THE KOREAN MISSION
TO THE
UNITED STATES IN 1883

The First Embassy Sent by Korea to an Occidental Nation

BY HAROLD J. NOBLE

CONTENTS

The Korean Mission to the United States in 1883 1

HAROLD J. NOBLE

Some Wayside Flowers of Central Korea (Illustrated) 22

A SISTER OF THE C. S. P.

Officers of the Society 83

This epochal treaty contained a clause providing for the free
representatives between the High Contracting Powers.

Members of the Society 84

Notes and Queries 89

Page

ON May the ninetyninth day of the eight of the year, a
Cent. Dec. 6. 1883, Central Electric 4. Ptoe, Envoy Plenipo-
dinary and Minister, Plenipotentiary of the United States of
America to the Kingdom of Korea, accompanied by nine
American naval officers in full dress uniform, was formally
Yong Mok, President of the Royal Korean Office for Foreign
Affairs, and by four royal departments, attended by their retinues, when the
officially ratified
Korean Treaty were exchanged

were exchanged

with His Majesty the King, not long

wards, General Footes took occasion to remark that his
government would be gratified to receive the first envoy sent
by His Majesty to the West. The following day in full state
council His Majesty discussed the matter with his ministers,
and determined to send two Plenipotentiaries with full pow-
ers on a special mission to the United States (2). It cannot
be doubted that the King decided on this, for him, radical
course not only to gain further knowledge of countries across
the seas, but primarily, through his exercise of the sovereign
function of despatching representatives abroad, to give
assertion to his unexpressed claims to independence of China
and to secure the moral support of official America and
world recognition of the existence of such independence.
The essential historical significance of this Mission lies in its
THE KOREAN MISSION
TO THE
UNITED STATES IN 1883
The First Embassy Sent by Korea to an Occidental Nation

BY HAROLD J. NOBLE

ON May the nineteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the year 1883, General Lucius H. Foote, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Korea, accompanied by nine American naval officers in full dress uniform, was formally received at the Korean Foreign Office by His Excellency Min Yong Mok, President of the Royal Korean Office for Foreign Affairs, and by the heads of the other four royal departments, attended by their retinues, when the officially ratified copies of the American-Korean Treaty were exchanged (1). This epochal treaty contained a clause providing for the free exchange of diplomatic representatives between the High Contracting Powers.

In an audience with His Majesty the King not long afterwards, General Foote took occasion to remark that his government would be gratified to receive the first envoy sent by His Majesty to the West. The following day in full state council His Majesty discussed the matter with his ministers, and determined to send two Plenipotentiaries with full powers on a special mission to the United States (2). It cannot be doubted that the King decided on this, for him, radical course not only to gain further knowledge of countries across the seas, but primarily, through his exercise of the sovereign function of despatching representatives abroad, to give assertion to his unexpressed claims to independence of China and to secure the moral support of official American and world recognition of the existence of such independence. The essential historical significance of this Mission lies in its
importance as an expression by Korea of her sovereignty and equality with the nations of the world.

Before discussing the Embassy itself, it will be well briefly to review the condition of the Peninsula at this time. For centuries Korea had been tributary to the mighty Middle Kingdom, and the Korean King had received his investiture from his sovereign lord, the Emperor of China; when emissaries from the respected and feared Court at Peking came to the capital of the vassal kingdom, His Korean Majesty left His Palace, went humbly outside the gates of His city on the road to Peking, and at an arch of stone raised in the highway exchanged bows with the representatives of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China. The technical status of the relations of China and Korea merits careful study, but it is sufficient for the purposes of this review to indicate the vassal position which Korea maintained with China. That by the time of the opening of Korea this relationship had become largely ceremonial, and likewise vexingly difficult to properly evaluate according to Western standards of international law, is not in point.

In 1867, in answer to the inquiry of the United States Minister in Peking as to the actual status of Korea, the spokesman for the Chinese Government replied that China had no responsibility for Korea, and that the relationship of the two nations was simply one of ceremony. By this answer he thought cleverly to evade any American claims for damages for the destruction of the “General Sherman”, an American vessel, in the Tatong River before Pyeng Yang in August of 1866, but in doing so he created a problem in international relations of great moment to the nations directly interested in the Far East, which was not solved until the close of the Sino-Japanese War.

In 1876, in Japan’s first treaty with Korea, her Commissioner inserted a statement of Korea’s independence; and in 1882, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, acting for the United States, with the assistance of Li Hung Chang, China’s great
statesman, negotiated a treaty with Korea in which the latter was recognized as a sovereign state.

The year previous to the coming of General Foote, the father of the King, the Tai Wun Kun, had taken advantage of, or perhaps had instigated, a riot of some disaffected soldiers to bring about an attack upon the family of the Queen, the Mins, his mortal enemies, the friends of the Chinese, and upon the hated Japanese. The resultant was the abduction of the Tai Wun Kun to China, and a marked increase of Chinese influence in the Peninsula, which was calculated to offset the moral claims to independence established by the Japanese and American treaties. The only party actively interested in independence, with the exception of the Tai Wun Kun whose distrust of the foreigner effectively kept him from participation in such a movement, was composed of three young noblemen, Kim Ok Kiun, So Kwang Pom, and Pak Yang Hio, who had the sympathies of His Majesty in this as in other aspirations.

It was under such conditions, and before Chinese policy had hardened into active obstruction of any move for independence, that the King determined to send an Embassy to the United States. The members of the Mission were selected with care. The first in rank was Prince Min Yong Ik, the Court favorite, the brother-in-law to the heir apparent, and through adoption a nephew of the Queen, to whom he was the nearest relative. Twice he had been sent on Embassies abroad, once to China and once to Japan. The previous year during the émeute he had escaped his would-be-murderers by flight to the mountains, whence disguised as a Buddhist monk he had escaped to Fusun and Japan (3).

The Vice-Minister was Hong Yong Sik, a vice-president of the Foreign Office, the son of the Prime Minister, and formerly an Ambassador to Japan. From the high positions of these gentlemen we may realize the importance of this Mission in the eyes of the King and of His Government.

The third in rank was So Kwang Pom whose family was highly illustrious for the number of just and wise officers
it had produced, and who himself was respected and beloved
for his just conduct as an official. He was highly intelligent
and had entered with great perseverance and energy into the
progressive spirit of the officials in Japan, with whom he had
received his political training. In 1875, he and Kim Ok Kiun,
the first Korean nobles to do so, made their way secretly to
Japan, and on their return boldly went before the King and
told him at length of what they had seen. With Kim Ok
Kiun and Pak Yang Hio, he formed the Progressive Party of
three, but he was more steady and less extreme than the
other two. He was a baron (Chamise) and also held a spe-
cial rank called takiyo by virtue of which he was near the
person of the King constantly. He also held office in the
Home Department. While abroad, he was regarded as the
Secretary of the Mission (4).

These three men were near to the age of the King, or in
the neighborhood of thirty years, and it is safe to assume that
the other members of the suite, Chai Kyung Soh, a military
officer, Yu Kil Chun, Pyun Su, who had long resided in
Japan, and Ko Yong Chol were likewise young. So Kwang
Pom was the only outright Progressive in the group; Min
Yong Ik was a leader of the Min faction; and the other
members of the Mission were more or less aligned with the
conservative elements in the state. One of the group spoke
Japanese fluently, and another Chinese.

As soon as he had been notified of the appointment of
the Special Mission, General Foote wrote to the American
Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, to the United
States Minister in Tokio, John A. Bingham, and to friends in
America in important official positions, to prepare them for
the coming of the Embassy in order that all possible courtesy
might be shown to its members. He suggested that in plan-
ning a program for their entertainment arrangements should
be made particularly to show them the fortifications, the
 arsenals, mints, customs houses, post offices, and public
schools from San Francisco eastward. They desired espe-
cially to examine the American army, school systems and
methods of minting money, and General Foote believed the sequence of the trip would be that the United States Government would be asked to designate persons to organize and manage these departments of government for Korea (5). General Foote especially commended the Mission to friends of his in California, his own state, that the Koreans might secure a good impression of the Pacific Coast for the sake of California’s share in the Korea trade, which was bound to grow with the opening of that country to foreign commerce (6). Indeed, the inception and success of the Mission must be in a large measure credited to the efforts of General Foote, who saw here an opportunity to further the legitimate commercial interests of the country he represented.

The U. S. S. "Monocacy", which was then stationed at Chemulpo, was about to proceed to Japan for coal and with the consent of the commanding officer, Commander Cotton, General Foote offered the Korean Government the use of this gunboat to convey the members of the Special Mission, seven in all, to Nagasaki. This offer was gratefully accepted (7).

On July 16/17, 1883, the "Monocacy", one of the American ships of war which had taken an important part in the bombardment of the Kangwha Forts in the Low-Rogers Expedition in 1872 (8), sailed in peace from the harbor of Chemulpo, carrying on board the first representatives of the Korean King and Government to be sent to a nation of the West (9). This was indeed a memorable day in the brief life of the modern Korean state. When the "Monocacy" arrived at Nagasaki, by order of Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, the Commander of the United States Naval Force in Asiatic Waters, at the telegraphed suggestion of General Foote, the Special Mission was offered the privilege of continuing on board to Yokohama. General Foote feared that the Mission might be under the necessity of requesting a similar courtesy from the Japanese Government, and considered such action at this time not quite fitting (10). The Korean Ministers politely refused Admiral Crosby’s offer, however, and pro-
ceeded to Yokohama by regular mail steamer, and thence across the Pacific.

Before the Special Mission sailed from Japan, they secured as Foreign Secretary, Percival Lowell, the brother of the present President of Harvard University, and later the author of that interesting book, *Chosen, the Land of the Morning Calm*.

While the Mission was in Japan, the Japanese Government paid them scant attention, a policy which General Foote looked upon as narrow and shortsighted (11).

Upon the arrival of the Special Mission at San Francisco on the second day of September, 1883, they received from Major General John M. Schofield, of the Army of the United States, the highest marks of respect; and on the fourth of the same month the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, gave them a reception, on which occasion they were formally welcomed to the city, and met the prominent merchants and business men of San Francisco.

From San Francisco the Special Mission went East by the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and arrived in Chicago on the twelfth of September, where they were received by Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, of Civil War fame, and then commanding officer of the United States Army, who did all in his power to make their brief stay in that city agreeable by causing them to be properly accompanied to various points of interest there (12).

Dr. John F. Goucher, a noted educator and founder of Goucher Woman’s College, in Baltimore, Maryland, chanced to be on the same train during the trip eastwards, and made the acquaintance of the members of the Mission. He became intensely interested in them, and through them in the people of their country, and as a result of this meeting he organized a campaign for the establishment of a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea. Less than two years later the first missionaries of that church had arrived in Seoul and commenced their great pioneering efforts (13).

When the Special Mission left Chicago for Washington
on the evening of the thirteenth of the month, Lieutenant General Sheridan, as a mark of respect, detailed Colonel Gregory of his staff to accompany them to the National Capital.

The Special Mission arrived in the city of Washington on the fifteenth of September, and were at once quartered at the Arlington Hotel as the guests of the Government. On the same day they were presented to Mr. Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

There was residing in Washington at this time, attached to the Naval Library for special duty, a young American Naval Officer, Ensign George C. Foulk. He had served for two cruises (four years) on Asiatic Station, and being of an inquiring mind he had turned his attention to a study of the Japanese and Chinese languages, and latterly to a small extent to the language of Korea. The previous spring he had approached his superiors with a request that he might be reassigned to Asiatic Station, from which he had come shortly before, in order to continue his language studies and so to be of especial value to his Government. As he had noted, with the exception of a few French Catholic missionaries, only one foreigner, W. G. Aston, Her British Majesty’s Consul at Kobe, had any knowledge of the Korean language, and very few Americans in Government service knew Chinese, while none knew Japanese (14). Thus it was but natural that this young man should be brought to the attention of the President, Chester A. Arthur, and that the latter should direct him to assist in rendering suitable attentions to the members of the Korean Special Mission. Lieutenant Theodore B. Mason, of the Naval Intelligence Office, was likewise attached to the Mission, and the two officers accompanied them on their trips through the Eastern part of the United States (15).

At that time the President and Secretary of State were temporarily in New York City, and these attaché with Assistant Secretary Davis went with the Mission to New York, where they were met by Secretary Frelinghuysen, who presented them to the President.

The scene of the presentation was a parlor in the Fifth
Avenue Hotel, on the Twenty-third Street side. President Arthur entered the room at about eleven o'clock, and it was at once announced to the Ambassadors in their apartments that he awaited them. As they approached, the President stood near the middle of the room facing the door. He was dressed in ordinary morning costume. On his right stood Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, on his left Assistant Secretary Davis. Mr. Chew of the State Department, Lieutenant T. B. Mason, Ensign Foulk, and several other gentlemen stood a little behind.

The Korean dignitaries issued from their apartments in single file, and in single file proceeded along the corridors toward the room where the President waited for them. First in order came the first in rank, Min Yong Ik, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Tah Chosun. He was dressed, as were all his companions, in his richest robes of state. A loose garment of flowered, plum-colored silk showed through its openings a snow white tunic, also silken. The whole was belted in with a broad band covered with curiously wrought plates of gold. Upon the Ambassador's breast hung an apron with two storks embroidered in white upon a purple ground, and bordered with many brilliant colors. On his head he wore his hat of ceremony, a singular structure of silk, bamboo and horsehair, which according to Korean custom it was indispensable to wear on all official occasions.

Second in the procession came the Vice-Minister, Hong Yong Sik. His dress in the main resembled that of Min Yong Ik, his lower rank being denoted by the fact that only one stork was embroidered upon the apron covering his breast. He was succeeded by So Kwang Pom, who wore simply the tunics of white and plum-colored silk and the official hat. Percival Lowell followed. He was in evening dress. Yu Kil Chun, who was dressed in a green pelisse; Pyun Su, who wore black, and Ko Yong Chol, in blue, brought up the rear.

Standing in the broad hall, just outside the open door of the reception room, the Ambassadors and their suite formed a
single line facing the President. At a signal from the Minister they dropped together on their knees, then, raising their hands above their heads, they bent their bodies forward with a slow, steady sweep until their foreheads touched the ground. After remaining in this attitude a few moments, they arose and advanced into the room, President Arthur and the gentlemen with him bowing deeply as they entered. Then Secretary Frelinghuysen came forward, led Prince Min Yong Ik to the President, and introduced him. The President and the Minister joined hands, looked earnestly in each other's faces for a moment, and through the interpreter exchanged some words of compliment. Then Hong Yong Sik, and after him the other members of the Embassy, was presented to the President, and all the American gentlemen present were introduced to the Koreans (16). The newspaper account fails to mention Chai Kyung Soh, but doubtless he was present.

Minister Min Yong Ik then pronounced his formal address to the President, speaking in his native tongue in a solemn and rather pleasant voice. He said:

"We, Min Yong Ik and Hong Yong Sik, are present in person to address Your Excellency the President of the United States of America. Together we have come to Your Excellency as the representatives of the Government of Tah Chosun. We desire to convey to Your Excellency from our hearts our sincere wishes for the health and welfare of Your Excellency and the people of the United States. The people of our countries have entered into friendly intercourse with each other, and having both on our side and yours bound themselves mutually to continue these happy relations, we pray that the people of both our lands may live forever without change in peace and happiness. We beg to offer to Your Excellency two official papers from our Government. The first is a reply to Your Excellency from His Majesty the King of Tah Chosun. The second is our letter of credentials, which we herewith ask leave to present." (17).
The words of the Ambassador having been translated to him, President Arthur received the documents alluded to, the translation of the King's letter to President Arthur being as follows:

"The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Lucius H. Foote, brought me Your Excellency's letter, which I have read with care, and with the contents of which I have been delighted.

"The Treaty concluded last year has now been ratified and put into execution, and the natural result of this is that my country congratulates herself.

"Your Excellency's Minister, Lucius H. Foote, is on excellent terms with us; is just and upright; and in the transaction of his business at the Capital is always in accord with the views of my Government. He will fully realize in action the intention of the United States Government with regard to his appointment. The relations between our countries will, I hope and trust, be every day closer, an end which will be most gratifying to all.

"I pray that under Your Excellency's beneficent rule the people of the United States of America will for ages to come experience the most blessed results.

"Done under my own hand and seal in the four hundred and ninety second year of my house, sixth moon, eleventh day (14th July, 1883)."

(Signature and seals of His Majesty the King of Tah Chosun, by order of Min Yong Mok, President of the Foreign Office (18).

The second document was the credentials.

"His Majesty the King of Tah Chosen to His Excellency Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America :—

"The ratifications of the treaty concluded between our countries having now been exchanged and friendly relations established, I now send to the United States"
of America as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Min Yong Ik, and as Vice Minister, Hong Yong Sik, in order to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of My gratification.

"Being in My confidence and instructed so fully to express my ideas, they will no doubt satisfactorily perform their duties, and I hope that full faith and confidence will be given to them, in order that the friendship of our countries may be increased and that perfect harmony may be attained.

"I have no doubt that Your Excellency will fully share My views.

"Done under My own hand and seal in the four hundred and ninety second year of My house, sixth moon, eleventh day (14 July, 1883).

(Seal) THE KING OF TAH CHOSUN
by order MIN YONG MOK,
(Seal) President of the Foreign Office" (19).

