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THE ALPHABET (PANCHUL) °.

SINCE the foreigner has come to Chosen, there has been considerable consultation and writing on subjects that we had thought scarcely worthy of attention heretofore. Among these I have been more especially interested in the Panchul, and have waded through the various notes in the REPOSITORY as well as through the long paper, headed: "The Korean Alphabet."

I respect the foreigner when he is wise, but on this subject of the Panchul, I see that his beliefs rest on too doubtful a foundation for any Korean to keep company with him. He, this foreigner, asks me to see a likeness between ㄷ of the Panchul, and the Thibetan ཏ, and Sanscrit ढ; between ㅈ and ㅊ and ㅌ; ㄹ and ㄴ and ㄷ &c. &c. &c.

If relationship exists in the midst of such dissimilarity, who knows but that I and my dog may have been one some time in the past, for while I claim on the whole to being his superior I certainly bear much more resemblance to him than does our Chosen Éumoun † to these so-called near relations.

Let us hope that the doctrine ‡ the foreigner preaches, and the laws he boasts of bear a nearer relation to truth and righteousness, than do these characters one to another.—

° 半切 † 諺文 ‡ 道

The origin of the Panchul as taught by the fathers is, I think, held the same by all Chosenese who make any claim to scholarship, and I shall attempt to give it as clearly as I can.

In the first place the Panchul was invented in the year Eul-chouk* of king Syei Chong,† a monarch who was by no means a lover of Buddha. Scarcely fifty years had passed since the fall of Kai Syeng‡ which was really a Buddhist city. With its fall Buddha along with his Sanscrit and Thibetan was driven from the Palace and became an exile even in his own country. No disciple was allowed to enter the gates of Seoul. The King and royal household became devout followers of Confucius§ studying the Choo Yek|| or Yek Kyeng and other classics.

Familiar to all readers of these classics are the combinations for the O-Eum ¶ or Five Tones, arranged and studied according to Pok Heui's** Eight Diagrams.††

——五音——

THE FIVE COMBINATIONS.

4th. Division.

昌 絃 非

3rd. Division.

國
國
國

Middle.

中 央
宮 喉

東
角
牙

1st. Division.

南 徵 舌

2nd. Division.

* 乙丑
† 世宗

‡ 開城
§ 孔子

|| 周易
¶ 五音

** 伏羲
†† 八卦

1st. 牙 (back teeth); 2nd. 舌 (tongue); 3rd. 齒 (front teeth); 4th. 唇 (lips); 5th. 喉 (throat).

Immediately below this I would give the Enmoun forms of the Panchul in their proper order and with their names, which order and names too aid in settling their origin.—

(25) 이 (20) 오 (15) 앙 (10) ㅈ (6) ㅊ Pi-op (1) ㅋ Ki-ok
 (26) 으 (21) 요 (16) 아 (11) ㅊ (7) ㅅ Si-ot (2) ㄴ Ni-oun
 (22) 우 (17) 야 (12) ㅋ (8) ㆁ Aspirate(3) ㄷ Ti-gent
 (23) 유 (18) 어 (13) ㄷ (9) ㅇ I-hang (4) ㄹ Li-eul
 (24) 으 (19) 여 (14) ㅊ (5) ㅁ Mi-oum

From 1 to 9. are 받침 or parent-letters, which alone have names.

From 10 to 26 are derivations.

In the Five Tone Combinations according to the law of Pok Heui's Eight Diagrams, we begin at the East. We find the character here given as illustration of this first sound to be *kak* 角각, which must be pronounced with open mouth as coming from the back teeth according to the character 牙 (back teeth). Here we find *ki-ok* to be the perfect example of this "back tooth sound," hence the king placed it first in his alphabet and marked it > or ㄱ as a picture of the open jaws pointed toward the back teeth.

We turn now to the South or second division of the Five Tone Combinations and find the illustrating sound character to be *tchee* 徵치, pronounced we are told with the tongue 舌설, that means with the end of the tongue against the front part of the palate. Therefore any "tongue" sounds in the alphabet will necessarily come under this division. Turning now to test them we find *ni-oun* (ㄴ) *ti-gent* (ㄷ) *li-eul* (ㄹ) to be all "tongue sounds," that is, made with the end

of the tongue against the front part of the palate. But why should we find three under this heading, and only one under the first quarter? Simply because the back tooth sound is one only, and cannot vary, while the tongue sound can vary, as open, closed, and rolling, beyond which there is no possible variation. *Ni-oun* is the open sound, and is marked \surd because in pronouncing it the tongue falls from the roof of the mouth in the shape pictured. *Ti-geut* is the closed tongue sound and is marked \sqsubset because the tongue returns to the palate quickly after falling. In *li-eul* the tongue rolls, hence the shape of the letter Z is an expression of it. These three, *ni-oun* (\surd) *ti-geut* (\sqsubset) and *li-eul* (\sphericalangle) come then under the second division of the Five Tone Combinations. Thus being derived explains the place given them in order, immediately following *ki-ok* (\neg).

According to Pak Heui's Diagrams we should now take the West or third division of the Five Tone Combinations, which has for illustrating character *sang* 商 상, pronounced as indicated through the front teeth 齒 치. Letters therefore under this division must have a hissing sound. Turning to the alphabet we find that *mi-oun* and *pi-op* are altogether foreign to this division so we pass them over and come to *si-ot* a front tooth letter and coming at once under this division. It is called a hissing letter, hence its forked appearance \wedge , which was made in illustration of the sound. This figure \wedge too, is the common way of picturing the front teeth.

Next comes the North or fourth division of the Five Tone Combinations and the illustrating character found is oo 羽 우, pronounced as the attending character 唇 순 shows, with the lips. Turning again to the Panchul, *mi-oun* (\square) and *pi-op* (ㅍ) fall at once into this division both being lip letters. *Mi-oun* is marked \square from the shape of the lips in pronouncing it.

Just here I may note that a dot or dash of the pen gives an

aspirated sound to a letter, so ㄨ written ㄨ makes *pi-op*. *Pi-op* is simply an aspirated *mi-oum* (prove this by testing). To the present time *pi-op* is often written ㄨ, as it was at the first.

