
A B S T R A C T S

Chikako Shigemori Bučar

Alma M. Karlin's Visits to Temples and Shrines in Japan

Alma Maximiliana Karlin (1889 - 1950) was a female adventurer and journalist from Celje, a small town in the Slovenian part of Austria-Hungary and later the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Today in the Regional Museum in Celje, many picture postcards are archived as a part of Alma Karlin's legacy. There are more than 500 Japanese postcards and among them about a hundred showing various religious places: temples, shrines and tombs. Based on her memos on the reverse of these postcards and the Japanese part of her travelogue, her sojourn in Japan is reconstructed. Karlin lived in the centre of the capital city of Tokyo and was acquainted with some Japanese and foreign intellectuals. She visited important and popular religious sights, made short trips to Nikkō, Kamakura and Enoshima. She observed Japanese people's customs and beliefs in relation to their religious and seasonal events in the liberal and peaceful atmosphere of the Taishō era. In the first days of July 1923, after visiting some other older cities and religious sights in the eastern part of Japan, she headed for the Korean Peninsula on a boat from Nagasaki.

Keywords: Shinto, Buddhism, emperors, Japanese customs, Taishō era, Alma Karlin.

Nataša Vampelj Suhadolnik

Death in Beijing: Alma M. Karlin's Description of Chinese Funerary Rituals and Mourning Practices

Alma Maximiliane Karlin (1889–1950) was a world traveller, writer, journalist, and collector from Slovenia. She embarked on an eight-year journey around the world in November 1919, in the course of which she published a series of travel sketches in the *Cillier Zeitung*, a local German-language newspaper. In one of these she reported on funerary rituals and mourning practices in China. After returning to Europe, she was to cover the same topic in her three volume travelogue, published between 1929 and 1933.

In this paper we analyse these two early accounts of Chinese funerary rituals by Alma Karlin. We also consider some material objects linked to mortuary rites and ancestor worship that she brought back from her voyage in order to gain a

broader understanding of her views on Chinese attitudes towards the dead. Supported by a close reading of material and textual sources on Chinese funeral practices, we compare her treatment of the subject with other accounts written by Slovenian missionaries to China in the early twentieth century. In addition to discussing certain personal elements in these accounts, we attempt to place them in their socio historical context.

Keywords: Alma Karlin, Chinese funerary ritual, ancestor worship, spirit paper money, missionaries, newspaper Cillier Zeitung, travelogue Einsame Weltreise.

Kang Byoung Yoong

A Death in the Photo: Understanding the Korean Empire through Alma Karlin's Black and White Photograph of the Funeral Procession in front of Daeannmun Gate

In June 1923 Alma Karlin (1889-1950) first stepped onto the Korea peninsula at Busan. The peninsula was in turmoil, gradually occupied by Japan by means of 'cultural rule'. From Busan, Karlin travelled through Seoul and Pyongyang before leaving to China. Like other tourists, she packed her suitcase with authentic souvenirs of Korea. There are thirty-nine photographs in total that Karlin brought from Korea to Slovenia. Five of them are funeral themed photos, and in one of the five one can discern the poignant story of a Joseonian woman's death amid a troubled Korean Empire. The photo attracted global interest as it was exhibited not only in Korea, but Slovenia and the US.

In the present paper, I scrutinise the details of the photo and attempt to deepen the understanding of early twentieth century Korea as it is observed in the photo. The paper explores one photo with a focus on historical particularities in Korea including architecture, the history of the palace, the signboard on the gate, and the relations of the royal family. It confirms a new theory regarding the image, that it is a scene from the funeral procession for Empress Sunmyeong, who died tragically as a Crown Princess during the era of the one and final Korean Empire.

Keywords: Alma Karlin, Joseon dynasty, Hotel du Palais, Empress Sunmyeong, Deoksugung Palace, Daehanmun Gate, funeral, funeral procession, Korean Empire.

Klara Hrvatin

Alma Karlin's Musical Miniatures: Japanese Musical Instruments from the Collection of Alma M. Karlin and their Relation to Religious Music

The following article serves as an introduction to one of recent history's great travellers, Alma Maximiliane Karlin (1889–1950), and the music-religion related objects she brought back to Europe from Japan, where she stayed from the beginning of June 1922 to July 1923. Not numerous, but in comparison to similar objects brought from other countries, the largest in number, the collection shows Karlin's preference for simple instrument miniatures such as models or miniatures of the instruments *shamisen*, *koto*, *yakumo-koto*. Also interesting and indirectly related to Japanese music are objects such as *ukiyo-e* postcards and small coloured prints on postcards, depicting themes related to Japanese traditional instruments, small bronze *tengu* mask and others.

In order to better define those instruments and find a possible relation of these instruments and their religious practices to Karlin's life, the article focuses as well on the Karlin's non-classical travelogue, Slovenian translations of *Einsame Weltreise: Die Tragödie einer Frau* (Lonely Travel, 1929), in particular where she depicts her travel and stay in Japan. From her collection of instruments and her writings, the author searches how and to what extent Karlin developed a sense of, or was devoted to certain instruments which express some relation to Shinto or Buddhist religious practices.

