (Κοσμάς Ἰνδικοπλεύστης) (6th Cent.) literally ‘Cosmas who sailed to India’, also known as Cosmas the Monk was an Alexandrian merchant and later hermit. E28

Couplet, Philippe, S.J. (1624-1693) Belgian missionary in China (arr. 1659). 11
H221(p.114), H246, H299, A7, A17, B5, B8, B9, B12, B14, E64, HC10, HC11, PB
Dv.2.9

Daisin (大清?) a Chinese diplomat. E31

Dal, Nicolaus (1690-1747) a Missionary in South India. Studied at the University of Jena, then Halle. Joined the Danish-Halle Mission to Tranquebar in 1719. Ordained by Martin Bosse, 7 June 1730. A12, PB Ee.2.1-2

Dalai Lama, 7th, Kelzang Gyatso (*bskal bzang rgya mtsho*) (1708–1757)
H211(ff.52,66), H395, A18, A20, E12, E31, E34

Dalmatin, Antun (d. 1579) a translator and publisher of Protestant Lutheran books in Croatian. He collaborated with Primož Trubar and Stjepan Istranin Konzul.
PB Eb.2.9

Danet, Pierre (1650-1709) a French cleric, philologist and lexicographer. H392

De Pei (德沛) (1688-1752) a Manchu Imperial Prince, who held the title Prince Jian of the First Rank from 1748 to 1752. Considered a model provincial governor in Huguang, Fujian. A13, HC33, HC44

De l'Isle de la Croyère, Louis (1690-1741) a French astronomer, brother of Joseph-Nicolas Delisle. C5

Delisle, Guillaume, also spelled Guillaume de l'Isle (1675-1726, Paris) a French cartographer known for his popular and accurate maps of Europe and the newly explored Americas and Europe. Brother of Joseph-Nicolas Delisle. A8

Delisle, Joseph-Nicolas (1688-1768) French astronomer and cartographer. Member of the St Petersburg Academy and a close friend of Bayer. 9, H16, A3, A8, A22, A24, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C13, C17, C23, D3, D4, D6, E26

Dias, or Diaz, Manuel (陽瑪諾 Yang Ma-Nuo) (1574-1659) a Jesuit missionary. A17, HC6, HC28a

Diaz, Francisco (1606-1646) a Dominican missionary in China. H299, B4

Diodato, Giorgio an 18th c. teacher of Arabic and Turkish in Prague. H142

Djauga *see* Gjauga

Donduk Ombo (d.1741) sixth khan of the Kalmucks, who reigned 1737–41. E24

Dubois, Charles (1666-1751) was Provincial of Lyon and Regional Assistant of France. C16

Duchamp, Xavier (1693-1740) a Jesuit missionary in India who studied Indian astronomy. A4, A4(a)

Duchatelard, Jean Jacques (1693-1757) Jesuit, professor of mathematics and hydrography in Toulon. C11

Du Fresnoy, Nicolas Lenglet (1674-1755), author of *Méthode pour étudier l'histoire*, Paris, 1714. PB Dv.2.9

Du Halde, Jean-Baptiste (1674-1743) a French Jesuit historian specializing in China. A18, A22, A23, B5, C24

Eagle, Martin (1643-1720), (also Aedler, Edler, Aquila and possibly Oettler) University Teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge. He published the first grammar of German in English (1680). H211(f.150)

Ephraem the Syrian/St. Ephrem (ca. 306-373) a prolific Syriac-language hymnographer and theologian. H31

Ephraim of Antioch or of Amida (died 545) was Eastern Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and a Church Father, also known as, Ephraim Theopolitanus (i.e. Antioch). H640, H199, H264 and H640

Erpenius, Thomas or, Thomas van Erpe (1584-1624) Dutch Orientalist. H142

Ezekiel, Freiherr von Spanheim, also Ézéchiél, and known as Baron Spanheim (1629-1710) was a Swiss diplomat and scholar, subsequently, first Prussian ambassador to England. 10

Feng Ying-Jing (馮應京) (1555–1606) a friend and collaborator of Matteo Ricci. HC10

Flamsteed, John (1646-1719) an English astronomer and the first Astronomer Royal. E63

Fouquet, Marie (1590-1681) mother of the French Minister of Finances, Nicolas Fouquet. She prepared medicines and distributed these remedies to poor people. E43

Fourmont, Étienne (傅爾蒙 Fu Ermeng) (1683-1745) was a French scholar and Orientalist who served as professor of Arabic at the Collège de France and published grammars on the Arabic, Hebrew, and Chinese languages. A1, A19, B7, C23, C24,

Francke, August Hermann (1663-1727) a German Lutheran clergyman, Pietist, philanthropist, and Biblical scholar. 7, 13, H265

Francke, Gotthilf August (1696-1769) son of the previous, was a German Lutheran theologian and teacher. A21(a)

Frederik IV King of Denmark (1671-1730). 8

Fréret, Nicolas (1688 –1749) was a French scholar. He undertook the study of the Chinese language under the guidance of Arcadio Huang, a Chinese man working as translator and librarian for king Louis XIV. A24, C22, C23, C24

Freylinghausen, Gottlieb Anastasius (1719-1785) a German Protestant theologian and Director of the Franckesche Stiftungen in Halle. H211(f.3)

Gabiani, Giandomenico (畢嘉 Bi Jia)(1623-1694) a Jesuit and missionary in China. He wrote *Incrementa Sinicae ecclesiae, a Tartaris oppugnatae accurata & contestata narratione e Sinarum Imperio*, (Vienna, 1673). A4, PB Dv.2.9