Thus far we have seen that the alphabet instead of taking the Five Tone Combinations in their order, has put ㄨ and ㄨ of the fourth division, before ㄨ of the third division. This change was made for euphony as the king found ㄨ to read less smoothly between ㄨ and ㄨ than it does after ㄨ.

Here we reach the pen dot or dash (-) which is used as an aspirate. In music it had been called the *thak syeng*^o or rough sound and from this fact the king incorporated it in the Pauchul.

We come now, to the last and Middle Division of the Five Tone Combinations. The illustrating character is *koung* 宮子, and the accompanying character 喉子 (throat) tells us that it is a throat sound. Searching through the alphabet we find that the last letter that has a name, (ㄨ *i-hang*), comes under this class. It is a throat sound and the shape is a picture of the open throat.

Here the divisions of our Five Tone Combinations end. Here also the named letters end and if we look more closely we find that the independent letters end as well with *i-hang*. All that follow are simply combinations of these made up of parts already given. The alphabet as far as *i-hang* all scholars call the 母子 or "mother form" because from them come all the others.

ㄨ is a combination of ㄨ with the aspirate.

ㄨ has a double aspirate over the ㄨ.

ㄨ is ㄨ with the dash making an aspirated letter "k'h"

ㄨ is ㄨ with the aspirate making "t'h"

ㄨ is also an aspirate letter formerly written ㄨ, show-

ing it just a variation of ㅈ , which had already been dotted and so could not be added to without making more than four lines in its construction, a multiplying of which the inventor sought carefully to avoid.

ㅉ is the doubly aspirated ㅈ and pronounced $h'a$.

As Pok Heni's Eight Diagrams are an attempt to picture heat and cold and consequently all the forms of life springing from these, so the En-moun is an attempt to picture sound. Any one following carefully through the nine "parent letters" will see this picturing. In the remaining letters which correspond to the vowels of the West this sound-picturing will be even more manifest.

They are all made by combining the *i-hang* (ㅇ) and the pen dash (ㅣ), some of two, and some of three parts. In each case the longer line marks the position of the lips; the shorter the direction of the sound, while the *i-hang* (ㅇ) is the throat which must always be present if we have sound at all.

In ㅊ this line ㅣ indicates the lips wide open. The position of this line ㅡ marks the sound coming from the front of the mouth, a forward sound, one not connected with or confined in the throat. Testing your so-called vowel sounds you find that *a* as in *father* is the only one that answers to this, which is the correct reading of this Chosen letter.

In ㅋ the perpendicular line shows the lips also open but ㅇ marks the sound back in the mouth and connected with the throat and called in Korean "a returning sound." Testing again we find it requires a sound as *a* in *awl* which is the Chosen reading of this letter.

In ㅌ , the horizontal line shows the lips instead of opening, close and protruding, and ㅇ marks a sound in the back of the mouth near the throat which answers to ㅊ in *tone*, also a "returning sound."

• 入聲

In 우 , (—) shows the lips close and protruding and marks a front or "forward sound" as it is called, in contrast to the "returning." Oo as in *tool* answers to this, the reading of the letter.

The 야 여 요 유 are only combinations of the forms already written and are intended to increase the sound as with *y* prefixed.

In 으 , the horizontal line shows the lips close and protruding but the sound-line is absent being identical with the throat-circle and therefore not written. This sound then is in the throat and will be identical with the French *eu* which is the case as found by testing.

In 오 , $\text{}$ shows the lips open and free but the sound-line is again identical with the throat-circle answering to *ee* in *free*.

오 shows the lip-line and sound all included in the pen dot showing that it is a sound through the throat with lips in repose as is the case with *a* in *hat*.

Let me add a note to say that the 오 is often written Δ in old books. A line from the *Yek Kyeng* † throws light on this. 徑一圍三成乾數 (One line and three lines around are identical.)

The three-cornered figure and the round are one and the same, another proof if need be, that the *Eu-moun* is an attempt at sound-writing, invented on the basis of the ancient Chinese classics, and with no connection whatever with Buddhism in any of its forms.

YI IK SEUP ‡.

° 去聲 † 易經 易經 抱目 ‡ 李益習

A VISIT TO THE MONT BLANC OF KOREA.

III.

ONCE within sight of the Paktusan I fancied our troubles were fairly over, as it seemed but fifteen miles distant and separated from us only by one deep valley. However I was much mistaken. We had now to leave the track which we had thus far been following and my guides seemed somewhat at a loss to know how to proceed. It did not therefore come as a great surprise to me when I was told about an hour later that we had lost our way. The fact was that the guides were not such at all but common cattle-jobbers who occasionally crossed the mountains in the pursuit of their avocation, and who knew the route thus far, but were utterly at fault in attempting to reach the summit of this particular mountain. My followers now with one voice expressed their unwillingness to go any further and it was only by means of threats that they were persuaded to go on, and to send one of their number to find the sable-trapper who was supposed to reside somewhere in the vicinity. It was a satisfaction to feel that I had somewhat of a hold on them—they made a bargain to the effect that unless the expedition reached the Paktusan they were not to receive anything. One of the guides accordingly started to find what seemed to me the mythical trapper. After an absence of three hours he turned up, sure enough, followed by the trapper, a fine stalwart young Korean who came to this district from Pakchong every autumn to remain a few months. He conducted us to his diminutive log hut on the banks of a little

stream away down in the valley 2000 feet below the spot where we met him. Here for the first time I saw a sable and a sable-trap. As we descended from the plateau through a dense forest of pine trees I noticed that nearly every one of the fallen trees (and there are more fallen than standing trees in all these forests) had a small log or branch supported horizontally above it some four or five inches. By a simple arrangement of twigs the slightest pressure on one of them causes the log to fall, crushing to death any small animal which may find itself underneath. A sable I am told seldom if ever runs on the ground. He invariably jumps from log to log and in this way meets his death. When a trap has been successfully used it is allowed to remain idle for a time as the sables seem to shun it just as our domestic rats shun a trap that has caught a friend. There is another more successful trap which is placed on the trunks of trees which are felled purposely across streams. Here the sable in jumping over a twig finds himself with a noose round his neck, drawn tight by the weight of a stone which he himself has displaced in the act of jumping. On this very evening we had to cross a stream twenty feet wide by one of these tree trunks, which was scarcely more than seven inches in diameter. The water was forty feet below the banks and the current quite strong; moreover the tree was covered with frost and looked dreadfully slippery. In order to remove as much of the frost as possible, for my benefit, the coolies crossed over first. It was ticklish work even for them and I trembled when I saw one of them who was carrying our indispensables swaying backwards and forwards right in the centre of the chasm. He reached the other side in safety and in a little while recovered from his fright. Now came my turn—I made the attempt and succeeded.