Keywords: Alma M. Karlin, Japan, Buddhist instruments, Shinto instruments, yakumo-koto, hyōshigi.

Helena Motoh

Confucius, a Yugoslav Nationalist – Representations of Confucianism in pre-WWII Slovenia

The aim of the present paper is to analyse the representations of Confucianism in early 20th century Slovenia and reflect on the role of external factors – historical and political events of the time, Yugoslav internal and external political developments, social and economic changes, etc. – in these interpretations of Confucian tradition. In the virtual absence of books on the topic, the main source for assessing what the representations of Confucianism were like in the period will be journal and newspaper articles (more than 500 texts in a vast array of genres). The material analysed is limited by the time of publication to encompass the last

two decades of the 19th and the first four decades of the 20th century, and only publications published in Slovenian and on the territory of today's Slovenia are used. The topic of the paper, early 20th century representations of Chinese thought, has not been explored extensively in scholarly works. By an analysis of the 1884–1941 representations of Confucianism and Confucius in Slovenian press, the present paper aims to partly fill this gap, while also exploring the outside factors which had an impact on the type of discourse produced about Confucius and Confucianism in the period.

Keywords: Confucianism, Confucius, representations, Slovenia, early 20th Century.

P O V Z E T K I

Chikako Shigemori Bučar

Templji in svetišča, ki jih je Alma M. Karlin obiskala na Japonskem

Alma Maksimiljana Karlin (1889–1950) je svetovna popotnica in pisateljica iz Celja, mesteca v Avstro-Ogrski in poznejši Kraljevini Jugoslaviji. Danes hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje več kot 500 ja-ponskih razglednic iz njene zbirke, okrog sto med njimi pa jih prikazuje templje, svetišča in druge znamenitosti, povezane z religijami na Japonskem. Na osnovi Alminih zapiskov na teh razglednicah in japonskega dela njenega potopisa lahko rekonstruiramo njeno bivanje in opazovanje religioznih obi-čajev. Živela je v strogem središču Tokia in spoznala nekaj Japoncev in tujcev, ki so jo poučili o japon-ski zgodovini, kulturi in običajih. Obiskala je pomembne in priljubljene znamenitosti ne samo v Tokiu, temveč tudi v Nikkōju, Kamakuri in Enoshimi. Opazovala je lokalne religiozne običaje ob različnih praznikih v sorazmerno liberalnem in mirnem vzdušju v obdobju Taishō. V prvih dneh julija 1923 je zapustila Tokio in po obiskih krajev v zahodnem delu Japonske končno zapustila deželo, ko je z ladjo odplula proti Koreji.

Ključne besede: šinto, budizem, cesarji, japonski običaji, obdobje Taishō, Alma Karlin.

Nataša Vampelj Suhadolnik

Smrt v Pekingu: kitajski pogrebni rituali in navade žalovanja v opisih Alme Karlin

Alma Maximiliane Karlin (1889–1950) je svetovna popotnica, pisateljica, novinarka in zbirateljica iz Slovenije. Na osemletno potovanje okrog sveta se je odpravila novembra leta 1919. Med potovanjem je v lokalnem časopisu *Cillier Zeitung* v nemškem jeziku objavljala članke pod skupnim naslovom Popotne skice Alme M. Karlin. V enem teh člankov je opisala tudi pogrebne navade in prakse žalovanja na Kitajskem, po povratku domov pa je to temo vključila tudi v tridelni potopis, ki ga je objavila med letoma 1929 in 1933.

V prispevku bomo analizirali omenjena zgodnja opisa kitajskih pogrebnih navad, ki jih je zapisala Alma Karlin. Za poglobljeno razumevanje njenega pogleda v kitajske običaje v odnosu do mrtvega in smrti bomo analizirali tudi posamezne materialne predmete, povezane s pogrebnimi rituali in čaščenjem prednikov, ki jih

je prinesla s potovanja. Na osnovi temeljite analize materialnega in besedilnega gradiva bomo njen pogled na kitajske pogrebne navade primerjali z opisi slovenskih misijonarjev iz začetka 20. stoletja, pri čemer bomo obravnavali določene osebne elemente, hkrati pa bomo tovrstne opise poskušali umestiti v širši družbenopolitični kontekst.

Ključne besede: Alma Karlin, kitajski pogrebni rituali, čaščenje prednikov, obredni duhovni denar, misijonarji, časopis Cillier Zeitung, potopis Einsame Weltreise.