Having received the documents, the President spoke in reply, his words being duly reported to Min Yong Ik in Korean. The President’s remarks were these:

"Mr. Minister and Mr. Vice-Minister—It gives me much pleasure to receive you as the representatives of the King and Government of Tah Chosun. I bid you a cordial welcome. We are not ignorant of your beautiful peninsular country, with its surrounding islands, or of their productions, or of the industries of your people, who in population number more than twice that of the United States when they became an independent nation. The ocean which intervenes between our respective domains has, by means of the introduction and perfection of steam navigation, become a highway of convenient and safe intercourse—you are our neighbors.

"The United States, from their geographical position, are of all others the nation with which the Orientals should cultivate friendship and a commerce which"
"will prove to them and to us alike beneficial and profitable, and which must constantly increase. "This Republic while conscious of its power, of its wealth and of its resources, seeks, as our history shows, no dominion or control over other nationalities and no acquisition of their territory, but does seek to give and receive the benefits of friendly relations and of a reciprocal and honest commerce. "We know you can be a benefit to us, and we think that when you become familiar with the improvement we have made in agricultural implements and processes and in the mechanical arts generally you will be satisfied that we can give you a fair return for the benefit you may confer on us, and it may be that in our system of education and in our laws you will discover something that you will be glad to adopt. "It was fit and becoming that you should have made with us your first treaty of intercourse. You will be so good as to present to your King my respectful regards and to express to him my gratification and that of our people that he should have seen proper to honor us by the visit of the Embassy. I trust that while you are in our country you will have health and enjoyment. "It will be the purpose of our government and people so to receive you that you shall carry home with you pleasant recollections of the American Republic." (20).

After the speeches the President and the Ministers again shook hands, and the latter retired, accompanied to their rooms by Secretary Frelighuysen, Lieutenant Mason and Ensign Foulk. Outside the door of the parlor they stopped, and, turning, repeated the obeisance they had made on entering (21).

On the same day, September 18th, the Special Mission, still escorted by the officers detailed to accompany them, took passage for Boston by the Fall River Line, arriving in
that city at seven on the following morning. During the day they inspected the Foreign Exhibition and the Manufacturers’ Institute.

The next day, the model farm of J. W. Wolcott was visited to witness the use of the latest agricultural improvements and to inspect the farm buildings. Matters of agriculture were of particular interest to Chai Kyung Soh, and received his undivided attention. On the same day the Special Mission was taken by railway to Lowell, where the members were shown various processes of textile manufacture in the mills of the leading companies.

On September 22nd calls were made upon Governor Butler of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston, and various public institutions of the city were inspected. During the afternoon the members of the Special Mission were entertained at the home of Percival Lowell, the Foreign Secretary of the Mission; and on the 24th of September they returned to New York.

In advance of the arrival of the Mission at New York, Commodore John H. Upshur, of the United States Navy, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after conference with the city authorities and the merchants of New York, prepared a programme of excursions and visits for the entertainment and instruction of the Special Mission, in pursuance of which they visited and inspected among other places and institutions the New York Hospital, the Western Union Telegraph Office, the New York Fire Department, the Post Office Building (of especial interest to Hong Yong Sik), the establishments of Tiffany and Company, the Cramp Docks, Havermyer’s Sugar Refinery, the offices of “The Evening Post” and “The New York Herald,” the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the United States Military Academy at West Point (22).

On Saturday, September 29th, the Special Mission left New York, arriving at Washington in the afternoon. On their return to Washington every facility was afforded them
to become acquainted with the practical workings of the United States Government.

During their conversations with the Secretary of State, the Korean Ministers were promised aid in the reorganization of their government through the suggestion of competent persons as advisers in military and civil affairs. From the Department of Agriculture, Chai Kyung Soh secured a large quantity of seeds of all descriptions, which he carefully took back to Seoul on his return.

The sight of members of the Korean nobility clad in their many colored robes of silk and their curious horse-hair hats must have been a vision to astonish the good citizens of Washington who chanced to see them walking in the parks or riding in carriages down Pennsylvania Avenue. The clerks in the government departments visited by the various members of the Mission must have wondered greatly at so unwonted an interruption of their work as the coming of these curiously garbed, dark skinned foreigners, who carried themselves with such a quiet dignity. Surely, the imaginative onlooker must have believed himself in the presence of characters from a new Arabian Nights.

Previous to the final departure of the Special Mission from the National Capital they were accorded a farewell audience with the President at noon, October 12th, when the Secretary of State again presented them to President Arthur and the several members of his Cabinet, who were in attendance at the Executive Mansion. The Minister Plenipotentiary gratefully made his acknowledgments for the kindness and the many acts of courtesy, both official and private which he and the other members of the Special Mission had enjoyed during their sojourn in the United States. At the conclusion of this interview Secretary Frelinghuysen, at the request of the President, tendered to Min Yong Ik, and two of his suite whom he should select, passage to Korea on board the U. S. S. "Trenton," which was soon to leave for Eastern waters via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal (23). This offer was gladly accepted, and the Minister Plenipotentiary chose So
Kwang Pom and Pyun Su as his companions, while the other members of the party went directly home by way of San Francisco.

Ensign Foulk had acquired an especial attachment for these strange guests of his country, and more at his own desire than from any actual necessity he was appointed by the President Naval Attache to the new American Legation in Seoul and was ordered to accompany the members of the Special Mission on board the "Trenton." At this time there were no United States Naval Attachés at either Peking or Tokyo, and Korea did not possess even the rudiments of a navy.

On or about the nineteenth day of November (24), the "Trenton," Captain R L. Phythian commanding, sailed from New York for Chemulpo with Min Yong Ik, So Kwang Pom, Pyun Su and Ensign Foulk as passengers. During the voyage So Kwang Pom and Pyun Su were indefatigable in compiling notes on useful subjects. From encyclopedic sources, through Ensign Foulk's translations, they gathered a mass of information on the political and progressive histories of the world. At the expense, however, of what should have been to him valuable opportunities for observation and enlightenment, Min Yong Ik constantly studied the Confucian books which he carried with him. Though he seemed sincere in his expressions of his intention to use his utmost energy towards the development of his country, Ensign Foulk early observed that Prince Min was faint hearted and very changeable in his disposition (25). Such defects in his character boded ill for the future welfare of his country. When the "Trenton" arrived in Marseilles the three members of the Embassy, guided by Ensign Foulk, left the ship and spent seventeen days in travelling through France and England, and particularly in visiting Paris and London. They returned to the ship January 25th, 1884 (26). It is a matter of much regret that records of these visits, and of a later one to Rome, are not available, but there can be no doubt that the Korean Ministers were fittingly welcomed in these three European capitals.
While the "Trenton" was leisurely sailing Eastwards, the other members of the Special Mission were returning home more rapidly on the other side of the world. Headed by Hong Yong Sik, and accompanied by Percival Lowell, who went to spend the winter in Korea at the invitation of His Majesty the King, they arrived in Seoul in the middle of December. From this time Hong Yong Sik's connection with the Progressive Party seems to date. After his return he expressed himself to a friend as having been in a light so bright as to dazzle him. He entered into the progressive spirit of the so-called "King's Party" with much caution, however, and was always regarded by So Kwang Pom and Kim Ok Kiun as too slow and indecisive. Perhaps his violent death through his connection with this party may be considered to have been ample justification for his caution (27).

About a month before the arrival of the "Trenton," Hong Yong Sik was appointed Post Master General by His Majesty, with instructions to establish a postal service and post offices throughout the Kingdom, and to contract for postal services between Korea and adjacent countries (28), but he did little at first in the way of organizing his office.

At about the same time, His Majesty set aside an amount of land near Seoul, and made Chai Kyung Soh, who had especially studied such matters while in the United States, superintendent of the farm so established. The new official planted all of the seeds presented by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the plants grew well and thrived. The Government made all needful appropriations and manifested much interest in the experiment (29). The first year, after a very successful season, the whole crop was allowed to go to seed and large quantities of the seeds thus gathered were distributed, with directions for their use, to three hundred and five localities. The following year the Farm supplied the Palace and foreign residents with very creditable quantities of all the common vegetables, and in addition commenced the breeding of farm animals through the importation of blooded stock from California (30).
After a long and interesting voyage, the "Trenton" arrived in Chemulpo Harbor, May 31, 1884. A large number of officials went from Seoul to meet Prince Min and his suite and to escort them to the Capital. The trip up was made in chairs and on ponies, and the whole affair took on the character of a gala procession, and was made the occasion of much official rejoicing. All possible attention was paid to Ensign Foulk, who was led to a house especially prepared for him in the heart of the city by order of His Majesty the King.

During the progress of the party from Chemulpo to Seoul, So Kwang Pom remarked to Ensign Foulk that he greatly feared Min Yong Ik's influence might be employed against Western progress in spite of his intentions when abroad (31). In these remarks, So Kwang Pom showed himself a prophet not without foresight.

The party arrived in Seoul June 2nd, and the following day Min Yong Ik called on Minister Foote. The great contrast between what he had seen abroad and the conditions of his country on his return seemed to weigh heavily upon him, and he exclaimed to his host, "I was born in the dark; I went into the light; and I have returned into the dark again. I can not as yet see my way clearly, but I hope to soon" (32).

At the invitation of His Majesty, Captain Physhain and ten other officers of the "Trenton" came to Seoul as the guests of the Government. When they were presented at Court, the King took opportunity to express his appreciation of the great kindness shown by the Government of the United States to his envoys. During the stay of these officers in Seoul the attentions both public and private shown them were marked and significant (33).

His Majesty the King showed his royal pleasure with the work of his envoys by conferring on them increased rank. Pyun Su, who hitherto had held no office under the Government, was made a chusoh, that is one who had direct access to his Sovereign. Min Yong Ik was made a Vice President of the Foreign Office, which position he held until he resigned
to become a general in command of one of the four Palace Battalions. So Kwang Pom was also given marks of favor, and held a position of trust close to the person of His Majesty.

With the return of the members of the Special Mission, that brief chapter in the history of modern Korea comes to an end. During the first months after the arrival of the "Trenton," however, the Government embarked on a series of reform measures with a willingness never again exhibited. As one of the results of the Mission the King and Government became convinced of the disinterested and friendly nature of American policy, and in consequence of this conviction the King came to look particularly to Americans for advice and encouragement. During the course of his tragic career, American advisers, American military officers, American teachers, American miners and technicians were called to serve Korea; special concessions were given Americans; and the King turned continually for counsel to the American representatives to a degree highly embarrassing to them. While morally the Special Mission was an affirmation of Korean independence, the hardening of Chinese policy, coupled with a lack of national vision on the part of Korean officials in general, came largely to nullify the actual independence of the Korean Government.

The complete story of the results of the Mission is a study in itself. Nevertheless, as an epilogue, it is not out of place to mention briefly something concerning the later careers of the men who were members of the Mission, or who were intimately connected with it. Tragedy marks most of their careers.

Min Yong Ik, under the pressure of his family and native environment, repudiated the progressive ideas which he seemed to entertain during his stay abroad, and became one of the leaders of conservatism and the chief member of the Chinese faction at the Korean Court. He came to be considered by the Progressives as an insurmountable obstacle to the cause of progress, and at a dinner given six months after the
arrival of the "Trenton" by his Vice-Minister, Hong Yong Sik, to celebrate the commencement of a modern postal service in Korea, Min Yong Ik was seriously wounded and only owed his life to the ministrations of Dr. H. N. Allen, an American missionary and later the United States Minister to Korea. The remainder of his life he spent often in much personal danger, frequently in voluntary exile, the friend and then the foe of the Chinese, uncertain, unhappy, fear beset, realizing too late the danger to his country and to the national independence of his people of the policy pursued by his erstwhile friends, the Chinese.

Following the attempted coup d'état during which the life of Min Yong Ik was attempted, Hong Yong Sik, who took an active part with the Progressives, elected to remain with his Sovereign rather than to flee with the Japanese, and was killed in the presence of His Majesty.

So Kwang Pom escaped to Japan with others of the conspirators, and remained in exile for ten years, officially stigmatized by his own government as a traitor. After the Sino-Japanese War he returned, at first with active Japanese support. He again took part in the Government, holding high office, and for a short time served as Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. He died in Washington, August 13, 1897.

After the emeute of 1884 Pyun Su escaped to Japan and thence to America, where he became a student at the Maryland Agricultural College. In 1891, after his graduation, and while he was employed in the United States Department of Agriculture, he was killed in a railroad accident.

Yu Kil Chun spent some time in prison after the emeute. He grew to be the leader in the Tai Wun Kun's party, and took an active part in the conspiracy which brought about the murder of the Queen. He was clever, vindictive, and cruel, and would stop at nothing to further his own interests.

Chai Kyong Soh alone seems not to have meddled in politics. He gave his entire time to his farm, with highly commendable results. The progress of the farm was greatly
retarded, however, by his sudden death in the spring of 1886.

Ensign Foulk, the story of whose career would sound like a romantic novel, became United States Chargé d’Affaires ad interim in December, 1884, and continued in that capacity for nearly three years. During this time he was confronted with problems of extreme delicacy and perplexity, but despite enormous handicaps of equipment and support he conducted his office with credit to his government. He left Korea in 1887, resigned from the Navy in 1889, and died in Japan in 1893, where he had been much loved as a professor in Doshisha College, Kyoto. His early death in large part was a result of the severe strain of his work in Korea.

NOTES ON SOURCES

(1) Foote to Frelinghuysen, May 24, 1883.
(2) do No. 14, July 13, 1883.
(3) Foote to Bingham, No. 1, July 13, 1883.
(4) Foulk to Frelinghuysen, enclosed in Foote to Frelinghuysen, No. 128, Dec. 17, 1884; Foreign Relations, 1885, pp. 332, ff.
(5) Foote to Bingham, loc. cit.
(6) Foote to E. L. Sullivan, Collector Port of San Francisco, No. 1, Misc.; July 13, 1883; to J. S. Faber, Pres. San Francisco Bd. of Trade, No. 2, Misc., July 13, 1883.
(7) Foote to Frelinghuysen, No. 14, July 13, 1883.
(8) See Griffis, Corea the Hermit Nation, Ch. XLVI.
(9) Foote to Frelinghuysen, No. 14.
(10) Idem.
(11) Foote to Bingham, No. 6, Nov. 13, 1883.
(12) Frelinghuysen to Foote, No. 27, Oct. 16, 1883.
(13) Griffis, A Modern Pioneer in Korea, p. 52.
(14) Foulk to Capt. J. G. Walker, April 18, 1883.
(17) Foreign Relations, 1883, p. 249.
(18) op. cit., p. 250.
(19) op. cit., p. 248, f.
(20) op. cit., p. 249, f.
(22) Frelinghuysen to Foote, No. 27.
(23) Idem.
(24) W. E. Chandler to Foulk, notations on original, Nov. 1, 1883.
(25) Foulk to Frelinghuysen, op. cit.
(26) R. L. Phythian to Foulk, Jan. 10, Feb. 11, 1884; notations on original.
(27) Foulk to Frelinghuysen, op. cit.
(28) Foote to Frelinghuysen, No. 74, May 4, 1884.
(29) do No. 77, May 28, 1884.
(30) Foulk to Bayard, No. 225, Sept. 4, 1885.
(31) Foulk to Frelinghuysen, op. cit.
(32) Foote to Frelinghuysen, No. 84, June 17, 1884.
(33) do No. 85, June 19, 1884.
SOME WAYSIDE FLOWERS OF CENTRAL KOREA

BY A SISTER OF THE C. S. P.

(In the absence of the writer, this paper was read to the Society at its meeting on 24 April, 1929, by the President, who introduced it with the following observations).

Introduction

It is perhaps natural that the larger part of the transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society should be taken up with papers on subjects of literary, artistic or historical interest. Certainly my own bent lies in that direction rather than in that of science or natural history. We have, however, done our best from time to time to do some measure of justice to these also. And one of the most valuable contributions ever made to our proceedings was the paper read by that world-famous botanist, Mr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, on the "Vegetation of Korea" (Transactions, Vol. IX, 1918). It was the interest aroused by that paper which prompted me to compile, with Mr. Wilson’s help, and to prevail on our Society to publish, as an Appendix to his paper, and with the title "Arboretum Coreense," a list of some 150 of the best-known woody plants (trees, shrubs and climbers) to be found in the Korean peninsula. (Transactions, Vols. IX and XI, 1918 and 1920). Ever since we have been endeavouring to find someone to do for the herbaceous plants what I, with Mr. Wilson’s help, did for the woody plants. At last we were fortunate enough to find among the Sisters of the Community of St. Peter, attached to the English Church Mission, one who was excellently qualified for the task both by her botanical knowledge and by her skill with pen and brush. Unfortunately her duties have left her but little leisure for the task, and have prevented her from carrying on her researches beyond a very limited area in the central provinces of Korea. But within those limitations she most kindly undertook to prepare, to the best of her ability, a list of the wayside flowers most commonly met with in Korea, not only giving a written
description of a hundred and more varieties, but actually depicting them in a charming set of little water-colour sketches. When we had got so far, I discovered that Mrs. Crane of Soon-chun in South Korea was engaged in a similar task, and shortly afterwards I was privileged to see the beautiful collection of coloured drawings made by her to illustrate her researches into the flora of Korea. These, however, could not be placed at the disposal of our Society, as it appeared that they had been prepared for presentation elsewhere, and were to be published under the auspices of a generous private patron. Members of our Society, however, ought to watch carefully for the publication of Mrs. Crane's work and secure copies, if possible. Meanwhile I had sent the Sister's manuscripts and sketches to Mr. Wilson at Boston, asking for a frank expression of his opinion as to the desirability of publication and any observations and criticisms he desired to offer. He most kindly went through all the manuscripts making valuable suggestions, and finally returned them to me with a letter, from which, although I have not his permission, I am sure he will not mind my making the following extracts. "I have gone carefully through the manuscript and made a correction or comment here and there. I think it is concisely and well prepared and a contribution most useful to those who live in Korea, especially around Seoul, who are interested in flowers. The fact that someone is doing a similar thing for the southern end of the peninsula would not, in my opinion, militate against the publication of the present work. The flora of the southern tip of Korea is totally different from that around Seoul, being in fact more Japanese than Korean. . . In regard to your other point, it is difficult without being prolix to avoid a few technical terms. I do not think the writer has gone too far in this matter and her glossary should make everything quite clear. . . . I sincerely hope that the list will be published and in due course followed by another."