On reaching the trapper's hut the coolies, wearing very

long and solemn faces, approached me in a body and requested me to fire off my gun a couple of times. They said this would ward off the mountain spirits which were very numerous now as we were approaching the sacred mountain. Every evening after this two shots were fired off with the best results to the susceptibilities of my superstitious friends. The trapper had quantities of beaver and sable skins hanging up outside his cabin but not one would he sell because it was bad luck he said to sell before the tenth of the next moon. The real reason was that he had already sold them in prospective to some Chinese merchant who would soon send an agent round to collect them.

Two days' more travel, the trapper acting as guide, brought us to the above-mentioned Chinaman's hut. He very kindly put us up for a consideration of three dollars which I gave him when we left. He grumbled, and said that the three gentlemen who had previously stayed with him (Messrs James, Falford, and Younghusband) had given him five dollars each. This old Chinaman and his friend say that they live here at an altitude of 6200 feet all the year round, which is doubtful. The Korean trappers all leave in December as no trapping can be done on account of the snow.

It was a most lovely day when I reached the hut, after climbing up from the bottom of the deep, sombre valley, skirting the mountain on the south and west. The sun was brilliant but the cold in the shade was intense. We could now see that there was very little snow on the mountain though it was heaped up in considerable quantities in places where it was protected from the sun's rays. Quite near by there were several sulphur springs having a temperature of 180° F. These I visited, and lower down where they ran into a small stream my Korean servant and I bathed. The temperature even here was as hot as an ordinary hot bath and the water smelt horribly,

but we were very thankful to be able to wash anywhere and we certainly were in need of it.

The following morning, having slept fairly comfortable on the *kang*, with a coolie on either side and accompanied by my servant interpreter and the trapper, the ascent was begun. The remainder of the Koreans declined to go from superstitious motives. I was rather disappointed at this as the whole night previous had been spent in prayer and in making offerings of boiled rice to the local deities, which I thought might have sufficiently cleared the spiritual atmosphere to allow of the whole party making the ascent together. The rice was of course eaten after having been exposed on the rocks for a certain length of time. They naturally explained that the spirits were satisfied with the savour of the offerings and that after it had ceased smoking they were at liberty to eat it.

At 11.30 A. M., after an arduous climb of 2700 feet, the summit was reached. The last thousand feet was very steep and the climbing hard as our feet sank in the crumbling pumice which forms the side, and the colour of which gives the mountain its name. About one hundred feet below the summit we found ourselves between two jagged peaks, on the edge of an immense lake two and one half miles in diameter, and circular in shape. It comes so suddenly in view that one is almost startled. The entire lake presents itself during the last half dozen steps of the way. We now discover that the peaks which we have all along had in view are only two of many, which rise straight up from the water's edge completely hiding the others as one approaches from that side. The height of the mountain according to the aneroid is 8900 feet. This is more than Captain Younghusband estimated it at, if I remember aright, but I think that this estimate may be taken as fairly correct, since the barometer in Corea hardly ever varies. In fact I have

heard it stated that there is absolutely no excitement in keeping one in this country as it never requires resetting.

The view from the summit is magnificent. We looked down upon a vast plain in the direction of Kirin, the mountain peaks away off in the distance. On all other sides there was nothing to be seen but rolling hills clothed to their very tops with pine trees. Not a house or habitation of any kind was in sight, but in the dim distance far away down on the Manchurian plain we could here and there discern what we thought to be smoke arising from some hamlet or small village. The sun was shining brightly and the wind was strong and bitterly cold, but in spite of it the surface of the lake was without the slightest ripple, so far (250 feet) is it below the crater, for of course the mountain is an extinct volcano which at one time in ages past must have been very active. The water of the lake is of a deep blue colour and but for the steepness of the surrounding rocks and their crumbling nature some of the water might have been procured for analysis. Having spent a couple of hours scrambling along the edge of the lake admiring the desolation which surrounds it, my servants declared they must go because the mountain spirit is strongly opposed to any who take more than a cursory glance at his domain. Accordingly they departed by themselves only to lose their way and when I returned some hours later they had not yet appeared. Two hours after they turned up, looking extremely frightened, no doubt expecting every moment to find their necks miraculously lengthened, which, tradition has it, was the case with an over-curious traveller many ages ago.

In spite of the desolation apparent in this vast tract of mountainous country there are quantities of pig and deer. Tigers too must be numerous as many footprints were seen. It was impossible to follow them on account of scarcity of provisions,

and there being no guides. The Koreans are so afraid of them that they will render no assistance whatever in following them up.

The next day we started on our return journey to Pochu-wee where the ponies had been left. The same track was in the main followed though the distance was shortened on account of our not losing our way and also by one or two short cuts. Soon after leaving the plateau it began to snow very heavily, but this soon turned to rain as our descent was quite rapid. Late in the evening camp had to be made and as there was no water, the rain having ceased, there was nothing for supper. The guides had overestimated the distance that could be made in the given time and the water was not reached. This was very disappointing. A start was made the following morning at a very early hour. It had frozen hard during the night and we were all more or less exhausted. It is bad to start out without having eaten something and yet what was to be done? The desired halting place was reached in a few hours. During the remainder of the day we passed through large tracts of forest which were burning furiously in every direction. The smoke and glare were blinding and the crashing of the immense trees as they fell was deafening. The coolies were quite used up and it was resolved to push on as quickly as possible to Pochu-wee. By dint of early rising and late camping we reached the haven of rest in a dirty and ragged condition, after four days' more tramping. Two hundred and ten miles had been accomplished during the seventeen days of our open air life and considering the weight to be carried and the country to be traversed it was a very creditable performance for the coolies. When they came to receive their wages the next day it was hard to recognize them so clean and well dressed were they. Honey and eggs, the latter hardly known in northern

Corea and never to be purchased, they brought as presents and very gratefully were they received. Half their pay they took in dollars, and they gain a very good exchange for them—550 cash per dollar. It appears they trade a good deal with Vladivostock and thus become accustomed to silver currency. I found out then that two of them had been with Mr. Campbell in his attempt to reach Paktusan and that the mysterious illness of the guide which prevented the success of his expedition was feigned; that they all participated in the deception and that the reason for it all was their superstitious fear of the evil spirit of this famous mountain. Of course they said nothing concerning this matter until they were pressed to do so, when they were quite frank. When reading Mr. Campbell's account there appeared to be something extraordinary in this illness of the guide, consequently it was well for a future traveller to be on his guard. Another attempt in this direction, in which however they failed, was when Mr Campbell's guides *lost their way*.

