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**EDITORIAL NOTE**

We acknowledge with thanks the permission received from the Ornithological Society of Japan, to print extracts from the revised edition, 1932, of their “Hand-List of Japanese Birds.” These extracts, as selected by Mr. Gumming, are printed under the caption “Birds Found in Korea,” pp. 70-88.

The Index covers Mr. Cumming’s paper and his extracts from the “Hand List of Japanese Birds.’’

We also desire to acknowledge the painstaking care of Miss W. Davidson in the preparation of this index.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

NOTES ON KOREAN BIRDS

BY DANIEL JAMES GUMMING, M. A

With a Description of One Hundred of More Common Ones

Read before the society January 28, 1931

[page 1]

**NOTES ON KOREAN BIRDS**

Because of the lack of scientific training in the study of the phenomena of natural history and because the more urgent demands of missionary service have prevented me from giving even during my twelve years in Korea any adequate time to the study of its bird life, it seems an exhibition of great temerity for me to appear before this society to speak on the birds of Korea. Since however knowledge of these things is always relative and from my persistent even though casual observance of birds I may have gathered more facts than some others have done I have consented to tell you of some of the results of my interest in our feathered friends.

In considering some of the things which I wished to discuss in this paper I came to realize more keenly than ever that the fact and reasons which I desired to know about birds vastly outnumbered the few things that I could report. I have found great comfort however in reading an article by the scientist, Julian Huxley, in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly in which after reporting the wonderful experiences he has had in bird observation he comes to the same conclusion that I had reached, namely that the facts presented raised more questions than all those for which he had even a beginning of an answer.

One more remark I would like to make at the outset of this paper. I know of at least three men in the country, one Korean and two Japanese, who are much better fitted both from position and experience to tell about the birds of the land. I refer to Mr. Wun of the natural history department of the Songdo Boys’ School, Dr. Mori of the Keijo Imperial University, and Mr. Simogoriyama, Director of the Prince Yi Museum and Zoological Gardens. I wish to aknowledge to them a great debt for their interest and help in my studies and were it not for the barriers of language would insist that they be the ones asked for this paper. [page 2]

My experience with birds before coming to Korea was entirely confined to the eastern part of the United States but for that area since it included study in such widely separated states as Michigan and Louisiana, New York and Kentucky, Maryland and South Carolina, there can be some claim to a fair knowledge of the bird life in that section. Some of the comparisons which I shall make therefore will be with the things observable there.

There have been reported as having been found in Korea including Chaiju some three hundred and seventy species of birds. In regard to several of these, notably some of the smaller woodpeckers and chickadees, the experts disagree as to whether specimens brought from different localities may be classified as distinct species or are simply varieties. In reporting this total I have disregarded these questionable species but have included all rare species reported,—the black cock for instance first identified by Dr. Mori some three years ago on a collecting trip to Paik-tu San.

For a land the size of Korea this number compares favorably with like areas in other temperate countries. It must be remembered however that she is particularly favored in the conditions which give her the varieties of climate found in high mountains and coastal plain and the many latitudes due to her elongated form. Water birds both inland and those of the seacoast and birds of prey which need the protection of remoter mountain forests and crags are probably better represented than are the families of insect eating and song birds. In fact the paucity of the latter at least in the possible number of species that may be seen in a given area in a given time is often occasion for surprise and disappointment This may be the better appreciated when I say that during three weeks spent at Wonsan beach summer before last I was able to find both along the shore and in the wooded hills back of the coast only fifty-six species and on Chirisan this past summer in some fifteen days I identified less than forty species. Set over against these numbers the fact that several years ago [page 3] on furlough I went out from my home in the suburbs of Baltimore and within two hours within a radius of a mile had counted forty-nine species.

It must be remembered therefore that of these three hundred and seventy kinds of birds many are very rare in Korea and have probably been seen only by a few specialists ; that of the others many are nowhere common and many others common only in restricted areas. An interested observer then may live many years in the ordinary places of habitation and be able to see only a fifth or at most a fourth of this total.

In regard to the families represented and to the particular species found it may be said in general that the water birds are more closely related to those of western North America and the land birds are more like those of Europe. More specifically there is a great deal of overlapping of species found in Japan proper and in Korea, a less amount for the species of eastern China and here, and so as might be expected, the number of identical species varies inversely with the distance longitudinally. In latitude of course because of the phenomenon of migration we find birds here in summer which winter far south in the East Indies, others which go only as far as southern Japan, and in the same way birds wintering here whose summer home is in Siberia or far in the Arctic.

Another thing that may be noted about this matter of change of location is something referred to in the article of Huxley’s mentioned above, that is that birds of many species which are considered permanent residents really do move north and south some few hundreds of miles or with the same effect, up. and down the mountain sides, as the seasons change. For instance some of the wagtails, some of the buntings,―or sparrows to use the looser American term, ―the redstart, the suthora and other similar birds which we see in the winter and think are the same as the members of the same species which spent the summer with us are more probably birds which nested in northern Korea or at least [page 4] north of that particular locality or else higher up on the mountain sides. I am sure from personal observation that this is true of the redstart and that persistent wanderer, the green finch. It is evident too that many of the common crows which gather in great flocks with the jackdaws in southern Korea in the winter time are birds which have nested farther north.

This matter of migration is rather typical of the status of ornithological study in the country,―as far as I now know very little continued work has been done. Most of the reports have been of special trips and the number and kinds of species which have been taken. Such study is necessary and is of course the foundation of the identification of species and most other of the scientific work but to the ordinary person the brilliant song of the oriole or some knowledge of where it builds its nest are worth a dozen birds killed for the measurement of the tarsal bones.

Why does the redstart for instance, which is primarily an insect-eating bird, stay with us all winter while apparently much hardier birds go south? What kind of insects can a belated pair of house swallows find in the upper air of a freezing December morning when the rest of their family have left over a month earlier? And when and where do our migrants go? We should have careful reports of birds observed each month through the southern Japanese islands, through Formosa and the Philippines and in Australia. Undoubtedly some of our water birds go that far for their winter foraging.

Following this matter of migration there is perhaps the simplest general classification of birds into permanent residents, summer residents, winter visitors, and migrating visitors. The first class includes those species which spend the whole year in the same general locality, the second those which spend only the summer months, during that time raising their young, one or more broods according to the habits of their species ; the third group is made up of birds which nest farther north and only come to us as the snows [page 5] drive them southward ; the migrating visitors are to be been for a few days or mostly for a few weeks in the spring and fall as they pass north and south from their winter quarters to their summer breeding grounds.

With us in southern Korea a few typical species in each class may be named as follows : permanent residents ; gray heron, common crow, magpie, turtle dove, ring-necked pheasant, Japanese kingfisher, brown-eared bulbul, larger chicadee, white-faced wagtail, crested lark, and the house and brown-breasted buntings. Summer residents ; oriole, white-rumped swift, minivet, the swallows, the cuckoos, brown-tailed shrike, the least plover, and the Amur green heron. Winter visitors ; several species of wild geese and many members of the duck family, the grey crane, the jackdaws black and white-necked, Naumann’s robin, the siskin and kinglet, the masked hawfinch, and the golden- crowned, grey-headed, and winter buntings. Of passing migrants two great families are well represented, the shore birds, plover, snipe, sandpipers, and the smaller insect eating birds, flycatchers, warblers, wagtails, and pipits.

Of the nesting habits of our Korean birds very little is known, there is practically no printed matter available for study. The very common species which build around our homes have doubtless been seen by all of us but of the when and where and how of the rest of the hundreds of species little study has been made. You have seen the rough platforms of the herony in the tops of some large pines around a grave site ; the untidy but very practical globe of sticks which the magpie accumulates through the year hung high up in the crotch of some locust or poplar near the village. Magpies may be seen gathering these sticks in good weather any time from mid-autumn. They are very clever in taking advantage of the surroundings of their nest site ; I have seen them take a heavy or unwieldy stick from ground to fence post, from fence post to the lower edge of a house roof, then up that inclined plane till from the very comb a short flight would carry them to the middle branches of the [page 6] tree where the nest was located, thence by easy stages up the limbs to the desired place.

Anyone living in a tile roofed house has been bothered by the sparrows nesting in it ; in cracks between walls, in any crevice available and very rarely in trees these ubiquitous little birds stick their pile of straw and rags and feathers where they may raise their several noisy broods of the season. Perhaps you have been as lucky as many of the Korean houses are in having a swallow build under the eaves. Their little cup made of mud-pellets stuck together is set against the joist or other timber of the house and often the householder thinking that the growing weight of youngsters may prove too great a burden for the frail structure nails a little shelf under it for support. The birds take this as deserved help I suppose, at least they are not finicky about the human handiwork being nearby as most birds would be.

The mosque swallow also builds under the eaves of houses but his nest is rather plastered to the under side of the roof itself. It is a pear-shaped mud bottle with the open neck for the entrance. One can see that nothing less than a winged enemy could reach that door. I have seen a larger chicadee build in the cranny below a window sill but have never found the more natural nests that all the members of this family must build in hollow trees and rock crevices. The little suthora though rather shy may build very near to human habitation. Two years in succession a pair has built in the hydrangea bush just by the porch of one of the homes in Kwangju. The tiny nest is made of fine grass and rootlets and the brown body of the little mother can hardly be distinguished from the nest, the long tail hanging over one side and the beady eyes at the other give her away.

The dove has a small ragged platform of sticks midway up a pine tree, the azure-winged magpie does a little better but in the same poor housekeeper style. Higher up in a larger pine you may fine the nest of the Amur green heron [page 7] and watch his seemingly numberless trips as he carries frogs and fish and such truck to his gaping young. The nest of the cuckoo falcon looks not unlike that of the heron. I made a fairly successful attempt to photograph the fuzzy white young of this small hawk but was unable to catch the old birds as they fed them. My camera was mounted in a crotch of a tall pine opposite the nest

The red-tailed shrike builds his rather shallow but neat cup of a nest anywhere from twenty fees up in a convenient locust or catalpa- His quarrelsome voice may be heard then even more than at other times as he mounts on the topmost twig of a nearby tree and defies all the world to find his nest, really often cleverly hidden from the ground but easily located by anyone who will quietly watch the noisy owner till he dives to the ground for some caterpillar or beetle and carries it triumphantly to his youitg. The hanging bowl of the oriole’s nest is swung in as inaccessible a place as possible but even so the robber boys too often find it. The skylark’s is hidden by being inconspicuous, a mere round hole in the soft earth or sand carefully lined with grass and down but with no rim whatever. One may stand almost on it without seeing the thickly crowded little bodies so quiet there.

I have described thus briefly some of the nests I have seen but this almost completes the list, and for them I have made no careful study that would tell me the number and size and color of the eggs, the brooding time and period, the courting habits of the birds and the permanence or not of the matings, what birds come back to their nesting places each year, and all the other fascinating questions that have to do with the continuation of the species.

Much may be said of the songs of Korea birds. I do not think that they come up to those of the eastern United States but then what other country can boast of a mocking bird and a cardinal? But we do have correspondents of two famous English birds. The common cuckoo and the skylark are very close kin to their English cousins. I have not heard [page 8] the western birds but even the lark could scarce surpass the sweet song of our Korean friend. Among our birds though I would place the oriole as easily first. The brightness of his coloring is well-matched by the brilliance of his song, neither long nor complicated but clear and varied. And he is a tireless singer. Perhaps next on the list might be put the mountain pipit, the “Uguisa” or Japanese nightingale of the books, which is not a nightingale at all though its song may somewhat resemble that bird’s. Another good singer but one we hear in the south very rarely is the migratory hawfinch ; its song reminds one of the rose-breasted grosbeak in the States.

All of the buntings have sweet but rather wild little songs, even our house sparrow may almost sing in the happy breeding seasons. Which reminds me to mention the very rare song of the redstart. This fine little bird is probably known by all bird lovers for he is well-aistributed and common, though not plentiful, throughout the country. But we think of him with his oft-repeated and very sad little ‘tchick, tchick’, always accompanied by little nervous flirts of the tail, or of the more excited call he makes when startled. I had been watching the bird for years not knowing he had any other song when one bright sunny morning of spring two years ago I was stopped by a very pleasing song as cheerful as the morning. I finally located its source, a male redstart in the very top of a tall poplar.

Recently I heard the subdued song of the golden-crowned bunting in a clump of pine trees but it took fifteen minutes of stalking to locate the bird. There were several winter buntings with three of the golden-crowned and they were all too shy to allow me near them. Because of the nature of the cover and the timidity of the birds it is often difficult to identify them even when they are fairly common. With the buntings too there is a good deal of sameness in their songs so that one needs to hear and see the bird many times before being always sure which one it is.

One of the birds widely distributed over the country and in fair numbers is the green finch. The markings which [page 9] have given it this name are more yellow than green so that I should like to call it by the name of its American cousin, the goldfinch, but rather than add one more name to an already complicated system I agree with the earlier name. This bird so far as my observation goes has nothing that may be dignified with the name of song but its does have very distinctive call notes and is not at all sparing in the use of them. One can hear these notes when the bird is in flight so that it is easily identified Flocks of them gather over the country in the fall and if one is fortunate he may get near the tinkling pleasant sounds they make as they sit pluming themselves in the sun. Several winters ago they came in great numbers to feed on the rice drying grounds in Mokpo and one day on our compound I heard a flock of over three hundred. It was like the ringing of a thousand little bells.