Gabrielis Mogulensis (fl. early 18th c.) Mongolian (probably Kalmyk) convert to Christianity living in Russia. H213(p.94)

Galdan Tseren (d.1745) a Choros-Oirat prince and the Khong Tayiji of the Dzungar Khanate from 1727 until his death in 1745. H211(f.54)

Galtherus, Philippus de Castellione, also Gualterus de Insulis, Walter de Châtillon.Gautier de Châtillon, Philippe Gautier de Châtillon or Gautier de Ronchin or Gaultier de Lille (1135-1201) a French poet, author of *Alexandreidos Libri decem*. H221(p.114)

Gan Rulai (1684-1739) born in Fengxin county of Jiangxi province he was a writer in the times of Kangxi and Qianlong. HC44

Garber/Gärber/ Гербер, Johann-Gustav (d.1734) a native of Brandenburg. In 1710 he joined the Russian service in the artillery, and took part in the Great Northern War and the war with Prussia. He produced a map of the areas adjacent to the Caspian Sea in 1727, which was published by the Academy of Sciences in 1736. H211(ff.92,136,140)

Gaspar de Malavar fl. 16th century, a scribe of the Malabar (St Thomas) Syriac church, employed by the Vatican. H31, H265

Gaubil, Antoine (1689-1759) French Jesuit missionary to China. 95, H16(f.13), A1, A1(a), A2, A4, A4(a), A5, A15, A24, B1, B5, B6, B7, B11, B14, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C11, C22, C22(a), C23, C24, E4, E17, E30, E48, E49, E63, HC6

- Geier, Martin (1614-1680) a German Lutheran theologian. E12
- Genghis Khan (c. 1162-1227, born Temüjin, was the founder and Great Khan (Emperor) of the Mongol Empire. H211(f.72), B11, E18, E20, E21
- Gerbillon, Jean-François (1654-1707) a French missionary who worked in China. H213(p.3), C1
- Gerdes, Heinrich Walther (1690-1741) Lutheran clergyman, correspondent of T. S. Bayer, and owner of Bayer's collection after his death. 7, 8, 9, H22, H211(f.151), A21, A21(a), B7, PL1, PL60, PL62,
- Gerhard, Johann (1582-1637) a Lutheran church leader and Lutheran Scholastic theologian during the period of Orthodoxy. E12
- Gjauqa, or Djauga a Manchu nobleman. E10, E11
- Goldbach, Christian (1690-1764) German mathematician and lawyer. He was born in Königsberg and was a close friend of Bayer's. He joined the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences in 1725 as a professor of mathematics and Secretary of the Academy. 7, 9, 10
- Gonsa and Zosee, Japanese castaways, later baptised and given the names Demian Pomortsev and Kuzma Shulz, respectively. E10, PB Ef.2.6
- Gonzaga, Aloysius, Saint (Italian: Luigi Gonzaga) (1568-1591) an Italian aristocrat who became a member of the Society of Jesus. C20(a),
- Gottsched, Johann Christoph (1700-1766) a German philosopher, author, and critic. 9, 10
- Gram, Hans (1685-1748) Danish philologist and historian. 10
- Grammatici, Nicaise (ca. 1684-1736) Italian Jesuit mathematician and astronomer. C9
- Gregory Bar Hebraeus *see* Bar Hebraeus, Gregory
- Grelon, Adrien (1618-96), Jesuit missionary in China. He wrote a two-volume *Histoire de la Chine sous la domination des Tartares*, Paris, 1671-2. A4, PB Dv.2.9
- Gross, Christian-Friedrich (ca1698-1742) professor of Moral Philosophy at the Academy of Sciences for a short time before becoming diplomatic representative for the court of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel at St Petersburg. 9, E31
- Gründler, Johann Ernst (1677-1720) a German missionary in Tranquebar. H22, PB Eb.2.1
- Guangwu of Han (5 BC -57 AD) emperor of China. B6

Güyük, or Kuyuk (1206-1248) the third Great Khan of the Mongol Empire, the eldest son of Ögedei Khan and a grandson of Genghis Khan. E21

Halley, Edmond/Edmund (1656-1742) an English astronomer, geophysicist, mathematician, meteorologist, and physicist. A22, C11, C17

Hamel, Joseph (1788–1862) Russian scientist, medical doctor, chemical engineer, Counsellor of State and member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg. 7

Han Lin (1601-49) 韓霖 a scholar official from Jiangzhou in Shanxi province who had been baptized by Giulio Aleni. E47, HC11

Hartknoch, Christoph (1644–1687) Prussian historian and educator, who published *Altes und Neues Preussen*, Frankfurt, Königsberg, 1684. E59

Herbelot de Molainville, Barthélemy d' (1625-1695) a French Orientalist. E64

Hermann, Jakob (1678-1733) a professor of mathematics at the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg. B3

Hervieu, Fr Julien Placide French Jesuit missionary in China. C2

Hollis, Isaac (1699 or 1701-1774) a Baptist minister in London and a philanthropist for American Indian education in the British colonies. A21(a)

Hunter, William (1718-1783) Scottish anatomist, obstetrician and collector., who purchased the Bayer/Gerdes collection. 9, 7

Hyde, Thomas (1636-1703) was an English orientalist. In 1691 he became the Laudian professor of Arabic, and in 1697, he succeeded to the Regius chair of Hebrew, both at Oxford. 11, 13, H139, H229(p.195), H377, E12, PB Dv.2.9

Ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki, Abdallah (11th c.) a deacon and translator active in Antioch during the middle of the eleventh century. He was responsible for a large number of patristic translations, as well as original theological and philosophical works. H265

Ignatius, Haaman a teacher of Syriac and Arabic in the Collegium Neophytorum in Rome. Previously Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian Church. H265