It will be observed that, as originally prepared by the authoress, the manuscript was arranged in list-form, which,
however suitable for printing, was quite unsuitable for reading as a paper to a meeting of the Society. I therefore asked her to write a simple paper, introductory to the study of wild flowers in Korea, which would be of service to un-botanical laymen like myself and encourage our members to take up the study of Korean wild flowers for themselves. This she has most kindly done, and it is this paper which I now propose to read to you, in the hope that, when printed in our Transactions, it may be followed by the scientific list of plants described, and illustrated at least by reproductions of some of her sketches.

Our readers are asked to note.

(a) That the list is only a first list, which it is hoped to supplement from time to time in subsequent volumes of our Transactions.

(b) That both paper and list have been prepared under the following limitations: (i) the writer was asked to begin with all the commonest everyday wild flowers, and not to be at this stage on the look-out for rare species, (ii) as far as possible, 'woody' plants were to be avoided, as the ground had been already covered by the "Arboreatum Coreense" pts. i, ii and iii, published in our Transactions for 1918 and 1920. This accounts for the omission of some of our most attractive flowering plants, such as the Wild Rambler Rose, which is one of the road-side joys of Korea in spring and early summer, as refreshing to the eye and nose of the wayfarer as the song of the lark is to his ear.

Mark Napier Trollope,
Bishop in Corea.
Pres., Korea Branch of R. A. S.

N. B.—The attention of our readers is further drawn to a botanical study of one of the Northern districts of Korea by Dr. Mills, in Vol. VII (1921) of our Transactions.
The flora of Korea differs very much throughout the length and breadth of the country, owing partly to the different climatic conditions, and partly to the different geological formations of the soil. This paper is intended to give a brief outline of some of the characteristics of a few of the plants most commonly found in central Korea, and in particular in the provinces of Kyeng-ki-Do and Ch'ung-ch'ong-Do, N. These provinces are in great part under cultivation, being farmed for the growing of rice and other cereals, such as barley, wheat and Indian corn, and also of beans, sesamum and the cotton plant. Even where the crops give way to a tract of pine-woods, these are so carefully scavenged by the bamboo-rakes of those who are in search of anything that will pass for fuel, that the flora is hindered from coming to the perfection that it should do, if left to develop in an atmosphere of peace unmolested by human marauders. In the wilder parts of the country a greater variety of specimens and a more plentiful inflorescence would no doubt be found, but for the moment we are dealing with just those provinces in which plants are the less free to carry out nature's own designs.

The soil of the provinces of Kyeng-ki-Do and Ch'ung-ch'ong-Do is mainly of granite formation, so that plants which are peculiar to other geological formations cannot be looked for in them. The climate, although the temperature varies from several degrees below zero in the winter, to 90—100 Fahr. in the summer, is nevertheless temperate in spring and autumn, and is therefore congenial to plants growing in the sub-tropical zone.

The severity of the winter causes the sap in all woody plants to sink very low, so that when the warmer days return it takes a proportionately long time to rise, and the putting forth of leaf and flower-buds takes place only after spring has well begun. Then about mid-April all nature seems to awaken with a burst, for the slow and steady rising of the sap is perhaps not marked by the casual observer, although the increasing ruddiness of stems, and the greener
tinge in the almost grey colour of the winter pine-needles is not lost on those who are on the look-out for the first signs of the return of spring.

With the increasing glow of life in the stems of trees and shrubs, it is not long before the graceful lissom branches of the weeping willow will be noticed to take on a greener shade, and these will be among the first to put out their delicate young leaves. The Larches will not be very long before they put forth their little flowers of crimson tassels, and the various pines hang out fresh "leafy banners" of a clear green with wonderful rapidity. Added to these are several flowering trees of the order Prunus (Cherry, Plum, Peach.), which are seen either in a state of cultivation or of semi-cultivation, and which add greatly to the general beauty of outlook.

But this paper will be mainly concerned with some of the most striking and at the same time commonest herbs which meet the wayfarer and ordinary lover of the country as he takes his walks abroad, without perhaps either the inclination or the opportunity to "peep and botanize" in an over-scrutinizing manner. And so the most suitable method of classification to adopt may perhaps be simply that of following the months as they come, and noting some of the chief specimens which may be found during each.

On account of the severity of the winter season no flowering thing is likely to be found before the month of March. Then, as we make our way in the face of still bitter winds over rather bleak stretches of country we shall find the brave little Field Senecio, Senecio campestris D. C., with its disc of yellow florets greeting us by the wayside. It is as heedless of soil as of atmosphere, for it grows in the most barren places. Nature however has endowed the leaves and stem of the little plant with a thick, soft down, which gives them a silvery grey appearance, and serves to protect from the cold. The leaves are oblong and the flower-stems 4 6 in. in height. Another early arrival, which as its name suggests may be looked for about Easter-tide, is the Pasque Flower.
Anemone Pulsatilla L. (Pulsatilla Koreana. Nak.) It has a less sturdy appearance indeed than the Senecio, which keeps its golden head erect, braving the cold elements, for the Pasque-flower bends its five, deep dusky-red petals so low that they are sometimes almost hidden from view, especially as a little way down the flower-stem there is a circle of bracts which tends in the early stages to hide the bent flower head. On account of this bent attitude the Koreans call the plant the "Old Lady Flower." The Pasque flower also is protected by Dame Nature with a soft down, the outside of the petals sharing in the same silky protection. As the days increase in warmth the flower-stems lengthen, so that whereas during the cold days they measure but two or three inches in length, they increase to a length of perhaps ten inches later on. The seed vessels of this plant are remarkable, for the awns of the carpels lengthen very much and give a soft feathery appearance to the grassy parts of the landscape in April. About the same time we find the still wintry-looking turf of the road and hill-side, bravely starred with our old friend the Dandelion, Taraxacum Albicum H. Dahl, with a rather paler flower than the T. Officinale so common in the West.

The graceful little Gerbera Anandria, Shultz is another early arrival. The flower somewhat resembles that of the common Daisy, though the foliage and growth are quite different, the leaves of the former being arrow-shaped, and the general growth of slight and delicate nature. Also the pink florets of the ray are longer than in those of the common daisy.

April brings with its warmer days an increase of flowers. One of the most striking flowering things at this season is an Azalea, the Rhododendron mucronulatum Turcz. This, of course, is not a herb, but a woody shrub growing to the height of several feet sometimes. Its mauve blossoms often lend an added tint to the whole landscape, so profuse are the flowers, and, coming as they do before the leaves, none of their flowering efforts are lost or hidden.
The tints of *R. mucronulatum* range from a bluish mauve to quite a pink, though its flowers cannot compare with the more splendid blossoms of *R. Schilppen bachii Maxim*. In near proximity to this shrub the golden bells of the *Forsythia viridissima*, *Lindl.* may often be found and very effectively does their respective colouring blend. “Canarie,” as the Koreans call it, expresses exactly, though all unwittingly to them, its colour of canary yellow.

Among the small growing herbs which can be found at your feet is the *Viola albida*, *Palib.* Even by the dusty waysides this little plant is content to spend itself, though like our Dog-violet, of fragrance it has none. This violet is of a deep purple and the flower stems vary from one to four inches in height. The leaves are oval, with long stems.

Another common herb met with from early spring and through the summer is the *Chelidonium majus*, *L.*, wrongly called in the West the Greater Celandine, for it does not belong like the lesser Celandine to the Ranunculus but to the Poppy Family. The Koreans call it “Magpie’s Legs,” from the resemblance of its seed vessels to those ornithological limbs. The Latin name refers to a swallow, and indeed it was called in olden days in England the “swallow-herbe,” because it was thought that, if anything amiss befell the sight of the young swallows, the parent birds would restore it with this herb. The yellow juice of this plant is recommended as a cure for jaundice by the old English herbalists.

The order Cruciferae (so-called from the four petals forming a cross) has many representatives in Korea, flowering through the spring and on into the summer. One of the commonest to be met with is the Rockcress *Arabis pendula*, *Lam.*, with clusters of flowers of a white or very pale yellow colour, while the stem is erect with the lower leaves (radical leaves) spreading, and the upper ones clasping the stem. The Field Brassica, *Brassica campestris*, *L.* is not unlike the preceding in manner of growth, but can be distinguished by its bright yellow clusters of flowers. Shepherd’s purse, *Capsella Bursa pastoris*, Moench, is as common in waste
places in Korea as it is in the West. The name is taken from the seed-vessels which were supposed to resemble the purse used by shepherds, and which are of an inverted heart shape. (These latter would have been happy no doubt had the purse contained as many coins, as the vessel seeds). The flowers are white. The watercress is cultivated for food, and the variety *Nasturtium palustre* D. C. is also a common wild inhabitant of moist land, notably round the edges of the paddy-fields. It is stringent and useful medicinally.

The family Labiatae (so-called from the flowers having a lip) is one of the largest, and it claims many species in Korea as in every country. Two of the earliest to appear are the Creeping Bugle, *Ajuga decumbens*, Thun. and *Ajuga multiflora*, Bunge. Both have flowers of a beautiful deep blue shade and the stem and leaves are downy. They are similar in appearance, but the former (as its name suggests) has procumbent stems, while those of the latter are erect. Self-heal, *Prunella Vulgaris*, L. is another early flowering plant. With purple or deep blue flowers, its leaves and stem are smooth. This plant was believed to heal diseases of the jaw. A species of Hedge-nettle *Stachys baicalensis* Fisch. *V. japonica* Kom. is a very graceful plant with pale mauve flowers also belonging to this order.

May and June are the months par excellence for flowers in central Korea. The preponderance of the colour blue is striking, for in the West yellow is the prevailing tint. On open grassy places the little Gentian, *Gentiana Thunbergii*, Griesb. is frequently seen, raising its clusters of tiny star-like flowers which reflect the same shade of blue as the sky overhead. The plant is low-growing but very branched, and though each branch bears only one flower, the clusters are quite showy. This is the earliest of the Gentians to appear.

The handsome *Iris sibirica*, L. (Siberian Iris) is a common plant on the open hillsides, where its erect stems about two feet in height bearing large purplish-blue flowers are easily noticed. Closely allied with this and growing in abundance on Kangwha and surrounding islands, is the *Iris Rossi*, Bak.,
the flowering stems of which are only about six inches in height, the flower being also much smaller and paler than that of *I. sibirica*. It grows, not more or less in single plants as *I. sibirica* does, but in spreading clumps, with a profusion of flowers. It is a dainty little plant and adds to the charm of those truly charming islands, the pale mauve of the foreground blending with the distant blues of the mountains on the mainland. A beautiful little iris, *Belamcanda punctata Moench.* with pink flowers has been noted growing in the vicinity of Yo Ju and elsewhere*. Another flower of a beautiful blue colour which attracts the eye quickly, is one of the Dayflowers, *Commelina communis, L.* belonging to the Spiderwort family. It is easily distinguished by a peculiar flower-sheath, which is heart-shaped and green in its early stages turning to a light brown colour later on. This is folded partially together, and from within it emerge the three petals of the flower. It grows to its best on rather moist land and in ditches, but is found as frequently on drier soil.

There are several species of Ranunculus, two of the commonest being the Meadow Ranunculus or Crowfoot (commonly termed "Buttercup") *Ranunculus acris, L.* *V. japonicus Mak.*., and the Creeping Ranunculus, *R. repens, L.* The general growth, and the glossy gold of the flowers of these two species of Ranunculus are similar, but the runners of the latter which spread from the root stock make it distinguishable from the former. The acridity in the stem and leaves of the Ranunculus is protective. When the leaves are young sheep and goats will eat *R. acris* but horses and cows will not touch it. The Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum aquilegifolium, L.* is a common plant, and more pleasing on account of its abundant deeply pinnatifid foliage of a dark olive green, than for its flowers. The branched flower-heads are graceful, but the flowers are too small to be very effective.

As we pass old walls we will probably see the Yellow Cory-

---

* A handsome yellow *Iris* was found on the hillside between Ansong and Chouksan (in the southern part of Kyeng-ki Do) late in May, 1929. - M. N. T.
dalis, Corydalis lutea D. C. growing here and there on them. This pretty little plant, with its bright yellow flowers, each of which has a clearly defined spur, and abundant delicate foliage, forms gay patches of colour on the rather sad looking appearance of many of the old city walls which now-a-days are falling rapidly into a state of ruin. There are several species of the Primrose family, though the commoner and well-loved primrose of western woods (Primula vulgaris) must be looked for in vain. The little white flowers of the Androsace saxitragaeafolia, Bunge, a cousin of the primrose, are found in the early summer, growing on wild waste places. The Lysimachia clethroides, Duby, (Loose strife) is a far more showy member of the same family. Its long flower-stems, thickly covered with creamy-white flowers, may be seen from afar, as the plant grows in abundance on open hillsides. (If anyone should be hot-tempered, let him make an infusion from the leaves of this plant, and the draught will have a wondrously calming effect on his irascibility—so it is said in herbalist lore, whence its name.)

The Koreans use many of their herbs medicinally, and much lore might be gained on this subject by the study of some of the old herbalists of the country. The old English herbalist, Gerard, who has a word of counsel on the medicinal properties of well-nigh every weed, could scarcely beat the uses to which herbs were put in the East many centuries before his time.

Many of these were no doubt fantastic, and faith must have played a large part in the cures attributed to some of them. Nevertheless, medical opinion of today is known to say that the pendulum has swung too far in the use of mineral drugs to a too great exclusion of much that is medicinally valuable in the common herbs. So it may be hoped that Western science, while introducing much that is of untold value to the East, may also retain what is of real value in the medical properties of their herbs.

Ginseng Panax ginseng. A. C. Meyer is one of the most valued of vegetable products, and though no doubt its virtues
are overrated, it probably has real tonic properties. It is cultivated, but unlike most vegetable products, it is more valued in its wild state. It is found among the mountains of these central provinces, and from early days has been held in high esteem, vying in strength-impacting qualities with stags’ horns in the animal world.

Very many wild plants are used for the purposes of everyday food, owing to the great poverty of the people, who cannot afford to despise as nutriment what people in the West would think unfit for food. One scarcely passes along the roadside without seeing children and old women with basket and implement in hand, seeking out little green shoots and leaves which will be taken home to eke out the practically vegetable fare of the household. Of these a favourite species is our common Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. (Of Mugwort it was said in England, that if sprays of it were laid in the boots, it would keep a man from weariness, though he were to walk forty miles. It was held in high repute as a remedy against many internal ills also.) Even the young pine needles are chopped up and used as a flavouring with ground rice dumplings, much as we should use caraway seeds.

One of the most beautiful flowers that come in June and onwards is that of *Platycodon grandiflorum*, D. C. (Balloon flower). This plant grows singly as a rule, and is easily distinguished by its erect stem twelve to eighteen inches in height, bearing a five-cleft corolla of a clear ultramarine shade of blue. It is found in woods, and on sheltered hillsides. This plant belongs to the Campanula family, of which there are several other species. A very pretty hillside Campanula is that of *Adenophora verticillata*, Fisch. The blue bells of this pretty little Campanula are common on hillsides, the main flower stem growing to a height of one to three feet and being very lightly branched. Another very common flower belonging to this family, and also to be found on hillsides, is a pink Squill, *Scilla japonica* Bak. It grows in such profusion as to give a pink shade to the places it occupies. The flower-stems are graceful, and are well covered with the tiny florets of five petals, so
as to form a raceme, (a raceme is similar to what is popularly termed a "spike", but in a true spike the flowers of which it is composed are stalkless or sessile whereas in the raceme each one is attached by a stalk to the main stem). A well grown flower stem of this plant reaches to about two feet, though its brethren less favourably situated will not reach above one foot.

Another handsome, and not very common species of this family is that of *Campanula punctata*, Lam. It has large creamy-white flowers, one to three inches in length with dark brown spots, and hairs on the inside. The flower cup divides into five lobes. This plant, among other places, has been found high up among the craggy boulders overlooking the Han River at Yo Ju.

A very handsome plant, found in woods, is the Day Lily, *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*, M., with flowers of bright golden hue, which only last one day, whence its name. But the plant is not bereft of blossoms for that, for there are buds on the same stem, which follow one another in a daily succession of blossoming.

Another effective Lily is *Lilium amabile*, Pall., effective, not because of its size, but on account of its bright red blossoms which attract the eye quickly, dotted over a whole hillside perhaps, and standing out in contrast against the darker surrounding foliage of pines and scrub-grass. Prof. Wilson tells us this lily is peculiar to Korean soil. The petals turn back sharply, and are slightly spotted. The plant is about two feet in height.* The Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*, L. is found on the summits of hills rather than in the valleys, though in shady places of the lowlands it is not uncommon.