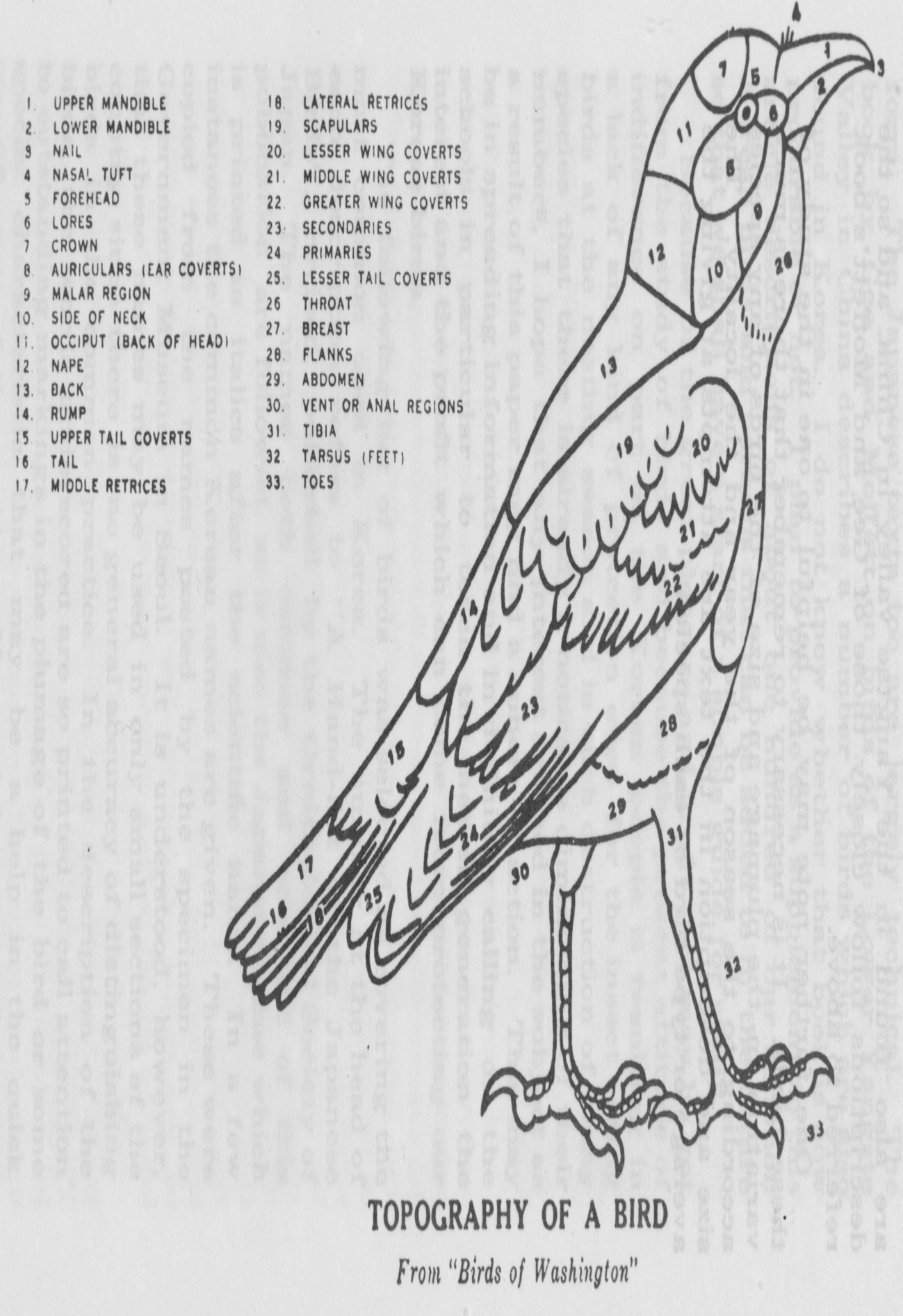
I have spoken of the desirability of knowing more of the mating and nesting habits of the birds ; I can report the curious courting habits of the Philippine red-tailed shrike. At the mating season there is the usual fighting and chasing and noise that many birds exhibit but the male shrike also in his courting woos his little mate with as curious and awkward dancing as one might find in a cabaret. Up and down the limb he steps, often stiff-legged, with his head pointed straight upward and jerking and moving with funny little side swipes, all the time half-singing and giving little notes that seem to indicate that he is trying his best to persuade the lady of the earnestness of his intentions. She, good lady, shows the indifference of her sex and is just as likely in the midst of one of the most complicated steps of her lover to fly off with a complete air of boredom.

Many friends have asked me about books on Korean birds. About the only ones available are written in Japanese. There are, as noted above, reports of collecting trips taken by foreigners, and in both European and American nature magazines many references have been made to our birds. But these have not been gathered into any easily usable [page 10] form. The Japanese texts too are largely technical. The book by Gee and Moffett on birds of the Lower Yangste Valley in China describes a number of birds which are also found in Korea. I do not know whether that book is now procurable or not. I plan to provide as a supplement to this article descriptions of about one hundred of our common Korean birds and perhaps that can be added to in the future so that we shall have a start of a simple guide for study.

Because of the great pleasure and profit that may be got from the study of birds and because the present attitude of indifference on part of the Korean people is resulting in a lack of any kind of protcetion even for the insect eating birds at the nesting season and in such destruction of many species that there is already a noticable diminishing of their numbers, I hope that any interest aroused in the subject as a result of this paper may find a sphere of action. This may be in spreading information and in definitely calling on the schools in particular to teach the newer generation the interest and the profit which can come from protecting our Koreae birds.

The following list of birds was selected as covering the most common ones in Korea. The number at the head of each description refers to “A Hand-list of the Japanese Birds”, revised, published by the Ornithological Society of Japan. The names both common and scientific of this publication are followed, as is also the Japanese name which is printed in italics after the scientific name. In a few instances the common Korean names are given. These were copied from the names posted by the specimen in the Government Museum in Seoul. It is understood, however, that these names may be used in only small sections of the country since there is no general accuracy of distinguishing birds in the common practice. In the description of the birds, the words underscored are so printed to call attention to outstanding markings in the plumage of the bird or some special characteristic that may be a help in the quick identification of the species. Many of the species described [page 11] are also found in the Yangtse valley in China, and so the descriptions follow closely those of Gee and Moffett’s book referred to above.

One further note may be helpful to one in the study of these birds. It is necessary to remember that there is much variation in the plumage and size of the birds of any species according to the season of the year and the locality. The size and description in the text are attempts at giving the average or type bird of each species. [page 12]



[page 13]

**9. Carrion Crow.**

Corvus corone corone. (L.)

가마귀 ―Hashiboso-garasu.

Crows are among the most widely distributed of birds but their general appearance and habits are so similar that the ordinary person fails to recognize that not only do the different countries and large areas have different species but that within so small a country as Korea there are a number of species which vary in distribution greatly according to season and feeding habits. The carrion crow may be seen all over the land through the summer months but specially around larger towns where there is garbage to be picked over or along the water courses and the seaside where the drift and tide bring them rich harvest They might be judged the most hardy and cautious of birds.

DESCRIPTION : Length 19 inches. Bill, iris, and tarsus black. Whole plumage black with some iridescence on back of the wings and the head. The upper bill is slighly curved and is noticably heavier than that of the Easten Rook which is the only other crow common enough and near enough in size to be confused with this one.

DISTRIBUTION : Northern part of the Japanese Empire from Saghalin to Kiusiu and Korea.

**11. Eastern Rook.**

Corvus frugilegus pastinator. (GOULD)

—Miyama garasu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 19 inches. Bill straight, pointed, black. Legs and iris black. Whole plumage iridescent black. Adult birds have no rictal bristles, the base of the bill being bare of feathers and covered with a white, scurfy skin. The narrow bill and the bare area at its base are easy marks of identification.

The nesting habits of the rooks are similar to those of the common crow but the writer has seen no nests in Korea. It is likely that they nest in the northern part of the country. They winter in southern Korea, gathering in large flocks [page 14] with Jackdaws and sometimes common crows, feeding mainly in the rice fields through the day and returning at evening to some deep bamboo grove or where the pines are thick.

DISTRIBUTION : China and from the central part of the Japanese Empire southwards.

**12. Daurian Jackdaw.**

Corvus dauricus dauricus. (PALLAS)

— Togarasu.

갈 가 마 귀 ― Kukumaru-garasu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 14 inches- Bill and legs black. The breast and belly are white, the rest of the plumage is irridescent black.

In young birds the white is replaced by grey. As noted above these birds gather with the Rooks in winter and feed and roost with them. They may be easily distinguished from them by their smaller size and the white breast and by the much lighter timbre of their call.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Mongolia, North and Central China, and the central islands of the Japanese Empire.

NOTE : Authorities differ as to whether the Black Jackdaw, —Coleus neglectus,—is a different species or simply a variation of the commoner form. It is black above with a dark grey patch on the back of the head. The whole underparts are a dark grey almost black, very much darker than the grey of the young of the Daurian Jackdaw. They are found with the latter but are much rarer.

**14. Magpie.**

Pica pica sericea. (GOULD)

까 치 —Kasasaki.

We do not have the magpie in the eastern part of America but there is a species closely allied to the Korean bird which is well distributed over the west. Here his noisy chatter and his striking appearance make him well known all over the country. He is clever and energetic and in spite of [page 15] a certain amount of fruit and grain which he takes as his right he is very valuable for the number of beetles and larger insects which he destroys. He goes after cutworms and grubs in freshly plowed land as our blackbirds do in the west. Unfortunately he is supposed to be very good medicine for certain ailments so that not only for his depredations is he killed.

DESCRIPTION : Length 18 inches. Bill and tarsus black. Plumage mostly black. The scapulars, abdomen and rump are white, and there are fine white streaks on the feathers of the throat. The wings and tail show a rich purple iridescence. The tail is graduated, the longest feathers being in the center.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe and most of Asia. In the Japanese Empire in Kiusiu, Tsushima, Korea and Formosa.

**15. Azure-winged Magpie.**

Cyanopica cyanus interposita. (HARTERK)

둘 까 치 ―Koma-onaga.

DESCRIPTION : Length 15 inches. Bill, legs, and iris black. TOP of head black. Rest of the body soft bluish grey, darker above than below, Wings and tail azure blue. The lower outside webs of the tail feathers are bordered white, and the central ones are tipped white.

DISTRIBUTION : From Eastern Siberia, through China and Korea. A slightly different species is found in several of the Japanese islands.

**23. Brandt’s Jay.**

Garrulus glandarius taczanowskii. (LONNBERG)

어 치 一Karahuto Miyama-kakezu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 16 inches. Bill black. Legs olive brown. Head a rich chestnut brown, the crown feathers having a broad black spot from the middle to the end of each one. Back and shoulders olive brown. Rump white. Tail black. Upper and lower tail coverts white. Wings black with outer edge of primaries white and large white patch [page 16] in middle of secondaries. The primary coverts are alternately harred white, blue and black. Throat white bordered by a broad black mustache. Breast, flanks and belly grey-brown washed with tan.

DISTRIBUTION : Reported from the northern islands of the Japanese Empire and from Korea. It is essentially a forest bird and is usually seen in the woods of the higher hills and mountains. It may be seen in small flocks travelling rapidly through the trees, noisy with the typical complaining jay cry.

**38. Black-naped Oriole.**

Oriolus chinensis diffusus. (SHARPE)

꾀 꼬 리 ― Korai uguisu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 9.5 inches. Bill reddish yellow. Legs dull bluish grey. Male : Bright yellow, with a black line running from the base of the bill to the nape. Tail and wings black, tipped with yellow. The female has the back washed with green. Young are like the female except that they are streaked with black on the under parts and do not have the eye line.

DISTRIBUTION : Parts of China and India. In the Japanese Empire reported only from Formosa and Korea. It is one of the most persecuted birds in Korea so that it is difficult to say how much of its shyness is due to the fact that its brilliant plumage and loud clear call too easily advertise its presence though it seldom leaves the tops of the taller trees. Being an insect eater and so largely a woods bird it does not make a good cage bird but the people are forever trying to catch it and no nest discovered is left unmolested. Though it does not have a great variety in its song, its clear musical quality makes it well worth hearing. Dependant as it is on such a restricted area for feeding this bird is one of the latest comers in the spring and one of the earliest to leave us. [page 17]

**45. Japanese Hawfinch.**

Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus. (T. & S.)

콩 새 ―Shime.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.3 inches. Bill very heavy, horn color, lighter at base. Legs yellowish-brown. Crown olive brown, lighter around eye and at base of hill. Nape grey. Upper back brown, lower olive brown. Central tail feathers brown, outer ones black, all tipped with white. Wings, primaries black with white spot in center of outer three; secondaries, two inner ones brown, others black with outer edges grey. Chin black. Other lower parts light olive brown fading to white on under tail coverts.

DISTRIBUTION : Japanese Empire from Hokkaido to Formosa.

**51. Greenfinch.**

Chloris sinica ussuriensis. (HARTERT.)

방 울 새 — Chosen-kawarahiwa.

This small bird is not of the same genus but in habits and general appearance is not greatly different from the goldfinch of the States. He is well distributed over the whole country and as referred to above his distinctive call note easily identifies him even in flight. They gather in flocks for winter feeding and probably the northern birds all drift south during the colder weather.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.5 inches.

Male : Crown of the head ashy grey tinned with olive. back olive brown washed with grreen. Throat and rump yellowish green. Breast, sides and flanks chocolate brown washed ashy. Abdomen brighter yellow, whitish toward the vent. Under tail coverts yellow. Wings and tail yellowish toward the base and black toward the ends.―Female, duller in color.