Intorcetta, Prospero (1626-1696) (殷鐸澤) a Jesuit active in China in the 17th century. PB Dv.2.9

Ishikawa, Toshiyuki Ryusen (fl. 1688-1713) a Japanese cartographer. C13, E2

Istranin, Stjepan Konzul *see* Konzul, Stjepan Istranin

Jablonsky, Daniel Ernst (1660-1741) a German theologian known for his efforts to bring about a union between Lutheran and Reformed Protestants. A court preacher at Königsberg, and later, Berlin. 9, B3

Jackson, Andrew *see* Pereira, Andreas

Jacob of Edessa (or James of Edessa, Syriac: Ya'qub Urhoy) (c. 640-708) one of the most distinguished Syriac writers. H265

Jacques, Jean-Baptiste (1688–1728) French Jesuit missionary in China. C2

al-Jawhari, Abū Nasr Ismā‘īl ibn Hammad (died 1002 or 1008) was the author of a notable Arabic dictionary, *al-Sihāh*. H148

John of Gaza (6th c. A.D.?) a 6th c. Christian grammarian. H357

Kaempfer, Engelbert (1651-1716) a German naturalist, physician, and explorer. A22, B5, C13, C17, D1, D4, D8, E2, E10, E26

Kehr, Georg Jakob (1692-1740) Professor of Oriental Languages at the St Petersburg Academy. He also had an interest in numismatics. He studied at Halle and Leipzig. H211(f.30), H212(f.36), H325, A12, B5, E52, E54

Keyserling, or Keyserlingk, Hermann-Karl von, Baron (1697–1764)
A Russian diplomat from the Keyserling family of Baltic German nobility, appointed President of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences from 1733-4. 14, B1

Kepler, Johannes (1571-1630) a German mathematician, astronomer, and astrologer. B6, C18

Kirch, Gottfried (1639-1710) a German astronomer and the first 'Astronomer Royal' in Berlin. A4, B6

Kircher, Athanasius (1602-1680) a German Jesuit scholar and polymath who published around forty major works in the fields of comparative religion, geology, and medicine. In 1667 he published the treatise, *China monumentis, qua sacris qua profanis, nec non variis naturae & artis spectaculis, aliarumque rerum memorabilium argumentis illustrata*, commonly known simply as *China Illustrata*. B3, B8, E25, HC3, HC10, PB Ee.2.1-2

Kögler, Ignatius (戴進賢 Dai Jinxian) (1680-1746) A German Jesuit missionary in China. A leading figure in the mission, he was also President of the Mathematical Astronomical Tribunal. 95, H10, H16, H299(p.3), A3, A7, A13, A17, A24, B1, B9, C5, C6, C9, C10, C23, E39, E40, HC3, HC10, HC11, HC12, HC28a, HC33, HC44, HC45, HC68, HC81

Köleseri von Keres-Eer, Samuel, the younger (1663-1732), Governor-General of the the Principality of Transylvania He was the first Hungarian member of the Royal Society of London. H213(p.95)

Kohleifius, Gottfried (fl.1733) Lutheran clergyman. Wrote a work entitled, *Chronologia sacra*. B6

Konzul, Stjepan Istranin (1521- after 1568) a Protestant reformator who wrote and translated religious books into the Croatian language. He collaborated with Primož Trubar and Antun Dalmatin. PB Eb.2.9

Korff, Baron Johann Albrecht von (1697 –1766) was a Russian diplomat, and president of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences 1734–1740. 9, H211(f.74), A9, A10, A13, C16, E38

Kostka, Stanisław (1550-1568) a Polish novice of the Society of Jesus, who is venerated as Saint Stanislaus Kostka. C20(a)

La Charme, Alexandre de (孫章 Sun Zhang) (1695-1767) Jesuit, mathematician and astronomer. Arrived in China in 1729. 95, C9, C11, C12, C14

La Croze, Mathurin Veyssière de la (1661-1739) historian and linguist, librarian to Elector Friedrich III in Berlin, Head of the Cabinet of Antiquities and Medals in the Berlin Castle, and member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Mentor to Bayer during his stay in Berlin. 7, 9, 13, H17, H31, H175, H213(p.3), H221(p.11), H246, H299(pp.1,111,115), H629, A21(a), PB Ae.5.5/1, PB Ee.2.1-2

Lagorré, François de (1670-1733) Rector of the Jesuit college at Toulouse, 1715-27; rector of the Maison professe at Toulouse, 1727-9; assistant de France at Rome, 1730. C16

Lange, Lorenz/Lorentz (c. 1690 – 1752) a Swedish engineer, diplomat and explorer. Served as a special envoy of Peter the Great to China, promoting Russian commercial interests. His significant collection of Chinese and oriental material, which became part of the Imperial Kunstkammer in St Petersburg, was described by T. S. Bayer in *Museum Sinicum*. H211(f.10), H392, A8, A13, A14, B12, C1, C3, C9, C18, C20, C21, C22, E1

Le Comte, Louis (1655–1728), a Jesuit; author of *Nouveau mémoire sur l'état présent de la Chine*, Paris, 1696. H224, PB Dv.2.9

Lefèvre, Jean-François-Paul, abbé de Caumartin (1668-1733) subsequently in 1717, a French bishop. H629

Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm von (1646-1716) German polymath and philosopher. 9, 13, H175, E5, E25, E37, PB Ee.2.1-2

Lilienthal, Michael (1686-1750) a German Lutheran theologian and senior clergyman in Königsberg. An honorary professor in the University of St Petersburg, and in 1733, elected an honorary member of the St Petersburg Academy of Sciences. 9