Kang Byoung Yoong

Smrt na fotografiji: razumevanje korejskega cesarstva skozi črno-bele fotografije Alme Karlin, ki prikazujejo pogrebni sprevod pred vrati Daeannmun

Junija 1923 je Alma Karlin (1889–1950) prvič stopila na korejski polotok pri Busanu. Korejski polotok je tedaj preživel težke čase, postopoma ga je s pomočjo »kulturne vladavine« zavzemala Japonska. Iz Busana je Alma Karlin potovala skozi Seul in Pjongjang, nato pa naprej na Kitajsko. Kot drugi popotniki je tudi ona napolnila kovček s pristnimi korejskimi spominki. Med njimi je v Slovenijo prinesla tudi 39 fotografij. Pet od teh fotografij prikazuje prizore, povezane s pogrebi, in na eni od njih lahko prepoznamo pretresljivo zgodbo o smrti joseonske ženske v težavnih časih za korejsko cesarstvo. Fotografija je pritegnila zanimanje v globalnem merilu, saj ni bila razstavljena le v Koreji, ampak tudi v Sloveniji in ZDA.

V članku analiziram podrobnosti te fotografije, da bi prikazal poglobljeno razumevanje Koreje v zgodnjem 20. stoletju, kakršno lahko vidimo na tej fotografiji. Članek proučuje to fotografijo s poudarkom na zgodovinskih posebnostih Koreje, ki se navezujejo na arhitekturo, zgodovino palače, napisne table na vratih in povezave s korejsko vladarsko družino. V njem se potrди nova teorija glede omenjene fotografije, in sicer da prikazuje prizor iz pogrebnega spreveda za cesarico Sunmyeong, ki je tragično preminila kot kronska princesa med obdobjem enega in zadnjega korejskega cesarstva.

Ključne besede: Alma Karlin, dinastija Joseon, Hotel du Palais, Cesarica Sunmyeong, palača Deoksugung, vrata Daehanmun, pogreb, pogrebni sprevod, korejsko cesarstvo.

Klara Hrvatin

Glasbene miniature Alme Karlin: Japonski glasbeni instrumenti iz zbirke Alme M. Karlin v povezavi z religijsko glasbo

Članek predstavlja glasbene miniature z religijsko konotacijo iz zbirke ene najpomembnejših popotnic novejše zgodovine Alme Maximiliane Karlin (1889–1950), ki jih je po vsej verjetnosti pridobila oz. prinesla iz Japonske, kjer je bivala od začetka junija 1922 do julija 1923. Zbirka teh predmetov ni številčna, v primerjavi s podobnimi predmeti, ki jih je prinesla iz drugih držav, po katerih je potovala, pa je najobsežnejša. Izraža Karlinino predanost preprostim miniaturom, modelom ali miniaturnim glasbilom, kot so dvostrunsko glasbilo *yakumo-koto*, *shamisen* in *koto*. Prav tako lahko v zbirki najdemo z osrednjo temo članka neposredno oziroma ikonografsko povezane predmete, kot so lesorezi, razglednice, barvni odtisi malega formata, fotografije in miniaturna bronasta maska *tengu*.

Da bi bolje opredelili glasbila in njihovo povezavo z religijo ter prav tako mogočo povezanost teh z življenjem Karlinove na Japonskem, se članek osredinja na neklasične potopisne prispevke, predvsem na slovenska prevoda dela *Einsame Weltreise: Die Tragödie einer Frau*, zlasti na mesta, na katerih Alma Karlin oriše svoje potovanje in bivanje na Japonskem. Iz njene zbirke glasbil in njenih zapisov iz Japonske poskuša avtorica ponazoriti, kako in koliko je Karlinova razvila občutek za glasbila in glasbene vsebine in naklonjenost do njih, kar potrjuje povezavo s šinto ali budističnimi verskimi vsebinami.

Ključne besede: Alma M. Karlin, Japonska, budistična glasbila, šintoistična glasbila, yakumo-koto, hyōshigi.

Helena Motoh

Konfucij, jugoslovanski nacionalist - reprezentacije konfucijanstva v Sloveniji pred 2. svetovno vojno

Namen članka je analizirati reprezentacije konfucijanstva v slovenskem prostoru v zgodnjem 20. stoletju in premisliti vlogo zunanjih dejavnikov – sočasnih zgodovinskih in političnih dogodkov, zunanje- in notranjepolitičnih dogajanj v Jugoslaviji, družbenih in ekonomskih sprememb itd. – v teh interpretacijah konfucijanske tradicije. Glede na to, da na to temo tedaj skoraj ni bilo knjižnih izdaj, so bili glavni vir za to raziskavo članki v revijah in časopisih (več kot 500 člankov v širokem razponu žanrov). Analizirano gradivo je omejeno s časom izdaje na zadnji desetletji 19. stoletja in prva štiri desetletja 20. stoletja, uporabljene pa so le obja-

ve v slovenskem jeziku, ki so bile izdane na ozemlju današnje Slovenije. Tematika članka v znanstvenih delih še ni bila podrobneje raziskana. Z analizo reprezentacij Konfucija in konfucijanstva med letoma 1884 in 1941 želi članek zapolniti to vrzel, ob tem pa raziskati tudi zunanje dejavnike, ki so vplivali na ta tip diskurza, ki je nastajal o Konfuciju in konfucijanstvu v tem obdobju.

Ključne besede: konfucijanstvo, Konfucij, reprezentacije, Slovenija, zgodnje 20. stoletje.