DISTRIBUTION : Saghalin and Korea. Represented by very similar species in others parts of the Empire. [page 18]

**55. Siskin.**

Carduelis spinus. (L.)

검 은 방 울 새 ᅳ Mahiwa.

DESCRIPTION : Length 45 inches. Bill greyish-white with a darker tip ； long and pointed and slightly curved downward. Legs pale brown. Male: Crown and center of throat black. Broad yellow streak behind the eyes. Upper parts yellowish grreeru rump brighter yellow. Under parts lighter with belly almost white. Belly and flanks streaked with brown. Greater wing coverts black broadly tipped with yellow. Female : Lacks the black crown. Yellowish above streaked with dark brown. Rump yellow. Under parts lighter and streaked with black. Young resemble the female.

DISTRIBUTION : Found throughout Europe and Asia. In Korea it may be seen in the winter feeding in flocks through the woods or on grassy slopes. Habits are similar to those of the greenfinch.

**74. Brambling.**

Fringilla montifringilla. (L. )

되 새 몬 티 새 —Atori.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 6.3 inches. Bill yellow with a blackish tip. Legs reddish-brown. Head, cheeks, nape and upper part of back black, the feathers tipped with yellowish brown. Rump and lower parts white. Flanks reddish brown with a few dark spots. Wings black, the primaries edged pale yellow, and the inner ones yellow at the base. Tail feathers black except the outer pair which are white for half the web. The female is duller than the male.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe and Northern Asia. Found throughout the northern parts of the Japanese Empire in winter. It prefers the protection of wooded areas but is sometimes seen with the buntings feeding on grassy hillsides or on the edges of the rice fields. It heavier bill and black and brown markings make it easily distinguishable from the quieter birds with which it travels. [page 19]

**77. Korean House Sparrow.**

Passer montanus dy-bowskii. (DOMANIEWSKL)

참 새 一Chosen-suzume.

This little sparrow, also called the tree sparrow and the rice sparrow, is the ‘cham sai’ of the Koreans and is easily the commonest bird in Korea. It may be found around the villages all the way from the seaside to the remotest mountain valleys, ubiquitous and assured. It becomes during the harvest season more or less of a pest as it gathers in large flocks to feed in the rice fields. It is then that the farmers hang their long strings of paper streamers or tin cans over the ripening grain that the birds may be frightened away by the noise or the waving paper. Everyone has heard the cries of the watchers, old men and women or children set to keep the birds from feeding on the rice.

There is no doubt that the sparrows then take good pay for the work that they have done during the rest of the year and they are so hardy and abundant that one need not regret the few which are killed at that time, but they have done good service in the quantities of insects and weed seeds which they have destroyed during the other seasons. In the general paucity of Korean birds and the prevalence of insect pests the people ought to be discouraged from killing them. The spring and air rifles which are being sold everywhere are used mainly on these sparrows.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6.5 inches. Bill black. Tarsus light brown. Iris brown.

Crown of head and nape uniform chocolate brown, cheeks and ear coverts white, the latter with a large black patch. Throat and foreneck black. Back reddish tawny, with broad Black lines. Two more or less distinct wing bars. Lower parts dirty white.

This bird may be easily distinguished from the English Sparrow of the eastern states and England by its smaller size, the smaller amount of black on the head and throat, and the fact that the sexes are alike.

DISTRIBUTION : This is the Korean type of the European Tree Sparrow. It is represented by closely allied species in other parts of the Japanese Empire. [page 20]

**87. Yellow-throated Banting**

Emberiza elegans elegans. (TEMMINCK.)

농 랑 턱 멧 새 — Miyama hohojiro.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill black in summer and brown in winter. Legs flesh color. Throat bright yellow. Large black spot on the upper breast Distinct yellow line over the eye. Cheeks and ear coverts black. Crown black the feathers forming a slight crest Upper parts rufous brown streaked with black on the upper back and mantle. Under parts white streaked with chestnut on the flanks. The female has the sides of the head grey and brown and the throat is pale yellow. The upper breast has a few black spots.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, and Japan. Well distributed in Korea but seen in the south only in winter. It has the finest song of the Buntings.

**88. Black-faced Bunting.**

Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala. (PALLAS.)

스 포 도 새 ― Siberia-awoji.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 6 inches. Bill blackish-brown above and white below, black toward the tip. Legs flesh color. Head. neck and upper breast grey shading into black around the bill Under parts pale yellow streaked brown on the sides. Back and wings reddish brown streaked with black and with wing feathers edged or tipped with light tan. Four outer tail feathers half white. The female has all the markings less distinct.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, and in the Japanese Empire-in Hondo, Korea and Formosa.

They are usually seen in small groups of from two to five feeding in the hedges or along the road or hillsides where there is thick cover nearby. They are shy and take flight easily but do not go far. They have a rather rare but very sweet characteristic sparrow song which I have heard only in the spring. The call is a quiet ‘tweet’. [page 21]

**95. Brown-breasted Meadow Bunting.**

Emberiza cioides castaneiceps. (MOORE.)

멧 새 ― CHosen-hohojiro.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.6 inches. Bill blackish, paler on lower mandible. Legs flesh color. Crown, nape, shoulders and a broad band across the breast, rich chestnut darker on top of head and on upper part of breast band. Just behind the eye it is deep chestnut and behind that a grey patch. Throat and line over eye white. Eye lores and lines on side of chin black. Wings and tail dark brown edged with lighter. Belly light tan. Four outer tail feathers white except at base. Female duller.

DISTRIBUTION : This bird or closely allied species may be found in Eastern Siberia, China and over most of Japan. It is the commonest of the buntings in Korea and may be seen throughout the year sometimes in small flocks but more often in pairs feeding on the hillsides and in the meadows. They are not very shy and therefore may be approached closely, taking flight usually only to fly to some nearby pine. The male is a persistent singer and may be heard from the top of the lower trees repeating over and over his sweet but monotonous little song:

**97. Grey-headed Bunting**.

Emberiza fucata fucata. (PALLAS.)

붉 은 뺌 멧 새 Hono-aka.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill blackish-brown, paler on lower mandible. Legs flesh color. Crown prey streaked with black. Ear coverts and rump chestnut brown. Throat white. Distinct line of black running down sides of throat to meet a U-shaped black collar. There is a white band below this and then a broken chestnut band across the lower breast Back brown with long black spots. Wings and tail blackish-brown with feathers bordered with lighter brown. Two outer tail feathers mostly white.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, India, and throughout most of the Japanese Empire. Well distributed in Korea. [page 22]

**112. Korean Crested Lark**.

Galerida cristata coreensis. (TACZANOWSKI. )

뿔 총 달 이 ― Kanmuri-hibari.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.3 inches. Bill slender, pointed and slightly curved downwards, horn color, lower mandible lighter. Legs horn color. Upper parts lierht brown, the feathers edged with tan. Distinct crest the feathers of which are darker at the center. Wing, primaries and secondaries dark brown others black edged with brown. Under parts light tan streaked with dark brown on sides of throat, crest, and flanks.

DISTRIBUTION : Common all over Korea. Seen usually in small flocks in the cultivated fields.

**116. Japanese Skylark.**

Eastern Skylark.

Alauda arvensis japonica. (T. & s.)

듕 종 달 이 종달새 ― Hibari.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 7 inches. Bill, upper mandible dark brown, lighter lower mandible. Legs light brown. The hind claw is long and straight. Bristly feathers at the base of the bill, and the crown feathers form a slight crest

Upper parts dark brown with the feathers edged with lighter brown. Under parts white or very light brown, belly lighten Throat and face white, sometimes slightly streaked with black and the breast and sides deeply streaked with black. Wings and tail dark brown with feathers edged with lighter brown, two outer tail feathers white or light brownish-red.

DISTRIBUTION : This species is reported in Japanese text-books as being found in that Empire only in Korea. It is sometimes however considered as a sub-species of the widely distributed skylark found in Europe and most of Asia and varying a good deal in size and markings in different areas. In any case the Korean bird has all the glorious singing powers of its European counterpart [page 23]

**123. Eastern Tree Pipit**

Anthus hodgsoni berezowski. (SARNDNY. )

힝 둥 새 ― Binzui, kihibari.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill black. Iris brown. Tarsus flesh color. Eyebrow yellowish white, whiter and more distinct in summer.

Upper parts nearly uniform olive brown, the head and sometimes the mantle and back having narrow dusky streaks; foreneck and breast sandy buff marked with narrow black spots which are longer on the sides ; lower breast and belly white ; median wing coverts tipped with yellowish white : central tail feathers dark brown edged olive, others pointed, edged olive, and tipped white. In autumn plumage the throat is of a fine buff color and the black breast spots are less pronounced.

DISTRIBUTION : Found throughout China and Eastern India and throughout Japan though not reported from Formosa.

This bira though called a tree pipit may often be seen down by the side of rocky streams in places where the wagtails are found and the nervous weaving motion of the tail reminds one of the other birds. In the woods it may be mistaken for the Forest Wagtail.

**127. Red-throated Pipit**

Anthus rufogularis. (BREHM.)

붉 은 가 슴 종 달 이 ― Muneakata-hibari.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill brownish black, yellowish at base. Legs light yellow. Iris brown.

Distinct reddish eyebrow ; chin, throat and upper breast cinnamon red, with black streaks on the breast, light in the center and heavier on the sides, rest of the under parts yellowish washed with pink, with black spots on the sides and flanks ; feathers of whole upper plumage with black centers and pale rufous margins ; wings and tail dark brown edged with yellowish, outer tail feather mostly white with the next one slightly tipped white. Young birds are lighter and have a black band down each side of the throat

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, North Africa and all Asia ; in the Japanese Empire from Saghalin to Formosa. [page 24]

**131. White-faced Wagtail.**

Motacilla alba leucopsis. (GOULD.)

알 낙 할 미 새 —Hohojiro-sekirei.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches. Bill black. Legs brownish-black. As with most of the wagtails the markings of this bird vary greatly according to age and season. The colors are black, grey and white, with the distinguishing feature of an entirely white face and in summer the back is black.

DISTRIBUTION : In the Japanese Empire from Korea southwards. It is the commonest of the wagtails here and may be seen feeding singly or more often in twos or threes near small streams or on low flat places. The nervous movements of the tail and the flight in long up and down curves usually accompanied by the rather high-pitched and plaintive cry call one’s attention to the bird. .

**133. Streak-eyed Wagtail.**

Motacilla alba ocularis. (SWINHOE.)

ᅳ Taiwan-haku-sekirei.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches. Bill black, lead color at base. Legs black. The general color and markings are like those of the other Pied Wagtails but the distinguishing marks are the eyestreak,—grey in the young and black in the adult,—and the grey back and shoulder.

DISTRIBUTION : In the Japanese Empire reported only from Korea and Formosa.

**135. Eastern Grey Wagtail.**

(Motacilla cinereus caspica. (S. G. GMELIN.)

노 란 할 미 새 ᅳ Kisekirei.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7 inches. Bill black. Legs flesh color. Winter plumage, top of the head and back grey. Rump and upper tail coverts yellow. White line over the eye and grey just below it Chin and throat white. Under parts yellow, brighter in the tail coverts. [page 25]

Summer plumage : the male has a more distinct eye line and the chin and throat are black. Top of head darker. A white line running down on each side of the chin. Under parts brighter yellow. The female has a row of dark spots on each side of the throat

DISTRIBUTION Europe and Asia. Found in all parts of the Japanese Empire. Seen in Korea along the mountain streams.

**138.Stressmann’s Grey-headed Wagtail.**

Motacilla flava macronyx. (STRESEMANN.)

― Kita tsumenaga-sekerei.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7 inches. Bill grey-black, lower mandible yellowish at base. Legs greyish-yellow. Winter plumage: Top of head and neck bluish-grey. Back and rump greenish olive, upper tail coverts dark brown edged with greenish-olive. Central tail feathersblack, outer ones mostly white. Sides of head darker grey than top, lighter on the ear coverts. Line over eye faint. Under parts yellow, fainter on the belly and with dark spots on the breast.

Summer plumage : Top of head dark grey and sides of head black, more yellowish olive to rest of upper parts. Under parts yellow without the dark markings. The female is marked like the male but duller with the exception that it has the dark markings plainer in the summer plumage.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe and Asia. In the Japanese Empire reported only from Korea.

**139.Forest WagtaiL**

Dendronanthus indicus. (GMELIN.)

물 네 새 ᅳIwami-sekirei ; Yokohuri-sekirei.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill, upper mandible brown, lower dull while. Legs dull white.

Crown, nape and back olive brown. Yellowish white below, the flanks washed with olive. The breast has two black collars, the upper one complete and the lower one broken in the middle. Upper surface of the wings dull [page 26] black with three white bars. Upper tail coverts black. Two middle tail feathers much shorter than the others and of a different color, outer tail feathers mostly white. A distinct white eye line running to the nape.

DISTRIBUTION : India and China. In Japan, Hondo and Korea. This bird is always found in the woods, usually in the higher hills. It is very shy and were it not for its oft repeated frightened-sounding cry it would not be easily seen. The movements of the tail are almost continuous, a sort of weaving-round motion very different from the flirting tail movements of the redstart for instance. It is fairly well distributed over the country, in mild winters staying the year round in southern Korea.

**154. TreeCreeper.**

Certhia familiaris familiaris. (L.)