Linières, Claude Bertrand Taschereau de Linières (1658-1746) Jesuit priest appointed in 1722 as confessor to the King of France. C1

Liu Shun 劉順 (fl. late 17th c.) a lexicographer. HC67

Longobardo, Nicolò (1559-1654) (龍華民 Long Huamin) a Sicilian Jesuit in China in the 17th century. He became the successor of Matteo Ricci in 1610 as Superior General of the Jesuit China mission. E37, HC7, HC8

Longomontanus, Christian (1562-1647) Danish astronomer and astrologer who is best known for his association with Tycho Brahe. C18

Lotter, Johann-Georg (1702–1737) professor of Rhetoric and Greek and Roman antiquities at the Academy, succeeding Bayer in the latter position in 1735. 9,14, B13,

Ludolf, Hiob (1624-1704), the father of modern Ethiopic studies. H213(p.61), PB Ee.2.1-2

Lundbaek, Knud (1912-1995) Professor of endocrinology at Aarhus University, and sinologist. Author of standard study of Bayer in 1986. 4, 7, 11

Luther, Martin (1483–1546) Protestant reformer. H17, H299(p.49), A21

Lyser, Polykarp (1690-1728) a philologist, lawyer, professor of history and poetry at the University of Helmstedt. PB Ee.2.1-2

MacFarlane, Duncan (1771-1857) Principal of the University of Glasgow, 1823-57 He was presented to Glasgow Cathedral by King George IV in 1823, remaining as the minister for thirty-three years. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1819 and 1843 and was a leading member of the moderate wing of the church at the time of the Disruption. 10

Machin, John (c. 1686-1751), a professor of astronomy at Gresham College. A22, C17

Maigrot, Charles (1652–1730) a French bishop and an important person in the Chinese Rites controversy. A4, B11

Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (馮秉正 Feng Bingzheng) (1669-1748) was a French Jesuit missionary to China. 95, A1, A2,

Maraldi, Giacomo Filippo (1665-1729) a French-Italian astronomer and mathematician. His name is also given as Jacques Philippe Maraldi. C4

Martini, Martino (衛匡國 Wei Kuanguo) (1614-1661) was an Italian Jesuit missionary, cartographer and historian, mainly active in China. 7, 11, H299(pp1,49), E64

Masius (or Maes), Andreas (1514-1573) a Catholic priest, humanist and one of the first European Syriac scholars. H31, E57

Mauclerc, or Mauclair, Paul (1698-1742) Prussian Court Preacher and Royal Chaplain in Stettin, Superintendent of the French churches of Pomerania. One of the editors of the *Journal des Sçavans*. A10, A11, A19

Meisner, Johann (1615-1681) a German Lutheran theologian. E12

Mencius or Mengzi (孟子) (372 – 289 BC, or 385 – 303/302 BC) was a Chinese philosopher. PB Dv.2.9

Mentzel, Christian (1622-1701) a German physician, botanist and sinologist. 7, 13, H139, H175, H213(p.61), H299(pp.1,105,161,175,195,196), B7, E25, PB Ev.2.1-2

Messerschmidt, Daniel Gottlieb (1685-1735) a German physician, naturalist and geographer. By decree of November 5, 1718, Peter I gave Messerschmidt the task to 'collect rarities and medicinal plants' from Siberia. He collected extensive mineral, botanical, zoological and ethnographic specimens during his eight-year long journey, which he presented to the St Petersburg Academy's Kunstkammer. He was interested in languages, acquiring examples of Tibetan, Mongolian and the Tungusic languages. H175, H213(pp.89,93, 104), H221(pp.8,30,48,82,115)

Meton of Athens (Μέτων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος) was a Greek mathematician, astronomer, geometer, and engineer who lived in Athens in the 5th century BC. He is best known for calculations involving the eponymous 19-year Metonic cycle which he introduced in 432 BC into the lunisolar Attic calendar. A7, B1, B9

Michael Pavlovich, Grand Duke of Russia (1798-1849) the tenth child and fourth son of Paul I of Russia and Sophie Dorothea of Württemberg. He was born in St Petersburg. 7

Michaelis, Johann David (1717-1791), a famous German Biblical scholar and teacher. Johann Heinrich Michaelis was his great-uncle. H31

Michaelis, Johann Heinrich (1668–1738) was the chief director of Francke's Collegium Orientale Theologicum. 7, 13

Minorelli, Thomas Maria (1680-1733) a Dominican missionary in China. A4

Moggi, Fernando, or Ferdinando Bonaventura (利白明 Li Baiming) (1684-1761) an Italian Jesuit missionary in China. He was a painter, sculptor and architect. H10, E40, HC81

Montfaucon, Bernard de (1655-1741) a French Benedictine monk of the Congregation of Saint Maur. He established the discipline of palaeography, and is considered one of the founders of modern archaeology. H199, E28

Mortimer, Cromwell (c.1693-1752)
British physician, antiquary and second secretary of the Royal Society from 1730-1752. A22, C13, C17, D3, D4, D6, D7, D8, E2, E26

Moses of Mardin (d.1592) Syrian Orthodox priest and bishop. A native of the village of Qāluq, in the region of Şawro, near Mardin. He was sent by Patriarch 'Abdullāh I b. Ştephanos to Rome, where he arrived with some mss. in, or shortly before 1549. He played a significant role in printing the first Syriac bible and served as perhaps the first Syriac teacher in Europe. H31, E57

Müller, Andreas (1630-1694) Provost of St Nicholas Church in Berlin. Expert in various Oriental languages he contributed particularly to the understanding of Chinese in Europe. 7, 13, 14, H31, H139, H142, H221(pp.11,112,161,199,201), E10, E27, PB Ee.2.1-2