By easy stages through Kapsan (where all were again civil and nothing of which to complain but the smells and the filth), Pakchang and Hamheung, Wonsan was reached, where we made halt for a few days. On the way down the shooting was magnificent. There were such quantities of swans, ducks, and geese as were probably never before seen by a white man. The pheasants and quail too were very plentiful and all were confiding and easy of approach. The latter are evidently much relished by the natives as numbers of them were always to be seen, hawk on wrist and dog at heel, beating the country in all directions. Every native about Hamheung appears to possess a hawk of some sort. Some are large and pugnacious too, at least towards white men. On several occasions I have had my hat knocked off by incautiously approaching too close to

one on his perch who would promptly strike out at me with both wings and claws. These larger ones are used to hawk pheasants and the smaller kind for quails and other small game, and they are always taken out without hoods, which seems strange.

From Wonsan to Seoul required another five days and on the 14th. day of November the journey was completed. It had taken just about two and a half months and had been on the whole very enjoyable. Seeing new countries and new people is always attractive, and more especially so when one feels himself to be one of a favored few in this regard.

In conclusion I may add that my especial thanks are due to the gentlemen whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making during my short stay in Corea, for their exceptional kindness to a person wholly unknown to them.

H. GOOLD-ADAMS.

THE JAPANESE INVASION.

VII. CONCLUSION.

Of the remaining phases of the invasion, that which may be counted the most interesting—the stipulations which led to the evacuation of the peninsula—is shrouded in some obscurity and considerable patient study of the historical traces of the invasion in the literature of the three countries involved will be necessary before anything like a conclusion can be reached. The second invasion is a sufficient witness to the fact that Hideyoshi and the Japanese understood one thing while the two Continental Powers attempted another. The story that the Japanese were hoodwinked through ignorance of the written terms of the treaty is deserving of credence only upon the most incontestible evidence, and this the writer thinks it lacks, explanation of the misunderstanding being of an entirely different character. Reserving this question for future study we shall have to rest content with the statement that there were — terms.

The remaining history of the invasion is soon told. At last word came to the Chinese that the Japanese would listen to terms, if the allies had any to propose, and the former imperial envoy, You-kyōng, was called upon to conduct the negotiations. He reached the little town of Yongsan three miles out from Sōul on the banks of the Han River in the fourth moon, and there met a council of Japanese generals, among them Katō and Konishi. He repeated his demands made at Pyōngyang, and the Japanese agreed to evacuate Sōul on the 19th. of that moon, the Chinese not to leave Songdo until that date.

On the 19th. of the fourth moon the march south from Sōul began, but the Japanese had used the time of the truce in making terrible reprisals on the Koreans. The ground outside the South Gate became like a great slaughter-pit where thousands of the natives were executed. The city was set on fire and a good portion of it reduced to ashes. On the 20th. Yi entered Sōul and discovering this immediately ordered 10,000 men under his younger brother to start in pursuit. They did go a couple of days' march, when their valiant commander countermarched back to Sōul excusing himself from the pursuit on the ground of a severe cold from which he declared he was suffering.

The march of the Japanese south was a holiday parade with feasting, dancing, and merry-making in every camp. Even the Korean volunteers, who had swarmed about the garrisons in the south and fought with a spirit that sought rather to kill off the foe than to win battles, suspended their wicked violence. We hear nothing of prisoners having been taken by these volunteers; it is doubtful if they ever took any, while the dead Japanese were counted with the greed of a miser counting his gold.

The Japanese reached the south end of the peninsula safely and massed their forces there, raising a line of fortified camps embracing a number of important magistracies. These were garrisoned with sufficient strength to hold the position.

The Koreans concluded to take matters in their own hands, and rallying in great force at the city of Chinchu made preparations to sweep the Japanese into the "Southern Sea." But they without waiting to be attacked marched 30,000 strong against the natives and invested the city on the 22nd. of the fifth moon. For some days, from the 22nd. to the 29th. the siege lasted, the fighting continuing day and

night. At last the Japanese were compelled to withdraw, but not until they had inflicted losses which the Koreans estimated at 70,000 men. Things continued thus until the eighth moon 1598 when the final treaty of this first invasion was negotiated and the greater part of the Chinese forces were ordered home.

The return of His Majesty Sunjo to Sōul was a slow and sad procession. Pyōngyang fell into the hands of the allies on the 9th. of the first moon. On the 17th. the king left his frontier refuge Wechu, and came as far as Sookchun twenty miles from Pyōngyarg. Here he remained until the third moon. His experiences at Pyōngyang, on his last visit led him to give that city a wide berth, and passing around it and its turbulent populace he came on to the city of Whangchu where he remained until after the seventh moon. It was not until the 4th. of the 10th. moon, 1593, after an absence of eighteen months that he re-entered Sōul, the queen remaining at Hai-chu. He found a wrecked city and a decimated populace. His own palace had been destroyed by fire; the "old" palace, (now the royal residence and one of the oldest palaces in Sōul) had been used as barracks and stables and was in too filthy a condition for habitation, so temporary quarters were arranged for him in the palaces of the Five Princes, *O Kung To*, and at present the property, or at least a portion of it is the property of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Here His Majesty remained until 1610, seventeen years, which time was occupied in the restoration of his own palace, situated near the Great East Gate, and known among foreigners as the "old palace."

The condition of the populace of Sōul was deplorable. Famine soon broke out and nearly completed the work of annihilation begun by the Japanese. His Majesty did all he could to alleviate the distress, opening five food dispensaries and freely distributing the royal stores to his starving people.