The watery borders of the rice fields afford an interesting hunting ground for a variety of plants which would not be found in a dry habitat. *The Lobelia sessifolia*, Lam. is one of

---

* Prof. Wilson gives (in his "Lilies of Eastern Asia") the names of eleven varieties of Lily which are indigenous in Korea, though the *Lilium amabile*, Pall. is the only one peculiar to the peninsula. Probably the most familiar is the handsome *Lilium tigrinum*, a larger and handsomer plant than the *L. amabile*—M. N. T.
these. Its long flower-stems with deep blue flowers ranged loosely on them form one of the most beautiful of the water plants. It likes the actual water, and not only the moist surroundings of the paddy fields, and can be seen growing far out among the rice. In given localities it seems to be plentiful some years, and comparatively scarce in others.

Another aquatic plant, which is met with on still water is the *Blyxa ceratosperma* Max. The flowers are composed of six pieces (the plant is monocotyledonous, and of the Hydrocharis family) which are of a very pale pink, and of a most diaphanous, filmy substance. So much so that if it is wished to gather a specimen for drying purposes, the only way to obtain it is to do as has to be done with many of the algae i. e. place the paper in the water and let the flower settle itself on it, and then withdraw both from the water.

Another attractive, though not showy little plant is the *Crotalaria sessiliflora, L.*, belonging to the order Leguminosae, which will be found on the moist banks of the paddy fields. Its growth is low, and were it not for the deep blue of the flowers, half hidden as they are by the surrounding long rough grass, they would probably be passed by unnoticed. The flowers are small, and the petals are enclosed in more than usually bract-like hairy sepals.

A handsome plant and one not so common as the previous species, is the *Monochoria Korsakowii*, Regel et Maack. This plant grows in the water, and its straight stems bearing a loose cluster of ultramarine flowers can be seen from afar. The leaves are heart-shaped, and more or less parallel-veined. It has a peculiar sheath-like bract from which the stem arises.

The Touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere, L.*, of the Balsam tribe, will be found flowering by streams during July and the following months. The name suggests its peculiar sensitiveness to touch. The flowering branches will disappoint the gatherer, for they defy the most careful handling, and only a few of the red blossoms will be found adhering to the stem at the end of the journey. It is a pleasant looking plant, with its well branched stems, and copious dark foliage,
and though each flower is small there is a copious florescence of them before the mistaken admirer thereof has tried to grasp them.

Another rarer and beautiful species of the Balsam tribe is the *Impatiens textori*. Miq.

All the flowers of this tribe are very irregular in shape, one of the sepals being spur-shaped. The shaded mauve and cream colour of the flowers of this species, together with the slender curved stems by which the flower is lightly suspended render the whole most light and dainty in appearance.

July is abundant in flowers. Indeed it behoves them to make the most of the remaining possible weeks, for before long the rains will come, and will make havoc of much of their strength and beauty.

A species of clematis, *Clematis mandshurica*, Max., is a common, climbing, woody plant, to be met with among low-growing shrubs and pines. Its abundant creamy-white flowers remind us of the Old Man’s Beard (*C. vitalba*) so common in country districts of the West. One can apply the name of Traveller’s Joy quite appropriately to this lesser species also, for are not the flowers a real joy to us wayfarers in this lower world, whatever the behest may be which brings us on our travels? The tragedy is that such wealth of beauty, writ both large and small in Nature’s lovely book, is too often, (like Romeo’s tears,) “thrown away in waste,” at least as far as gladdening our hearts by contemplating that beauty is concerned. The poet surely is right who says:

> A poor life this, if, full of care,  
> We have no time to stand and stare.

To gaze on the beauties of nature, and to reflect upon the wonder of some of her organisms will afford a real respite to the fret and worry of the daily round of toil, and will also provide a fund of positive interest and delight in itself. With an increasingly scientific knowledge of plant life, the romance of their all but conscious sagacity and communal life is not diminished but increased.

Fertilization is that process by which the productive
organs of the plant are rendered capable of producing seeds and of thus propagating the species. This is not the place to enter into a detailed account of the various methods by which nature arranges that pollen (i.e. the yellow dust which is found on the stamens of a flower,) shall be carried from one flower to the pistil, (or seed-producing organ) either of the same plant, or else to that of another. (This latter process is called cross-fertilization). But one example alone may be cited to show the wonderful co-operation which exists in plant life. In the Order Compositae which includes those flowers which are composed of outer ray-florets and inner disk florets, such as the common Daisy, Sunflower, etc., the inner disk-florets are alone capable of bearing seeds. For what then do the outer ray-florets exist? For the whole purpose of the plant is to generate its species. The ray-florets exist as selfless members of the flowerhead, for, unable to bear seeds themselves, they exist solely to attract insects, (which are drawn hither by the colour or scent of the ray-florets,) who, alighting on the flowerhead get dusted with some of the pollen from the stamens of the ray-florets, and then passing on to the disk-florets, the pollen gets dropped from the bee on to the top of the pistil (stigma), works its energizing influence through the thread-like stem of the pistil (style), and finally quickens into life the embryo seeds contained in the tiny swollen cavity at the base of the pistil (ovary). The ray-florets soon wither away, their life-work being finished, while the disk-florets, (their tiny perianths or flowerheads also withering,) leave behind densely packed heads of seeds, which, if left to nature will fall to the ground, or be disseminated by some other method, to grow into the future plants of the species.

A plant which is often found in the same kind of habitat as that of the C. mandshurica is the Kudzu Vine, Pueraria hirsuta, Mats. It has large, three lobed leaves, and heads of purplish flowers, about two inches in length, which are insignificant compared to the leaves. The chief characteristic of the plant is its long twining stem, which is so strong and
lith that the Koreans use it for string, and even for cables.

The order Compositae is large and universal. In Korea many species abound, some of which we have already considered. Several Asters are found flowering in July. *Aster altaicus, Wild.*, is a delicate looking little plant with pale mauve ray-florets. *Aster indicus, L.*, is not unlike *A. altaicus*, but the ray florets are rather larger, *Aster fastigatus, Fisch.*, has pale yellow ray-florets. These are all common species and are found flowering on wayside banks. One of the commonest thistles, and a handsome one, is a species of Plumed Thistle, *Cirsium Maackii, Max.* Its large deep crimson flowers give a touch of colour to the open spaces where it may be found. The leaves are elegant, with a good protective border of stout prickles. Elecampane, *Inula brittanica, L.*, with its handsome yellow heads; Thoroughwort, *Eupatorium japonicum, Thun.*, which has unpretentious but dainty flowers, with flowerheads of whitish flowers somewhat bent; and a Lettuce, *Lactuca chinensis, Mak.*, with delicate little mauve ray-florets, are all frequently to be met with on grassy places. The Dandelion, which belongs to this order, has already been referred to.

The Scrophularia Family has some graceful and brightly tinted species. One which is very commonly met with on hillsides and in company with the Squill, *Scilla japonica Bak.* (already mentioned), is a blue Veronica, *Veronica angustifolia, Fisch.* The stems are upright eight to twelve inches in height, and the flowerheads are sharply pointed towards the apex. The flowers are arranged in dense racemes. A species of Cow-Wheat, *Melampyrum roseum Max.* is of a most beautiful carmine colour. It is found in woods. The *Mazus rugosus, Lour.* is somewhat similar but the flowers are mauve and the plant much smaller. This species likes moist places.

A very showy plant, and one which is sure to attract the wayfarer’s attention, and which also grows in moist places is the Willow Spiraea, *Spiraea salicifolia, L.* This plant belongs to the Rose Family, and though its general growth suggests no close relationship with a rose, if a separate
flower be taken from the dense, pink, plumelike head, its resemblance to that flower is easily seen. It is on account of its leaves, which closely resemble those of a willow, that the plant receives its specific name. Another less showy but nevertheless attractive little member of the Rose family is the *Agrimonia Eupatoria* L. The golden spikes of the Agrimony greet the wayworn traveller along the dustiest roadsides. There may be a far-reaching motive in this choice of habitat of the Agrimony. For the perpetuation of her kind must be considered. The Agrimony’s method is to develop little hooks upon the receptacle which contains the seeds. The fleece of an animal or the clothes of a passing pedestrian will be utilized by these little hooks as a place whereon they may grip. Presently, the hooks loosening their hold, the burr falls to the ground and the seeds are disseminated. This is only one of the many devices of Nature for the scattering of seeds, and hence obtaining a wider dispersion of the species.

The individual pieces of the pappus of the Dandelion and other members of the Compositae Family, which are carried with a shuttlecock movement by the wind to a resting place, the “keys,” or samaras of the Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with their winged appendages, the pods of the members of the Order Leguminosae which open sharply on becoming dry in the heat of the sun, and so shoot their seeds to some distance, are all instances of Nature’s methods of seed dissemination. Birds are of course the great seed-carriers. Many seeds are enclosed in a hard covering which prevents the germinating organs of the seed being injured when swallowed by the bird, so that these may be carried several miles away from the parent plant by this means.

The flowers we shall meet with in our August rambles will not differ greatly from those of July—and practically all of those mentioned as flowering in the month of July may also be met with in August.

Some of the small growing plants we shall see at our feet are the Indian Strawberry *Duchesnea indica*, Focke. Its
little yellow flowers greet us from dry banks and roadsides. The Silverweed Potentilla anserina, L., has comparatively large yellow flowers and silvery green leaves. The Cinquefoil Potentilla reptans, L., has also yellow flowers, and as all these belong to the Rose Family all have five petals. (The last named species, the old herbalists assure us, is potent to cure all diseases.)

The Saxifrages flower about this time—one of the prettiest and largest flowering, being the Grass of Parnassus, Parnassia palusris, L. Its pure white flowers (the parts of the flowers are in fives.) veined with green have such a chaste appearance that it was thought to have had its origin on the holy mount Parnassus in Greece, whence its name.

The members of the large family Umbelliferae need very careful discrimination for right identification. Hemlock, Corium maculatum, L., of classic fame, the wild Carrot, Daucus caroteo, L., and the Hedge Parsley Caucalis Anthri-iscus, Huds., so common in the hedges and lanes of the West, belong to this order. Torilis japonica, D. C., is one of the commonest, and is something like the Hedge Parsley, with its light white heads of flowers.

The Lady’s Bedstraw Galium Verum, L., (order Rubiaceae) which also has the addition of perfume, is so-called because tradition says that it formed part of the manger-bed upon which the Holy Mother laid her Child, and that the little flower, though dry among the hay, gave forth a fresh fragrance in welcome to its Guest. The yellow flowers are tiny, but form dense clusters, the leaves are small and are grouped in clusters round the stem. The plant is found among long rough grass and is of a straggling nature. Two varieties of pinks are very common on the hillsides. Dianthus sinensis, L. and D. superbus, L. The former is of a deeper shade of pink and the petals are less deeply serrated than those of the latter. A kinsman of the Pink tribe, the Lychnis cognata, M., was said to be the royal flower of Korea, no doubt from the scarlet colour of the flowers, scarlet having been the royal colour.
Two species of S. John’s Wort are both common and beautiful, a large flowering one *Hypericum ascyron* L., and a small, upright, slender-growing one *H. attenuatum*, Ch. The flowers of both are a clear yellow, the petals, five in number, and the stamens numerous.

September brings with it the beauty of the Gentians. One of the handsomest of these is the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, L. It is found in damp woods. The petals are of a rich deep blue, and on the outside are marked with green. The shape of the corolla is tubular, dividing into five lobes which are sharply pointed. After being gathered the flowers may perhaps close, but if kept in a sunny spot they will reopen again. The spiral curve of the petals in closing is interesting to notice. The Field Gentian, *Gentiana campestris* L. is a pretty plant though not so handsome as the previous species. It is found on hillsides and the flowers are small and of a paler blue. The medicinal qualities of Gentian are valuable. The juice of it is very bitter, and so it is ensured against the onslaught of caterpillars, etc. The *G. Thunbergii*, Grisebach is a still smaller species and has already been mentioned as it appears earlier in the year. Tennyson’s descriptive phrase with regard to another woodland plant, “the little speedwell’s darling blue,” might apply to this, as it is one of the prettiest of the small field flowers.

The wild Chrysanthemum *Chrysanthemum sibiricum* Fisch., is a graceful plant with white or pink ray-florets (it is only found wild as a single variety). The plant is more straggling in growth in its wild state than when cultivated, but its leaves and peculiar odour portray its family at once.

No fresh flowers will be found appearing during the month of October, though late stragglers from the previous months will still be found well on into this month, and possibly into November. But October practically ends the flowering season in mid-Korea, for though in November the sunshine may still be warm, the night frosts are too severe to be withstood.
HERBAE KOREANAE
BEING A FIRST LIST OF
SOME OF THE
COMMONEST HERBACEOUS PLANTS
FOUND IN KOREA.

SUBCLASS 1. THALAMIFLORAE.

With some exceptions the petals are distinct from the calyx, and from each other, seldom wanting. Stamens usually hypogynous or nearly so.

Order Ranunculales.
The Ranunculaceae Family.


A plant frequently met with on hill-sides. It is akin to C. Vitalis (commonly known as Traveller's Joy, or Old Man's Beard), but is smaller both in its florescence and general growth. Flowering July-September.


Asimone pulmonaria. L.
Pasque-flower.

Rootstock thick and woody. Radical leaves on long stalks, two or three times divided into linear segments, covered when young with silky hairs. Flower-stalks four to eight inches high, with the involucre at first near the flower, but
CLASS I. DICOTYLEDONS.

Among dicotyledons, in the germination of the seed the plumula arises between two lobes or cotyledons of the embryo, or from a terminal notch. The stem of the plant is composed of fibrous tissue, (in perennials there is pith in the centre, and the vascular tissue forms concentric circles). The leaves are net-veined, and are alternate, opposite or whorled. The parts of the flower are usually in fours or fives, or multiples of these.

SUBCLASS I. THALAMIFLORAE.

With some exceptions the petals are distinct from the calyx, and from each other, seldom wanting. Stamens usually hypogynous or nearly so.

Order Ranunculaceae.
The Ranunculus Family.


A plant frequently met with on hillsides. It is akin to C. Vitalba (commonly known as Traveller’s Joy, or Old Man’s Beard), but is smaller both in its florescence and general growth. Flowering July-September.

   Anemone pulsatilla. L.
   Pasque-flower.

Rootstock thick and woody. Radical leaves on long stalks, two or three times divided into linear segments, covered when young with silky hairs. Flower-stalks four to eight inches high, with the involucre at first near the flower, but
becoming more remote as the fruit ripens. Flowers solitary, large, with six sepals of a dusky violet-red colour, very silky outside. Awns of the carpels long and feathery.

This beautiful flower is common on grassy downs. The Korean name for it is derived from its bent appearance. Flowers in early spring.

3. *Ranunculus acris*. **L.** *V. japonicus*. **Mak.**
   Meadow *Ranunculus*. Crowfoot.

   Stems erect, from several inches to two-three feet in height, according to the richness of the soil. Leaves nearly all stalked and deeply divided into three, five or seven palmate segments, which are again cut into three-toothed lobes. Flowers bright yellow, on long terminal peduncles, forming usually large, loose panicles. Sepals yellowish-green, concave, shorter than petals. Carpels compressed, ovate, glabrous, numerous, forming a globular head.

   Found in grassy places. Flowering early summer till autumn.

4. *Ranunculus repens*. **L.**
   Creeping *Ranunculus*.

   Flowering stems generally a few inches high, runners shooting from among the radical leaves. Leaves divided into three-stalked segments, each one lobed and toothed, but the central one projecting considerably beyond the others, giving the whole leaf an ovate form. Flowers and fruit as in *R. acris*, sepals five, petals five.

   Found on grassy land, flowering all the summer.

5. *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. **L.**
   Meadow Rue.

   Height three to four feet. Stems branching, leaves tri-pinnate, three-lobed. Flowers forming a loose panicle, pale greenish-yellow, stamens numerous. This plant is more striking for its abundant pinnatifid foliage than for its actual florescence.

   Found in woods. Flowering during the summer.
Order Papaveraceae.
The Poppy Family.

6. *Chelidonium majus. L.*
   Greater Celandine.
   Rootstock perennial. Stems erect, slender, branching, two or three feet high, full of a yellow nauseous juice. Leaves thin, glaucous underneath, once or twice pinnate, the segments ovate, coarsely toothed. Flowers yellow, three to six together on a long peduncle, forming a loose umbel. Pod glabrous, nearly cylindrical, about two inches long.
   A very common wayside plant, flowering from spring to autumn.

Order Fumariaceae.
The Fumitory Family.

7. *Corydalis lutea. D. C.*
   Yellow Corydal.
   An erect, or spreading plant, six to eight inches high. Leaves delicate, pale-green, much divided. Flowers in short racemes, pale yellow, with a short spur. Pod about three inches long.
   Found on old walls and stony places. Flowering May and June.

Order Cruciferae.
The Crucifer Family.

8. *Arabis pendula. Lam.*
   Rockcress.
   Stem erect. Radical-leaves spreading, withering early, obovate-oblong; stem-leaves oblong-lanceolate, entire, clasping the stem by pointed auricles. Flowers small, white or straw-colour, forming a raceme. Sepals four, petals four, stamens six, of which two are shorter than the rest. Style single. Pods long and narrow.
   Found by roadsides, and on waste places. Flowering May and June.
9. **Brassica campestris L.**  
Field Brassica.

An erect, simple, or scarcely branched annual, one to two feet high. Lower leaves slightly glaucous, more or less pinnately divided, with a large terminal lobe, hairy; upper leaves narrow-oblong or lanceolate, clasping the stem with rounded projecting auricles. Sepals four, petals four, bright yellow, pod about one and a half inches in length.

Found on grassy places. Flowering spring and summer.