Müller, Bonaventura, (born 4th October, 1665) Son of Andreas, he became Stadtphysikus in Stettin, where he died. A10

Müller, Gerhard Friedrich (1705 –1783) a member of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, the Great Northern Expedition of 1733-43, which reported on life and nature of the further (eastern) side of the Ural mountain range. Nineteen scientists and artists traveled through Siberia to study people, cultures and collected data for the creation of maps. Müller, who described and categorized clothing, religions and rituals of the Siberian ethnic groups, is considered to be the father of ethnography. 9, 14, 15, A22, A23, C17, E27

Müller, Johann Bernhard a Swedish Captain, subsequently in the service of Russia, wrote a report on the Ostyaks. H308

Münnich, also Minikh, Burchard Christoph Reichsgraf von (1683-1767) an Oldenburger in the service of Peter the Great. H211(f.16)

Murad IV (1612-1640) Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1623 to 1640. H211(f.18)

Nadal, Jerome/Jerónimo (1507-1580) a Jesuit priest of the first generation, one of the companions of Ignatius of Loyola. H221(p.114)

Natali, Francesco (fl.17/18c.) author of a *Catalogus stellarum* (untraced). B8

Navarrete, Domingo Fernández (c. 1610-1689) a Spanish Dominican missionary and archbishop. Author of, *Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos, y religiosos de la monarchia de China*. (Madrid, 1676). B2, B11

Negri, Solomon (c.1667-1727), Arabic scholar and teacher, who worked at various times in Halle, Rome and latterly in London for the SPCK. Bayer met him while at Halle (1716-17). 7, 13, H17, H31, H211(ff.1-9), H213(pp.59,112), H265, H325, H629

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1726/27) English mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. C9, D1

Nian Xiyao (年希堯) (1671-1738) Governor of Guangdong. He wrote on perspective, geometry and medicine. A17, HC45

Noël, François (衛方濟 Wei Fangji) (1651-1729) a Jesuit missionary in China from Lille. He was a mathematician and astronomer. B1, B9, C1

Noris, Henry or Enrico (1631-1704) an Italian church historian, theologian and Cardinal. He published his *Annus et Epochae Syro-Macedonum in Vetustis Urbium Syriae Expositae*, in Leipzig in 1696. E53

Obuch, Gottfried Wilhelm (1707-45) a tutor and preacher in Vienna, 1734-1736, and a missionary in Tranquebar, 1737-1745. A21

Ögedei Khan (1186-1241) the third son of Genghis Khan and second Great Khan of the Mongol Empire. E20, E21

Osborne, Thomas (1704?-1767) an English publisher and bookseller noted for his association with author Samuel Johnson and his purchase of the library of Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford. Published a sale catalogue of the Bayer/Gerdes collection in 1752. 9

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovich (1686-1747) Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce. 9, H395, A3, A14, A20, A24, B1, B2, B14, C15, E36

Pacunin, a Manchu interpreter, and Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. H211(f.54), E11, E31

Pallas, Peter Simon (1741-1811) a German zoologist and botanist who worked in Russia. H211(f.44)

Papkow, Alexei (fl.1729) traveller in Siberia. H211(f.80)

Pardies, Ignace-Gaston (1636-1673) a French scientist. C19

Parrenin, Dominique (1665-1741) Priest at the French Jesuit House in Beijing. Negotiator on behalf of the Chinese in the Treaty of Kyakhta. 8, 95, H224, H392, H395, A1, A2, A8, A13, A14, A15, A18, A20, A24, B1, B4, B12, B13, B14, C1, C2, C15, C16, C20, C20a, C23, E8, E30, E31, E34, E31, HC25, HC39, HC50, HC66, HC74, HC80, HC83

Paschke, Gottfried (ca1700-1740) accompanied Bayer to St Petersburg in 1726 and was employed as the Librarian in the Academy for two years (Müller, p.94) leaving in 1728 for Halle where he studied law. He later returned to St Petersburg where he practised law until his death in 1740. 10, E1

Pedrini, Paolo Felipe Teodorico (德里格 De Lige) (c.1670-1746), an Italian Lazarist priest at the Chinese Court, and an accomplished musician. HC68

Pereira, Andreas (1689–1743) a Jesuit missionary in China. Rector of the South College of the Portuguese mission in Beijing. His English name was Andrew Jackson. 95, A3, A7, A13, A17, A24, B1, B2, B8, C9, C18, C23, HC3, HC10, HC11, HC12, HC28a, HC33, HC36, HC44, HC45, HC68

Pereira, Tomás (徐日昇 Xu Risheng) (1645-1708) a Portuguese Jesuit priest employed at the Chinese Court, and an accomplished musician. HC11/3, HC68

Pétau/Petavius, Denis (1583- 1652) a French Jesuit theologian. A1(a)

Peter I (1672-1725) Emperor of all Russia. E12

Peter, Prince of the Kalmyks (fl.1724) an important convert to Christianity and the grandson of Ayuka Khan. On adopting Christianity, he took the name Peter Taishin. His Kalmyk name was Baksaday-Dorji. E12

Petraeus, Theodor (1624-1672) Danish Orientalist. H629

Petrow, Simeon (fl.1730) a Captain in the Russian army. B10, C15

Pholu (fl.1735) a Chinese diplomat in St Petersburg. E31

Photius I (c. 810-c. 893) Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople from 858 to 867 and from 877 to 886. H640

Picques, Louis (1637-1699) French priest and orientalist, from 1688 until his death Librarian of the Collège des Quatre Nations, or Mazarin. H213(p.61), H299(pp.105,111, 196,198)