The Japanese remained at the south end of the peninsula, safe behind their fortified entrenchments. There were a few small engagements at different times but nothing to equal Chinchu. Ten thousand Chinese were watching them, and remained in a position to block any attempt to march north again until the eighth moon of 1594 when the peninsula is reported to have been without Chinese defenders. The Japanese never completely evacuated Korea.

Thus ended for a time one of the bloodiest wars in history; a war so bloody that we are led to regard Tamerlane marking his route by mountains of human heads as but an ordinary Asiatic general. During the two years and more the loss of life was frightful; nothing remains upon which to base a reliable estimate; but the Ear Monument of Kioto, and the accounts of such battles as Kyōngchu, Choungchu, Haingchu, Pyōngyang, Yenan, the Imchin River, the massacre at Sōnl, Ulsan, and Chinchu, besides fifty other engagements would make a million lives and over a conservative estimate.

We leave it here. The end was not yet. Soon the fires of the second invasion will be lighted and the country until 1597 again drenched in blood. But for an interval Korea is to enjoy a respite of peace during which her unhappy people may bewail their desolate homes, the famished and perishing living, and an apparently black and hopeless future.

GEO. HEBER JONES.

DATA ON THE POPULATION OF KOREA.

THERE are few better evidences of interest in a country and its people than the desire to get at the size of its population. I am therefore more than pleased to hear, for the hundredth time perhaps, questions like these:—

What is the population of Korea? Have all the available data been fairly and thoroughly studied? What is the general consensus now among those foreigners who have traveled in Korea as well as in other countries? What figure do the natives usually give? &c. &c.

Nearly all who have given the subject any attention agree upon one point, namely that a definite figure cannot be reached at present. On the road from Seoul across the peninsula to Wonsan, only the magistracies number over one hundred houses. A village of eighty houses looks large compared with Chinese villages of the same number of houses. The houses occupy much space and are not built close together. Thus, one who has travelled in Japan and China, would get the impression that the population of Korea is small. But the amount of land cultivated suggests a larger population than is found in the villages along the main roads, and looking into the distant mountain recesses one finds small hamlets and even single houses almost hidden in the most out-of-the-way places.

Again, the traveller will observe, that the Koreans do not cultivate as carefully as their neighbours (the Chinese and Japanese), and using both horses and cattle more generally, occupy a

larger surface per capita. On the other hand again it will occur to him that wherever agriculture is so extensively carried on there must be a population sufficiently large to demand it, inasmuch as the Koreans have hardly begun planting for exportation. This however is again offset by noticing, as he cannot fail to do, that the Koreans are probably the most wasteful people known. In harvesting their crops a large proportion of the grain, especially millet, is left on the ground, a fact that accounts largely for the prevalence of birds, field animals, and insects. Then again while the Korean, like the Chinaman, numbers the "eating mouths," it will soon occur to the newcomer that the Korean mouth demands more than any other mouth. The broad, long-handled brass spoon that crowds the chopsticks to the edge of the table is not without significance. On the East coast of the country the "due portion" of rice "pressed down" constitutes a bulk measuring five inches in diameter and eight inches in height, and seeing them "take to it" one is forcibly reminded of the lad who, while eating an apple, silenced his importunate friend with—"there isn't going to be a core!" I mention these things not because I am writing on one side or the other of the question but because they do not seem to have been taken into consideration heretofore. I still incline to the opinion that the population is not less than 7,000,000 nor more than 10,000,000. A class of intelligent natives recently put it at 12,000,000, and your correspondent "G." (pp. 278-282) makes out a strong case for a population of 16,000,000.

In the rural districts, I have been repeatedly told, families rarely number more than fifteen persons, while in the capital they sometimes count as many as one hundred, including servants. On inquiry I learned that four of the leading families in the capital consist of 60, 30, 90 and 22 persons respectively,

and my informants think the families of the higher officials would not average less than 20 nor more than 30 individuals, yet every Korean consulted will mention families among his acquaintances consisting of two persons only. I have made the acquaintance of such families and not a few houses have but one occupant.

I recently made the following experiment: I questioned a number of Koreans on the *ten* houses nearest to their own, hoping in this way to reach an average that might furnish an additional clue. It is not necessary to point out the incompleteness of this table, yet such as it is, it seems to convey a fairly reliable idea as to the size of the Korean family, and may suggest some practical form of tabulation to those who continue the study of the subject.

| | Largest family in his immediate neighborhood numbers— | Smallest family in his immediate neighborhood numbers— | Average |
|---|--|---|---------|
| A. lives 100 m. S. of Seoul; age 19; occupation, books and farming. | 10 persons. | 2 persons. | 4.6 |
| B. lives 190 m. S. of Seoul; age 32; scholar. | 12 " | 2 " | 6.6 |
| C. lives 190 m. S. E. of Seoul; age 41 occupation books and farming. | 11 " | 1 " | 5.8 |
| D. lives in Seoul among students, laborers and schol- ars; age 52; occupa- tion, teacher. | 5 " | 2 " | 3.7 |
| E. lives in Seoul; age, 36; scholar. | 20 " | 2 " | 7.9 |
| General average. | | | 5.05 |

CONSERVATIVE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Oct. 6th. Han Chang Syek, the governor of Kyong Keui Do returned to Seoul, having inspected the road and bridges leading to the grave of the late Queen Dowager.

H. M. issued instructions regarding his next visit to the late Queen Dowager's tomb. The procession is to be in all respects like the usual procession within the city, i. e. the expensive array of horses brought from the royal stables from all parts of the land and the illumination of the road on his return at dusk are to be omitted.

Oct. 12th. The Chong Won suggests that Mr. Kim Yŕng Su be instructed to write a prayer to be used by H. M. when he worships at the South Temple.

His Royal Highness, (the third son of H. M.) Ui Hwa Koon,* Pan Pusa (Mr. Kim), Ryong Ton Lyong (Mr. Kim), Pan Pusa (Mr. Chyo) former Minister of the Right, Ni Syeng O and Kim Yŕng Su will each present the cup to H. M. from the 3rd. to the 9th. order at the approaching feast, (H. M. the Crown Prince and Her Majesty the Crown Princess taking the 1st. and 2nd. order respectively).

Oct. 13th. The Telegraph Office states that as the line is now completed to Wonsan a new officer, Yi Ki Hong† should be put in charge at the latter station.

Oct. 15th. Mr. Chyeng, Minister of the Right says he cannot receive so many rewards from H. M.