10. **Capsella Bursa-pastoris. Moench.**  
Shepherd's-purse.

Root tapering often to a great depth. Radical leaves spread on the ground, pinnatifid, with a large ovate or triangular terminal lobe, or sometimes entire. Stem erect, from a few inches to above a foot in height. Stem leaves scarce, oblong or lanceolate, entire or toothed, clasping the stem with auricles. Flowers forming a raceme, small, white. Sepals four, petals four, stamens six. Pods in a long, loose raceme, usually triangular, truncate at the top, sometimes obcordate. It is from the shape of the seed-vessels that the plant derives its name.

11. **Draba nemorosa. V. hebecarpa. Ledebour.**  
A species of Whitlow Grass.

Stem erect. Radical leaves rosulate. Stem leaves alternate, very slightly toothed. Flowers forming a raceme, small, white, sepals four, petals four.

On grassy and waste places. Flowering spring and early summer.

12. **Nasturtium palustre. D. C.**  
Marsh Watercress.

Stems erect, glabrous, leaves pinnate, toothed. Flowers in corymbs, yellow. Sepals four, petals four.

Found in moist muddy places. Flowering summer.
Order Violaceae.
The Violet Family.

13. **Viola albida.** *Palib.*

Perennial stock, short and knotted, no creeping scions. Leaves obtusely-narrow, sometimes reniform. Flowers mauve, or deep purple, or white, scentless, single, irregular. Five sepals, five petals, the lowest prolonged into a spur at the base. Stamens five, filaments very short and broad. Fruit a capsule, opening into three valves.

Found on grassy places. Flowering early spring.

Order Polygalaceae.
The Milkwort Family.

14. **Polygala japonica.** *Houtt.*

Thick rootstock, stems simple. Leaves alternate, entire, oblong. Very irregular flowers in terminal racemes. Colour, a pale bluish-mauve. Sepals five, of which the two inner are larger, usually petal-like, commonly called wings. Petals three, four, or five, the lowest being very small and subulate, and all more or less united with the stamens. Stamens united in two parcels, each with four anthers. Style one, with a single stigma.

Found on grassy land. Flowering July and August.

Order Caryophyllaceae.
The Pink Family.

15. **Dianthus sinensis.** *L.*

Stem stiff, single, or slightly branched. Leaves opposite, narrow-lanceolate. Stem and leaves glaucous. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, clasped at the base and covered by two or more scales or bracts. Petals five, crenate, bright pink. Stamens ten.

Found in profusion on open grass-land. Flowering throughout the summer.
16. *Dianthus superbus. L.*

A stiff, erect, wiry, glabrous annual, single or slightly branched six to twelve inches high. Leaves few, narrow-lanceolate, pointed, erect. Scales at the base of perianth, calyx tubular, five-toothed, petals pale pink, deeply-cleft, five. Stamens ten.

Common on open spaces. Flowering July and August.

17. *Gypsophila Oldhamiana, Miq.*

Stems upright. Leaves alternately opposite, linear. A pair of bracts at the branchings of stem. Flowers in dense corymbs, greenish-white, sepals five, petals five. Stamens five to ten.

Found in woods. Flowering through the summer.


Stems upright, leaves opposite, entire, lanceolate. Flowers forming trichotomous cymes. Sepals five, deeply serrated, stamens usually ten. Styles two to five.

The handsome scarlet flowers of this plant appear in July and August.

**Order Hypericinaceae. (Guttiferae)**

The *Hypericum Family. (S. John's Wort Family)*


Stems spreading, leaves opposite, lanceolate. Flowers yellow, large, single, sepals five, petals five. Stamens numerous, styles five, ovary large. A plant very similar to *H. pyramidatum*, Great S. John’s Wort.

A handsome plant, growing in shady places. Flowering late summer and autumn.


A graceful plant, growing on hillsides. Flowering through the summer.
DICOTYLEDONS.

Order Malvaceae.
The Mallow Family.

21. *Hibiscus trionum*. L.
    Bladder Ketmia.
    Stem low, branching. Leaves deeply pinnatifid. Flowers pale yellow, large. Calyx five divisions, petals five, twisted in the bud. Stamens numerous.
    Found in open grassy places. Flowering late summer and autumn.

Order Geraniaceae.
The Geranium Family.

22. *Geranium pratense*. L.
    Meadow Geranium.
    Stem very straggling. Leaves deeply cleft into three segments, and toothed. Flowers in very loose panicles, purplish-pink with deeper purple veining. Sepals five, petals five. Stamens ten. Styles five.
    A graceful plant, growing on grassy banks. Flowering July and August.

Tribe Balsaminaceae.
The Balsam Tribe.

23. *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. L.
    Touch-me-not
    Stems branched, glabrous. Leaves alternate, simple. Flowers very irregular. Sepals and petals a deep crimson colour consisting of six pieces, three sepals, one having a conical spur, and three petals. Stamens five.
    The extreme delicacy of attachment of the peduncles to the main stem earns for the plant its name of "Touch-me-not," the flowers being easily caused to fall. It is found in moist shady places.
    Flowering August and September.

    Stem glabrous and almost succulent. Leaves alternate, simple, and regularly toothed. Flowers very irregular, one
of the sepals large and hood-shaped, ending below in a conical spur which is slightly notched at the apex. Stamens five with short thick filaments. Stigmas five, ovary five-celled.

Found in wet gullies and by streams. Flowering September.

**Tribe Oxalidaceae.**

**The Oxalis Tribe.**

25. *Oxalis obtiangulata.* Max.

Stems procumbent. Leaves composed of three deeply obcordate leaflets. Peduncles slender, axillary, bearing an umbel of from two to four, rarely five, pale yellow flowers. Sepals five, petals five. Stamens ten, styles five. Pods cylindrical, pointed at the apex.

Grows in moist places. Flowering July and August.

**Order Rutaceae.**

**The Rue Family.**

26. *Dictamnus albus.* L.

Gas Plant.

Stems erect, abundant spreading foliage. Leaves compound, pinnate, composed of two or three opposite pairs of sessile leaflets and one terminal leaflet, slightly toothed. Flowers in racemes, alternate, the flowers having increasingly long peduncles towards the base. Sepals green, small, five. Petals cream-coloured, with darker veining, about four times the length of sepals, five. Stamens ten.

Found in shady grassy places. Flowering early summer.

**SUBCLASS II. CALYCIFLORAE.**

With some exceptions, the petals are distinct, and the stamens perigynous or epigynous.

**Order Leguminosae.**

27. *Cassia nomame.* Siebold.

A species of Senna.

Stems upright. Leaves alternate, composed of many fine lanceolate leaflets, which open at right angles to the stem
during the midday hours, and are closely pressed against the stem at other times. Small bracts at the stem-branchings. Flowers axillary, single, on slender peduncles about half an inch long, small, yellow, opening and closing correspondingly with the leaves.

Growing in woods and shady places. Flowering through the summer.

28. *Crotalaria sessiliiflora*. L.


This is not a showy plant, but its beautiful ultramarine-coloured flowers are not easily overlooked as they nestle in among the foliage and grass which surround the paddy-fields. Flowers late summer.

29. *Indigofera kirilowii*. Max.

A straggling plant. Leaves alternate, composed of two to five opposite leaflets, obovate, entire. Flowers in racemes four to five inches long, pale pink. Corolla irregular, petals five, the standard petal being the largest. Fruit a pod, opening in two valves.

A common plant, bushy in appearance, the bright rose-pink flowers appearing well in contrast with the dark myrtle-green of the foliage. Flowering through the summer.


This species and the three following are species of Bush Clover. Growth irregular. Stems very branched. Leaves bifoliate or trifoliate, sometimes single, obovate, with a slight indenture at the apex. Flowers axillary, forming short racemes, calyx five-toothed, petals deep-red, irregular.

Common in woods. Flowering July and August.


Stems branching, the branches being long and slightly curved. Leaves alternate, dense, trifoliate, leaflets very small, truncate, pointed at the base. Flowers stalked, axillary,
simple, placed at intervals up the stem, not numerous, white, irregular. Calyx five-lobed, petals five.

This plant is not infrequent in woods. Flowering August.


Growth irregular. Leaves trifoliate, oblong, alternate. Flowers in spikes three to four inches long, the flowers being arranged in irregular whorls. Calyx deeply toothed. Petals five, white.

Found in woods and grassy places. Flowering August.

33. *Lespedeza virgata*. D. C.

Main stems upright but very branched. Leaves alternate, trifoliate, obtusely-oblong. Flowers axillary, long peduncles, sessile, opposite, not often more than two pairs on each stem, white, small. Sepals five, petals five, irregular.

The flowers of this plant move from East to West following the sun’s course. Found in woods. Flowering August.


A species of Kidney-bean.

Height of plant six to twelve inches. Stem regularly bent to a slight angle where the nodes occur. At each node one leaf-stem and one flower-stem occur. Leaves long-stemmed, trifoliate, leaflets oblong, sharply pointed at the apex. Small panicles of three to four flowers, borne on very long peduncles. Calyx deeply toothed, petals five, irregular. Sulphur yellow.

Found in moist places. Flowering August.


Kudzu Vine.

Stem climbing and very long. Leaves large, digitate, slightly three-lobed, the central one being acute at the apex. Flowers in spikes. Calyx deeply four-toothed, greenish-brown, the lower tooth being drawn out into a claw which is as long or longer than the petals. Corolla dusky purple, five petals, irregular. The appearance of the flower-heads when growing is that of a brownish-yellow scaly spike, on account of the prominence of the calyx rather than of the corolla.

The stem of this plant is so strong and lithe, that it
serves the Coreans for string. Found in woods. Flowering through the summer.

36. **Sophora flavescens. Aiton.**

Irregular in growth. Leaves alternate, consisting usually of five opposite leaflets and one terminal leaflet, lanceolate, entire. Flowers white, consisting of spikes, calyx five-toothed, petals five, irregular.

Growing on open grassy places. Flowering through the summer.

37. **Trifolium pratense. L.**

Red, or Purple Clover.

Stems decumbent or nearly erect. Stipules rather large. Leaves trifoliolate, leaflets obovate, very slightly toothed. Flowers reddish-purple, in dense globular heads, with two trifoliate leaves close at the base. Calyx toothed, petals five, irregular.

Common on grassy places. Flowering all the summer. Not indigenous.

38. **Trifolium repens. L.**

White, or Dutch Clover.

Plant glabrous, or slightly hairy. Stems creeping, rooted at the nodes. Stipules small. Leaves trifoliolate. Leaflets obovate, sharply toothed, a pale white mark at the base of each. Leaf stalks often very long. Peduncles axillary, long, erect, bearing a globular head or umbel of creamy-white flowers. Calyx teeth scarcely so long as the tube. Corolla irregular, petals narrow.

A common plant by waysides. Flowering all the summer. Not indigenous.

39. **Vicia amoena. Fisch.**

Vetch.

A slightly hairy, or glabrous, branching perennial. Tendrils reduced to a fine point terminating the leaf-stock. Leaves abruptly pinnate, one to ten pairs to each leaf, narrow-oblong, with a fine point. Peduncles about the length of the leaf with a close raceme of six to ten rather large purplish flowers. Calyx toothed, corolla irregular.

Common in woods. Flowering July and August.
40. **Vicia sativa. L.**

Glabrous or hairy. Stems short and spreading, or erect. Stipules toothed, leaves abruptly pinnate four to seven pairs in each leaf, obcordate, or obovate or narrow-linear with tendrils at summit. Flowers sessile, solitary, or sometimes two together in the axils of the leaves. Corolla irregular. Pod glabrous, one to two inches long, rather narrow.

On grass lands. Flowering July and August.

**Order Rosaceae.**

The Rose Family.

41. **Agrimonia Eupatoria. L.**

Agrimony.

Stems upright, one to three feet high, these and the leaves covered with soft hairs. Lower leaves large, with five to nine ovate, coarsely toothed leaflets, interspersed with smaller ones. Upper leaves gradually smaller, with fewer leaflets. Flowers forming long leafless spikes, but each flower springs from the axil of a small three-cleft bract, with two smaller bracts on the very short pedicel. Tube of the calyx hairy, and erect when in flower, turned downwards after flowering, when it becomes thickly covered at the top with hooked green or reddish bristles, forming a small burr. Calyx five-toothed, petals, five rather small, yellow. Stamens short, six to twelve.

Growing on grassy places, Flowering through the summer.

42. **Duchesnea indica. Focke.**

Indian Strawberry.

Short tufty stems, hairy. Leaves composed of three deeply toothed leaflets. Sepals five, as long as the petals, pointed at the apex. Petals five, yellow, rounded. Receptacle raised and globular.

Frequent on dry banks. Flowering through the summer.

43. **Geum Aleppicum. George.**

A Species of Avens.

Stem erect, hairy. Stipules large, leaf-like, broad, coarsely toothed or lobed. Leaves thin, the lower ones cut into
three, deeply lobed, the upper divided into three segments, all coarsely toothed. Flowers yellow single, five spreading petals. Carpels in a close sessile head, covered with silky hairs, the awn curved downwards with a minute hook at the tip, numerous.

Growing in grassy places. Flowering July and August.

44. *Potentilla anserina*. *L*.
Silverweed.
Stock tufted, with long creeping runners rooting at the nodes. Leaves pinnate, with numerous oblong, deeply toothed leaflets, green and silky on upper side, shining silvery white underneath, from the silky down with which they are covered. Peduncles long, flowers solitary, rather large, yellow, petals five, stamens numerous. Carpels numerous.

On banks and open spaces. Flowering all the summer.

Cinquefoil.
Slender, prostrate stems. Stipules ovate, entire. Leaves stalked, with five obovate or oblong coarsely toothed leaflets. Flowers single, on long peduncles. Petals large, yellow, five, occasionally four. Stamens numerous. Carpels numerous.

On grass-land. Flowering all the summer.

Greater Burnet.
Stem erect, glabrous, about two feet high. Leaves chiefly radical, or from lower part of stem with nine to thirteen ovate or oblong toothed segments, opposite, with stipules and one terminal segment. Upper part of stem almost leafless, divided into three to four long peduncles, each terminated by a simple head of flowers at first globular, then ovoid or oblong, not more than three quarters of an inch in length. Calyx simple, four lobes of a deep red tinged with purple. Petals none. Stamens few. Carpels one (rarely two).

Growing on grass-land. Flowering August.

Willow Spiraea.
Stems two to three feet high. Branches slender,
DICOTYLEDONS.

glabrous. Leaves undivided, oblong or lanceolate, serrate. Flowers pink, in a dense oblong or pyramidal terminal panicle. Calyx free, five-lobed. Petals five. Stamens numerous. Carpels three to five.

Growing on moist land. Flowering July and August.

Order Lythraceae.
The Lythrum Family.


Stems erect, two to three feet high, slightly branched, glabrous or softly downy. Leaves opposite, or sometimes in threes, sessile, clasping the stem at the base, lanceolate, entire, one to three inches long. Flowers reddish-purple, in rather dense whorls, forming handsome terminal spikes, the upper leaves reduced to a bract at the base of each peduncle. Calyx toothed, petals oblong, four or five. Stamens four or five or double these numbers. Style single.

In shady places. Flowering through the summer.

Order Saxifragaceae.
The Saxifrage Family.


Radical-leaves long-stalked, broadly heart-shaped, glabrous as is the rest of the plant. Flowers white, solitary, with a single sessile leaf below the middle of the stem. Segments of the calyx ovate, five. Petals obovate, five, spreading. Stamens perigynous, five perfect, and five imperfect bearing instead of anthers a tuft of globular-headed filaments.

Growing on moist grassy places. Flowering August and September.

50. *Saxifraga aizoides. L.* Yellow Saxifrage.

Stock short, sometimes tufted. Flowering stems ascending to six inches or more in height. Leaves alternate, narrow,
rather thick, smooth and shining, entire or rarely notched with one or two teeth. Flowers yellow, petals five in a loose-panicle of from three or four to about a dozen. Calyx segments not much shorter than the petals, often narrow like them, and almost as yellow, giving the flower the appearance of having ten petals with a broad circular disc in the centre. Stamens inserted with the petals at the base of the segments of the calyx. Ovary two-celled.

Growing in damp shady places. Flowering May and June

Order Umbelliferae.
The Umbellate Family.


Stems erect. Leaves compound, leaflets in two pairs and one terminal leaflet, serrated. Flowers yellow, in small loose umbels, bracts at the base. Calyx combined with the ovary. Petals five, stamens five. Styles two, ovary two-celled.

Frequent on grassy places. Flowering through the summer.

52. Torilis japonica. D. C.


Frequent on grassy places. Flowering early summer.

SUBCLASS III. MONOPETALAE.

With a few exceptions, the petals are united (at least at the base) into a single corolla.

Order Caprifoliaceae
The Honeysuckle Family.

53. Lonicera japonica. Thun.

A species of Honeysuckle.

Stem twining, slightly hairy, woody at base. Leaves in opposite pairs, stalked, ovate, pointed at apex. Flowers in axils of terminal pair of leaflets. Calyx five-toothed. Corolla
with elongated tube, the upper lip three-lobed, the lower entire, yellow. Stamens five. Ovary inferior. Growing in woods. Flowering through the summer.

Order Stellate.

The Stellate Family.

54. *Galium verum*. L.

Lady’s Bedstraw.

The plant slightly creeping, glabrous, much branched at the base, decumbent or ascending six to twelve inches in length, ending in an oblong panicle of very numerous small, yellow flowers, scented. Leaves sessile, linear in whorls of six or eight. Calyx completely combined with the ovary, without any visible border. Corolla rotate, the tube scarcely perceptible, with four spreading lobes.