나 무 발 발 이 ― Kita-kibashiri.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.6 inches. Bill brown, lower mandible lighter. Legs light brown. Back yellowish brown. Head blackish-brown. Each feather has a white spot in the middle, varying in size from small ones on the head to larger on the back. On the flanks and rump these spots are dull grey. Wings mottled, blackish-brown with yellowish-white spots and edgings to some of the feathers. Tail feathers light brown with grey webs. Under parts white.—A small quiet bird whose plumage is good caimouflague as it feeds up and down the trunks of trees.

DISTRIBUTION : In the Japanese Empire from Saghalin to Korea. Usually seen in the winter feeding with the Chic-adees.

**162. Korean Grey Nuthatch**.

Sitta canadensis corea. (OGILVIE—GRANT.)

동 고 비 —Chosen Gojugara.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.3 inches. Bill dark grey, lower mandible yellowish white. Legs yellowish-grey. Back greyish-blue. Distinct black eye line. Primaries light brown with greyish-blue on the outer ends. Two central tail feathers greyish-blue, others black tipped with greyish-blue [page 27] and with a white spot between the black and the blue. Fine grey markings around the eye. Under parts white with reddish-brown wash on the breast and darker brown on under tail coverts.

DISTRIBUTION : Hills and mountains in Korea. Represented by closely allied species in other parts of the Empire.

**166. Larger Chicadee.**

Parus major takahashii.

박 새 ― Chosen Shijukara.

The larger chicadee has the impressible cheeriness of his family. He has a bright varied song and keeps busy hunting spiders and insect eggs wherever they may be found.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.4 inches. Bill black. Tarsus grayish-blacks Top of head and sides of neck intense black, with bluish irridescence. Cheeks white. Middle of breast and abdomen dull black, rest of the under parts dull grey. A yellowish green band separates the black nape from the grey of the back.

Tail black washed with gray above, the outer tail feathers edged with white. Wings dull black with a faint white bar, and bluish grey edges to secondaries and tertials. Immature birds have a yellowish washing over the whole plumage.

DISTRIBUTION : China and Japan. Common all over Korea.

**181. Lesser Chicadee.**

Parus palustris hellmayri. (BIANCHI.)

— Chosen-kogara.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5 inches. Bill and legs dark grey. Crown and upper part of throat only black. Back blue-grey. Wings and tail dull black, outer tail feather edged with white. Under parts dirty white.

DISTRIBUTION : Rarer than the Common Chicadee but often seen feeding with them in the winter time. In the summer this bird is the commonest of the Chicadees in the high mountains. In the Japanese Empire reported only from Korea. [page 28]

**182. Varied Titmouse**.

Parus varius varius. (T. &. S.)

울 도 곤 줄 백 이 ᅳ Yamagara.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 5.3 inches. Bill blackish-grey. Legs grey. Forehead, cheeks, and line on top of head buff. Throat and back of crown black. Back blue-grey. Tail and wings dull black. Reddish-brown band back of black cap. Reddish-brown on rump, breast and flanks. Young has duller markings.

DISTRIBUTION : Found in the hills and mountains where it is fairly common throughout Korea. It is usually seen with other members of the Chicadee family. This species is replaced by closely allied species in the other parts of Japan.

**193. Amur Coal Tit**

Parus ater amurensis. ( BUTURLIN.)

—Kita-higara.

DESCRIPTION : Length 45 inches. Bill blackish-brown. Legs grey. Crown, nape, throat and upper breast black. Base of the beak, cheeks, sides of the neck and ear coverts white. Slightly crested. White line running from the nape to the back. Back blue-grey. Flanks and rump washed yellowish green. Wings and tail dull black with a white spot on the largest wing feather. Two distinct wing bars. Belly white.

DISTRIBUTION : In the Japanese Empire reported only from Saghalin and Korea. It is usually seen feeding in company with others of the Chicadee family, cheerful and spry as it moves through the low trees and shrubbery in search of any kind of small insect.

**198. White-headed Long-tailed Tit**

Aegithalos caudatus caudatus. (L.)

오 목 눈 이 ― Gorai shirna-enaga.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.7 inches. Bill and legs black. Head, throat and breast greyish white. Upper back black with slight markings of light brown. Lower back and rump [page 29]

grey. Tail black with outer feathers white. Primaries and secondaries black, coverts grey marked with brownish-grey. Under parts light grey washed with brown. The tail is very long and slender seeming somewhat out of proportion to the short bill and large head.

DISTRIBUTION : In the J apanese Empire from Saghalin to Korea. Seen feeding in small flocks through the treetops, nervous and always on the move. It is not however particularly shy and may be followed for close observation. Its oft repeated call is not as loud nor varied as that of the Common Chicadee with which it is most often seen.

**204 Japanese Kinglet.**

Regulus regulus japonensis. ( BLAKISTON.)

상 모 솔 새 ― Kikuitadaki.

DESCRIPTION : Length 4 inches. Bill blackish-brown. Legs brown. Forehead grey. A yellow line running length- wise of the crown is bordered by two of black, the yellow being almost orange in the center. Back olive. Flanks washed with yellow. Wings and tail brown with a yellowish-green tinge. The base of the secondaries is black, their inner web and the tips of the coverts white. Lower parts light yellowish-brown. Female duller than the male.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Siberia, North China, Manchuria and in most of Japan. Seen in Korea in the winter where it spends that season with the chicadees. Most often seen in the pine forests, its quiet little “see-see” often heard near one’s head and its lack of fear making it possible to watch its feeding easily.

**208. Korean Sathora or Crowtit**

Suthora webbianafulvicauda. (CAMPBELL.)

—Daruma-enaga.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.5 inches. Bill dark brown, lighter on the edges. Legs brownish-black. Head and neck bright rufous, remaining upper parts olive brown. Throat and breast rufous washed with rose with a darker stripe on every feather. Remaining under parts olive. The very short bill and long tail are noticable. [page 30]

DISTRIBUTION : China and Korea. Usually seen in small flocks of from five to fifteen or more feeding through the under-brush and in the hedges or bamboo groves. Though nervous and in continual motion they may be approached closely. They apparently have no song but are always repeating a distinctive rather excited but not loud call. They are said to be great fighters.

**212. Thick-billed Shrike.**

Lanius tigrinus. (DRAPIEZ.)

—Chigo-mozu, Tora-mozu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches. Bill very large and heavy, black, lead-color at the base. Legs lead color.

Crown, nape, and upper back grey. Forehead and sides of head blacks Back, rump and tail coverts rufous with fine black cross bars. Tail russet, faintly barred and tipped with white.

Young, grey below, no black on the face and upper parts reddish brown.

DISTRIBUTION : China and Japan. In Korea rarer than the other shrikes named below.

**215. Philippine Red-tailed Shrike.**

Lanius cristatuslusionensis. (L.)

재 게 고 마 리 ― Shimaka-rnozu, Shima-mozu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches.

Crown and nape grey in the adult brown in the young. Rest of the upper plumage greyish-brown, rufous on the rump and tail coverts. A white eyebrow and a black line from the nostrils to the ear coverts. Throat and belly white. Rest of under parts washed rufous. Wings brown. coverts more or less edged with rufous. Tail rufous brown tipped paler.

The young of the year have many tiny black cross bars on the upper parts.

DISTRIBUTION : China, Japan and the Phillipines. This is the commonest of the shrikes in Korea; its loud quarrelsome call may be heard throughout the year in the southern [page 31] parts of the country. However it is rarer in the breeding season and it is probable that the birds seen in winter are those which have spent the summer farther north and have thus moved down with the season.

Because of the ill fame of the shrikes as “butcher birds” in the States they are often erroneously thought to be worthless or harmful here. As a matter of fact this species particularly is very valuable as a destroyer of the larger beetles and insects of all kinds, and though it is very noisy I have never seen it fighting other birds unless in defense of its nest. In strange contrast with its call is the quiet musical little song which may be heard at rare intervals, chiefly during the breeding season.

**217. Bull-headed Shrike.**

Lanius bucephalus. (T. & S.)

대 깨 라 미 대 깟 지 ― Mozu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 8,5 inches. Bill deep horn color, lighter on the lower manaible. Legs black.

Male, upper parts ruddy brown, redder on the head and neck. Under parts greyish-brown marked with many fine cross bars of darker brown. Ear coverts blacks. Secondaries tipped and bordered with rufous. The female is more uniform in color and is somewhat darker on the upper parts. Ear coverts brown, and the under parts more heavily marked with the cross bars.

Young similar to the adults of each sex except that the young males lack the deeper red of the head and neck.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Asia. Through all the Japanese Empire. Though not as common in Korea as the red-tailed shrike it is well-distributed through the country. Its habits are very similar to those of that bird.

**219. Eastern Waxwing.**

Bombycilia garrula centralasiae. (POLJAKOV.)

황 여 새 一Ki-renjaku.

DESCRIPTION : Length 8 inches.

The general color of the plumage is a dark silky grey, lighter on the lower breast and belly, and suffused with red- [page 32] dish on the crown. There is a crest of soft blended feathers. Throat blacks Under tail coverts chestnut Tail tipped with lemon yeIIow. Several of the secondaries are marked with white or yellow at the end, and in adult birds tipped with a small wax-like coral red prolongation of the shaft, from which the bird is called, “Waxwing”.

In young birds a streak of waxy red appears on the feather shafts before the waxy tips develop.

DISTRIBUTION : Northern Asia including Japan as far south as Kiusiu.

**220. Japanese Waxwing.**

Bombycilla japonica. (SIEBOLD.)

홍 여 새 —Hi-renjaku.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7 inches. General color and markings similar to the Eastern Waxwing, but the lesser wing coverts are bordered with dull crimson and the tail has a subterminal band of bright red, and the under tail coverts are red. The primaries have at the outer end a short narrow spot of white. The secondaries are tipped with red but lack the wax-like tips.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, and all of Japan.

**227. Hensen Brown-eared BulbuL**

Microscelis amaurotis hensoni. ( STEJNEGER.)

직 박구리 ―Ezo-Hiyodori.

DESCRIPTION : Length 11 inches. Bill and legs black. General color grey. The feathers of the head and nape are pointed and edpred with silver-grey and form a short of crest. A large patch of chestnut brown around and below the ears. Wings and tail dark brownish-grey and the wings and flanks washed with a lighter brown. Rest of under parts grey with the feathers of the belly and under tail coverts edged with lighter. [page 33]

DISTRIBUTION : Korea and the central islands of the Japanese Empire. It is a bird of the open woods feeding on insects and berries. Usually seen in small flocks often in the bamboo patch and trees around some country village. It has a loud harsh cry, rather jay-like in quality so that with its bluish-grey plumage and semi-crest it might be taken to be a member of that family. Its chief mark of easy distinction from that family is its slender slightly recurved bill.

**240. Ashy Minivet.**

Pericrocotus roseus intermedius. (CLARK.)

여 새 —Chosen Sanshokui.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches. Bill and legs black. Iris brown. Male : Ashy brown above. Below dull white tinged green on breast and flanks. Crown and nape black. Forehead white, a black band through the eye to the nape. Wings dark grey with an indistinct white bar through the center. Four central tail feathers black, outer ones black at the base and white toward the tip.

Female : Similar to the male but has a narrower white forehead, grey crown and nape, and more white on the wings.

Small flocks of these birds may be seen on migration feeding through the trees in rather noisy indifference to human folk below. While at rest on a limb and even more in flight they repeatedly utter the rattling but somewhat musical call that easily distinguishes them.

DISTRIBUTION : All China and in Japan from the central islands south to Formosa. Probably nests in northern Korea and in the mountains in the south.

**253. Chinese Grey Flycatcher.**

Hemichelidon griseisticta. ( SWINHOE. )

재 딱 비 새 ᅳYezobitaki.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 5.5 inches. Bill and legs dark olive-brown. Upper parts olive grey, the head and wings slightly washed with brown. Lower parts lighter. There is a distinct whitish eye ring around the dark brown eye. [page 34]

DISTRIBUTION : China and Japan, though only reported from the western parts. Observed in South Korea on migration usually from two to four or five together. Though more active in the trees than the American flycatchers which form a different family, these eastern birds have the same habit of sitting quietly on a limb and from it darting out at some winged insect which is caught in flight. They are easy to approach seemingly much more interested in watching for their prey than in bothering about the intruder.

**259. Tricolor Flycatcher.**

Xanthopygia narcissina zanthopygia. (HAY.)

황 금 새 ― Mamijiro- kibitaki.

DESCRIPTION : Length 45 inches. Bill and iris blacks Legs bluish black. Upper plumage black. Rump, breast and belly bright yellow. A conspicuous white eyebrow. Wings black with a white band on the inner greater coverts, and along the outer web of one of the inner secondaries.

Female : Olive brown above, paler yellow on the rump and under parts, faint greyish streaks on the throat and breast

NEST AND EGGS : The nest is built in holes in trees, usually near the water. It is a very fragile structure of fine leaves, roots, grass and hair. There are five light pink eggs, speckled brownish red and purple, heaviest toward the larger end.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, Malaysia, and central part of Japanese Empire.

**266. Japanese Blue Flycatcher.**

Cyanoptila cyanomelano cyanomelano.

(TEMMINCK.)

큰유리 새 —OHORURI.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill and legs black.

Male: Crown, nape, upper back, rump and upper tail coverts bright blue. Central tail feathers blue, outer ones upper third white, lower part black with outside edge blue. Wings black with primaries and secondaries edged with blue. [page 35]

The blue of the upper back is mixed with green and of the lower back with grey. Throat black, breast and flanks blue-black. Belly and under tail coverts white.

