

Article

# The History of Korean Students' Education in Kazan, Russia, 1890-1910

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## Introduction

The Kazan region, Russia, had an educational relationship with the Koreans who migrated to Russia after 1860. To become a priest or elementary school teacher of the Russian Orthodox Church, a man came to study abroad at the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary established in 1872 in Kazan. This is also the beginning of Korean Studies in Kazan. Koreans began working in 1903 and participated in the compilation of the first Russian dictionary, the Korean-Russian dictionary until January 27, 1904. Korean studies in Russia are late in the times compared to other countries, but they have more remarkable achievements in the field and content of Russia's studies of Korea than in Korea's studies of Russia.

Several scholars argue, "the study of Korea in Russia began in the 1600s," but the evidence is weak. The direct relationship between Russia and Korea was concluded on October 18, 1860, with the Russian Empire taking over the northern region of the Heilong River under the Ai-Hun Treaty (1858) with the Qing Dynasty, and as a result of the Second Opium War. It was after the concession of the Maritime Territory under the Beijing Treaty.

During the period 1890-1910, the Russian Orthodox Church and the Korean Civil Society of the Far East sent excellent Korean students to Kazan to study abroad, and the Korean-Russian dictionary was compiled on January 27, 1904 in cooperation with local Russian professors. As a result, it was provided to Korean students' education and to soldiers and interpreters who participated in the Russo-Japanese War, and 11 students, including students who participated in the dictionary compilation, were brought to the war as interpreters and soldiers. In addition, in Kazan, textbooks and dictionaries related to the Korean language were published from 1901 to 1904 through the Klyuchnikov Lithograph, a total of five books, including text textbooks, Russian-Korean dictionary, and Russian-Korean conversational dictionary for the Koreans.

## *Purpose and Content of the Study*

Koreans came to Kazan to study abroad from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The purpose of studying abroad is to receive education as a priest or elementary school teacher in the Russian Orthodox Church. How did they travel the 8,100 km distance from the current Ussuriysk region of Russia to Kazan? Since the Siberian train route from Moscow to Vladivostok opened on October 18, 1916, there is a record in the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan in Kazan that the students who had studied before that time came on horseback or by boat.<sup>1</sup>

Until now, studies on the lives of Koreans who have migrated to the Russian Far East have been focused on the Maritime Territory and Central Asia. The contents of the study were also studied in terms of the Russian ethnic minority policy, the anti-Japanese movement, and the history of immigration. Recently, research papers related to independence activists have been published on Korean students' education in this region.

However, this study is on the education of Korean students in Kazan, the Republic of Tatarstan, which has not been known to academia and is meaningful in broadening the horizon of the study of Korean studies in Russia in terms of regional and educational aspects. In addition, as an external factor influencing the lives of Korean immigrant communities in the Far East region, which has been overlooked, the social role in the Korean community after graduation and fostering Korean teachers will be presented. The results of this research are significant as they can help existing Russian Korean history researchers as well as those who study history.

The historical significance of this study is that, since 1872, competent Korean youths from the Far East have sent their study abroad to Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary with the support of the Orthodox Church and the Civil Assembly for the purpose of training Orthodox priests and elementary school teachers. It is the first to empirically investigate the existence, life, and educational activities of Korean students by searching for materials related to Koreans in the archives of the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to investigate the number of

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1. Телеграмма – Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 13 (13 об), Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 11 (11об).

Korean students who studied abroad at Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century among the three archives located in Kazan, the educational content, and the relationship with the Russo-Japanese War. Through empirical documentary data, historical data on the beginnings and developments of Korean Studies in Kazan are analyzed, and the role of graduates in the Korean community in the Far East is investigated.

The contents of the study are as follows. First, the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan investigates data on the training of Korean students in Kazan from the late 19th to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Second, it searches for documents related to Korean students among the materials of the "Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary" stored in the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan to investigate the number of international students and educational content. Third, Korean student analyze the school life, such as the procedure for admission and tuition, in the "Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary." Fourth, the roles of graduates as teachers, Orthodox priests, and social leaders in Korean society are examined.

### ***Prior Research***

The contents of this study, the first Russian-Russian dictionary produced in 1904, and the "Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary" studied by Koreans who participated in the compilation are not well known, and there are not many subsequent studies. In particular, there is no prior research on the reality of the North Korean dialect published in the Korean-Russian dictionary and the socio-economic content of Joseon in that era, as well as the background and purpose of Korean studies in Kazan and how many international students learned.

Prior studies related to the Korean-Russian dictionary preserved in the Archives of the Kazan Federal University are Kwak Choong-gu (1994), National Institute of the Korean Language (2010), Bishop Chrysanthus (1904a, 1904b), Nelly Park (2013), Fedor Prokhorenko (1907), Orthodox Missionary Society (1902, 1904), Sagitova (2006), Gustaf Ramstedt (1939), Herman Kim and Valentin Chen (2014), Ko Young Cheol, Ramil Khairutdinov (2017).

The mention of the "Korean-Russian Dictionary" of the Kazan Federal University as a Korean was mentioned in "Korean Studies in Russia (1677-1930)" published in 1980 by Professor Songmu Ko of Helsinki University as a book (28 pages), and later Sogang University Prof. Kwak Choong-gu published

a book based on this dictionary in 1994 as "phonological dialect content of the Hambuk yukjin dialect" and later announced that "The Korean-Russian dictionary was compiled in the Hambuk dialect" in the course of the Goryeoin dialect study in 2010. And this researcher started working on this content from June 2016. As a foreigner, Professor Gustaf John Ramsted of the University of Helsinki announced the existence of a Korean-Russian dictionary in the book titled *A Korean Grammar* (Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura, 1939). Prior studies related to the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary are Minnemullina Chulpan (2016, 2017a, 2017b), Ravilevich Iskhakov Radik (2015), and Vera Kirzhaeva (2003).