Pinheyro, Domingo (Domenicus) S.J. (1688-1748) Departed for China in 1725 where he became Vice-Provincial. He died in Beijing. C21

Platkovski, Antonii, Archimandrite (fl. early 18th c.) leader of the Russian ecclesiastical mission in China, arrived 1729. H392, A8, C15

Polikarpov, Feodor (c. 1660-1731) a teacher at the Slavic Greek Latin Academy in Moscow. E1

Pomortsev, Demian *see* Gonsa

Pozzo, Andrea, also Andreas Puteus (1642-1709) an Italian Jesuit Brother, Baroque painter and architect, decorator, stage designer, and art theoretician. C21, HC45

Prätorius, Matthäus (c.1635–c.1704), author of a work about Prussia and its culture, *Deliciae Prussicae oder Preussische Schaubühne*. E59

Prémare, Joseph Henri Marie de (1666-1736) a Jesuit missionary to China. A1, A3, A24

Pressier, Christian Friedrich (1697-1738) a German missionary at the Danish-Halle mission in Tranquebar. A12, PB Ee.2.1-2

Prester John a legendary Christian patriarch and king said to rule over a Nestorian Christian nation. B11, E48

Prokopovich, Theophan, (1681-1736) Ukrainian-born Russian theologian, writer, poet, mathematician, philosopher, rector of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and

Archbishop of Novgorod. He was a friend and supporter of Bayer, and was the dedicatee of the *Museum Sinicum*. 9, H211(f.14), E12

Ptolemy, Claudius Ptolemy (c.100-c.170) a Greek writer, known as a mathematician, astronomer, geographer, and astrologer. D4, D6

Pukhort, Ivan one of the Russian students sent to China to study Chinese and Manchu. He departed Selenginsk for Beijing on 13 September, 1727. E1

Puteus, Andreas *see* Pozzo, Andrea

Quandt, Johann Jakob (1686-c.1772) a German orthodox Lutheran theologian, professor of theology in Rostock. He is known for his involvement with the first complete translation of the Bible into Lithuanian, the 'Quandt Bible' of 1735. He was also a librarian of the Königsberg Public Library prior to Bayer. 10

Quli Khan, Imam (d.1731) the *naib* of Derbent during and after the Russo-Persian (1722-1723). H211(f.157)

al-Razi, Zain al-Din Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr Hasan (fl.1267/666H) an Arabic lexicographer and Imām. H145

Rehbinder, Henrik Johan, Baron, 1684-1747 a Swedish officer captured at Poltava and sent to Tobolsk. H246, E12

Relandus, Petrus (1678–1714) an influential lawyer in Haarlem. Brother of Adriaan Reland/Reelant, a noted Dutch Orientalist scholar, cartographer and philologist. E53

Rémond, Nicolas-François (c.1638-1725) was the first councillor of the Duke of Orléans and brother of the mathematician Pierre Rémond de Montmort. E5

Renatus, or Renat, Johann Gustaf (1682-1744), a Swedish prisoner of war, captured at the Battle of Poltava (1709). In 1711 he was sent to Tobolsk where many Swedish officers were kept as prisoners of war. In 1716 he was captured by a Dzungar force, and spent the following seventeen years in their service. H211(ff.54-65, 74) H246(f.8), E6

Rhodes, Alexander de (1591-1660) a French Jesuit missionary and lexicographer who had a lasting impact on Christianity in Vietnam. He wrote the *Dictionarium Annamiticum Lusitanum et Latinum*, published in Rome, in 1651. PB Ee.2.1-2

Ricci, Matteo (1552-1610) (利瑪竇 Li Madou) an Italian Jesuit priest and one of the founding figures of the Jesuit China missions. A7, A17, B2, B8, B11, C21, E38, E39/2, E62, HC10

Rodde, Caspar Matthias (1689-1743) a Baltic German whom Bayer encountered at Halle. He was ordained in Magdeburg (1719), and was later engaged in translating Pietist works into Russian. H213(p.98)

Rostgaard, Frederik (1671-1745) Secretary of State to King Frederik IV of Denmark
8, 10, H357

Ruëll, Joannes published *Grammatica, of Singaleesche Taal-Kunst*. Amsterdam:
François Halma, 1708. E58

Ruggieri, Michele (1543-1607) (羅明堅 Luo Mingjian) was an Italian Jesuit priest.
One of the founding fathers of the Jesuit China missions, and a co-author of the first
Portuguese-Chinese dictionary. A17

Rutgersius, Janus (also Johan Rutgers) (1589-1625). a philologist and diplomat.
H357

Ryusen *see* Ishikawa, Toshiyuki Ryusen

Sanchez, António Nunes Ribeiro (1699-1783) Portuguese doctor and encyclopaedist.
PB Ee.2.1-2

Sangge 桑格 (fl. late 17th c.) a Chinese lexicographer. HC67

Santorio, Giulio Antonio (6 June 1532 – 9 May 1602) an Italian Cardinal. Elevated to
Cardinal on 17 May 1570, and installed as the Cardinal-Priest of S. Bartolomeo
all'Isola the same year, subsequently as the Cardinal-Priest of S. Maria in Trastevere
(1595) and as the Cardinal-Bishop of Palestrina (1597). H265

Sartorius, Johann Anton (1704-1738) a German missionary at the English mission in
Madras and Cuddalore. A12, E58

Sartorius, Johann (1656-1729) a professor of Rhetoric in Danzig and Bayer's great-
uncle. 9