Female: Back olive brown. Wings and tail brown, tipped lighter. Lower parts light brown fading to white on the belly and under tail coverts. Young : Tail, wings and flanks marked as in the male but lighter, rest of plumage as in the female.

DISTRIBUTION : In the main islands of Japan from Hokkaido to Formosa. It is not very common in Korea but its striking colors and beautiful song seem to warrant the inclusion in this list It is usually seen in the woods of the mountain sides.

**272. Arctic Willow Warbler.**

Acanthopneuste borealis borealis. (BLASIUS.)

쇠 솔 새 —Komushikui.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5.5 inches. Bill dull brown, yellowish at base of lower mandible. Legs olive brown. Upper parts dull olive green. A distinct yellowish-white line over the eye. Under parts lighter olive grey. In winter the plumage shows more yellow on the rump and under parts.

DISTRIBUTION : North Europe, and Asia. Found in most of the parts of Japan. Fairly common in all the woods on both migrations in Korea, and a summer resident in the forests of the mountains. Its weak little song may be heard all through the summer months as it feeds through the forest.

**286. Manchurian Bush Warbler.**

Horeites can tans borealis. (CAMPBELL.)

회 파 람 새 ― Chosen-uguisu.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6.5 inches. Bill brown, the lower mandible lighter. Legs brownish yellow. Upper parts olive brown, lower parts lighter. Throat and belly white, indistinct eye line. [page 36]

DISTRIBUTION : Reported only from Korea and Formosa but similar species of this genus are found in most of the other parts of Japan and in China and India.

This bird’s name in Japanese has been translated as Nightingale but it is of course a bird of different habits from the European bird of that name. Probably it has been called that because of its fine song, a pleasing variety of clear calls and whistles. This is the more noteworthy in the general paucity of first class song birds in Korea. The bird is quite shy and may be heard many times before one is fortunate enough to get near enough to see it, but it seems to be fairly well distributed over the country as a summer resident in the hills and mountains.

**302. Eastern Great Reed Warbler.**

Acrocephalus stentorius orientalis. (T. & S.)

개 개 비 ―Oho-yoshikiri.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7.5 inches. Bill grey-brown above, lighter below. Legs yellowish-brown. Upper parts

light olive brown. Below yellowish-white with fine brownish lines on the throat and upper breast Flanks darker with an olive brown wash. The wings and tail are dark brown, the feathers being edged with lighter brown.

DISTRIBUTION : Siberia, China, Malaysia, and in central and southern parts of Japan. It is a regular summer resident of the marshes in Korea where it comes to breed late enough for the reeds in the spring to have grown large enough for cover. Here it spends the summer season where it may be heard at all hours of the day, its harsh grating song being one that cannot easily be mistaken after having been once identified.

**340. Red-tailed Thrash.**

Turdus naumanni. (TEMMINCK. )

황 티 티 ― Hachijo- tsugumi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 9.5 inches. Bill brown, pale at the base of the upper mandible. Legs brown. Iris dark brown. [page 37]

Head and neck brown with a white eyebrow. Upper parts warm brown, feathers bordered with ashy. Throat and breast rusty red the centers of the feathers sometimes black forming spots, and each feather bordered with white. Belly white. Flanks and under tail coverts rusty red. Wings brown, feathers edged with pale yellow. Outer tail feathers rusty red, the central ones shaded more or less with dark brown.

The intensity of the colors and the number of spots on the throat and breast are subject to considerable variation, but the brownish red breast and the rusty red tail serve as marks of identification.

This is the commonest of the Korean ‘Robins’ and may be seen in small flocks feeding in cultivated ground or along the hillsides in southern Korea in early spring or late fall or even through a mild winter.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Asia including most of the Japanese Empire. It breeds in Siberia and Manchuria.

**341. Dusky Thrush.**

Turdus eunomus. (TEMMINCK. )

게 똥 티 티 — Tsugumi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 10 inches. Bill, upper mandible black, lower yellow. Legs dull brown. Iris brown.

Head, auriculars and neck brown. Conspicuous white eyebrow. Back and rump dusky brown, feathers bordered with pale rufous. Tail dark brown. Throat yellowish with black spots. Breast brown with a sort of necklace of black spots. Flanks brown spotted with black. Belly mostly white. Under tail coverts reddish brown.

“This bird quite frequently approaches to the Red-Tailed Ousel, ―Merula naumanni,—but the brown tail, the necklace of black spots on the breast, and the greater amount of black on the under parts serve to distinguish it.”

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, Northern Asia, China, and throughout the Japanese Empire. [page 38]

**345 Large Red-bellied Rock Thrush.**

Monticola philippensis magna. (LA TOUCHE.)

바 다 직 박 구 리 ᅳIso-hiyodori.

DESCRIPTION : Length 9 inches. Bill and legs black. Back, throat and upper part of breast blackish blue. Feathers of tail and the primaries are blackish-brown with blue webs. From the lower breast to the tail coverts the under parts are chestnut color. Feathers of the back and belly have black and greyish-white edges in the fall and winter.

Female and young : Back bluish-brown with feathers edged with greyish-white. Throat and breast blackish- brown. Primaries and tail feathers are brown. Feathers of the lower breast and belly have the main part grey and the ends brown.

DISTRIBUTION : Along the rocky coasts of China and Japan. This is the bird which is seen every summer around the rocks of the “point” at Sorai Beach.

**357. Daurian Redstart.**

Phoenicurus auroreus auroreus. (PALLAS.)

딱새 ―Jo-bitaki.

This is the bird mentioned above in the narrative of the distribution and songs of our birds. I shall give here only a brief description.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Bill black. Tarsus black. Iris deep brown.

Male, crown and nape grey, rest of the head, back, and wings black. A large white spot in the center of the secondaries. Rump, tail, and under parts bright rufous, but the tail has the two median retrices brown.

Females have the upper part olive brown, and the under parts lighter, washed with red. The wings have the same white spot. The tail is nearly the same as in the male.

**368. Red-tailed Woodchat**.

,, ,, Robin. (Larvivora sibilans.

(SWINHOE.)

울 새 ―Shimagoma.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6 inches. Head and back dark reddish-brown. Tail light reddish brown. Under parts [page 39] white washed with olive brown. Sides of throat, breast, and sides olive brown mottled with white. Bill dark brown. Legs yellowish-brown. The female is slightly smaller than the male. Young biras have light brown spots on the back and lighter brown on the wings.

DISTRIBUTION ; Summers in Southern Siberia and the northern islands of Japan. Winters in Southern China. May be seen in Korea on both spring and fall migrations.

**379. Korean Wrein.**

Troglodytes troglodytes peninsulae. (CLARK.)

쥐 새 굴 둑 새 ― Chosen-misosazai.

DESCRIPTION ： Length 3.5 inches. General color a dark reddish-brown with fine transverse black bars on the wings and tail and in lesser degree on the breast. Under parts somewhat lighter than upper. Bill lead colored, long and curved. Feathers of the sides of the head and neck have light centers. Faint eye line.

DISTRIBUTION : This bird probably breeds in Siberia for it is only seen in Korea after the cold weather comes and is not reported anywhere else in the Japanese Empire. It is rarely seen then except solitary, feeding along in the brush and grass of some stream side or around the fences of the Korean homes. It often takes refuge in the chimneys or underground flues from which it has received its Korean name. It is fussy and nervous like its western kin.

**388. Western House Swallow.**

Hirundo rustica gutturalis (SCOPOLI.)

제 비 ―Tsubame.

The Korean ‘cheibi’ has as good a reputation among the people as the sparrow has bad but in this case it is well deserved. It is undoubtedly the most valuable bird in the country. How the legend grew up that the presence of the swallow brought good luck to the home where it built its nest it would probably be very difficult to discover but since that seems to be an almost universal belief the birds are [page 40] greatly welcomed and sometimes helped as mentioned above by their host arranging a small shelf to support the heavy nest full of young. The swallow’s food is exclusively of mosquitoes, gnats, and other flying insects and the number of these consumed is almost inconceivable. Through the long hours of the summer day it continues its almost tireless flight only resting occasionally on some old tree’s dead limb or a convenient telegraph wire.

If by some method of transfer we could get the people to have the same regard for the birds in general that they have for the swallow it would be the best move toward bird protection that I know of. Unfortunately the general attitude is one of common indifference changing into destructiveness whenever the opportunity for nest robbing offers.

DESCRIPTION : Length 5-6 inches. Bill black. Iris black. Tarsus brown. Under parts blue black. Throat and upper breast rufous followed by a black band broken in the middle. Remainder of the under parts whitish. Tail deeply forked with a row of white spots at the base. These spots are often visible as the bird circles in flying. The young have the rufous parts much fainter and the tail only slightly forked.

DISTRIBUTION : Mongolia, China, Japan, Malaysia and India. It leaves Korea on the winter migration sometime between the middle of October and the first of November and usually returns early in April.

**391. Hodgson’s Mosque Swallow.**

Hirundo daurica nipalensis. (HODGSON.)

귀 재 비 산 제 비 ― Koshiaka Tsubame.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7 inches. Bill black. Iris dark brown. Legs dusky, claws black.

Upper plumage blue black. Lower back and rump rich reddish yellow. Sides of head and nape rufous finely lined with black. Breast and belly yellowish gray finely streaked with black. Tail deeply forked. [page 41]

Nest and eggs : These swallows are usually found in the valleys near the higher mountains and therefore nest in the villages in such locations. “The nest is oblong, something like a crooked bottle with a large mouth, through which it is entered. It is constructed of mud mixed with some sticks and straw, and is attached to the rafters or to any convenient surface. The eggs are similar to those of the house swallow.”

DISTRIBUTION : Mongolia, China, India, and in the central Japanese islands and Korea.

**399. White-rumped Swift.**

Micropus pacificus pacificus. (LATHAM.)

칼 새 ― Ama-tsubame.

DESCRIPTION : Length 8 inches. Bill black. Legs purple black. Head, wings, back, tail all dull brownish black. Throat dirty white and Drominent white Datch on the rump. Rest of under parts brownish black.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Siberia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Northern China and Japan. Winters in Southern China, India, Formosa and Australia. In Korea it is founa in the high mountains or on the rocky islands along the coast but may be seen in swift flight over the valleys at rare intervals during the summer, more often in late afternoon than at any other hour of the day. Out on the hills near Wonsan on a late summer day I watched a flock of from sixty to seventy of these swifts first in flight around and across the tops of the hills and then in a whirling circling mass rising rapidly until they could barely be seen far up in the sky. It was on this same occasion that a Rock Thrush,—monticola philippensis magna, ―was observed in a ludicrous attempt to follow a Swift when after dipping down through a little gap he sailed out and upward in the wonderfully graceful curve of their flight The Thrush fell so far behind that he hardly seemed travelling at all though he climbed some two or three hundred feet before he grew discouraged and came back to his perch.[page 42]

**403. Japanese Goatsucker.**

(Caprimulgus indicus jotaka. (T. &. S.)

쏙 독 새 바 람 가 비 ― Yotaka, Kasuruiidori.

DESCRIPTION : Length 11 inches. Bill ana legs brown. Back grey with tiny brown spots, brighter on the head. Four feathers of the wing blackish-brown with a large white spot in the middle, and a few yellowish-brown speckles. Two central tail feathers grey with dull cross bars, others blackish- brown with bars. White spot on each side of the throat and a white line from the base of the bill. A large white spot at the end of the tail. The female does not have the white tail mark and the white marks of the wing and throat are smaller and slightly yellowish.

DISTRIBUTION : East Asia as far south as the East Indies. Not common in Korea but included here as the only representative of its order found in Korea.

**407. Broad-billed Roller.**

Eurystomus orientalis colonyx. (SHARTPE.)

청 도 삼 보 됴 ― Bupposo.

DESCRIPTION : Length 11 inches. Bill red, tipped with black. Toes red. Iris dark brown.

Plumage dull green above, bright breen below. Throat with a brilliant blue spot Tail black washed with blue above. The wing has a large spot of very light blue plainly visible in flight ; outer webs of primaries are deep blue shading to black toward the tip.

Young birds do not have the blue spot on the throat and the plumage of the head and back is more mixed with brown.

DISTRIBUTION : Found in China and in many parts of Japan. Not common in Korea but easily recognized when seen because of its bright colors, its harsh call notes, and its peculiar habit of falling or “rolling” in flight. [page 43]

**409.Oriental Spotted Kingfisher.**

Ceryle lugnbris lugubris. (TEMMINCK. )

물 새 — Yamasemi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 16 inches. Bill black, greenish at the base. Legs and feet olive green. Iris dark brown.

“The head is crested, feathers being black with white spots. And there is a tuft of white feathers in the center crown, while the rest of the upper surface is barred with grey and white. Round the back of the neck runs a broad white collar. The under surface of the body is white. A long spot on each cheek and a band across the breast are rufous with black spots. The sides of the body are white, barred greyish black. The under wing coverts and axillaries are white.

“The female is like the male but does not have the rufous on the cheeks and breast band. The under wing coverts and axillaries are rufous, thus showing the sex differences which are one of the characteristics of the genus.”

DISTRIBUTION : China and Japan, found throughout the main islands and in Korea, though nowhere common.

One may often hear this kingfisher as he flies far overhead or lower through the cover of hillside woods, passing from one stream side feeding place to another. The call is so loud and raucous that one knows of the bird’s presence though it is not seen.