The first research on "Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary" was conducted in 2003 by Professor Kirzhaev's thesis "The School of Education in the Political-Legal Culture and Education Context of the Time," and there have been four studies on the history of the teacher's school since then. In other words, it does not mention traces of Korean students as the content of the era-political background and history of the establishment of the school.

On the other hand, secondary material on the role of Orthodox priest after graduating from Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary can be traced through a book in обзор церковных связей by Архимандрит Августин's Россия и Корея: обзор церковных связей "Russia and Korea: An Overview of Church Relations" [Rossiya I Koreya: obzor cerkovnyh svyazey] (Augustine 2004, 32-65).

The preceding research data above mentions those who had elaborated activities in the Far East. The main focus is on the status of elaboration activities in the Far East and Baikal, and including this, it also mentions the elaboration activities of Koreans in the Far East. And the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary is mentioned, but it is not specifically explained.

Первые шаги, предпринятые сотрудниками Русской духовной миссии, постепенно стали приносить плоды. Но слишком кратким было время пребывания ее сотрудников в Корее, и влияние католической и протестантских миссий в стране ощущалось в гораздо большей степени. В связи с этим возникла потребность в подготовке собственных переводческих кадров. Эту задачу взяла на себя Казанская «инородческая учительская семинария», куда были направлены на учебу 7 корейцев. «Учатся корейцы в семинарии очень усердно, особенно же старательно изучают они русский

язык», – отмечалось в «Православном благовестнике» в 1902 году. В те годы в Казани имелась Переводческая Комиссия, учрежденная на средства православного Миссионерского Общества. Эта Комиссия занималась переводом и изданием книг для тех народностей, среди которых действовали миссии Русской Православной Церкви. Приезд в Казань корейцев существенно продвинул переводческую деятельность Комиссии. Для начала была напечатана и издана «Азбука для корейцев», с приложением отдельных терминов и выражений, а также обширного материала для чтения в форме рассказов (всего 91). Затем Комиссия приступила к печатанию на корейском языке избранных песнопений и чтений из литургии. Литургия и Евангелие были переведены еще в начале 1880-х гг., но за неимением в Казани «носителей» корейского языка, эти рукописные подстрочники лежали без употребления. С появлением в Казани «природных» корейцев появилась возможность проверить правильность и удобопонятность перевода, исправить текст, а затем напечатать. (Kim 2014, 134)

So, a study on Korean students at “Kazan Teacher’s Foreign Seminary” is needed.

Prior studies such as the above are the basis for this study. Studies on the identity and content of the Korean-Russian dictionary and the reality of the Kazan Teacher’s Foreign Seminary are predominantly but suggesting traces of Koreans.

However, in the above literature, there is no research on the education and life history of Korean students in Kazan 120 years ago. In other words, there was no research achievement. Therefore, it is intended to study the educational situation of Koreans and their life and role by securing primary data related to Koreans preserved in archives located in Kazan.

### ***Research Method***

Documentary research was conducted by searching for data related to Korea stored in the archives of the Kazan Federal University Torture and the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan. Although no specific concept or theory was used in this study, an empirical study was conducted to collect and analyze

actual data through historical research methods using primary sources and other evidence. In addition, reference was made to the guidelines of Gilbert J. Garraghan’s (1946, 168) and R. J. Shafer’s (1974, 118) critique on the method of private research.

The research period of this study is from June 1, 2016 to December 31, and from August 1, 2019 to February 28, 2020.

The target data are related to the Korean migration to the Russian Far East in the 1860s-1910s, data on the legal, economic, and social conditions related to migration, authors of the Korean-Russian dictionary, and the purpose and educational content of the establishment of the teacher’s school in which they studied, the background of the establishment of an elementary school in a Korean community, the purpose of studying abroad and the number of foreign students to cultivate teachers at a Korean elementary school, the current status and purpose of establishment of the teacher’s school at the time, and the curriculum and contents of education.

As for the data collection method, primary and secondary data such as documents related to the research purpose and research content, data from archives, press articles, and the Internet were collected.

As for the analysis method, only the contents consistent with the research purpose and the research contents were collected from the collected data, and after excluding duplicate contents or errors, only the contents of the objective facts and the data with research value were extracted and analyzed.

### **Contents of a Preliminary Survey between Korea and Russia by the Archives of the Kazan Federal University** ***The History of Koreans in the Far East since 1863 and the Relationship with Kazan***

Moon-hyung Choi explains the reason why Koreans moved to the Far East of Russia and the historical background of Russia’s advance to the Far East. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Qing Dynasty was in crisis due to a confrontation between Britain and France, the Russian Empire was signed in the 1860 Beijing Treaty, and then Uda Province to the north, Manchuria to each other, Ussuri Kazak Province to the northwest, and Manchuria and Joseon to the south. In the east, the vast Namusuri Region bordering the Strait of Татарский [Tatarskiy]



and the Bay of Петр Великий [Pyotr Velikiy] was included in the coastal area (Choi 1984, 51). During this period, the peasants of Joseon, who lived in the nearest region to the southeast of the Maritime Territory, moved to Manchuria or the Maritime Territory where the land was fertile due to difficulties in living. The Russian government has actively encouraged agricultural immigration for the development of the Maritime Territory.

The first official document revealing the immigration of Koreans to the government was as follows.