Sartorius, Michael-Gottlieb (son of the previous?). 9

Saumaise/Salmasius, Claude (1588-1653) a French classical scholar. E12

Scaliger, Joseph Juste (1540-1609) a French religious leader and scholar. E12

Schall von Bell, Johann Adam (1592-1666) (湯若望 Tāng Ruowang), also known as
Adam Shall, was a German Jesuit and astronomer, who spent most of his missionary
life in China. H221(p.9), D2, E38, HC68

Scheuchzer, John Gaspar (1702–1729), physician and naturalist, was born in Zürich,
Switzerland. He was a noted naturalist and antiquary, and on coming to England he
became librarian to Sir Hans Sloane. D4, E26

Schlözer, August Ludwig von (1735-1809) a German historian who laid foundations
for the critical study of Russian history. He went to St Petersburg in 1761. 15

Schultze, Benjamin (1689-1760) Danish-Halle missionary in Tranquebar, and later in Madras. 9, H22, H383, H628, A12, A16, A21, A21(a), B12, E58, PL1, PL7, PL9, PL60

Schumacher, Johann Daniel (1690-1761) the secretary of the St Petersburg Academy, who was also responsible for the Library and Kunstkammer. 9, H221(p.8), A19
Semedo, Álvaro de (1585 or 1586-1658) (Zeng Dezhao 曾德昭) a Portuguese Jesuit priest, missionary in China. PB Ee.2.1-2

Severus the Great of Antioch, Saint (465-538) a Greek monk and theologian. He was the last Monophysite Patriarch of Antioch. H265

Shalmaneser V (reign: 727 to 722 BC) an Assyrian king to whom is attributed the deportation of the Israelites. E12

Shen Fu-Tsung (Shen Fuzong), Michael Alphonsius (d.1691) a Chinese mandarin from Nanjing and a convert to Catholicism who was brought to Europe by the Jesuit priest Philippe Couplet. PB Dv.2.9

Shestopalov-Iablontsev, Ivan (d.1727) a Moscow Academy student sent to the Russian mission in Beijing, but died before arrival. H392

Shin Aggasamādhi (c.1480-1550) a Burmese monk, who composed five epic poems, two of which, 'Nemi bon-gan' and the 'Nemi Ngayaigan pyo', are versified translations of the 'Nimi Jātaka'. PL9

Shulz, Kuzma *see* Zosee

Sinzendorf, August (?) (1590–1642) Austrian nobleman and statesman. H199

Skavronskii, Count K.S. one of three brothers, all students at the Academy. 9

Skornyakov-Pisarev, Grigory Grigoryevich (1686-1747) a military engineer, Major-General (1722). He studied mathematics in Berlin. H211(f.16)

Slaviček, Carolus/Karel (严嘉乐, 1678-1735) Jesuit missionary and scientist, the first Czech sinologist. 95, H246, A1, A3, A6, A13, A24, B1, B2, B3, B8, B10, C9, C10, HC68

Sloane, Sir Hans, baronet (1660–1753), physician and collector. 9, C13, D4, D7, D8, E2, E26

Smirnow, Peter (fl. 1720's) a Russian who had learned Kalmyk Mongolian and was employed as a translator. H211(ff.51,52), H227, H246(f.11), E11, E31

Sonhharà (also sometimes spelled Sonhara) an Indian merchant from Multan, resident in St Petersburg. H212(f.19,22,49), H246(f.12), C23, E11

Souciet, Etienne (1671-1744) a Jesuit, and editor of the *Mémoires de Trévoux*. He corresponded extensively with missionaries of the Society. At the end of his life he

was librarian of the Collège Louis-le-Grand. A23, A24, B5, B7, C3, C4, C5, C7, C9, C10, C12, C24

Spey, Rutger/Rutgher (fl. 2nd half 16th c.) Vicar of Schönau in the Palatinate. The first German to publish an Arabic grammar (Heidelberg, 1583). H211(f.30)

Stephanus Gobarus (d. 578). A Christian writer of the sixth century. H640

Steurlein, ? (fl. early 17th c.) Lutheran archdeacon in Schleusingen. H213(p.94)

Strahlenberg, Philipp Johann von (1676–1747) Swedish officer and geographer of German origin who made important contributions to the cartography of Russia. Captured by the Russian forces at the Battle of Poltava in 1709, he spent the years 1711 to 1721 as a prisoner of war in Tobolsk. After returning to Stockholm in 1730, he published *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. H246

Stumpf, Kilian (1655-1720) a Jesuit priest who played an important role in the Chinese mission. H210

Sulaymān Efendi, Shaykh (died after 1654) preacher at the great mosque in the castle of Buda. H145, H148, H150, H152, E54

Taishin, Peter *see* Peter, Prince of the Kalmyks

Tatishchev, Vasily Nikitich (1686-1750) a prominent Russian statesman. 9, H211(f.74)

Tentzel, Wilhelm Ernst, (1659-1707) a German polyhistor, historian, numismatist and editor, E64

Tetska, Samuel superintendent of Archbishop Feofan Prokopovich's seminary. H211(f.14)

Thales of Miletus (c. 624 - ca 546 BC) was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher, mathematician and astronomer. A17

Thévenot, Melchisédech (c.1620 – 29 October 1692) was a French scientist, cartographer, orientalist, inventor, and diplomat. H213(p.3), E64

Thucydides (c. 460 - c. 400 BC) an Athenian historian and general. HC74

Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471) a canon regular of the late medieval period in the Netherlands, and the author of 'The Imitation of Christ'. B7, HC 6

Tollius, Jacobus or Jakob (1633-1696) a Dutch classicist. B11

Tournon, Charles-Thomas (Carlo Tommaso) Maillard de (1668-1710) was a papal legate and cardinal to the East Indies and China. H210