**410.Japanese Common Kingfisher.**

Alcedo atthis japonica. (BONAPARTE.)

물 새 —Kawasemi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 6.5 to 7 inches. Bill, upper mandible black, base and under mandible yellow. Legs reddish. Iris dark brown.

Face dark green with slight blue speckles. Head slightly crested. Back, belly, and rump a beautiful blue. Shoulders dark green. Outer wing feathers brown with blue webs. [page 44]

Tail cobalt blue. Throat white. Feathers around the ears, breast and sides dark reddish brown.

Distribution : From Eastern Siberia through China to India and the Philippines and throughout Japan. This little kingfisher may be seen along the water courses and the seashore all over Korea ; usually solitary but sometimes two or three within calling distance of each other on some rock or piece of driftwood, waiting very quietly until a minnow is sighted, or the onlooker comes too close. Then he is off with lightening speed, not often rising but travelling horizontally to some other vantage point at a safer distance from the intruder.

**413. Black-capped Kingfisher.**

Halcyon pileata. (BODDAERT)

청 호 반 새 ― Yamashobin.

Description : Length 12 inches. Bill and legs red. Iris dark brown. A few white feathers under the eyes.

Back brilliant blue ; head and wing coverts black. Wing quills blue at the base, black at the tip ; there is a lighter patch on the middle of the primaries, (except the first which is wholly black,) light blue on the outer webs and white on the inner webs of each feather. A complete collar of nearly white surrounas the neck. Throat white. Rest of under parts rufous buff.

In young birds and some females there are black spots on the sides of the breast.

Distribution : India, Philippines, and China. Reported from only Hondo and Korea in the Japanese Empire.

The kingfishers are often caught during the nesting season in their deep tunnels at the end of which the nest is placed. This one is reported as nesting in colonies in high banks.

**414. Japanese Ruddy Kingfisher.**

Halcyon coromanda major. (T. &S.)

호 반 새 ― Akashobin, Miyamashobin.

Description : Length 10 inches Bill heavy, pointed, 2.5 inches long, bright red in colon Legs reddish-brown. [page 46]

Plumage all a rich chestnut red. Somewhat darker on the head and back and still darker on the tail.

DISTRIBUTION : Found in the main central islands of Japan and in Korea. It is both a shy and solitary bird in general habits, even with its bright plumage difficult to find in the deep foliage of the trees along some mountain stream where it feeds.

**417. Japanese Black-naped Green Woodpecker.**

Korean Green—backed Woodpecker.

Picus canus jessoensis. (STEJNEGER.)

땃 자 구 리 ― Yamagera.

Description : Length 12.7 inches. Bill greenish-brown, yellow at the base. Legs olive brown. Red patch on the forehead. Back yellowish-green, primaries brown with a few white spots on the outer web. Tail dark brown with a few dull bars. Face grey. Throat, breast and belly greenish-grey. The female has no red markings. Lore and short mustache black. Upper tail coverts greenish yellow.

DISTRIBUTION : Korea. Well distributed over the country but not very common anywhere. Usually seen in the deep woods but occasionally comes among the trees as open as those around the mission compounds.

**463. Common Cuckoo.**

Japanese ,,

Cuculus canoras telephonus. (HEINE.)

뻐 국 새 ᅳ Kuwakuko.

DESCRIPTION : Length 13 inches. Bill horn color, yellow at the base and edges. Legs and toes light yellow. Iris greyish or reddish brown.

Head, neck and upper breast ash grey. Back and wings darker. Abdomen white barred with black. Primaries barred on inner webs with white. Tail long, dark, and graduated, sometimes with a gloss of green on its upper surface.

The tints of the female incline to brown instead of grey. The young have some of the feathers and the tail tipped with white. [page 46]

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, North Africa, and all Asisa. It is found throughout the Japanese Empire.

“This cuckoo like the others of its kind does not build a nest or sit upon its eggs except in very rare cases. It lays its egg upon the ground and then takes it in its bill and carries it to the nest of the bird which it has chosen to raise its young ; sometimes it may lay the egg directly in the nest”

**467. Indian Cockoo.**

Cuculus micropterus micropterus. (GOULD.)

뻑 국 새 ―Seguro-Kuwakuko.

DESCRIPTION : Length 12 inches. Bill: upper mandible and tip of lower black, rest of lower mandible yellow. Feet yellow. Iris brown.

Plumage above fuscous brown, the head being greyish. Neck and breast pale grrey. Abdomen white crossed by conspicuous black bands rather far apart. Tail brown above and crossed with large black band near end ; it is irregularly barred and spotted white throughout its length.

“To identify this bird note particularly its large beak, the brown color of the upper surface of its wings, and its banded tail.”

Distribution : India, through China, and in Korea. Reported from Japan proper in the Hokkaido.

**472. Great Eagle Owl.**

Clark’s ,, ,,

Bubo bubo tenuipes. (CLARK.)

수 리 부 헝 이 부 흥 이 ― Washi-mimizuki.

DESCRIPTION : Length 24 to 26 inches： Bill black. Legs ana toes feathered. Iris golden orange.

Prominent ear tufts. Upper parts of plumage dark brown and yellowish mottled. The under parts light brown, yellowish and grey, each feather separately barred. Throat white. [page 47]

Distribution : Europe and Northern Asia, including all of China but in Japan reported only from Kiusiu, Satsu- ma, and Korea. “This is the largest of the nocturnal birds of prey.” Its large size and fierce large eyes and beak give it the frightful appearance of the eagle without the latter’ s majesty and strength in flight.

**477. Korean Scops Owl.**

Feathered-toed Scops Owl.

(Otus bakkomoena semitorques. (T. & S.)

큰 솟 작 새― Ohokonohazuku.

DESCRIPTION : Length 11 inches. Bill olive grey. Legs heavily feathered to the toe nails. Distinct horns. Whole plumage a soft brownish grey mottled with darker markings. Lighter on under parts.

DISTRIBUTION : Japanese Empire from Hokkaido to the central islands and Korea. One may often see the poor dried shell of this little owl swaying in the breeze and dust in front of a Korean street shop. It makes good medicine for various ills.

**516. Golden Eagle.**

Aquila chrysaetos japonica. (SEVERTZOW.)

검 독 수 리― Inu-washi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 40 inches. Wing 23 to 26 inches. Bill bluish grey. Legs yellow, feathered to the toes. Talons black. Head and back of the neck yellowish red with narrow pointed feathers. Face and cheek brown. Other parts of the back dark brown with a slight purple wash. Wings and tail blackish-brown with irregular grey stripes on the tail, and grey spots at its base. Under parts blackish- brown.

Female : Marked as the male but slightly larger. Wing up to 28 inches.

Young : These have white mingled in the coloring of the lower parts. Two-thirds of the tail white and legs white spotted with brown.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, North Africa, North America, most parts of Asia and in most of the Japanese Empire. [page 48]

**520. Upland Buzzard.**

Buteo ferox hemilasius. (T. & s.)

큰 말 똥 가 리 ― Oho nosuri.

DESCRIPTION : Length 28 inches. Bill olive brown, rather heavy. Eye grey. Feet brownish grey.

Head white with slierht brown markiners heavier in center of crown. Throat white. Upper parts dark brown with each feather edged with lighter brown. Lower breast white. Large white patch in center of under wings. Leg feathers dark brown. Tail faintly barred with light brown. This bird has a larger head and generally heavier build than the Japanese Upland Buzzard.

DISTRIBUTION : Korea, Kiusiu, (Nagasaki), Manchuria.

**536. Japanese Sparrow Hawk.**

Accipiter virgatus gularis. (TEMMINCK & SCHLEGER.)

조 롱 이 새 매 ᅳMale: Etsusai. Female : Tsumi.

DESCRIPTION : Bill lead colored with black tip. Legs dark yellow- Male: Upper parts slate color with white spots on the neck. Ear coverts reddish. Wings blackish brown. Tail greyish-brown with three greyish-black cross bars. Throat and under parts white.

Female: Length 145 inches. Male : Length 11.5 inches. As noted the female is larger than the male. Upper body dark greyish brown. Throat has a black streak down the middle. Under parts white with reddish-brown cross streaks.

Young : Immature birds have upper parts brown with feathers tipped with reddish brown. Black throat line as in female but the under parts are streaked lengthwise instead of across as in the female.

These birds are used in falconry to catch small birds.

DISTRIBUTION : Northern China to the Malay Peninsula. All central and southern parts of Japanese Empire. [page 49]

**538. Black-eared Kite.**

Milvus migrans lineatus. (GRAY.)

소 리 개 솔 개 미 —Tobi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 26 to 30 inches. Beak dark ; cere dull green ; iris light yellowish brown. Tail forked, tarsus feathered half its length. Auriculars dark brown. Plumage brown with suggestions of purple reflections, lighter on head and neck where every feather is markea in the center with a black streak. Tail lightly barred with brown.

The young are generally lighter in color, the tail whitish at the end.

When flying overhead it is most readily distinguished by the forked tail and a large light spot on the under side of the wing clearly visible in flight.

DISTRIBUTION : From Eastern Europe through Siberia, China, and the Japanese Empire. This bird is the common kite of Seoul.

**556. Eastern Grey Heron.**

Ardea cinerea rectirostris. (GOULD.)

왜 가 리 왁 새 ― Awosaki.

DESCRIPTION : Length 36 inches. Bill yellow. Legs greenish yellow. Iris yellow. Crest bluish black. Upper parts slate grey. Forehead, cheeks, and neck white, the latter streaked with bluish grey below and terminating in loner white feathers. Under parts greyish-white, with a bluish streak down the sides of the abdomen.—In young birds the crown and forehead are slate grey.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe and most of Asia. Found throughout the Japanese Empire.

Many times one is asked what is the difference between the herons and the cranes. Superficially they are somewhat alike but structurally they are so different that they are classified in separate orders. The easiest method of distinguishing them is to notice how the head and neck are held in flight: the heron carries his long neck folded into his shoulders whereas the crane flys with his neck outstretched. [page 50]

These herons are well distributed over the country and may be seen singly or in small groups standing solemnly in the water of the rice fields or on the mud flats of the water courses. They stand so quietly and seem so sluggish in their heavy flight that one is always surprised at the lightning like swiftness with which they strike for a frog or minnow in the water at their feet. Though they stand watching you so coldly from a distance they are too cautious to allow one to come near and flap off into their slow climbing. I saw a small owl attack a heron late one winter afternoon as it circled down to its roosting place and the terrified squawks of the larger bird would have been ridiculous did not one know that its fear was justified. With much noise and a great flapping of its wings it finally drove off its tormentor but it decided to find another resting place for that night.

**566. Amur Green Heron.**

Butorides striatus amurensis. (SCHRENK.)

둘 가 마 귀 一Sasagoi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 16 inches. Bill and legs black. Eye dark brown. Gap and long crest black with iridescent green. Line down throat and belly dirty white. Shoulder and under primaries edged with white. Rest of bird slate grey washed with yellowish green, more or less iridescent on back and wings.

This bird has the typical long, straight, heavy bill of the herons but the legs seem short relatively when compared with the larger herons.

DISTRIBUTION : Found as a summer resident over most of Korea, nesting near the valleys where it may find frogs and minnows and other food in the rice fields.

**582. White-fronted Goose**.

Anser albifrons albifrons. (SCOPOLI. )

쇠 기 럭 이 —Magan.

DESCRIPTION : Length 27 inches. Bill pale red, nail white. Iris pale brown. Legs orange. There is a white band on the forehead which does not reach as far back as [page 51] the eye and sometimes a white spot at the base of the lower mandible. The upper parts are brownish ash, the breast brownish white, and usually there are some irregular black markings on the upper breast In young birds the white on the head is either absent or is washed with brown, and there are no black markings on the breast

DISTRIBUTION : This goose occurs through the Palaearctic region. In Korea it winters from the central section south. Like the bean goose it nests in the far north.

**584. Bean Goose.**

Auser fabalis fabalis. (LATHAM.)

― Himehishikui.

DESCRIPTION : Length 32 inches. The bill is orange color in the middle, black at the base, on the edges, and on the nail Iris dark browru Legs and feet orange yellow.

The whole plumage is brownish grey, dark above and lighter below. The coloring of the bill is the distinguishing mark of the species.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe and Asia breeding in the far north. These geese are still found in the interior all over central and southern Korea but their numbers have greatly decreased in the last ten years. They feed in the open rice fields.

**585. Eastern Bean Goose.**

Anser fabalis serrirostris. (SWINHOE.)

큰 기 럭 이 —Hishikui.

DISTRIBUTION : Length 34 inches. Bill black with a wide reddish yellow band at front of upper mandible. Legs

reddish yellow. Head, neck and back dark yellowish brown.

The feathers on the back and shoulders have light colored webs. Tail greyish brown with white tip. Belly and under tail coverts white. Upper part of breast grey with feathers showing lighter colored ends.

DISTRIBUTION : Eastern Siberia, wintering in China and Japan. In Korea chiefly in central and southern parts.

[page 52]

**593. Sheldrake.**

Tadorna tadorna. (L.)

—Tsukushi-gamo.

DESCRIPTION : Length 28 inches. Bill dark yellow, rather small, upper mandible distinctly curved upward but high and bony at base. Eye dark brown. Legs dark brown.

Plumage: Head, upper wing coverts, outer wing: feathers, belly and tip of tail black. Circle of ruddy brown from upper back around shoulders and sides to meet black band running up from belly. Breast and rest of back, wings and under parts white.