September 21, 1864 (October 3): Резанов [Rezanov] (or Lieutenant Рязанов), the commander of Novgorod Sub-platform, Posit District, Namsurisk Region Admiral of the Navy of the Governor of the Provincial Military Affairs B. Report to Казакевич [Kazakevic] (the economic situation of the first Korean village, Jishinheo). In the fall, the number of Koreans in Jishinheo increased to 140 people in 30 households. Some Koreans migrated along the Сидими and Янчихэ rivers, forming Sijimi and Yeonchu villages. (Guksapyeonchan wiwonhoe 2008)

Siberian governor M. S. Korsakov was the governor of the Maritime Affairs Army in November 1864. P. V. Kazakevich was asked to provide food aid and protection from temporary expenditures to Koreans who wish to “settle firmly in the Far East” “taking into account the special importance of local colonization” (Park 2004, 21).

Afterwards, Korean immigrants to the Russian Far East became interested in second-generation education and established their own Korean schools in each village, and the Russian government also established elementary school education based on Russian language education for the basis of assimilating Korean immigrants into Russian society. Elementary schools were established in each village for the purpose of missionary work of the Russian Orthodox Church (Ko 2014, 67-68). However, the supply and demand of teachers became a problem.

So, according to the necessity of training teachers, Koreans' own efforts and active intervention of the Russian Orthodox Church led the students to study in Irkutsk and Kazan.

- Since 1880, regular Korean primary education began in “Yeonchu,

Yongpyeong” by Russian teachers in the Maritime Territory.

- 1880-1885: “U Nikolai and Kim Konstantine” graduated from a Korean school in Yanchihe village and became a teacher from 1885 after graduating from Irkutsk Normal University.

- On January 27, 1904, “Kang Konstantine,” who studied abroad in Kazan, produced “Opytom kratkogo russko-koreyskogo slovarya” [By the experience of a short Russian-Korean dictionary] on January 27, 1904, for a learning day during the training course of the teacher's school and for soldiers dispatched to the Russian-Japanese war.



Figure 1. View of Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, Which is Currently Preserved (built in 1873)

### *About Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary*

Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary is written in Russian as "Kazanskaya inorodcheskaya uchitelskaya seminariya" [Kazan Foreign Teachers' Seminary] in Russian and "Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary" in English. The address is "Kazan, ul. Sh. Marjani, d. 26E" [Kazan, Marjani st., h. 26E].

The school's history is as follows: Signature of the Emperor in 1870: The College of Education stated in the "Act on Seminar Class," "The central government established the College of Education for the purpose of nurturing teachers who will be in charge of national elementary education. It was based on the fact that local governments or individuals should be in charge. On October 26, 1872, the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary / Irkutsk Teacher's Foreign Seminary opened. In 1919, it was renamed "Vostochnaya Academiya" [Eastern Academy], then merged into Kazan University of Education, and on September 1, 2011, it was merged into Kazan Federal University.

The following picture is a picture of Eusebius Nikolsky, Archbishop of the School for Korean Children in Vladivostok, and Korean students.<sup>2</sup> The year of this photo is unknown, but it can be presumed that excellent students were selected from the students who graduated from this school and studied at Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary.



**Figure 2.** Archbishop of Korean Children's School in Vladivostok and Korean Children

2. This is available at <http://www.oldvladivostok.ru/photo/?id=4212&category=135&a=0&cp=2>.

The current status of international students in Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, as revealed by prior research, is as follows. According to "Православие и корейцы" [Pravoslaviye i koreyci] (Orthodoxy and Koreans), published by Park (2013), it is suggested that 7 students are enrolled in 1902, and Vadim Ligay in the presentation of "Pervye koreyskiye semyi Yujno-Ussuriyskogo kraya-1909" (The first Korean families of the South Ussuri Region) in the forum on September 19, 2016. Five people were admitted to the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary during the year, and after graduation they worked as teachers at the Church-Sunday School (Park 2013). And one said that after graduating from Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, he entered the Faculty of Law at Kazan National University and graduated (*Koryo saram* 2016). According to other sources, "After graduating from the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, he became a priest in April 1912, and worked as a teacher at the Innogenti Church-school in Shinhan Village. Priests such as Park Fyodor from Blagoslovennoye village also worked" (WorldKorean 2014).

On the other hand, the teacher's school completes a one-year preparation course and a three-year curriculum, which includes education in pedagogy, practice in translation between Russian-native languages, church songs in the native language, bookbinding, blacksmithing, woodworking, and locksmith education.

The following are the books published by the Kazan Russian Orthodox Mission Association for Korean students' education.

1. Russian Orthodox Mission Association in Kazan. Elementary Russian textbook for Koreans [Первоначальный учебник русского языка для корейцев: пособие для разговорных уроков (Опыт)] "Pervonachalnuy uchebnik russkogo yazyka dlya koreicev: posobiye dlya razgovornyh urokov (Opyt)." Klyuchnikov Lithographer, 1901. As "examination textbook written in Korean-Russian for conversation class," the textbook composition is a form of symmetrically listing Russian headwords and corresponding Korean vocabulary.
2. Russian Orthodox Mission Association in Kazan. Textbook for Goryeo people "Azбука dlya koreicev." Klyuchnikov Lithographer, 1902. It is "Bilingual Readings in Korean-Russian."
3. Russian Orthodox Mission Association in Kazan. Russian-Korean Conversation "Russko-koreyskiye razgovory." Klyuchnikov Lithographer, 1904.

4. Russian Orthodox Mission Association in Kazan. Vocabulary and Expressions for Russian-Korean Conversation "Slova i vyrazheniya k russko-koreiskim razgovoram." Klyuchnikov Lithographer, 1904.
5. Russian Orthodox Mission Association in Kazan. Experimental Russian-Korean dictionary "Opyt kratkogo russko-koreiskogo slovarya." Klyuchnikov Lithographer, 1904.