Oct. 16th. H. M. replies to the Minister of the Right saying: Do not hesitate to receive my presents.

Oct. 18th. Mr. Chyeng, Minister of the Right asks permission to resign as superintendent of the royal hospital.

Oct. 19th. H. M. accepts the above resignation and appoints Ryong Ton Lyong as superintendent.

Shim Ui Tuk, in charge of the Royal Ancestral Temple, and Song Po Yong, the Secretary of the Board of Music, will change places with each other.

* 義和君 의 화 군 † 李基弘 리기홍

Oct. 20th. H. M. orders that Kwon Ik Sang* and Song Choung Soup † (both being descendants of renowned patriots) be given a musical instrument each, to be played at the head of their processions on the streets, in honor of their success at the recent civil examinations.

H. M. accepts the resignation of Hwang Ki Yen † appointed consul at Tientsin.

Oct. 22nd. Chyo Chin Sul, the Pong Shang Pan Kwan (the officer in charge of the sacrifices) went to the west to harvest the grain to be used for the sacrifices.

Oct. 23rd. Han Yong Won has returned to Seoul after harvesting the grain for the sacrifices.

Oct. 25th. Kim Ik Kyeng went to Pukhan ‡ to attend to the airing of some books belonging to H. M's ancestral library.

The Board of Civil Offices urges the discharge of Kim Sun Kyun || as magistrate of Konyang ¶ because he had not received the 6th. rank at the time of his appointment.

Oct. 27th. H.M. orders Yi Yong Chik**, Vice Pres. of the Foreign Office, to attend to the business of said office until the appointment of a President.

Oct. 28th. H. M. announces that he and the Crown Prince will both attend the review of the troops belonging to the Pukhan garrison.

H. M. issues orders that the President of the War Office and all the generals of the department must hereafter be present when he reviews the troops.

Oct. 30th. The Board of Astronomy reports ⅓ of an inch of water since the rain from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. yesterday.

Yang Tu Pyeng went to Muchu †† to attend to the airing of some books belonging to the royal ancestral library.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ° | 權 | 翼 | 相 | 권 | 익 | 상 | | 金 | 淳 | 均 | 김 | 순 | 관 |
| † | 宋 | 鐘 | 變 | 송 | 종 | 섭 | ¶ | 昆 | 陽 | 植 | 곤 | 양 | 직 |
| † | 黃 | 耆 | 淵 | 황 | 기 | 연 | °° | 李 | 容 | 植 | 리 | 용 | |
| § | 北 | 漢 | | 북 | 한 | | †† | 茂 | 朱 | | 무 | 주 | |

NOTES, QUERIES &c.

At the Magistracy of Kim-syeng there is a marble ridge which may be seen from quite a distance owing to its brilliant whiteness wherever the road crosses it. Fine monuments consisting of this material, erected in honor of deserving officials are seen at favorite sites on the main roads.

ABOUT three days' journey from Seoul, eastward, slate is largely used for covering buildings. Slabs 2 x 3 ft. surface, and an inch thick are to be seen occasionally. It is broken in the most irregular shapes and kept in place by its own weight. It is said to abound throughout the northern half of the Peninsula and is used extensively for making pots and vessels in the Hoanghai province. Western skill is all that is necessary to make valuable roofing material of it.

HOWEVER severely some of these Eastern governments may seem to deal with their living subjects, one cannot but admire the deep and abiding desire manifested on so many occasions to make the fullest possible reparation where any one has been seriously wronged or where true merit remained unrecognized. Such reparations or rewards may seem almost trivial to a Western mind, but in a certain sense their very triviality gives them dignity and importance.

These thoughts are suggested by the *Gazette* of the 20th inst. published in this issue. The patriot Song Sang Hyen, of whom the recent graduate Song Chong Sep has the good fortune as well as the honor to be a descendant, lived three hundred and one years ago. He was Prefect of Tongnái, (ten miles northeast of Fusan), at the time of the Japanese invasion of the Peninsula. Finding that the commander of Tjoa-syon, the adjacent fortress, had not only neglected to send troops to protect the village but had deserted his post, he calmly awaited his fate as the invading army started on its overland march from Fusan to Seoul. When he was brought before the Japanese general and ordered to go on his knees before the enemy of his country or suffer death, he chose the latter alternative and firmly refused to acknowledge any authority but that of his king. "When one of his limbs was cut off by a blow with the sword he remained standing on the other till the order for decapitation was given". His example inspired the people of

the whole province so that by time the invaders had reached its northern boundary many were disheartened, not by the resistance they expected to meet but by the exhibitions of loyalty among the common people and were almost ready to abandon the task of subduing Chosen. The Japanese themselves were the first to recognize the worth of a man like Song and sent his body in an elegant casket and with all the expressions of esteem possible under the circumstances to the surviving members of the family. "The people never pronounce his name."

Kwon Ik San is the descendant of Kwon Sang Ha, the wise counselor and minister of Suk Chong who reigned from A. D. 1673-1721.

He was raised from the seclusion of a "retired scholar", (a student who never attends the competitive examinations), to the highest position in the gift of his sovereign without passing through the several degrees of advancement. He was so intent on learning that he never reclined, nor removed his hat and outer garments. Being the first pupil of the founder of the Noron party, and the son of Suk Chong who succeeded him to the throne being greatly under the influence of the Soron party Kwon fell under suspicion and was compelled to take the hemlock. He was a giant physically as well as mentally and required more than six times the amount of the fatal drug. "The snow always melted first on the roof of his house over the place where he sat, so great was the heat that came from his powerful frame." Summer and winter his doors stood open and he required but little clothing. Not long after his death the king discovered his mistake and instituted the manifestations of remorse and of the desire to make amends, which continue in one form or other to this day.