- Trubar, Primož (1508-1586) a Slovenian Protestant Reformer of the Lutheran tradition, and the author of the first Slovene language printed book. PB Eb.2.9
- ʿUskudārī, Muhammad Efendī wāʿiz (fl. mid. 17thc.) A Muslim preacher. H162
- Ussher/Usserius, James (1581-1656) Anglican Archbishop. A1(a)
- Vagnoni, Alfonso (高一志 Gao Yi Zhi) (1566-1640) an Italian Jesuit missionary to China. B8
- Velser, Marc *see* Welser, Mark
- Verbiest, Ferdinand (1623-1688) (南懷仁 Nan Huairen) a Flemish Jesuit missionary in China during the Qing dynasty. H377, A3, A14, B2, B8, B12, B14, C19, E29, HC9, HC83
- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Caesar Vespasiānus Augustus) (9-79) Roman emperor from 69 to 79 AD. B5
- Vignoles, Alphonse des (1649-1744) a French Reformed clergyman in Berlin. He wrote a two-volume work on Chinese and Egyptian chronology. A4, B6
- Vignoli, Giovanni (1667-1733) Custodian of the Vatican Library, historian and archaeologist. A13
- Vigor, Jane (1699–1783) travel writer. Her first husband was Thomas Ward (son of Sir Edward Ward, former Chief Baron of the Exchequer), whom she accompanied to St Petersburg on his appointment that year to the post of consul-general to Russia and agent of the Russia Company. A22, C17
- Vigor, William (d.1767) a merchant, with business interests in Russia, and a Quaker. Third husband of Jane Vigor. A22, C17
- Visdelou, Claude de, (1656 –1737) (Liu Ying Zhengwen) a Jesuit, mathematician , and missionary in China. PB Dv.2.9
- Vladislavich-Raguzinsky, Sava Lukich, Count, Ambassador to China 1669-1738. H224, A2, A9, C15, E31, E38, HC66
- Vockerodt, Johann Gotthilf (d. ca 1750) was the secretary of the Prussian embassy in St Petersburg from 1717 to 1733. H211(ff.140-8)
- Voeikov, Luka (d.1734) a student at the Russian mission in Beijing. H392, A8
- Walhaver, Andries (d. 1739) was in the service of the Dutch East India Company. H213(p.94,104)
- Walther, Christoph Theodosius (1699-1741), a Danish-Halle missionary in Tranquebar. H305, H383, A12, A21, PL2, PB Eb.2.2, PB Ee.2.1-2

Wanley, Humfrey (1672-1726) Librarian to the earls of Oxford, a palaeographer and scholar of Old English. He was the first keeper of the Harleian Library. 5

Weidler, Johann Friedrich (1691-1755) a German astronomer and mathematician. He was a professor of mathematics at the University of Wittenberg and a Fellow of the Royal Society. H212(f.1)

Welser, Mark, 1558-1614 a German banker, politician, and astronomer, who engaged in learned correspondence with European intellectuals of his time. PB F1

Witsen, Nicolaes (1641-1717) a Dutch statesman. In 1689 he was extraordinary-ambassador to the English court, and became Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the first to describe Siberia, Far East and Central Asia in his study *Noord en Oost Tartarye*. H213(p.91-4,105,132), E27

Wolf, Johann Christoph (1683-1739) a German Christian Hebraist, polyhistor, and collector of books. 9

Wolff, Christian (1679-1754) an eminent German philosopher. His sinophile address, *De sapientia Sinensium oratio* was published in 1725. A13, A17, B8, B12

Xavier, Francis, Saint (1506-1552) Roman Catholic missionary, and a co-founder of the Society of Jesus. HC11/3

Xu Guangqi (徐光啟) (1562-1633) who later adopted the baptismal name Paul. He was a Chinese scholar-bureaucrat, agricultural scientist, astronomer, and mathematician in the Ming Dynasty. Xu was a colleague and collaborator of the Italian Jesuits Matteo Ricci and Sabatino de Ursis and they translated several classic Western texts into Chinese. HC3, HC78

Yi Xing (一行) 683–727 astronomer and Buddhist monk of the Tang Dynasty. C22(a)

You Wang (幽王) (795–771 BC) a Zhou Dynasty emperor. A1(a)

Young, Dr John ((1835 – 1902) Regius Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Hunterian Museum at the University of Glasgow. 8

Yunlu (1695-1767) also known as Chuang ch'in wang, Prince Chuang, and Yinlu, the sixteenth son of the Kangxi emperor (Shengzu (聖祖)). He studied some mathematics and music. C19

Yunzhi, Prince Cheng (允祉) (1677-1732) third son of the Kangxi Emperor. B8, HC68

Zhang Geng (ca. 1570-1646) a native of Jinjiang (Fujian Prov.). He obtained the *juren* degree in 1597. E47, HC11

Zhang Tianqi 張天祈 Author of *Lian zhu ji* 联珠集 ('Collection of strings of pearls'). HC67

Zhong Kang (仲康) (ruled 2088-2075 BC) the fourth king of the Xia Dynasty. A1(a)
Ziegenbalg, Bartholomäus (1682-1719) was a member of the Lutheran clergy and the first Pietist missionary to India. PL4, PB Eb.2.1,

Ziegenhagen, Friedrich Michael (1694-1776) a German clergyman, who worked from 1722 to 1776 as a court preacher for King George I of Great Britain. He was also a Pietist and one of the most prominent members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK). A21(a)

Zosee and Gonsa, Japanese castaways, later baptised and given the names Kuzma Shulz and Demian Pomortsev, respectively. E10, PB Ef.2.6