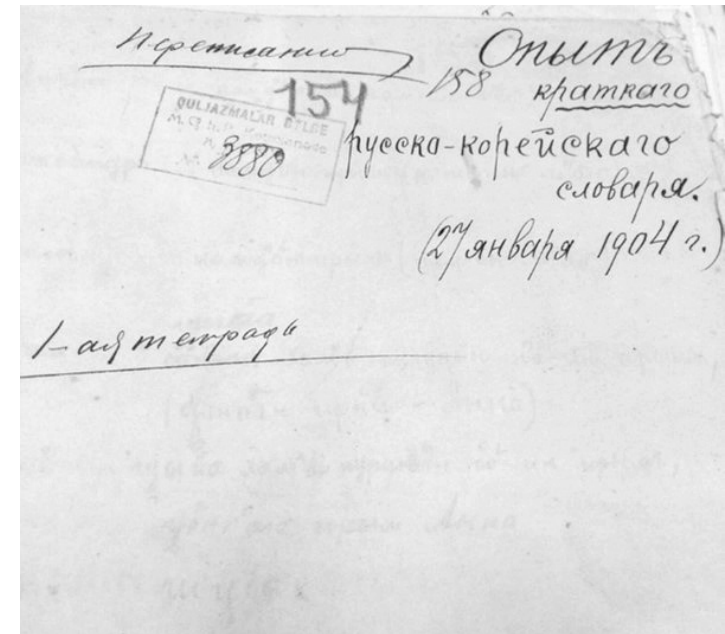
### ***Korean-Russian Dictionary in the archives of the Kazan Federal University***

There are 5 types of booklets for the "Experimental Russian-Korean Dictionary" archived in the KFU archives:

1. "Perepisanny opyt kratkogo russko-koreyskogo slovarya": [Experience of rewriting a simple Russian-Korean dictionary] (January 27, 1904) p. 19.
2. "Tetrad' dlya opyta kratkogo russkogo-koreyskogo slovarya": [A notebook for a simple Russian-Korean dictionary experience] (January 27, 1904) p. 24.
3. "Koreysko-russkiy slovar": [Korean-Russian dictionary p. 22].
4. "Tetrad: Azbuka": [Notebook: Alphabet (March 19, 1904), p. 32].
5. "Kazanskaya uchitelskaya seminariya Andrey Konstantinova Hana. Tetrad dlya spisyvaniya yaponskih imyon chislitelnyh Vospitannnika podgotovitel'nogo klassa Andrey Hana": [A notebook for writing Japanese numbers (pages 8, 109) by Andrei Konstantinov], a preparatory class at Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary.

According to a preface to a Russian-Korean dictionary preserved in the archives of the Kazan Federal University, "This book was written with the help of Kang Konstantin Pamin (К. Ф. Кан) and his colleagues, Koreans who is a third-year student at Kazan Foreign Normal School (as of January 1904). In addition, the pronunciation of Japanese numbers in Volume 5 is stipulated that Andrei Konstantinov, a student in the preparation class of the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, cooperated."

The motivation for the students to participate in the lexicography is that pedagogy, one of the school's curriculums, and translation into their own national language were the graduation requirements. Since then, this dictionary has been distributed to veterans of the Russo-Japanese War and those who have participated in the dictionary and also in the war as an interpreter.



**Figure 3.** Cover of Korean-Russian Photo (published on January 27, 1904)

An excerpt of the contents of the Korean-Russian dictionary is as follows.

(с. 1-4) [pp. 1-4]

Б

Баба (Baba) – уон анкан [woman] / Бабушка (Babushka) – харми/хальми [grandmother] / Бадья (badya) – ды°рõ [bucket] / Базар (Bazar) – тианг [bazaar] / Бант (Bant) – горманг, шоны дыринан танги [ribbon] / Баня (Banya) – ханзынгкан [bathhouse] / Баран (Baran) – су-нян, янг [sheep] / Барашек (Barashek) – ня сáки, я сáки [lamb] / Барин (Barin) – нянбани [sir]

(с. 18.) [p. 18]

Цхо-тца сашори

1. Тангшин шонг – цары отги ссыю?
2. На шонг Ким – гао?
3. Оны цхонырьшо оо?
4. На монг когаашо оо?
5. Тангшини кина он кири тессуптэ?



6. И киллы чим сургы тангирман хааптэ?
7. Тангирман хааптэ?
8. И кирэ мур тари опсултэ?
9. Иссултэ.
10. Опсултэ.
11. И кирэ кипхун хоми опусултэ?
12. Тангшини уан магамыры кинан цхони ёнгтэшо моо?

Meanwhile, in the Russian-Korean dictionary, it is written in the ancient Russian language. This Russian spelling was coined in 1917 and 1918 at the Congress of Legalization and Order of the Workers' and Peasants Governments of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. It was enacted under the signature of the Chairman of the Education Committee of the People's Committee, with the intention of «Reducing 1/30 of Russian unpronounced spelling and making it closer to the Russian phonological system, so that Russian literacy and spelling studies are convenient» (Lunacharsky 1917, 176).

## National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan's Contents of Investigation on Korean Students

The Russian name of the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan is (Gosudarstvennyy arhiv Respubliki Tatarstan) and is divided into two locations in the city of Kazan. The address is “420029 Kazan, st. March 8, 5a and 420066 Kazan, st. Decembrists, 4.” The site is “<https://arhiv.tatarstan.ru/rus/gosudarstvennie-arhivi-respubliki-tatarstan.htm>.”

### *Documents Related to Koreans in the National Archives of Tatarstan*

The following work was done to find Korean students related data in the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Investigation agencies are the two national archives of the Republic of Tatarstan, located in the city of Kazan.

The investigation period is from August 1, 2019 to February 28, 2020, and 16 people including Ko Young-cheol visited the archives and searched and investigated the entire archived data.

Data search terms were Korean, Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, Joseon, South Korea, Ahn Chang-ho (Reason for finding: Migrant to Vladivostok, Russia on August 24, 1910-through Siberia-Traces of visits to Kazan during the US exile in 1911).