Distribution : Found near the coasts of China and Japan, usually in small flocks.

This is a large showy duck shy enough to be very difficult of approach but rather heavy in flight.

**594. Mallard.**

Anas platyrhyncha platyrhyncha (L.)

뒹 오 리 —Magamo.

Description : Length of male 26 inches, of female 22 inches.

Male : Bill greenish, Iris dark brown. Legs orange. Head and upper neck brilliant iridescent green with a narrow white collar. Upper back chestnut brown, lower back black. Upper breast chestnut brown. Abdomen greyish white, the outer webs of the secondaries form a speculum of rich purple edged with black. Upper and under tail coverts black.

Female : Bill yellowish orange with a black nail. Legs yellowish orange. The whole plumage is yellow or light brown streaked with darker. The speculum is green above, black below, edged with white.

DISTRIBUTION : Widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America and North Africa. [page 53]

**598. Green Winged Teal.**

Querquedula crecca carolinensis. (GMELIN.)

쇠 오 리 발 구지 ―Amerika-Ko-gamo.

DESCRIPTION : Length 14.5 inches. Bill, a dark lead color, nearly black, the tip black. Legs lead grey with a tinge of brown. Iris pale hazel brown.

Male: Crown and cheeks chestnut A deep green stripe through the eye and down the side of the neck. Breast grey spotted with black, frequently more or less washed with salmon pink. Abdomen white. Back and sides of breast vermiculated with black and grey. Speculum green bordered with buff. Under tail coverts buff.

Female : A mottled brown without the highly colored head. It is a much more soberly colored duck, but with the characteristic green wing” spot.

In both sexes the outer secondaries are velvet black and those of the three inner ones metallic emerald green. The female dress is assumed by the male in July and kept until October.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, North Africa, and Asia.

**605. Shoveller Duck.**

Spatula clypeata. (L.)

넙 적 부 리 ― Hashibiro-gamo.

DESCRIPTION : Length 21 inches. Bill black, very heavy and broad. Iris yellow. Legs yellow.

Male : Head, upper neck, under tail coverts and speculum iridescent green. Breast shoulders and outer tail feathers white. Belly reddish brown, lighter below. Fore-wing grey-blue with white edge.

Female : Bill lighter. Plumage : dark brown markings at center of each feather, general base color tan. Generally marked as female mallard but lighter in tone with dark spots more distict.

DISTRIBUTION : Found along the coasts of all parts of the Japanese Empire. [page 54]

**611. Tofted Duck.**

Nyroca fuligula. (L.) ― Kin kuro-hajiro.

Description : Length 18 inches. Bill lead colored with black tip. Legs lead colored with web black. Upper body and breast black with a purplish-green gloss. Back of the head the feathers are longer so that they form a sort of crown from which the duck is named. White speculum. Under parts white with a little grey on the belly.

Female : Face yellowish white, rest of upper parts and breast and sides blackish brown. Belly light greyish brown. White speculum. Shorter crown feathers.

Distribution : Europe, Northern Africa, and most of Asia. Korea and all of the Japanese Empire.

**624. Goosander.**

Mergus merganser merganser. (L.)

—Kawa-aisa.

Description : Length 26 inches. Bill long, narrow, hooked, serrated, vermilion in color. Legs red. Iris red.

Male: Head and neck black with greenish reflections, and with a short crest, Breast with a rosy flush, below white. Upper back black, lower back grey. Primaries black, secondaries and tertials white bordered with black. Greater wing coverts grey tipped with orange, lesser ones white.

Female : Head and neck reddish brown with longer crest. Breast grey, back dark blue-grey. Lesser wing coverts grey.

This is the largest of the mergansers and may be distinguished by the wnite secondary quills with completely concealed dark bases on the outer webs.

Distribution : Widely distributed over North America, Europe and Asia. Seen along the Korean coasts on migration and as a winter visitor in the waters in the south. They are usually seen singly or in small groups. [page 55]

**625. Chinese Cormorant**

Phalacrocorax carbo hanedae. (KURODA.)

물 매 —Kaho.

Description : Length 35 inches. Bill yellow-brown, legs black. Bare throat yellow. There is a bare space on each side of the throat extending behind the gape.

There is a short crest Plumage in general black, mixed with white on the neck, and iridescent on the back and wings. Wing coverts and scapulars bronze-brown margined with black.

Young birds have plumage mostly brown or dusky.

Distribution : Cosmopolitan, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North America- Found on all the Korean coasts.

This is the bird used for fishing by the Japanese and Chinese.

**669. Blue Hill Pigeon.**

Columba rupestris rupestris. (PALLAS.)

삼 비 닭 이 — Korai-bato.

Description : Length 14 inches. Bill black with greyish white line back of nostrils. Iris light orange. Legs light yellow. Top of head, upper throat, back, wings and abdomen light blue. Neck and lower throat iridescent green and pink becoming almost lavender on breast. Rump and broad band on tail white. Two black wing bars. Tail coverts and end of tail leathers dark grey-blue. Primaries also dark grey-blue.

DISTRIBUTION : Manchuria and Korea. This pigeon is found nesting in the remoter low rocky mountains, feeding in the open fields sometimes many miles away during the day. It was probably very common formerly but the hunters have greatly thinned its ranks. One may hope that it does not meet the fate of the American passenger pigeon once found in vast flocks in the States and now for some years extinct. [page 56]

**676. Eastern Turtle Dove.**

Streptopelia orientalis orientalis. (LATHAM.)

비 닭 이 ᅳKiji-bato.

This is the common wood dove of all Korea, second only to the pheasant as a game bird among the land birds. And as all the hunters know though it may be easier to find resting than the pheasant it is much harder to hit on the wing. This is partly due to the fact that it has the power of varying its speed from moderately slow to almost that of a fast flying duck. One prefers though to think of its wooing notes in the spring mating season when from some bamboo grove comes its gentle but insistent call.

Description : Length about 13. inches. Bill blackish gray. Feet dull purplish lake. Iris orange yellow, eyelids pale blue. Upper parts olive gray. Crown blue-gray.

Neck, breast and abdomen rosy lavender. Nape and sides of the neck have a demi-collar of black, the feathers tipped with white or rufous.

DISTRIBUTION : All parts of the Japanese Empire.

**697. Common Sandpiper.**

Tringa hypoleucos. (L.)

—Iso-shigi.

Description : Length 7.5 inches. Bill greyish-brown, darker at the tip. Legs greyish-green. Upper parts brown with a faint greenish tingre and barred and streaked with fine black markings, the shaft of each feather is black. Tail rather faintly barred. Under parts white. Wings brown with large white patches on the primaries and secondaries.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, Africa and Asia. It is found in all parts of the Japanese Empire. It is often seen feeding alone along the sandy coves and inlets of the seashore and is so busy about it that it may be approached fairly closely by the cautious observer. It has the habit of “teetering” similar to that of the Spotted Sandpiper of the States. [page 57]

**699. Eastern Redshank.**

Tringa totanus eurhinus. (OBERHOLSER.)

― A ka-ashi-shigi.

Description : Length 12 inches. Bill orange red, darker at the base. Legs orange red. General color brownish-grey, darker on back and wings and lighter on breast. Many fine white markings on upper parts and broader ones on breast. Throat white. Distinct white eye line.

Distribution : Sakhalin, Hondo, Korea and Formossa.

**701. Greenshank**.

Glottis nebularius (GUNNERUS. )

ᅳAwo-ashi-shigi.

Description : Length 13.5 inches. Bill black, slightly upcurved. Legs green. Back, rump grey with black cross spots. Under parts from throat white with fine grey spots. Back of wings blackish-brown, the feathers of the primaries having white shafts. Winter plumage lighter.

The slenderness of this bird and its smooth close-fitting plumage gives the effect of trimness and a sort of elegance and daintiness even while it feeds in some muddy seaside ditch. It is often seen alone or with two or three of its kind not mingling too freely with other shore birds but keeping somewhat aloof though it feeds over the same area.

DISTRIBUTION : Breeds in Northern Europe and Asia. Winters as far south as Africa and Australia. Seen during migration on most of the Japanese coasts.

**703. Terek Sandpiper.**

Terekia cinerea. (GULDENSTADT. )

뒷 뿌 리 도 요 ― Sorihashi-shiki.

Description : Length 7.5 inches. Bill black, base of lower mandible yellowish green, distinctly upcurved, 1.7 inches long. Legs greenish-yellow. Back grey with numerous black spots along the shafts of the feathers. Long black patch on each side of the back. Wings brownish-black to black, inside edge of primaries and secondaries tipped with white. Tail grey slightly washed copper brown. Under [page 58] parts white. Face, neck, sides and breast have slender brown spots lengthwise of the feathers.

DISTRIBUTION : Breeds in North-eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Winters in the south from Africa to Australia. Seen in Japan on migration.

The upturned bill and the rapid searching movements of the bird as it feeds on sandy beach or mud flat brings the word “questing” to mind as the most fitting description of its manner.

**706. Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit.**

Limosa lapponica baueri (NAUMANN.)

—Oho-sorihashi-shigi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 18 inches. Bill brownish black, lighter at the base. Legs black. Head, back of neck and back blackish-brown with reddish tips to the feathers, darker on the rump and flanks. Wings same color with faint white markings. Face, throat and under parts dark reddish brown. Black line to the eye. Winter plumage all light, brown spots on throat and breast.

DISTRIBUTION : Breeds in Alaska and Eastern Siberia and occasionally in Northern Japan. Seen during migration on Korean shores feeding in small flocks with other shore birds. As with most of the larger waders and runners of the sea coast it is difficult to approach.

**708. Australian Curlew.**

Numenius cyanopus. (VIEILLOT.)

알 낙 꼬 리 미 도 요 ― Horoku-shigi

DESCRIPTION : Length 26 inches. Bill yellowish-grey. Legs, yellowish-black. Back blackish-brown, feathers tipped lighter, and with yellowish spots here and there. Head same general color with black streaks lengthwise. Rump and [page 59]flanks white with blackish-brown spots. Throat, breast, belly and under tail coverts white with blackish brown streaks along the shafts of the neck and breast feathers. Wings blackish-brown, under sides show white from the shaft and inner webs. The female is slightly larger than the male.

DISTRIBUTION : Breeds in northern Asia, Winters south as far as Australia, though in mild winters it may be seen as far north as southern Korea.

The large size and downward curve of the long bill mark the curlew family as distinctly as the clear “curlew-oo-o” call. They feed in flocks sometimes along the inner beaches but more often on the wide mud flats and sand bars, safer from the reach of man. Often in flight they take the typical “V” shape of the geese.

**709. Eastern Whimbrel.**

Numenius phaeopus variegatus. (SCOPOLI.)

듕 부 리 도 요 ― Chu-shaku-shigi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 19 inches. Bill black, yellowish at base of lower mandible, 3.5 inches long. Legs black.

Back, shoulders, neck and breast greyish-brown with centers of feathers darker. Crown dark brown with narrow grey line through the center. Throat white. Primaries dark brown with white shafts to the feathers, secondaries dark brown. Tail same with narrow darker bars. Belly white. Female slightly larger than male.

DISTRIBUTION : Breeds in Eastern Siberia. Winters in Southern China, the Indies and Australia, passing through Japan and Mid-China on migration.

It is more commonly seen than the curlews which it closely resembles but may be easily distinguished by it smaller size and more solitary habits. [page 60]

**715. Eastern Dunlin.**

Erolia alpina sakhalina. (VIEILLOT. )

민 물 도 요 ― Hama-shigi.

Description : Length 7.5 inches. Bill and legs black. Back black with yeilowish-brown and grey spots. Back of neck, face and sides white with many elongated brown spots. Belly black. Two of the tail feathers are black, the others grey with white tips. Primaries are blackish-brown with white in the center. Throat and upper breast are white with elongated black spots. Under tail coverts white.

Winter plumage : back grey with black spots along the shafts of the feathers. Waist and rump black, rest of under parts white. Sides of the neck and throat grey with brown spots.

Distribution : Nests in North America and Northeast Asia. Winters in Southern China and Japan. Fairly common in small flocks along the Korean coasts at both migrations, usually with other shore birds.

**716. Eastern Little Stint**

Pisobia minuta ruficollis. (PALLAS.)

좀 도 요 ―Tonen.

Description : Length 6 inches. Bill and legs black. Back black with some white markings, the web of each feather marked with reddish-brown. Rump and central tail feathers also so marked, remaining tail fathers grey with white web. Chin white; face, throat neck, and breast reddish brown, the breast finely spotted with black. Belly white. The winter plumage shows none of the reddish chestnut of the summer, only a slight brownish wash on the sides.

Distribution : North-eastern Siberia through to Mongolia and China. Winters in India and the East Indies to Australia. Found on migration throughout the Japanese Empire. On the Korean coasts it may be seen sometimes in fairly large flocks, feeding along: the sand just at the edge of the receding waves. On twinkling feet it follows the water [page 61]back and forth picking up minute shellfish and insects discovered there. This does not prevent its keeping a wary eye on the observer from whom a safe distance is kept by running up the beach. If he comes too close the whole flock is off in a flash wheeling and dipping and coming down again in almost machine-like precision.

**728. Woodcock.**

Scolopax rusticola. (L.)

― Yama-shigi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 14 inches. Bill pale reddish brown, grey at the base, dark brown toward the tip, the tip itself dusky; it is about three inches long. Iris dark brown. The eye is large and prominent and placed high up and far back on the head. Legs short and dark grey.