Growing on dry grassy places. Flowering all the summer.

Order Valerianae.

The Valerian Family.

55. *Patrinia scabiosaeefolia*. Fisch.

Stems erect. Leaves deeply pinnatified. Flowers in loose corymbs, yellow. Calyx prominent, corolla with a short tube not opened at the base, and five short lobes. Stamens three.

Found in fields. Flowering all the summer.

Order Compositae.

The Composite Family.

56. *Achillea ptarmica*. L.

Sneezewort.

Rootstock creeping. Stems erect and glabrous, one to two feet high. Leaves broadly linear, regularly and deeply serrate. Flower-heads in a loose terminal corymb. Involucres downy. Florets of the ray short, broad, white.

Found on grass-land. Flowering through the summer.

57. *Artemisia vulgaris*. L.

Mugwort.

Stock thick and short, with erect flowering stem one to
three high. Leaves once or twice deeply pinnatifid, with lanceolate, pointed lobes or segments, coarsely toothed or lobed, green and glabrous above, white underneath. Flower-heads ovoid, with cottony involucres, forming a long terminal panicle. Florets reddish-yellow.

Found on waste places. Flowering all the summer.


Flowering-stems erect. Leaves alternate, entire, lanceolate. Flower-heads in terminal corymbs. Involucral bracts numerous. Outer florets not very numerous, pale mauve; those of the disc tubular, five-toothed, yellow.

Growing on grass-land. Flowering through the summer.


Stem upright, six to twelve inches in height. Leaves numerous, narrow-linear, entire. Flower-heads in terminal corymbs. Florets of the disc tubular and of a deeper yellow than those of the ray, which are of a pale yellow and very narrow.

Growing on waste places. Flowering through the summer.

60. Aster indicus. L.

Stems thin and branched. Leaves narrow-lanceolate. Flowers single, borne on long peduncles. Florets of the ray mauve, long, and rather narrow, those of the disc yellow.

A common and graceful plant, growing on banks. Flowering summer and autumn.

61. Chrysanthemum sibiricum. Fisch.

Wild Chrysanthemum.

Stems branched. Leaves stalked, deeply indentated. Stem-leaves becoming smaller towards the flower, till they appear no larger than the bracts. Flower-heads single, large Ray florets sixteen to twenty, white or pink, blunted. Disc florets yellow.

Found in moist woods. Flowering September.


A species of Plumed Thistle.

Stems erect, branched. Stems-leaves clasping the stem.
Deeply indented, slightly hairy, prickly at the edge. Flower-heads large and globular, clustered two or three together at the summits of the branches. Bracts ending in a prickly point, numerous. Receptacle thick. Florets all equal and tubular, crimson.

A handsome plant, growing on open spaces. Flowering June-August.


A species of Thoroughwort.


64. *Gerbera Anandria* Schultz.

Rootstock thick. Radical leaves stalked, sagittate, wavy. Leaves especially underneath, stem and involucre, are covered with a soft white down. Flowers single, stems with a few bracts, but no leaves. Involucral bracts brown. Florets of the disc yellow, of the ray pink, narrow, numerous.

One of the earliest of the spring flowers. Flowering early spring.

65. *Inula britannica* L.

Elecampane.

Stems erect, very slightly branched, one to two feet high. Whole plant glabrous or sprinkled with slight hairs. Leaves lanceolate, acute, sometimes bordered with small, sharp teeth. Flower-heads terminal, forming a corymb of two (rarely more) heads. Involucre hemi-spherical bracts narrow, ciliate. Florets of the ray yellow, narrow, spreading, yellow.

Found on open spaces. Flowering through the summer.


A species of Lettuce.

Stems single, the whole plant glabrous. Radical-leaves stalked, oblong, entire. Flower-heads forming a loose corymb. Florets of the ray pale mauve or white, numerous, truncate, spreading. Pappus silky.
DICOTYLEDONS.

A delicate looking plant, found on grassy places. Flowering spring and early summer.

67. *Senecio campestris*. D. C.
Field Senecio.
Rootstock short and thick or slightly creeping. Stems erect, simple, a few inches high (in good soil perhaps one to two feet in height). Radical-leaves stalked, oblong, or ovate, those of the stem longer and narrower, all entire or toothed, covered with a loose cottony down, as also are the stems. Flower-heads in small terminal umbels. Florets of the disc yellow and tubular, those of the ray yellow also.
Growing on open grassy spaces. Flowering spring and early summer.

68. *Senecio nemorensis*. L.
Stem upright, two to three feet high. Leaves narrow-lanceolate, very slightly toothed. Flowers in terminal corymbs. Florets of the disk tubular, yellow, those of the ray yellow also.
A handsome plant, growing on moist land. Flowering through the summer.

Korean Dandelion.
Leaves radical, deeply pinnatifid. Peduncles radical, with single heads of pale yellow flowers. Involucres composed of erect inner bracts, and also recurved outer ones. Achenes tapering into a long slender beak with a pappus.
On waste land, flowering spring and early summer.

**Order Campanulaceae.**
The Campanula Family.

70. *Adenophora verticillata*. Fisch.
This and *C. punctata* Lam. are species of Bell Flower.
Stems erect one to three feet in height, branched. Lower stem leaves acutely obovate, toothed, in alternate pairs, upper in groups of three, lanceolate, linear. Flower heads in long loose racemes, pale blue, the lip of the corolla cut slightly into five. Style protruding beyond the tube. Stamens five.
Growing open grassy places. Flowering July and August.

Stems erect and branching one to three feet high. Stem-leaves sessile, ovate, pointed, toothed, leaves and stem hairy. A large leaf-like bract at the base of each peduncle. Flowers large, one and a half to three inches in length, arranged in loose panicles, calyx deeply cut into five segments, pointed. Corolla divided slightly into five broad, pointed lobes, greenish-white, with numerous dark brown spots inside. Stamens five, about one third of length of style. Stigma three-lobed.

Growing on craggy places. Flowering June.


Stem erect, simple or slightly branched, one to one and a half feet high. Radical leaves obovate or oblong. Stem-leaves lanceolate, slightly toothed or entire. Flower-heads in long slender racemes. Corolla very irregular, five-lobed, forming two lips, the two upper lobes smallest and erect, the three lower ones spreading. Purplish blue.

Found on moist land. Flowering through the summer.

73. *Platycodon grandiflorum*. D. C.

Balloon Flower.

Stem erect, slender. Lower stem-leaves oblong, toothed, arranged in whorls of four around the stem. Upper stem-leaves linear, entire. Flowers single, large, purplish-blue. Corolla divided to the middle into five broad pointed lobes. Segments of calyx five, pointed. Stamens five.

A handsome plant, found in woods. Flowering July and August.

**Order Primulaceae.**

The Primrose Family.

74. *Androsace saxifragaefolia*. Bunge.

Androsace.

Stock short, tufted. Leaves reniform, toothed. Peduncles starting from one point, bearing small, solitary, white flowers, the former springing from a cluster of bracts. Sepals five, sharply pointed, petals five, blunt.

Growing on waste land and banks. Flowering April and May.
75. *Lysimachia clethroides*. *Duby*.
A species of Loosestrife.
Stems erect, branched. Stem and leaves slightly hairy. Leaves stalked, lanceolate. Flowers white, in dense racemes, Calyx five-cleft, corolla deeply five-lobed. Stamens five. Height of plant one to three feet. Found on grassy places. Flowering June to August.

**Order Gentianaceae.**

**The Gentian Family.**

Field Gentian.
An erect, much-branched plant, several inches in height. Leaves ovate or lanceolate. Flowers numerous, sometimes very crowded, forming a loose, oblong, leafy panicle, of a pale purplish hue, varying in size. Calyx divided into four narrow-lanceolate lobes. Corolla tube broad, divided into four, rarely five, ovate or oblong lobes.
Growing on hilly grass-land. Flowering September and October.

Marsh Gentian.
Stems simple, erect, six to twelve inches in height. Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate, upper ones nearly linear, all obtuse and rather thick. Flowers nearly sessile, in opposite pairs in the axils of the upper leaves, with a terminal one close between the last pair. Lobes of the calyx narrow. Corolla one and a half inches or more in length, of a deep blue within, with five greenish broad lines outside, the lobes rather short, pointed at the apex, broad and spreading.
A handsome plant, found in moist woods. Flowering September and October.

78. *Gentiana Thunbergii*. *Grisebach*.
A slender, erect, leafy plant, a few inches high, very branched, and each branch bearing a single blue flower. The leaves stalkless, ovate. Calyx five-lobed, corolla five lobed, lobes broadly ovate and pointed.
This plant is frequent on grass-land, its pale blue flowers having a starry effect. Flowering early summer.

**Order Borraginaceae. (Boragineae)**

The Borage Family.


A low-growing hairy plant. Leaves collected in radical tufts with a few also on the flowering stems. Flowers in short racemes. Calyx five-cleft, small, of a bright blue. Stamens five.

On dry open places. Flowering early spring.

80. *Lithospermum arvense.* *L.*

Corn Gromwell.

Stems leafy, slightly hairy, several springing from the stock. Leaves narrow-lanceolate, or nearly linear. Flowers small, blue, in leafy, terminal cymes. Segments of the calyx nearly as long as the corolla, five-cleft, stamens five.

Growing on grassy land. Flowering through the summer.

**Order Solanaceae.**

The Solanum Family.

81. *Solanum nigrum.* *L.*

Black Solanum.


Growing in woods. Flowering through the summer.

**Order Scrophularineae**

The Scrophularia Family.

82. *Maxus rugosus.* *Lour.*

Stems spreading. Leaves ovate, slightly notched. Stem-leaves in pairs. Flowers pale-mauve, in very loose panicles, calyx deeply-cleft. Corolla with short broad lobes, the lowest one turned downwards. Stamens five.

Growing in moist places. Flowering through the summer.

A species of Cow-wheat.

Stems erect. Leaves stalked, lanceolate, pointed. Flowers in racemes, (peduncles so small as almost to have the appearance of spikes.) with a bract at the base of each flower. Calyx tubular, four-toothed. Corolla with a distinct tube, the upper lip compressed, the lower lip divided into three lobes, of a deep, rich, rose-colour.

Growing in woods. Flowering July and August.

84. *Veronica angustifolia*. Fisch.

Stems upright, eight inches to two feet in height. Leaves lanceolate, slightly toothed. Flowers in sharply pointed racemes, of a clear pale-blue or mauve colour. Calyx four-cleft. Corolla with a very short tube, limb rotate, deeply four-cleft. Stamens two.

Growing on open grassy places. Flowering June-August.

**Order Labiatae.**

**The Labiate Family.**

85. *Ajuga decumbens*. Thun.

Creeping Bugle.

Stock emits a tuft of radical leaves, and two or three creeping stems. Stem and leaves slightly downy. Leaves ovate, sinuate, sessile. Flowers in close whorls in the axils of the upper leaves. Calyx five-cleft. Corolla with a distinct tube, the upper lip very short, erect, entire, the lower lip longer and spreading, deep blue.

Growing on grass-land. Flowering spring.

86. *Ajuga multiflora*. Bunge.

The stock has a tuft of rather large, spreading, radical leaves, and one or more ascending stems. Stem and leaves all covered with white down. Floral leaves ovate, longer than the flowers and forming with them a closely compacted pyramidal or quadrangular spike. Calyx five-toothed, corolla irregular, deep blue.

Growing on grass-land. Flowering spring.

Stems quadrangular, downy, slightly branched. Leaves opposite, toothed, lower ones ovate-linear, upper ovate. Flowers in closely clustered spikes, reddish-purple. Calyx five-toothed, stamens four, in two pairs.

Found in woods. Flowering July and August.


Mint.


Growing in woods. Flowering through the summer.

89. *Prunella vulgaris.* L.

Self-heal.

Stems procumbent or creeping, with ascending, flowering branches, two or three inches high. Leaves stalked, ovate, nearly entire. Flowers in spikes, at first very short, lengthening out to one or two inches with a pair of leaves close under it. Calyx two-lipped, the upper lip flat, the lower deeply two-lobed. Corolla irregular, the upper lip bends over the lower one. Deep purple. Stamens four, in pairs under the upper lip.

Growing on rather moist land. Flowering early summer.


General growth very like that of *M. haplocalyx*, but the leaves are rounder, ovate, and more deeply toothed. Flower-heads axillary in the leaves near the end of the stem, and continuing for two or three whorls in the absence of leaves. Flowers pink.

Growing in woods. Flowering through the summer.


This and the following are species of Hedge-Nettle.

Stems upright. Leaves lanceolate, slightly toothed. Flowers in spikes consisting of whorls, with a pair of bracts at the base of each. Two further branches of such spikes spring from the axils of the uppermost pair of stem leaves. Flowers
pale mauve. Corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and entire; the lower lip longer, spreading, three-lobed. Stamens four, in pairs under the upper lip.

Growing on grassy places. Flowering June and July.


Stems upright, Leaves alternate, opposite, lanceolate, toothed. Flowers red, in spikes of whorls containing four to eight flowers. Calyx toothed, corolla with upper lip erect, the lower lip longer and spreading. Stamens four, in two pairs under the upper lip.

Growing in fields and woods. Flowering through the summer.

Order Plantagineae.
The Plantain Family.


Greater Plantain.

Rootstock short and thick. Leaves erect or spreading, broadly ovate, entire or toothed, glabrous or downy, marked with seven (rarely more or less than this number) prominent parallel ribs, converging at the base into a rather long footstalk. Peduncles usually longer than the leaves, bearing a long slender spike of flowers. Sepals green at the centre, scarious at the edges. Corolla small, scarious with an ovate tube, and four spreading lobes. Stamens four, alternating with the lobes of the corolla, long.

Common on grassy places. Flowering all the summer.

SUBCLASS IV. MONOCHLAMYDAE.

With some very few exceptions, the perianth really or apparently simple or none.

Order Chenopodiaceae.
The Goosefoot Family.

94. 1. *Chenopodium album*. L.

White Goosefoot.

Stems erect, one to two feet high. Leaves stalked, the lower ones ovate; upper ones very often entire. Flowers
greenish-white, in clusters of short axillary spikes, the upper ones forming a long panicle, leafy at the base. Perianth of five equal segments. Stamens five.
Growing on waste places. Flowering all the summer.

Order Polygonaceae.
The Polygonum Family.

95. *Persicaria filiformis*. **Nak.**
Growing in moist places. Flowering late summer.

96. *Persicaria hastato-sagittata*. **Nak.**
Rootstock slender and creeping. Stems numerous, very slender, glabrous. Leaves sagittate, with short petiole. Peduncles very long, one or two springing from axils of the uppermost leaves, those remaining single or branched once. Flowers in small compact heads. Pale pink. Perianth of five segments.
Growing in damp shady places. Flowering July-September.

97. *Persicaria Thunbergii*. **(Sieb. et Zucc.) Nak.**
Found in moist places. Flowering late summer and autumn.

98. *Tinaria dumetora*. **(L.) Nak.**
Copse Persicaria.
Found in woods, and where supports for its stems are obtainable. Flowering summer and autumn.
CLASS II. MONOCOTYLEDONS.

In germination the plumule is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the embryo, the seed has only one cotyledon, the embryo being undivided. The vascular tissue of the stem occurs in scattered bundles amongst the cellular, and is not distinguishable into pith, wood and bark. The nerves of the leaves, with some exceptions, are more or less parallel. The parts of the flower are usually in threes, rarely in twos.

Order Hydrocharideae.

The Hydrocharis Family.

An aquatic herb. Leaves and flower-stems reaching up through the water, the former lying horizontally on it, the latter standing one to three inches above it. Leaves lanceolate-ovate, parallel-veined. Perianth composed of six filmy segments, the outer ones small, pointed, the inner broadly rounded, pale pink. Pericarp crested, tricarpellary.
Growing in still water. Flowering July and August.

Order Orchidaceae.

The Orchid Family.

100. Cypripedium macranthum. Swartz.
A species of Lady's Slipper.

Stem upright. Leaves entire, parallel-veined, stem-leaves amplexicaul. Flowers solitary, large. Perianth superior, irregular, with six petal-like segments, reddish-purple. Upper sepal opposite the lip, broadly lanceolate one and a half to two inches long; a similar one (formed of two lateral ones combined into one) under the lip; the two petals, about two inches long, lateral, linear, spreading; lip very large and inflated. Stamen and pistil combined.
Growing on mountains. Flowering June.
Order Iridaceae.

The Iris Family.


Growing on grass-land. Flowering September.

102. Iris Rossi. Bak.

This species somewhat resembles the Spanish Iris, cultivated in the west.

Stems about six inches high. Leaves arranged on opposite sides of the stem. Perianth superior, with six petal-like segments of a delicate mauve colour. Stamens three. Ovary inferior, three-celled.

Growing on open grassy places. Flowering May.

103. Iris sibirica. L.

Siberian Iris.

Stems one to two feet high. Leaves linear, parallel-veined. Flowers one to three, each proceeding from a sheathing bract, large, erect, of a rich purple colour. This species resembles the Purple Flag of British riversides. Perianth superior, composed of six segments, outer three broadly ovate, spreading, inner three oblong and erect. Three petal-like stamens. Style one. Ovary inferior.

Growing in woods and on open grassy places. Flowering early summer.

Order Liliaceae.

The Lily Family.

104. Convallaria maialis. L.

Lily-of-the-Valley.