As a limitation of the survey, the surveyed data are historical sources from 1898 to 1909. Therefore, it is necessary to find out the existence and storage location of the documents before and after that.

As a result of the survey, a total of 83 pages of data were searched. Of these, there were 30 pages of materials related to Koreans. Among the total data, the 30 pages directly related to this study are classified and organized as follows. In addition, other data are directly related to the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, and these are left as the subject of follow-up research.

**Table 1.** List of Documents Related to Koreans in Tatarstan Archives

Division	Contents	Number
Petition for admission to the principal of the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary: Request of the State Minister of International Education or the head of the state for admission to students in the village of Yanqihye, South-Ussurisk District, Primorsk Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Admission petition (4 cases): On November 24, 1903, a petition for admission was made to the principal of Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary for a Korean and one Yakutian. In addition, April 10, August 23, October 12, 1904.</li> <li>2. Acceptance of admission (3 cases): February 4, 1898, February 6, and April 30, 1904. The academic skills required for acceptance and admission of students are explained.</li> <li>3. Admission ability: excellent knowledge of Korean, singing ability, translation ability, ability to communicate with hearing and voice, willingness to return home, knowledge of the second level program of the Ministry of Education, etc.</li> <li>4. Tuition: 130 rubles per year.</li> </ol>	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 3 Etc 7 in total
Tuition payment and receipt	<p>Notification of payment results (5 cases): On January 23, 1899, the head of Yanchihe Village announced that he paid 130 rubles for former Mikhail's tuition by mail.</p> <p>Notification of payment confirmation results (3 cases): The principal of the teacher's school notified the local representative of the deposit of 130 rubles for the school year 1899-1900 by Jeon Mikhail.</p>	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 5 (506) Etc 8 in total



School diploma before enrollment	The original was submitted for admission to the teacher's school as "Han Andrey Abramovich's diploma from a two-year Adiminsky school in the village of Jisinhe in Vladivostok on December 28, 1902."	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 18 1 in total
Certificate of school completion	On December 8, 1898, the representative of Yanchihe Village submitted a certificate of completion of the 4 <sup>th</sup> grade course at Yanchihe Farm School by Kim Jacob and Yang Moisei (1 case). On September 10, 1904, Janzihe Filippo-Inogenzievskaya Mission Church submitted the membership book of Choi Dionis (2 items).	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 8 (8об) Etc 4 in total
Certificate of enrollment	On September 20, 1903, the administration of the village of Adiminsky provided a certificate that Han Andrey was a student at the school.	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 17 1 in total
Student movement	–June 12, 1898, according to the full text, a message saying that you will go to Kazan via Odessa by boat from Vladivostok. –Send a telegram to inquire about whether the students who took the "Vlajimir Steamer" by telegram arrived (Yanchihe–Irkutsk Province, Novokyevesk–Kazan).	Ф. 93 оп. 1 дело № 580 стр. 11 (11об) 2 in total
Courses completed by grade for the 1908–1909 school year	Preparation: God's Law, Mathematics, Physics, Slavic Reading, Physical Labor Grade 1: History, Arithmetic, Gymnastics, Natural Sciences, Russian, Singing Grade 2: Slavic, History, Arithmetic, Geometry, Russian, Geography Grade 3: Pedagogy, God's Law, Pictures, Geography, History "In 1909, Andrei was in the second grade. It is also mentioned that Han Andrey stayed in the same room with two students Popov and Semenkin."	Ф. 83, оп. 1, д. 932 1 in total
1908–1909 graduation exam	List of graduation exams for the 1908–1909 school year: –Russian (handwritten) –God's law –Russian and Slavic –History and geography –Arithmetic and geometry –Songs –Natural history Kim Roman, Kim Fedor, and Kim Vladimir are mentioned as students of this course.	Ф. 83, оп. 1, д. 904 а 1 in total

Order on dispatch of Koreans studying at Russian educational institutions to the Far East as interpreters	On May 18, 1904, the military operations staff notified the principal of the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, saying, "It has been decided to send Korean students to the war as interpreters." Arakeev Cadets, Count of Nizhny Novgorod, were dispatched as volunteers and requested for the selection of five Koreans as interpreters from the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary: Hong–Khart–Han, Glibshagai, Konstantin, Ogai–Wan–Duey– Documents by Han et al (5 in total).	Ф. 93, оп. 1, д. 793, стр. 1 (1об) Etc 5 in total
Total		30 pages

It has historically been a meaningful survey to secure specific primary data related to school life, such as school admission procedures, tuition fees, school diplomas, curriculum, graduation exam subjects, and mobilization of the Russo-Japanese War obtained as a result of the survey.

As it turned out, the entire document was written in ancient Russian. In addition, Koreans in the Far East contacted the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary through telegram and mail. It can be seen that the telegram distance was so far that it was connected to Kazan via Irkutsk from the Ussurisk Area.

In addition, students studying in Kazan can see that the students studied abroad with a scholarship from the Russian Orthodox Church and a donation from a Korean village.

### *Curriculum and Graduation Exam Subjects*

The curriculum by grade (Фонд №83, Опись №1, Дело №932) [Fond №83, Opis №1, Delo № 932] and graduation exam schedule and subjects (Фонд №83, Опись №) [Fond №83, Opis №] from September 1907 to June 1908 and from September 1908 to June 1909. 1 (Дело №904а) is as follows.

**Table 2.** Curriculum by Grade for the 1908-1909 School Year

Preparation class	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
God's Law	Storytelling	Slavic	Education
Mathematics	Storytelling	Storytelling	God's Law
Physics	Gymnastics	Arithmetic	God's Law
Slavic reading	Natural science	Geometry	Paint, etc.
Manual labor	Russian	Russian	Geography
Manual labor	Song	Geography	Storytelling

This document states that Andrei, a Korean student in 1909, is enrolled as a sophomore student.