Where is Fusang? The discussion of this question was opened by German and French orientalist half a century ago. Dr. Bretschneider, the eminent scientist and sinologue of St. Petersburg took a leading part in re-opening it twenty years ago, since which time it has occupied the attention of scholars like Dr. J. Edkins D.D. L.L.D. Editor of *The Messenger*, and Prof. G. Schlegel of Leyden, Editor of the *Toung Pao*. So far as we are able to ascertain, Dr. Bretschneider's last paper, DAS LAND FU-SANG, appeared in *Mittheilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Tokio, Band II.* Prof. Schlegel in the May No. of the *Toung Pao*, in the department *Problèmes Géographiques*, under the general heading: *Pou-sang Kou*, discusses the question at great length giving copious citations from European and Chinese authors, not omitting the fictitious *Sin*

Hai Kyeng. Dr. Edkins has the happy faculty of giving things in a nutshell and his well-known scholarship supplemented by a continued residence in the East and consequent access to all the literature and other sources of information on the subject almost convinces us that "*Pu-sang Kuk*" embraced that part of Asia now known as Japan and Korea. Many of Hei-sim's statements (A. D. 499 and 520) seem to tally with Korean legends concerning the Island of Quelpaert. The Doctor's arguments are perhaps a little too terse and are often overlooked by those who are not on the search. We fail to find the application of his statement that the "officers (of the Ko-ku-li people) were called Tai-ro,* which sounds like the modern Korean word for slave" (?). The Christian Literary Union of Seoul devoted its Oct. session to a review of the discussion as conducted by our learned friends and we may in a future number of our magazine publish the paper read at that meeting.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE town of Chemulpo is still the most "live" spot in the kingdom. Several very substantial buildings as well as some of the cheaper Japanese structures are in process of erection. The foundations of the Town Hall are nearly completed and the building will be ready for use next summer. The new Mint is approaching completion and the machinery brought down from Seoul has been introduced to its new and more imposing quarters. Mess. Morse, Townsend & Co. have put up a "Zenith" pumping wind-mill, a piece of machinery that may prove as valuable to the Koreans as the cotton mill, or even more so. Mess. E. Meyer & Co. are making substantial improvements on their premises. The excellent, macadamized streets are extending in all directions and must prove by far the best object-lesson our native friends have ever received. There is probably no other country in the world, laying claim to any degree of civilization, where the roads are in as deplorable a condition as in this rich and beautiful peninsula. The Chemulpo community is doing good to others as well as to itself by the construction of its fine, substantial roads. They will be still more appreciated as the town spreads, distances become greater, and wheeled vehicles are brought into use. The first material requisite to civilized life is good roads.

* 其官有相加 對盧 vide 南史, also 列傳 and 舊唐書

THE cotton cleaning industry is receiving much attention. One man-power mills have been imported and may be heard in all parts of the Capital even late at night. The Koreans seem to have found something at last that is not a toy.

ON the 17th. inst. Her Majesty, the Queen, received in audience Mrs. Greathouse, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Dmitrevsky, Mrs. Sigimura, Mrs. Allen and Miss Heard.

A lunch followed the audience and the ladies were each presented with some rolls of silk and other articles as mementos of the occasion.

J. F. SCHOENICKE Esq. has been granted leave of absence, and Mr. Morgan of Chemulpo takes his place as Acting Chief Commissioner.

It is rumoured that the Korean government has negotiated a loan through a Chinese firm amounting to *taels* 100,000.

H. E. MIN CHONG MOK, President of the Foreign Office has been appointed Northern governor of Ham Kyeng Do. His successor has not been gazetted.

LIEUT. OTTO E. EHLERS with his host, the Hon. F. Krien, called at the headquarters of the *Repository*. The Lieutenant is a noted traveller in both Africa and Asia, and one of the first who ascended the Kilima Njari. In 1889 he escorted some African chiefs to Germany and presented them to H. M. the Emperor. Among his more recent travels was a visit to Nepal where he took part in the British expedition to Manipur to avenge the murder of the British officers by the Rajah of that place. He subsequently came through Burmah and the Shan States, thence from Bangkok through Siam, Annam and Tong King to Canton. After a brief visit in southern China he proceeded to Peking and from there into Mongolia. He arrived in Seoul on the 17th. in time to witness H. M.'s procession to the tomb of the late queen dowager, and left on the 26th. for Nagasaki where he will embark for Vladivostock. He intends to spend the winter in Japan and to be in Chicago at the opening of the World's Fair.

THE *Marvon*, a barque registering 540 tons burden, sailing from Chefoo for Algoa Bay, ran aground on Craig Island, near the Port of Fusan, between 12.30 and 1.00 A. M. Sept. 28th. She drifted off immediate-

ly, sustaining however the loss of her rudder and sternpost, and foundered about 16 miles from land 14 hours later. Captain Cummings and his daughter, together with the charterer (a Chinese merchant) and his party, and the crew, consisting of 2 British, 2 Chinese, and a number of Malays reached Fusan Thursday afternoon, where they were cared for until the following Monday, when the Captain and his crew were sent per S.S. *Genkai Maru* to Nagasaki, whence they will be sent to their homes by the British Consul.

MR. A. MAERTENS an old resident in the East and one of the first foreigners in Korea has spent nearly two years in Germany on a well-earned vacation. He is on his way back to Shanghai where he will introduce some of the new methods of silk-spinning. He also holds the agency for a certain kind of Petroleum Motors and is bringing a steel boat thirty feet long with him.

THE *A* shareholders of the *Seoul Union* (Reading Room and Recreation ground) held their semi-annual meeting on the 22nd. inst. the Hon. A. Heard presiding. The condition of the Union was found satisfactory in every respect.

DR. F. JAGOR F. R. G. S., member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Ethnological and Art Museum (Museum für Völkerkunde, und Kunstgewerbe-Museum) at Berlin, the venerable and well-known scientist, traveller and writer, has visited the Peninsula a second time and is now on his way to the Chicago exhibition. Although in his 76th. year he devoted a full week to the study of the flora on the hills around our city. His work on the Philippine Islands is the standard in Germany. His travels have extended over British India, Netherlands India and other parts of Eastern Asia. He was the guest of the Hon. F. Krien while in our midst.

THE *Sin Po* seems to think that the opening of Pyengyang to foreign trade would be of little advantage to Japanese merchants owing to the proximity of North China ports, whose merchants would naturally get the lion's share of all the profits.

ON the 17th. at 6 P. M. a fire broke out on the South Gate street in front of the Methodist Mission hospital destroying twelve native houses. This is the largest fire that has occurred in the Capital for quite a number of years.