Rootstock creeping. Leaves radical, usually two together in a scaly sheath, the blade broadly ovate, tapering at both ends, parallel-veined. Flower-stems leafless, radical, shorter than the leaves. Flowers forming a loose raceme, drooping, bell-shaped, pure white, scented. Stamens six. Ovary superior, three-celled.

Growing in woods. Flowering May.

Day Lily.

Stem slightly branched, one to two feet high. Leaves radical, linear, parallel-veined. Periench composed of three petal-like segments, yellow, linear-ovate, pointed. Stamens five. Style very drawn out, longer than stamens. Stigma three-lobed. Ovary superior, three-celled. The flowers open in succession, beginning with the lower ones, each only lasting one day.

Growing in woods. Flowering through the summer.


Tiger Lily.

Stem rigid, three to four feet high, clothed with white cobwebby down. Leaves dark green, spreading, glabrous, lanceolate, sessile, with bulbils in the axils of the leaves. Flowers orange-red, densely covered on the inside with purplish-black spots, inodorous. Perianth-segments turn sharply back. Stamens somewhat shorter than perianth-segments, filaments glabrous, anthers purplish. Pistil slightly overtopping stamens, pollen red. Fruit oblong-obovoid, furrowed, summit flattened.

In the "Lilies of Eastern Asia" Prof. Wilson says of this lily: "The Tiger Lily is probably the oldest cultivated lily. It has been grown for more than a thousand years by the Chinese for its bulb, which they esteem as an esculent, and so too do the Koreans and Japanese." This lily is frequently encountered on the hillsides of Korea. Flowering June-August.


This species somewhat resembles the "Turn Cap" lily.

Stem two to three feet high, dull green. Leaves sessile, becoming more numerous near the flowers, spreading or ascending-spreading, oblong-lanceolate, or lanceolate, acute or slightly obtuse, three or more nerved, dull green, upper surface slightly hispid, lower surface more so. Flowers racemoso, usually one to three, bright red, ("grenadine red," more
or less densely spotted with black, with two leafy bracts, pedicels ascending, spreading, long, clothed with soft down. Perianth composed of six segments, strongly reflexed, long, outer lanceolate, inner ovate-lanceolate. Stamens six, shorter than perianth-segments anthers dark brown. Pistil as long as stamens, glabrous, lobed.

Prof. E. H. Wilson in speaking of this species in his "The Lilies of Eastern Asia" says: "A dainty, pleasing, little Lily of wayward habits, it scarcely merits its specific name." The same writer says: "It is confined to Korea, being scattered over the greater part of the peninsula."

Growing in woods, and among long grass. Flowering June and July.

108. Scilla japonica. Bak.

Squill.

Radical leaves eight to twelve inches high, parallel veined, linear. Flower-stems single, erect. Flowers in long racemes, three to six inches in length, perianth composed of six segments, petal-like, pink. Stamens six.

Growing on open grassy places. Flowering all the summer.


Stems climbing, leaves alternate, ovate, stalked. Flowers in a simple umbel with a long peduncle, axillary. Perianth composed of six segments, greenish-yellow, small. Stamens inserted on the very base of the perianth-segments. Stigmas three, thick, nearly sessile.

Growing in copses. Flowering May and June.

Order Commelinaceae.
The Spiderwort Family.

110. Commelina communis. L.

A species of Day Flower.

Stems spreading, two to eight inches long, according to soil. Stemleaves amplexicaul, thick nodes at point of attachment, linear-lanceolate, pointed. Flowers irregular, sepals three, somewhat coloured, unequal. Petals three, the two
lateral petals rounded or kidney-shaped, the lamina proceeding from a long claw, the odd petal smaller. Stamens six, hypogynous. Stigma undivided. The floral-leaf is heart-shaped and folded together, forming a spathe enclosing the flowers, which are of a bright blue, and expand for a single day.

This beautiful little plant is common on damp grass-land. Flowering all the summer.

Order Pontederiaceae.

The Pickerel Family.


Plant succulent. Leaves large, obcordate, pointed. Flower-stem arising from between the sheath-like base of the leaf-stalk, and a large sheath-like bract. Flowers forming a loose raceme. Perianth composed of six segments, of a rich deep-blue. Stamens six. Style one.

A stout, handsome plant, growing in shallow water. Flowering late summer and early autumn.

Note: The Korean names in the above list are largely taken from Mr. Mori's "Enumeration of plants hitherto known from Korea" (1921).
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Abrupt, suddenly terminating.
Abruptly pinnate, pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end. Cf. Cassia nomencl.
Acute, sharply pointed.
Achene, a dry fruit which contains but a single seed.
Aestivation, the arrangement of parts in the flower-bud.
Alternate, (leaves), when placed one after another up the stem, (as opposed to opposite). as in Shepherd's Purse. Petals are alternate with the sepals, and stamens with the petals, when the former stand over the interval of the latter respectively.
Amplexicaul (leaves), clasping the stem by the base, as in Fam. Orchidaceae. Cypripedium macranthum. S-Annual (plant), flowering the year it is raised from the seed, and then dying.
Anther, the essential part of the stamen which contains the pollen.
Apocarpous (pistils), when the several pistils of the same flower are separate, as in the Buttercup.
Appendage, any superadded part.
Aquatic, growing in water.
Aristate, awned (See Awn).
Ascending (stems), growing perpendicularly.
Auricles (auriculate) ear-like appendages (often appearing as bracts), at the base of the leaf-stalks.
Awn, the bristles or beard growing from the carpels, as in the Pasque flower.
Axil, the angle on the upper side between leaf and stem.
Axillary, (flowers, etc.), growing from the axils.
Bark, the outer covering of wood.
Beaked, ending in a prolonged narrow beak.
Bell-shaped, of the shape of a bell, as the corolla of the Lily-of-the-Valley.
Biennial, of two years' continuance, springing from the seed one season, flowering and dying the next.
Bifid, two-lobed.

Bifoliate, a compound leaf of two leaflets.

Bipinnate (leaf), twice pinnate, i.e., when the leaflets are again pinnatified.

Blade (of a leaf), its expanded portion.

Bract, the small leaf or scale from the axil of which a flower-stalk arises.

Bud, the early or undeveloped state of leaves or flowers.

Bulb, a leaf-bud with fleshy scales, usually underground or close to the ground.

Caespitose, growing in tufts.

Calyx, the outer set of the floral envelopes or leaves of the flower, it is usually green: sometimes rudimentary or entirely wanting.

Campanulate, bell-shaped.

Capsule, a pod, or any dry dehiscent seed-vessel.

Carpel, a simple pistil, or it may be described as one of the parts (in itself complete), of which a compound pistil is composed. The compound pistil is composed of several carpels. Cf. Buttercup.

Centrifugal (inflorescence), expanding in succession from the centre outwards.

Centripetal (inflorescence), the opposite to centrifugal.

Ciliate, a fringe of hairs (cilia) at the margin.

Claw, the narrow or stalk-like base of some petals, as of Pinks.

Compound (leaf) one composed of two or more leaflets.

Cordate, heart-shaped.

Corm, a tuberous rootstock, shaped like a bulb, but in which the bud is not covered by scales.

Corolla, the leaves of the flower within the calyx, sometimes rudimentary or absent. (The corolla is the more brightly coloured part of the perianth, and in popular language it is often what is more specially meant by the "flower").

Corymb, a form of inflorescence when the branches and pedicels although starting from different points, all
attain the same level, the lower ones being much longer than the upper. Cf. Valerian.

**Cotyledons**, the first leaves of the embryo.

**Creeping** (stems), growing along the ground (sometimes underneath) and rooting.

**Crenate**, the edge being toothed, and when the teeth are blunt or rounded, and regular.

**Crested** or **cristate**, bearing an elevated appendage like a crest, as in the Blyxa ceratosperma. M.

**Cruciform**, cross-shaped, as the four spreading petals of the Watercress.

**Cuneiform**, cuneate, wedge-shaped.

**Cuspidate**, tipped with a sharp, stiff point.

**Cyme**, an inflorescence which is branched and centrifugal as in Lychnis cognata. M.

**Decumbent**, when the stem spreads horizontally or nearly so at the base, and then turns upwards and becomes erect.

**Dehiscence**, the mode in which an anther or a pod splits open.

**Dentate**, toothed.

**Dichlamydeous**, having both calyx and corolla.

**Digitate**, when the leaflets of a compound leaf are all borne on the apex of the leaf-stalk (compared to the fingers of a hand).

**Disc**, (inflorescence) the central part of a head of flowers, as opposed to the ray or margin. Cf. Aster (the disc being the inner yellow portion).

**Divided** (leaves), cut into divisions extending about to the midrib.

**Downy**, when clothed with soft hairs.

**Embryo**, the rudimentary undeveloped plantlet in a seed.

**Entire**, the margins not at all toothed, notched, or divided, but even.

**Epigynous**, (i.e., upon the ovary) when the disc bearing the Petals is combined both with the base of the calyx-tube, and the base outside of the ovary. In
epigynous flowers the ovary is inferior, the petals are superior.

Female (flowers), with pistil and no stamens.

Fertile, fruit-bearing, or capable of bearing fruit.

Filament, the stalk of a stamen (used also of any thread-like appendage).

Fleshy, composed of thick, firm pulp.

Flower, the combined organs of reproduction of a plant.

Free, not united with any other parts of a different sort.

Fruit, the matured ovary, and all it contains, or is connected with.

Germination, the development of a plantlet from the seed.

Glabrous, smooth, having no hairs or bristles.

Glands, small cellular organs, which secrete oils and other substances.


Globular, globose, nearly spherical in form.

Habit, general aspect of plant and mode of growth.

Habitat, the situation in which a plant grows in its wild state.

Hastate, shaped like a halberd.

Hypogynous (i.e., under the ovary), when the petals are placed under the ovary, and on the receptacle.

Imbricated, overlapping one another like the tiles of a roof.

Imperfect flowers, wanting either stamens or pistil.

Incomplete flower, wanting calyx or corolla.

Indefinite, not uniform in number, or too numerous to mention.

Inferior, growing below some other organ, (the corolla is said to be inferior when growing below the ovary, vice versa the ovary is said to be inferior when appearing beneath the corolla).

Inflorescence, the arrangements of flowers on the stem.

Internode, the part of the stem between two nodes.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Involucre, a whorl or set of bracts, around a flower, umbel or head.

Irregular, (flowers) when the different members of the same sort are unlike in size or form—e. g., in the Violet the Petals are unlike one another.

Labiate or bilabiate, two-lipped.

Lamina, the flat blade of a leaf or petal.

Lanceolate, lance-shaped.

Lateral, belonging to the side.

Leaf, consists of a blade, and perhaps a stalk, and is usually green.

Leaflet, one of the divisions of a compound leaf.

Legume, a simple pod, dehiscent into two pieces. Cf. Vetch.

Limb, same as Lamina.

Linear, narrow and flat, the margins nearly parallel.

Lip, the principal lobes of the bilabiate corolla.

Lobe, any projection or division, especially a rounded one, of a leaf, etc.

Male (flowers), bearing stamens but no pistil.

Midrib, the middle or main rib of a leaf.

Nerve, a name for the ribs or veins of leaves when simple and parallel.

Net-veined, furnished with branching veins forming a net-work.

Node (or Knot), the “joints” of a stem, or the part from which a leaf or pair of leaves springs.

Obcordate, heart-shaped, with the broad and notched end at the apex. Cf. Oxalis obtriangulata. M.

Obovate, inversely ovate, the broad end upward.

Obtuse, blunt or rounded at the end.

Opposite, applied to leaves and branches when on opposite sides of the stem from each other. Stamens are opposite the petals when they stand before them.

Organ, any member of the plant, as a leaf, petal, etc.

Oval, broadly elliptical.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

**Ovary**, that part of the pistil containing the ovules or future seeds. See pistil.

**Ovate** (leaves), shaped like the section of an egg, with the broader end downwards.

**Ovoid**, the same as ovate, but with the broader end upwards.

**Ovule**, the future seed in embryo.

**Palmate**, the same as Digitate.

**Panicle**, an inflorescence having the axis divided into branches, bearing two or more flowers. Cf. Clematis.

**Papilionaceous**, butterfly-shaped, as in the Pea tribe.

**Pappus**, “thistle-down,” a ring of hairs (often silky and long) round the top of the fruit. Cf. Dandelion.

**Pedicel**, the stalk of each particular flower of a cluster.

**Peduncle**, a flower-stalk, whether of a single flower or of a cluster of flowers.

**Perennial**, lasting from year to year.

**Perfect**, (flower), having both stamens and pistil.

**Perianth**, the leaves of the flower generally, especially when the distinction between calyx and corolla cannot be clearly seen.

**Perigynous**, (i.e., round the ovary), petals inserted on the calyx.

**Persistent**, remaining beyond the period when such parts usually fall—e.g., leaves of evergreens, calyx remaining during growth of fruit, etc.

**Petal**, a leaf of the corolla.

**Petiole**, a leaf-stalk.

**Pinnate** (leaves), when there are several leaflets succeeding each other on each side of the midrib or petiole, compared to the branches of a feather. Cf. Vetch.

**Pistil**, the seed-bearing organ of the flower. Normally it consists of three parts, (beginning from below, upwards) ovary, style, stigma.

**Pith**, the cellular tissue occupying the centre of the stem in dicotyledons.
Plumule, the little shoot of a germinating plant above the cotyledons.
Pod, a long-shaped seed-vessel.
Pollen, the fertilizing powder of the anther.
Procumbent, (stem), when the stem spreads along the ground, for the whole or the greater portion of its length.
Raceme, when the flowers are borne on pedicels along a single undivided axis. Cf. Lily-of-the-Valley.
Radical, belonging to the root, or apparently coming from the root.
Ray, the marginal flowers of a head, when different from the rest, especially when linear-shaped and diverging like the rays of a sunbeam. Cf. Aster.
Receptacle, the axis, or support of a flower.
Regular, all the parts similar.
Reniform, kidney-shaped.
Root, that part of the plant which grows downwards into the ground.
Rootstock, root-like portions of stems on or underground.
Rosulate, in a regular cluster of spreading leaves.
Rotate (or stellate), when the petals of the corolla spread out horizontally from the base, or nearly so, like a whorl or star. Cf. Bedstraw.
Sagittate, arrow-head shaped.
Sap, the juices of plants generally.
Scariosus, thin, dry and membranous.
Seed, that part of the plant containing the embryo of the young plant.
Segment, a subdivision or lobe of any cleft body.
Sepal, a leaf or division of the calyx.
Serrated (leaves), when the teeth are regular and pointed like the teeth of a saw.
Sessile, without any stalk, as a leaf destitute of petiole, or an anther of filament.
Sheath, a leaf-like expansion of the petiole.
Sheathing, wrapped round the stem.
Simple, of one piece, as opposed to compound.
Sinuate, strongly wavy, as in the margin of some leaves.
Spadix, a fleshy spike of flowers.
Spike, an inflorescence like a raceme only the flowers are sessile. Cf. Agrimony; Plantain.
Spindle-shaped, tapering to each end.
Spur, any projecting appendage of the flower.
Stamen, the organ which fertilizes the pistil, i.e., enables it to ripen its seed. The stamen consists of the anther (bearing pollen), and a stem, or filament, may be present or not.
Staminate, furnished with stamens.
Standard, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla.
Stigma, the part of the pistil which receives the pollen. See pistil.
Stipules, bract-like leaves, growing at the base of certain leaves. Cf. Phaseolus minimus.
Style, the part of the pistil which bears the stigma. See pistil.
Tendril, a thread-like appendage used for climbing. Cf. Vetch.
Tomentose, clothed with wooly, matted hairs.
Toothed, furnished with short, sharp projections of any sort, on the margin.
Trichotomous, when the stem has three nearly equal branches at each division.
Trifoliate, having three leaflets.
Truncate, when the end is cut off square.
Tube, the lower united portion of a partially united corolla. Cf. Honeysuckle.
Umbel, the inflorescence having several branches appearing to start from the same point and all being nearly of the same length. Cf. the Umbelliferae order.
Valves, the division into which the capsule or pod splits when ripe.
Vascular (tissue), containing vessels.
Veins, the small ribs or branches of the framework of leaves, etc.

Venation, the veining of leaves.

Whorl (of leaves, etc.), when several proceed from the same node, arranged regularly round the stem.

Wing, an external appendage.

Wood, that part of the stem which lies between the pith and the bark, and is formed of woody tissue.
Phascolus minimus. K.
34.

Leopidea cyrtobotrya. 30.

Vicia amoa. F.
39.

Sophora flavescens. A.
36.
Agrimonia
Eupatoria L.

Duchessica
indica. F. O.

Lythrum
salicaria L.

Spineta
calicifolia L.
Passinia scabiosaefolia f.
55.

Torilis japonica D.C.
52.

Chrysanthenum sibiricum f.
51.