**Table 3.** Graduation Exam Schedule and Subjects for the 1908-1909 School Year

Date	Day of the week	Subject
April 14	Tuesday	Russian (handwritten)
April 18	Saturday	God's Law
April 21	Tuesday	Russian and Slavic
April 25	Saturday	History and Geography
April 28	Tuesday	Arithmetic and Geometry
April 30	Thursday	Song
May 2	May, Saturday	Natural History

The curriculum was in the form of teaching the Bible because it was a seminary in addition to the fields of language, mathematics, society, science, music, art, and physical education, which are the basic subjects for training teachers in Russia. In addition, in the content of the document, three 3rd grade students Kim Roman, Kim Fedor, and Kim Vladimir were mentioned in the current school year. The test period is usually conducted at 3-4 days intervals for each subject, and even now, in Russian universities, the test period is maintained at 3 days intervals for each subject.

### List of Korean Students

The total number of Korean students listed in documents retrieved from the archives from 1898 to 1909 was 19.

This survey is the result of organizing documents containing the names of Korean students among 83 pages extracted from data related to Koreans and teachers' schools in the archives.

Of this list of students, Kang Konstantin, who participated in the Korean-Russian dictionary of 1904 and stated in the foreword, is listed in three documents of 1902 and 1903, and Han Andrey is listed in two documents of 1903, but the paternity is different. That is, in the dictionary it is written as "Konstantinov," but in the archives, it is written as "Abramov."

**Table 4.** List of Korean Students

Nominal number	Last name, first name	Archive document number	Date
2	– Kim Vladimir – Kim Roman	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №792, Стр.12	1904. 8. 23
1	– Choi Dionis	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №792, Стр.3 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №792, Стр.5 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №792, Стр.5об	1904. 10. 21 1904. 9. 10 1904. 9. 10
1	– Han Andrey Abramov	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.17 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.18	1903. 9. 20 1903. 12. 28
1	– Kang Konstantin Fomin	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.16 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.19 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.20	1902. 5. 30 1903. 5. 20–21 1903. 8.22
8	– Hong–Khart– Han – Glibshagai – Konstantin (redundant) – Vasyli – Ogai–Wan– Duey–Han – Han–Hong– Geun – Yun–Il–Byeong – Oh An Seok – Gu Dak Seon	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №793, Стр.3 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №793, Стр.3об Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №793, Стр.4 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №793, Стр.4об	1904. 5. 31 1904. 5. 31 1904. 5. 15 1904. 5. 15

2	–Yang Moisey –Kim Yagov Andreev	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.8 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.8об	1898. 10. 6 1898. 10. 6
1	–Jeon Mikhail	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.5 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.6 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.7 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.9 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.10 Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.24	1898. 11. 23 1899. 12. 18 1899. 8. 25 1900. 10. 26 1898. 10. 19 1900–1901
0	– Yang Moisey (redundant) – Kim Yagov Andreev (redundant) – Jeon Mikhail (redundant)	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №580, Стр.11	1898. 6. 12
1	– Cha Fedor	Фонд №93, Опись №1, Дело №792, Стр.13	1904. 10. 12
	–Ahn Andrey	Фонд №83, Опись №1, Дело №932	1908–1909 ?
	–Kim Roman (redundant) –Kim Fedor –Kim Vladimir (redundant)	Фонд №83, Опись №1, Дело №904а	1908–1909 ?
19 people in total			

19 Korean students who attended Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary were identified on the document. However, the preliminary undergraduate student "Han Andrey Konstantinov" specified in the preface of the Kazan Federal University dictionary has not been confirmed in the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan, but it is not confirmed whether it is the same person as "Han Andrey Abramov" or a different person. According to another source, "Jeong Alexey Vasilyevich" is searched. In 1917, as a schoolteacher in Hayeonchu Village, he became the chairman of the Yeonchu-myeon cotton executive committee, but it has not been confirmed in the archives (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan). In the end, it means that more than 21 Koreans have studied.

**1902 Russian School Diploma and Order to Dispatch Veterans of the Russo-Japanese War**

This is the 1902 Russian school diploma of Han Andrei Abramov preserved in the archives (фонда 93 описи 1 дела 580 страницы 18). Through this data, you can find out the format and form of the Russian school diploma, and the written Russian language uses a different Russian archaic language than it is now. The translation and the original are as follows. In addition, in early 1900, graduation from the school took place at the end of the year, and the class period is different from the current end of May.

**Table 5.** Translated 1902 Russian School Diploma

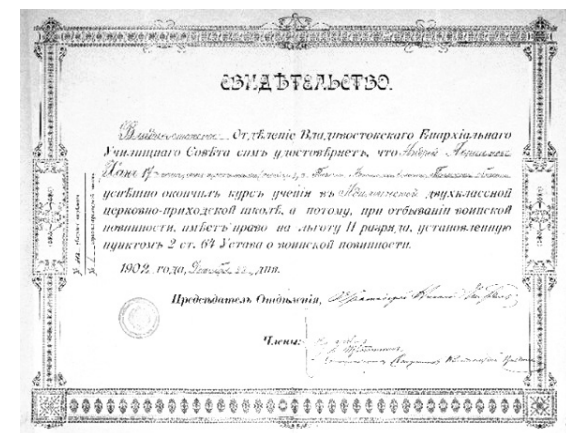
Certificate

County Branch №312  
Parish School №1

The Vladivostok branch of the Vladivostok Diocese Vocational School (Uchirish) Council is 17 years old, and the peasant's son (Korean) Andrei Avraamov Han, a two-year parish school, p. Having successfully completed the course at the Adiminsky School in Tizinhe in Adiminsky District, Primorsky Region, you are entitled to two categories of privileges established by Article 64, paragraph 2 of the Charter of Military Service when performing military service.