CAPT. Z. S. VON TRANTZIUS commander of H. I. G. M's. S.S. *Alexandrine*

which arrived at Chemulpo on the 2nd. and left on the 11th. of Oct. with his aid-de-camp Lieut. Count Posadowsky-Wehner and paymaster Lieut. Gernsky paid the Capital a visit and were presented to H. M. the King on the 8th. by their host, the Hon. F. Krien, H. L. G. M's representative in Korea.

ONE of our new arrivals gathered a bouquet of 47 different flowers during a two hours' ramble over the hills at Chemulpo.

MR. and Mrs. J. A. Chain, of Denver, Col. spent a week in Seoul as the guests of Miss S. A. Doty. They won for themselves the love and esteem of all who had the pleasure of meeting them, and many earnest prayers and good wishes followed them as they journeyed on. Their names head the lists (printed in the Shanghai papers) of those who perished with the ill-fated *Bakhara* on the reefs of Sand Island.

THE U. S. Legation has notified all Americans in the country to register.

ON the evening of Oct. 28th. a fire occurred in the west end of the Japanese settlement at Fusan, resulting in the loss of between 60 and 70 houses. The total loss is estimated at 30,000 yen, which is probably considerably above the mark. The houses were all poor dwellings and small shops. Had the night not been perfectly calm the result would have been much more serious. The fire originated in the breaking of a kerosene lamp.

THE *Sin Po* learns that the Korean S. S. Co. in which the Min family has always taken great interest has purchased two small steamers costing \$60,000 to be placed on the Chemulpo—Pyengyang line. The parties through whom the purchase is said to have been made however do not corroborate the *Sin Po's* statement and we fear the Korean commercial navy is still in its diminutive condition.

WE have been favored with a copy of the MITTHEILUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN GESELL. FÜR NATUR-UND VÖLKERKUNDE OSTASIENS IN TOKIO, containing a translation of the *Il-pom keui* (Nihongi) by Dr. Florenz. The learned Doctor deserves both the congratulations and the thanks not only of "Japanologues" but of orientalists generally for his valuable contribution to the accessible literature of the Far East. Dr. Chamberlain placed the English-reading world under great obligations to himself by publishing, some ten years ago, a translation of the *Ku-sye keui* (Kojiki), and the appearance of the *Il-pom keui* has ever since been looked for with a degree of impatience that must have inspired the painstaking translator. Isolated fragments and

selected passages only of this historical work had heretofore been brought to the knowledge of Western students and the lucid rendering, enhanced by the helpful comments of Dr. F. is sure to meet with a welcome that will of itself prove a reward for the years of toil it required. In the attempt to translate this particular work Dr. F. had but one predecessor, the eminent Parisian savant Leon de Rosny. The latter however took it up in its chronological order, giving in his first volume the *Histoire des dynasties divines*, while Dr. F. took up that portion which "may be considered trustworthy and which is likely to maintain its integrity in the presence of historical criticism." He gives us the last two fifths, or that portion which covers the eventful century beginning with the accession of Suiko-Tenno to the throne (A. D. 593) reserving "die Legenden des Götterzeitalters" for future efforts. Bearing in mind that Dr. F. resumes the historical narrative where Dr. Chamberlain had dropped it and that we are thus placed in possession of the history of Japan from its beginning to the end of the 7th. century we feel more than reconciled to his course.

The history of the Island Empire being necessarily interwoven with that of the peninsular kingdoms, nothing less than a translation of the *Tong-kuk thong-kam* itself could have given us greater satisfaction. Our space forbids further comment on this valuable work at present.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR SEPT.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>Chemulpo.</i> | Total rain | 57½ hours. |
| | „ rainfall | 3.84 inches. |
| | Highest Temp. (1st) | 86.5. |
| | Lowest „ (19th.) | 10.2. |
| <i>Fusan.</i> | Total rainfall | 367½ m. m. |
| | Highest Temp. (1st) | 90.0. |
| | Lowest „ (30th.) | 57.0. |
| <i>Wonsan.</i> | Total rain | 48 hours. |
| | „ rainfall | 11.64 inches. |
| | Highest Temp. (1st) | 29.0 centg'd. |
| | Lowest „ (30th.) | 4.0 „ |

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

ALTHOUGH the weather was fine the sky was more or less overcast and the clouds were changing their forms in quick succession. The prospect of getting a good view of this interesting phenomenon seemed small indeed. At 9 P. M. the proportion of clouds were 9°, i. e. 1° within entire

obscurity. At 10.50 the clouds suddenly parted and in the lunar quarter a halo appeared expanding to rad. 40° . The moon appeared with one limb in contact with the shadow. The first contact with the penumbra here should have occurred at 9 h. 37 m. 41 s. approximate local time. The first part of the phenomenon was thus lost to the observer, but it now seemed to promise well for the remainder. The sky was clear with the exception of a light cirrus. The first contact took place at the E.S. Eastern limit of the limb. At 11 h. 58 m. 40 s. approx. time, the total phase began. At 0 h. 19 m. 0 s. A. M. (Nov. 5th) occurred the middle or centre of the total eclipse which presented a beautiful sight. The full disc of the moon appeared through the shadow which was of a dark brown color. At this time the cirrus clouds became denser and the disc of the total eclipse began to have a burr around it while the shadow having its course in the contact to the south left an almost imperceptible, narrow, bright strip on the northern edge of the limb. At 0 h. 38 m. 50 s. approx. time the end of the total eclipse took place, but as the clouds became denser, moving rapidly eastward no further observations were possible until 1 h. 40 m. when the shadow was still slightly in contact with the limb.

CHEMULPO.

F. H. MÖRSEL

RECORD OF EVENTS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 15. Per *Owari Maru*, Lieut. Otto E. Ehlers.
 „ 17. Per. *Genkai Maru* J. H. Taft Esq. from Brooklyn N. Y., Mrs Ye from Washington D. C., Mrs. Hillier, child and nurse from England, Rev. Cameron Johnson and Miss L. Davis of the Presbyterian Mission, South, from Virginia, Rev. W. A. Noble and wife of Pennsylvania, to join the M. E. Mission.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 16. Per. *Owari Maru*, Dr. F. Jagor for Nagasaki.
 „ 29. Per. *Genkai Maru* J. H. Taft Esq. and Lieut. Otto E. Ehlers for Nagasaki.

GENERAL.

Oct. 10th. Loss of the P. & O. S. S. *Bokharu*.
 Cash changed at 3300 per yen during the month.