Aster indicus L.
60.
Lobelia
sessoifolia. Lam.
72

Abenophora
verticillata. f.
70

Melampyrum
roseum. M.
83

Gentiana
Thunbergii Gr.
78
Blixa ceratophyllum
99

Stachys japonica M.
92

Belamcanda punctata Max.
101

Cypræobium macrinimum Sue.
100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INDEX</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Achillea ptarmica</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adenophora verticillata</em>. Fisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agrimonia Eupatoria</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agrimony</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ajuga decumbens</em>. Thun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ajuga multiflora</em>. Bunge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Androsace saxifragaefolia</em>. Bunge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anemone pulsatilla</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arabis pendula</em>. Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Artemisia Vulgaris</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster altaicus</em>. Willd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster fastigatus</em>. Fisch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster indicus</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Avens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Balsaminaceae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Balloch flower</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Belamcanda punctata</em>. Moench.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bell flower</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bladder Ketnia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bllyxa ceratosperma</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bothriospermum tenellum</em>. Fisch. et Mey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brassica campestris</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brassica, Field</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bugle, Creeping</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Burnet, Greater</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Campanula punctata</em>. Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</em>. Moench.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cassia nomame</em>. Sieb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Celand-ne, Greater</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelidonium majus</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chenopodium album</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chrysanthemum sibiricum</em>. Fisch...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chrysanthemum, Wild</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cinquefoil</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cirrhus maackii</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clematis mandshurica</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clover, Purple or Red</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clover, Dutch or White</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clover, Bush</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commelina communis</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Convallaria majalis</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corydal, Yellow</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corydalis lutea</em>. D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cowl wheat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria sessiliflora</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crowfoot</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cypripedium macranthum</em>. Swartz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dandelion</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Day flower</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Day lily</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus sinensis</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dianthus superbus</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dictamnus albus</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Draba nemorosa</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>V. hebeocarpa</em>. Ledeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Duchesnea indica</em>. Focke,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elecampane</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elscholtzia cristata</em>. Wild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eupatorium japonicum</em>. Thun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Galium verum</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gas plant</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentian, Field</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentian, Marsh</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana campestris</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana pneumonanthe</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentiana Thuembergii</em>. Gris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geranium. Meadow</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geranium pratense</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gerbera Anandria</em>. Shulz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geum Aleppicum</em>. George.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Goosefoot, White</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Grass-of-Parnassus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gromwell, Corn</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gypsophila oldhamiana</em>. Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hemerocallis Dumortier</em>. Max.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hibiscus trionum</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Honeysuckle</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypericum Ascyron</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>V. longistylum</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypericum attenuatum</em>. Ch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypericum, Great</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypanic, Slender</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Impatiens Noli-tangere</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Impatiens Textori</em>. Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Indigofera kirilowi</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Inula britannica</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris Rossi</em>. Bak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris, Siberian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris sibiricus</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kidney-bean</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kudzu vine</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lactuca chinensis</em>. Mak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lady’s Bedstraw</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lady’s Slipper</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lespedeza cytobotrya</em>. Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lespedeza juncea</em>. Pers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lespedeza tomentosa</em>. Sieb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lespedeza virgata</em>. D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lettuce</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium tigrinum</em>. Ker. et Gawl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lilium amabile</em>. Pal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lily-of-the-Valley</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lithospermum arvense</em>. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia sessilifolia</em>. Lam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera japonica</em>. Thun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Loosestrife, Purple</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lychnis cognata</em>. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lysimachia clethroides</em>. Duby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrum salicaria, L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazus rugosus, Lour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Rue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melampyrum roseum, Max. V. typicum. F. et Sav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha haplocalyx. Briq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monochoria Korsakowii Reg. et Maack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtium palustre. D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle, Hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis obtriangulata. Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parnassia palustris. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasque flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrinia scabiosaefolia. Fisch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persicaria, Copse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persicaria filiformis. Nak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persicaria hastato-sagittato. Nak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persicaria Thunbergii. (Sieb. et Zucc.) Nak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaseolus minimus. Rox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, Greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago major. L. asiatica. Deene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycodon grandiflorum. D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygala japonica. Houtt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla anserina. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla reptans. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. incisa. Franch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunella vulgaris. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueraria hirsuta. Mats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursatilla koreana. Nak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus acris. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus repens. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s Wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguisorba officinalis. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satureia chinensis. Briq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifraga aizoides. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifrage, Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scilla japonica. Bak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-heal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio campestris. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio, Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio nemorensis. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s Purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sium cicutaefolium. Gmel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smilax oldhamii. Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneezewort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum, Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum nigrum. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophora flavescens. Ait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea salicifolia. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. lanceolata. Torr. et Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea, Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys baicalensis. Fisch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. japonica. Kom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys japonica. Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry, Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraxacum albicum. Dahl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalictrum aquilegfolium. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Plumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoroughwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiniaaria dumetora. (L.) Nak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torilis japonica. D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch-me-not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium pratense. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium reptans. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica angustifolia. Fisch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicia amoena. Fisch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicia sativa. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola albida. Pal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercress, Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitlow grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood sorrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICERS FOR 1928-9

President,
RT. REV. BISHOP M. N. TROLLOPE, D. D.

Vice President,
MR. HUGH MILLER

Corresponding Secretary,
REV. E. W. KOONS

Recording Secretary,
REV. W. C. KERR

Librarian,
MR. W. G. B. BOYDELL

Treasurer,
MR. THOMAS HOBBS

Councillors:
DR. A. I. LUDLOW
DR. H. H. UNDERWOOD
REV. H. D. APPENZELLER.
LIST OF MEMBERS
KOREA BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS
Allen, Hon. H. N., M.D., LL.D. — — — Toledo, Ohio, U S. A.
Gubbins, J. H., C.M.G. — — — c/o Foreign Office, London
*Hulbert, H. B., F.R.G.S. — — — Springfield, Mass

LIFE MEMBERS
*Ludlow, A. I., M.D. — — — — Seoul
Morgan, Hon. E. V. — American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Pettus, Rev. W. B. — — — — Peking
Ponsonby-Fane, R. A. B., Esq. — Brympton D’evercy, Yeovil,
Miss M. English — — — — — Pyeongyang

ORDINARY MEMBERS
Allen, Rev. A. W. — — — — — Kyumasan
Alexander, Miss Agnes — — II Ukyoa Machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo
Alves, Mr. J. J. — — — 4747, 51st. Street, Oakland, Calif.
Amendt, Rev. C. C. — — — — — Kongju
Anderson, Rev. Geo. — — — — — Fusanchin
Anderson, Rev L. P. — — — — Wonsan
Appenzeller, Miss Alice R. — — Seoul
Appenzeller, Rev. H. D. — — Seoul
Arick, Mr. M. R. — — — Unsan
Arnold, Rev. E. H. — — Seoul
Arnold, Miss L. E. — — Seoul
Avison, Dr. O. R., M.D. — — Seoul
Baird, Rev. R. H. — — — Kangkei
Baird, Rev. W. M., Jnr. — — — Chairyung
Barker, Mrs A. H. — — Wonsan
Baker, Bishop J. C. — — Seoul
Barnhart, Mr. B. P. — — Seoul
Barstow, Capt. E. S. — — — Chinnampo
Beck, Mr. F. M. — — 6734, Winthrop Ave., Chicago
Beck, Mrs. F. M. — — — — — Taoyudong
Benard, Mr. R. — — — Chemulpo
Bennett, Mr. W. G. — — — Pyeongyang
Bernheisel, Rev. C. F., D.D. — — Seoul
Billings, Rev. B. W., D.D. — — — —
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonwick, Mr. Gerald</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots, Dr. J. L., D.D.S.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borland, Rev. F.</td>
<td>Chinju</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrow, Miss N.</td>
<td>Yoju</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinckmeier, Capt. R.</td>
<td>Chemulpo</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boydell, Mr. W. G. B.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyles, Miss H.</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownlee, Miss C.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruen, Rev. H. M.</td>
<td>Taiku</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce, Mr. G. F.</td>
<td>Lungchingsun</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunker, Rev. D. A.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbidge, Rev. W. A.</td>
<td>Sungjin</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butts, Miss Alice M.</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cable, Rev. E. M., D.D.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaffin, Mrs. A. B.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi, Mr. C. H.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, Miss M. E.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Rev. C. A., D.D.</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Rev. W. M., D.D.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrow, Miss M.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Rev. A. C.</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, Rev. J. C., D.D.</td>
<td>Soonchun</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crothers, Rev. John Y.</td>
<td>Andong</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowe, Mr. C. S.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Mr. W. B.</td>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler, Miss M. M., M.D.</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Miss Helen A.</td>
<td>604 Riverside Drive, New York City</td>
<td>-US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deming, Rev. C. S., S.T.D.</td>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dening, Mr. M. E.</td>
<td>Daien</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckardt, Rev. Andr., O.S.B.</td>
<td>Tokwon</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely, Mr. T. G.</td>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engel, Rev. G., D.D.</td>
<td>Pyengyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erdman, Rev. Walter C., D.D.</td>
<td>Pyengyang</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Mr. G. C.</td>
<td>Unsan</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Prof. J. E.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Mr. A. H.</td>
<td>Lungchingsun</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found, Dr. Norman, M.D.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frampton, Mr. G. R.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genso, Mr. J. F.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillis, Mr. I. E.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Gillett, Mr. P. L.</td>
<td>Nanking, China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregg, Mr. G. A.</td>
<td>666 Huron St., Toronto, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greer, Miss Anna L.</td>
<td>Kunsan</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grigsby, Mrs. A. S.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grosjean, Miss Y. C.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Hall, Mrs. R. S., M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hartness, Miss Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbs, Mr. Thomas</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Holdcroft, Rev. J. G., D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hunt, Rev. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvin, Dr. C. H., M.D.</td>
<td>Fusan</td>
<td>Jackson, Miss Carrie Una</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Knechtel, Rev. E. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koons, Rev. E. W.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Laws, Dr. A. F., M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadbeater, Miss E., M. D.</td>
<td>Pyengyang</td>
<td>Lawrence, Mrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McLaren, Mrs. C. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrae, Rev. F. J. L.</td>
<td>Kyumusan</td>
<td>Martel, Mr. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martel, Mr. E.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>McEachern, Miss E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee, Miss A. M.</td>
<td>Chairyung</td>
<td>McKinnon, Miss M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Mr. Hugh</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>Miller, Hon. R. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mills, Mr. E. W.</td>
<td>Peking, China</td>
<td>Mills, Dr. R. G., M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris, Mr. J. H.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF MEMBERS

Mouat-Biggs, Miss U. — — — — — — Seoul
Nash, Mr. W. L. — — — — — — Pyengyang
New York Public Library — — — — — — New York, U. S. A.
Nisbet, Rev. J. S., D.D. — — — — — — Mokpo
Niwa, Mr. S. — — — — — — Seoul
Noble, Dr. W. A., Ph.D. — — — — — — Seoul
Paton, Rev. F. H. L. — — 159 Collins St., Melbourne — — Pyengyang
Poinier, Miss L. — — — — — — 343 Hillsdale Ave., Toronto, Canada
Proctor, Rev. S. J. — — — — — — Pyengyang
Pye, Miss Olive F. 656 Las Lomays Ave. Pacific Palisades, Calif. U.S.A.
Reiner, Mr. R. O. — — — — — — Pyengyang
Reynolds, Mr. J. B. — — — — — — Chunju
Robb, Miss Jennie B. — — — — — — Hamheung
Roberts, Miss Eliza S. — — — — — — Seoul
Rogers, Dr. J. M., M.D. — — — — — — Soonchun
Ross, Dr. J. B., M.D. — — — — — — Wonsan
Scott, Rev. Wm. — — — — — — Hiroshima Higher Normal School
Shidehara, Dr. — — — — — — Seoul
Shields, Miss E. L. — — — — — — Seoul
Smith, Rev. F. H., D.D. — — — — — — 2542 Dana St., Berkeley California
Smith, Dr. R. K., M.D. — — — — — — Chairiyung
Soltau, Rev. T. S. — — — — — — Chungju
Soltau, Captain D. — — 2923 No. 20th St., Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A. —
Stark, Miss Marion — — — — — — Lyme, Conn. U. S. A.
*Starr, Frederick, — — — 5727 Thirty-fifth Ave, Seattle, Wash.
Stillman, Dr. E. G., M.D. — — — — — — 830 Park Place, New York City
Sutherland, Rev. C. — — — — — — Hamheung
Swinehart, Capt. M. L. — — — — — — Kwangju
Swallen, Miss O. R. — — — — — — Pyeng Yang
Talmage, Rev. J. V. N. — — — — — — Kwangju
Taylor, Mr. A. W. — — — — — — Seoul
*Taylor, Mr. W. W. — — — — — — Seoul
Tinsley, Miss H. — — — — — — Seoul
Trollope, Rt. Rev. Bishop M. N. — — — — — — Seoul
Troxel, Miss M. — — — — — — Seoul
Trudinger, Rev. M. — — — — — — Tongyeng
*Underwood, Dr. H. H., Ph.D. — — — — — — Seoul
Underwood, Mrs. — — — — — — Seoul
*Van Buskirk, Dr. J. D., M.D. — — — — — — Seoul
Van Fleet, Miss E. M. — — — — — — Seoul
Wagner, Miss Ellasuee — — — — — — Seoul
Wambold, Miss K. — — — — — — Seoul
LIST OF MEMBERS

White, Mr. Oswald  — — — — — Seoul
Welch, Bishop Herbert  — 336 S., Graham St. Pittsburg, Pa., U. S. A. Unsan
Welhaven, Mr. Alf.  — — — — — Seoul
Whittemore, Rev. N. C.  — — — — — Seoul
Williams, Rev. F. E. C.  — — — — — Kongju
Williams, Prof. F. W.  — 155 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn. Seoul
Young, Miss M.  — — — — Seoul
Yun T. H. Hon.  — — — — Seoul
Yun, T. W. M. B., Ch. B. (Glasgow)  — — — Seoul

Those having an * before their names have read papers before the Society.
NOTES AND QUERIES

(It is suggested that it may be useful to devote a few pages at the end of each volume of Transactions to Notes and Queries on matters of interest, which come to the notice of our readers but which hardly provide material for a formal paper, or on which information is desired. Correspondence for this column should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. C. Hunt, English Church Mission, Seoul.)

Notes.

(Taken at random from a book entitled Chi-pong-you-syel, or “Chi pong’s common place book,” published by Yi Sou Kwang in A. D. 1614.)

Elephants and camels in Korea.

In the reign of T'ai-chong (A. D. 1401-1418) the king ordered a tame elephant to be let loose in the island of Chang-to, Soun-T'yen prefecture. But the animal refused to eat the herbage found there and was so unhappy that whenever it met anyone it shed tears copiously and howled in a piteous way. When this was reported by the Provincial Governor to the King, His Majesty out of pity ordered it to be caught and kept in captivity again and to be fed as before. One does not know which to admire most, the King’s indifference to the outlandish curiosities of nature or his kindness to the brute creation. His conduct compares favorably with that of the King of the Koryo dynasty who (in A. D. 942) received a present of 50 camels from a Tartar ruler in the North and allowed them all to starve to death. (Note by editor; the elephant was probably a present from the Emperor of China, who had large elephant stables in Peking. The camel episode is recorded in the History of Koryo, and the bridge in Songdo, under which the unfortunate beasts were tethered and allowed to starve to death, is still called “The Camel Bridge.”)
Peacocks in Korea.

In the year 1589 a Japanese envoy brought a pair of peacocks for presentation to the King of Korea. On hearing of their arrival, the whole population of Seoul, men and women, flocked out to see the birds, with the result that the road between the City Gate and the river Han was crowded to suffocation, while the streets and lanes of the city were left empty, so great was the interest. Not long after the King ordered the birds to be set free on an island off the coast of Nam Yang. So little personal interest did His Majesty take in such curiosities.

White pheasants (and other albino birds) in Korea.

In the year 1591 a white pheasant appeared in the mountains near Kosyeng, and again in 1607 and 1614 white pheasants were sent up from the Provinces of Kang Won and Hwanghai for presentation to the King. In 1607 a white crow appeared at Nang-chon and was much persecuted by the ordinary crows. Again in 1609 a white crow built its nest in the grounds of the Confucian Temple in Seoul, where it suffered similar treatment from the other crows until after several months it was left in peace. In 1613 a white magpie appeared in the City, and a white wild goose on the Han River near Yang-chon. These occurrences were all officially reported at the time, in most cases by eye-witnesses.

Query.

Can any one throw any light on Hendrik Hamel's circumstantial account of 'Crocodiles' in Korea. It runs as follows:

"We never saw any Elephants there, but Alligators or Crocodiles of several sizes, which keep in the Rivers. Their back is musket-proof, but the skin of their Belly is very soft. Some of them are 18 or 20 ells long, their Head large, their Snout like a Hog, the Mouth and Throat from Ear to Ear, the Eye sharp but very small, the Teeth white and strong, placed like the Teeth of a comb. When they eat, they only move the Upper Jaw. Their Back-bone has 60 joints, on their Feet
are long Claws or Talons, their Tail is as long as the Body; they eat either Fish or Flesh, and are great lovers of Man’s Flesh. The Coresians often told us that three children were once found in the Belly of one of these crocodils.” (N. B. Hamel and his companions lived in captivity in Corea from 1653-1667.)

There is an interesting article on “Alligators in China” by A. A. Fauvel in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. 13 (N. S.) 1878, and a further reference in Vol. 45 (1914) of the same publication—from which it appears that crocodiles have been found from ancient until recent times along the coast of China, at least as far North as the Yangtse. There is also a reference to these animals, in connection with the Ainus of Japan, in the Geographical Review of New York for Jan. 1923 (p. 46).

Can any of our friends resident in South Korea help us? Inasmuch as Hendrik Hamel and his companions spent most of their time in Cholla-do, and in view of the well known fact that the Flora and Fauna of Korea, south of Chi-ri-san, differ greatly from those of the Central and Northern provinces, and are closely allied to those of the warmer climes in South Japan, Loochoo, and China, it would appear that any traditions or remains of the “crocodiles” of Korea must be looked for there.

The name ᄯᄉ is given in all dictionaries as the equivalent of crocodile, alligator or cayman.