December 28, 1902

Branch chairperson, signature  
Commissioner: Signature



**Figure 4.** 1902 Russian School Diploma

The order for the dispatch of Koreans to war as interpreters in the Far East is as follows.

-Фонд 1, Опись 1, Дело 793, Страница 3 -Фонд 1, Опись 1, Дело 793, Страница 3 (оборот)

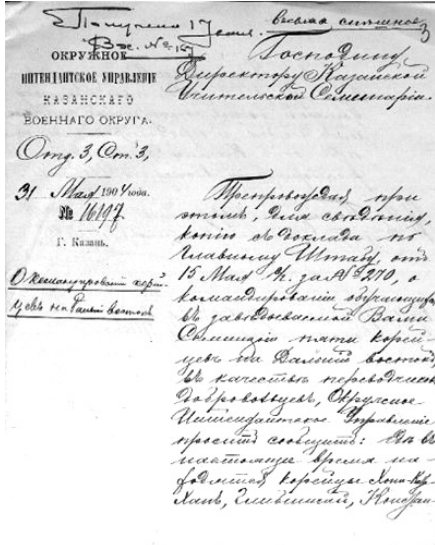


Figure 5. Front of the Order

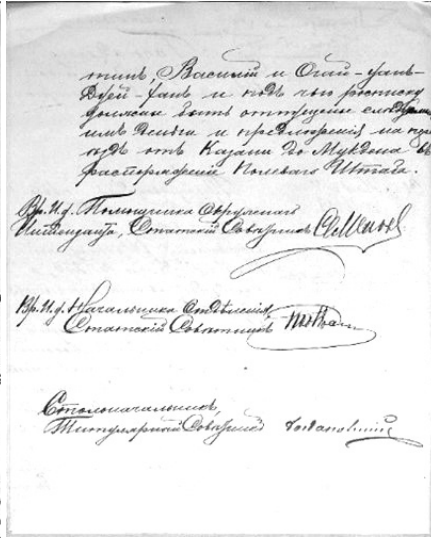


Figure 6. Back of the Order

### Discussion of the Findings

We would like to discuss the implications of the data retrieved from the two national archives of the Republic of Tatarstan and the dictionary of the archives of the Kazan Federal University surveyed above.

### Differentiation and importance of document research and analysis

Since the Soviet Union opened Russia in 1990, studies on the Korean students in Russia mainly focused on the Far East Regions where Koreans migrated after the 1860s and the Central Asia Region where they were forced to migrate in 1937. However, in this study, it was meaningful to find the history related to the education of Koreans 120 years ago at 8,100 km from the Far East. In particular, the study of empirical data that the Russian Orthodox Church sent

Korean students to Kazan Foreign Schools to train teachers of Orthodox church affiliated schools for political-religious purposes for the assimilation of migrants along with the educational enthusiasm of Korean migrants was meaningful.

### Number of Korean students who attended Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary

19 Korean students who attended the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary were identified on the document, but the preliminary undergraduate student "Han Andrey Konstantinov" specified in the preface of the Kazan Federal University's dictionary has not been confirmed by the National Archives of the Republic of Tatar. According to another source, "Jeong Alexey Vasilyevich" is searched. In 1917, as a school teacher in Hayeonchu Village, he became the chairman of the Yeonchumyeon Cotton Executive Committee, but it has not been confirmed in the archives. In the end, it shows that more than 21 Koreans have studied.

Among the graduates of the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, only five students who participated in the Russo-Japanese War as interpreters are listed. A total of 7 fighters have been confirmed when "Kang Konstantine Fomin" and "Han Andrey Abramov" are combined.

### Cooperation with the Russian government of Kazan international students

As a result of their involvement in the production of Russian-Korean and Korean-Russian dictionaries at the request of the government preparing for the Russo-Japanese War, Kazan Korean students obtained valuable research results for Korean language education in Russia. In addition, more than 7 Korean students studying in Kazan participated in the Russo-Japanese War as interpreters and 4 as general soldiers, contributing to the Russian state, which would have been helpful in their social life and security in Russian society.

### The formation and relevance of the Korean community among Kazan international students



It would be obvious that Kazan international students return to their hometowns after graduation and play the role of leaders in religious, educational, and political society as the main pillar of the Korean community.

Kim Yagov Andreev: As the first son-in-law of Jae-hyeong Choi, an independence activist who served in the year of the Maritime Affairs, he went to Kazan to study in Kazan to serve as a future educational leader in Korean people's education. He played a part as a social leader, etc.

Han Andrey Abramov: The Korean name is Myung-se Han. He is a socialist activist who served as an executive of the Korean National Assembly, an interim Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Irkutsk Kupa. He was born in Jishinheo Village in Pochet District, Olginski County, Maritime Province, and his original school employment certificate is kept in the archives. He served as an interpreter for the military staff in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and was discharged in August 1905. He participated in the Maritime Revolutionary Movement as a peasant union during the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907. When the provisional government was established with the outbreak of the February Revolution in Russia in 1917, he actively participated in political activities in the Maritime Territory. In March of that year, he participated in the formation of the social security committee of the local administrative agency Nikolsk Urisk County and was elected executive member. In June, he participated in the formation of the Maritime Social Security Committee under the Russian Provisional Government and was elected one of 15 executive members. In the fall of that year, he joined the Russian Social Revolutionary Party. In early 1921, he became an executive of the Far East Secretariat of the Comintern, founded in Irkutsk. His position was a deputy member of the Goryeo Dynasty, and he was able to have a significant influence on the Korean socialist movement in the early days. In May of that year, he participated in the founding convention of the Communist Party of Korea in Irkutsk and was elected as a member of the Central Committee and representative to the Comintern. In January 1922, he participated in the Far East National Congress in Moscow as a member of the Korean delegation and interviewed Lenin. After the end of the Russian Civil War at the end of 1922, he emerged as the leader of the Korean community in the Maritime Territory. He also played an important role in the development of the Korean socialist movement. In January 1923, he was elected a member of the Comintern East of the Cor bureau.

Until the dissolution of Corburo in early 1924, he worked as a leader of the Irkutsk faction (Encyclopedia of Korean Culture).

Ogai Vasyli Vasilyevich: Russian teacher and priest of the Russian Orthodox Church. In 1904, he participated in the Russo-Japanese War, and his wife, Alexandra Petrovna, joined the Soviet Communist Party from 1917 to become the first Korean socialist. The Korean Socialist Party was founded. In addition, the Han Chinese Central Assembly was formed in 1918 to support the Bolsheviks. In addition, he would have trained many disciples and made them the main pillars of the Korean social movement.

Research on the conduct of other people will be left as follow-up studies.

## Conclusion

Since 1860, Koreans have lived in Primorsky Krai as a group, and the training of teachers has been urgent for the education of 2 years old. The association sponsored study abroad expenses and sent students to study abroad in Kazan to train teachers.

This study attempted to find traces of Koreans in ancient documents stored in the National Archives of Kazan. To this end, the ancient documents related to the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary were investigated, and the results of the investigation are summarized as follows.

First, traces of Koreans in the Kazan region at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries can be found in the preface of the Russian-Korean dictionary kept in the Kazan Federal University and materials from the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary.

Second, the old documents surveyed are as follows: application for admission of Koreans, documents related to dormitory life, tuition payment and receipt, curriculum by grade, graduation exam subjects and schedule, and original Russian school diploma. In particular, we think the graduation certificate can be recognized as a rare document.

Third, although the number of Korean students was about 7 in the preceding study by Russian scholars, the names of 19 people were actually identified, and the total number of students was not specified in detail, but the actual number of enrolled students was searched for. In the end, compared

to the results of previous studies, more accurate number of people and names were proved. Although not present in the document subject to this survey, two additional persons may be added according to other sources.

Fourth, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, at the time when the powers were trying to take the lead on the Korean Peninsula, Russia prepared for the war with Japan, and the Russian-Japanese war in Korea facilitated the activities of the Russian soldiers in Korea, a battlefield. The Russian dictionary was compiled in 1898, and more than 7 Korean students, who studied in Kazan were interpreters of the Russian army, including the fourth son-in-law of Choi Jaehyung, who had a great influence on the Korean independence movement in Russia. The evidence of studying at a teacher's school in 2012, and an executive of the Korean National Assembly, a socialist activist who served as an interim Central Committee member of the Irkutsk Communist Party, Andrei Abramov (Korean name: Myungse Han), fought in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. On April 18, 1918, under the leadership of his wife, Kim Alexandra Petrovna, Lee Dong-hui and Kim Lip were searched for documents about Ogai Vasily Vasilyevich, the founder of the Korean Socialist Party, but the traces of Ahn Chang-ho in Kazan between 1910 and 1911 were not found.

Since then, it is not limited to the investigation of data that has been carried out in the past, but the specific situation should be further revealed through additional research and research from 1909 to 1919, when the name of the teacher's school was removed from the name of the teacher's school due to the Russian Revolution and changed to the Oriental Academy. In addition, it is believed that advanced follow-up studies on their conduct by securing primary data on the elaborate activities of the graduates in the Far East, teacher activities, and social leadership activities are necessary.

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the number of Korean students studying abroad at Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century among the three archives located in Kazan, the educational content, and the relationship with the Russo-Japanese War by analyzing historical data on the beginning and development of Korean Studies in Kazan through empirical documentary data and investigating the roles of graduates in the Korean community in the Far East. The research results are as follows. First, traces of Koreans in the Kazan Region from the end of the 19th century were found in the Korean-Russian dictionary of the Archives of the Kazan Federal University, and the data of the Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary in the National Archives of the Republic of Tatarstan. Second, the old documents surveyed are as follows: application for admission of Koreans, documents related to dormitory life, tuition payment and receipt, curriculum by grade, graduation exam subjects and schedule, and original Russian school diploma. In particular, we think that the diploma can be recognized as a rare document. In addition, five dictionaries, including Korean-Russian dictionaries involving Korean students, were announced in 1939 by Professor Gustaf John Ramsted of Helsinki University in foreign countries, but the substance of the author was revealed this time. Third, although the number of Korean students was about 7 in the preceding study by Russian scholars, the names of 19 people were actually identified, and the total number of students was not specified in detail, but the actual number of enrolled students was searched for. Fourth, Russia was prepared for the war with Japan and the Russian-Japanese dictionary to facilitate the activities of Russian soldiers in Korea, a battlefield of the Russo-Japanese War. In addition, evidence was found that more than 7 Korean students who studied in Kazan were Russian interpreters and 4 were sent to Russian military units. Fifth, among Korean students, the first son-in-law of Jae-hyeong Choi, who had a great influence on the Korean independence movement in Russia, traces of Jacob Andreev, the first son-in-law, who studied at a teacher's school in 1898. A socialist activist, Andrei Abramov, participated in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, and on April 18, 1918, under the leadership of his wife, Kim Alexandra Petrovna, who founded the Korean Socialist Party, along with Lee Dong-hui. We found documents about one Ogai Vasily Vasilyevich, etc.



**Keywords:** Kazan, Primorsky Krai Koreans, Kazan Teacher's Foreign Seminary, Archive of the Ancient Documents of the Kazan Federal University, National Archive of Republic of Tatarstan, the Russo-Japanese War