Top of the head flat, greyish brown in colon Neck and back a mixture of several shades of brown or yellowish with zipzag bars and black streaks. The wings are reddish brown, variously ringed or spotted with darker. Throat and breast yellowish brown barred with darker.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, Asia, and North Africa. It is found all over the Japanese Empire and though nowhere common may be found in damp valleys and low wooded hillsides through the country.

Feeding as it does among the dead leaves in low undergrowth its coloring is very protective. In flight it is among the most erratic of the snipe, the uninitiated often thinking that he is following a wounded bird.

**737. Black-bellied Plover.**

Eastern Grey Plover.

Squatarola squatarola hypomelaena. ( PALLAS. )

게 꿩 — Daizen.

DESCRIPTION : Length 12 inches. Bill black. Legs greyish-black. Forehead, sides, neck and under tail coverts white. Back black with yellow spots. Face, throat and breast black. In winter the back is brown with blackish-brown and white spots and the black on the belly changes to [page 62] white with greyish-brown spots. The distinguishing marks are the black flanks and the short hind toe.

DISTRIBUTION : Nests in Northern Asia and Alaska and winters in Australia, India and Africa, passing on migration through Eastern Asia. It is seen then on the Korean coasts and in other parts of the Japanese Empire.

**742. Mongolian Plover.**

Charadrius mongolus mongolus. (PALLAS.)

왕 눈 도 요 ― Medai-chidori.

DESCRIPTION : Length 9.5 inches. Bill black. Iris dark brown. Legs yellow.

Head, shoulders, back, upper wing : and tail coverts, grey-brown. A faint tan collar. Outer wing feathers black. Throat and under parts white.

DISTRIBUTION : Manchuria and all parts of the Japanese Empire. It may often be seen with Charadrius placidus than which it is noticably taller and heavier in build.

**743. Eastern Kentish Plover.**

Charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus. SWINHOE. )

알 도 요 —Shiro-cmdori.

DESCRIPTION : Length 8 inches. Bill black. Legs dark brown. Male : Faint band over head, line from bill through eye, shoulders and outer wing feathers black. Back of head tan. Back and wing coverts grey-brown. Throat, breast and belly white. Forehead white. Female: Black markings on male replaced by grey#

DISTRIBUTION : Found along the shores of coastal regions from Hokkaido and Korea to Formosa.

**747. Little Ringed Plover.**

Charadrius dubius curonicus. (GMELIN.)

알 도 요 ᅳ Ko-chidori.

DESCRIPTION : Bill black, upper part of lower mandible yellow. Eye ring yellow, iris dark brown. Legs dark brown. [page 63]

Plumage : Band across top of head and from base of bill to back of neck black. Broad black collar fading to grey- brown at back. Back of head, back, wings and tail grey- brown. Forehead, throat, lower breast and belly white.

DISTRIBUTION : Found along the seashore and on inland streams throughout Korea. Also reported from all parts of the Japanese Empire.

This is the nervous little plover that is so marked that by remaining perfectly still it can hardly be distinguished from the gravelly stream beds along which it feeds. But when pressed too closely it races ahead or with plaintive cries takes to wing.

**768. Asiatic Little Term**

Sterna albifrons siensis. (GMELIN.)

쇠 갈 메 기 ― Ko-ajisashi.

DESCRIPTION : Length 9.5 inches. “Bill in summer yellow, broadly tipped with black ; in winter, dark brown, “ iris brown. Legs orange red.

Crown black spotted white in winter, with a white forehead and a black nape. Upper parts are blue grey and the under parts are white washed with grey. The shafts of the three outer primaries are white. Tail white. This bird closely resembles the European Little Tern but it is a little larger.

DISTRIBUTION : The East Indies, Australia, and Eastern Asia. It is found along the coasts and occasionally on the inland streams of Korea.

**777. Common GulL**

LARUS CANUS MAJOR. (MIDDENDORFF.)

갈 메 기 ― Kamome.

DESCRIPTION : Length 17 inches. Bill yellow toward the tip and grey green at the base. Legs green with a reddish tinge. [page 64]

Mantle pale blue-grey. Rest of the plumage white with the exception of the primaries which are black with patches of white on both webs, and the third to the sixth quill have white tips. In winter the head and neck are streaked with brown.

Adult birds are distinguished by the entirely white tail.

Young birds have the bill black near the tip and reddish brown at the base. The head is streaked with brown in the first year but in the summer of the second year both the head and neck become white. In the first year the breast is mottled with brownish and the back is brownish-grey, each feather being bordered with grey. For the first two years the tail has a dark brown terminal band for about one third of its length.

DISTRIBUTION : Europe, Asia and. Africa, It is found along the coasts throughout the Japanese Empire.

**778. Black-tailed Gull.**

Larus crassirostris. (VIEILLOT. )

갈 매 기 ― Umineko.

DESCRIPTION : Length 17 inches. This gull closely resembles the Common Gull, (Larus canus major), but is distinguished by the zones of the black and red on its bill and by the subterminal black band on the tail at all seasons in both adults and young.

Immature birds have three fourths of the tail nearly black while the immature of the Common Gull have only one third dark brown.

DISTRIBUTION : Found throughout the Japanese Empire as is the common Gull. They are often seen together.

**805. Eastern Common Crane.**

Grus grus lilfordi. (SHARPE.)

두 루 미 ―Kuro-tsuru.

DESCRIPTION : Length from 40 to 50 inches. Bill dark brown, yellow at the base and olive green at tip. Legs [page 65] black. Crown and forehead black with red patch in center of crown. Upper neck black. Outer wing feathers and tip of wing black. Rest of body bluish grey.

DISTRIBUTION : Korea, Manchuria, Western China.

**825. Water Cock.**

Gallicrex cinerea. (GMELIN. )

뜸 북 이 —Kuhina.

DESCRIPTION : Length 17 inches. “In males the bill and shield are red, anterior portion of the bill duller. Iris red, eyelids plumbeous. Legs and toes red. In females the bill is yellowish horny. Iris yellowish brown. Legs and feet dusky green.” The forehead is covered with a red frontal plate or shield. Plumage black mixed with brown above. The female has the upper parts brown mixed with yellow. The throat is whitish. Under parts light yellow barred with brown. The under tail coverts are white in the male and buff in the female, barred in both sexes with dark brown.

Young birds are like the females except as to bars on lower plumage, which are either lacking or indistinct

DISTRIBUTION : From India and the Philippines to Central China and Japan. Found throughout Korea as a summer resident.

“The water cock is a shy secretive bird living for the most part concealed in the thick growths along the banks of streams or in the swamps. It is best seen about dusk in the marshes, when it will frequently come out on the hummocks or ridges in plain view.” It is sometimes flushed from the growing rice and the male at a distance may be mistaken for a dull colored crow; but the long dangling legs give it away. The booming call of the male in the breeding season may be heard a half-mile away. From this the Koreans call it the “Toong Boong Sai’. [page 66]

**826. Coot.**

Fulica atra atra. (L.)

물 닭 — Oh-oban.

DESCRIPTION : Length 16 inches. Bill and frontal plate white. Legs green, toes half webbed. Iris red. The plumage is entirely black or greyish black. The black under tail coverts readily distinguish the coots from the water hens.

In young birds the upper plumage is brown and the lower plumage partly white.

DISTRIBUTION : The coot is found throughout the Japanese Empire from Sakhalien to Formosa.

**839. Japanese Quail.**

Coturnix coturnix japonica. (T. &. S.)

모 츠 래 기 ― Uzura.

DESCRIPTION : Length 7 inches. Bill black tipped with brown. Eye dark brown. Feet light brown.

General color light brown with darker markings in center of each feather; in many feathers a silvery white narrow line runs through the center of the darker markings. Darker brown on rump. White throat and white line over eye. Female lighter.

DISTRIBUTION : The common form of this quail, Coturnix, is found over Europe and Asia, this species differing from it mainly in having the throat and upper neck feathers lanceolate, It is found in all parts of the Japanese Empire.

**845. Korean Ring-necked Pheasant.**

Phasianus colchicus karpowi. (BUTURLIN. )

꿩 ― Koraikiji.

Within the memory of the older missionaries the pheasant was much commoner in the country than it is now but it still has wide distribution and may be found in such numbers as to justify its being placed in the first ten of Korean birds. We have doubtless all had various ways of [page 67] becoming acquainted with this fine game bird ; we have heard its boastful crowing or seen its graceful flight, we have many of us been half startled out of our wits by the roar of its wings as it rose at our feet and have thereby lost a fine shot when the only reason we could give for missing our bird was that our reaction had been of the wrong kind. This pheasant has been successfully introduced into several sections of the States and is becoming an important game bird there.

DESCRIPTION : Length about 25 inches increasing to as much as 36 in the adult male. Bill ivory white, darker in the female. Iris yellow. Legs light bluish slate color.

Male: Head and upper neck iridescent dark purplish green. except the crown and nape which are light bronze green in the center with a white line on either side, and the space around the eye which is covered with very short red, hairlike feathers dotted with black ones. There is a pure white collar more or less complete around the neck.

The lower neck and upper back are richly marked with black, white, and yellow, the scapulars with rufous, white, and black, and the general color of the lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts is irridescent bluish slate color with a rusty red patch on each side. The flanks are orange color spotted black. The breast is rich irridescent chestnut, each feather very narrowly margined with purple. The wings are a mixture of gray and dull white with some rufous on the coverts.

The tail feathers are a buffy gray, barred black at the center and rufous toward the edges. The two outer quills are the longest.

Female : The female lacks the brilliant coloring of the male. The same short red feathers occur around the eye but the dots are gray. The whole plumage is mottled black, chestnut, and yellow gray with a grayer cast to the lower parts and frequently more or less rufous washing to the upper parts. The tail is much shorter. [page 68]

9 가마귀 193

11 198 오목눈이

12 갈가마귀 204 상모솔새

14 까치 208

15 물까치 212

23 어 치 215 재게고마리

38 꾀꼬리 217 대깨라미

45 콩새 219 황여새

51 방울새 220 홍여새

55 검은방울새 227 직박구리

74 되새. 몬티새 240

77 참새 253 재딱비새

87 노랑턱멧새 259 황금새

78 스포도새 266 큰유리새

92 (95) 멧새 272 쇠솔새

97 붉은뺌멧새 286 희파람새

112 뿔종달이 302 개개비

115 (116) 듕종달이 340 황티티

123 힝둥새 341 게똥티티

127 붉은가슴밧종달이 345 바다직박구리

131 알낙할미새 357 딱새

133 368 울새

135 노란할미새 379 쥐새

139 물네새 388 재비

154 나무발발이 391 귀재비

162 동고비 399 칼 새

167 박새 403 쏙독새

181 407 청도

182 울도끈줄백이 409 물새 [page 69]

410 물새 625 가마우지. 물매

413 청호반새 669 냥비닭이. 바우비닭기

414 호반새 676 비닭이

417 청뎌구리 701 청다리도요

463 뻑국이 703 됫뿌리도요

467 뻑국새 706

472 수리부헝이 708 알낙꼬리마도요

477 큰솟작새 709 듕부리도요

516 겁독수리 715 민물도요

520 큰말똥가리 716 좀도요

536 조롱이 737 게꿩

538 소리개. 솔개미 742 왕눈도요

556 왜가리. 왁새 743 알도요

566 물가마귀 747 알도요

584

9 768 쇠갈메기

585 큰기럭이 777 갈메기

593 778 갈매기

594 뒹오티 805 두루미. 백두루미

598 쇠오리. 발구지 825 뜸북이

605 넙적부리 826 물닭

612 댕기힌쥭지 839 모츠래기

524 비오리 845 꿩 [page 70]

**BIRDS FOUND IN KOREA**

From “A List of the Japanese Birds,” Tokyo, 1932

4. Corvus coronoides mandshuricus, (Buturlin.) テウセ ンハシブトガス

Manchurian Jungle-Crow. 큰 부리가마귀

9. Corvus corone corone, (Linnaeus.) ハシポソカラス

Carrion-Crow. 가마귀

11. Corvus frugilegus pastinator, (Gould.) ミヤマガラス

Eastern Rook.

12. Corvus dauricus dauricus, (Pallas.) コクマルガラス

Daurian Jackdaw. 갈가마귀

14. Pica pica sericea, (Gould.) カササギ

Chinese Magpie. 아치

15. Cyanopica cyan us interposita, (Hartert.) ユマオナガ

North Chinese Blue Magpie. 물아치

19. Nucifraga caryocatactesm acrorhynchos, (Brehm.) ハシナガホシガラス

Long-billed Nutcracker. 잣가마귀

23. Garrulus glandarius taczanowski, (Lonnberg.) カラフトミヤマカケス

Eastern Brandt’s Jay. 어치

33. Spodiapsar cineraceus, (Temminck.) へクドリ

Gray Starlings 찌르태기

34. Sturnina sturnina, (Pallas.) シべリアムクドリ

Daurian Mina.

35. Sturnia philippensis, (Forster.) ユムクドリ

Red-cheeked Mina.

38. Oriolus chinensi3 diffusus, (Sharpe.) カウライ ウグヒス

Black-naped Oriole. 꾀꼬리

43. Coccothraustes coccothraustes verticalis

(Tugarinow & Buturlin.) 力 ラフトシメ

Baikal Hawfinch.

45. coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus,

(Temminck & SchlegeL) シメ

Japanese Hawfinch. 콩 새

46. Eophona personata personata, (T. & S.) イ カル

Japanese Masked Hawfinch.

47. Eophona personata magnirostris, (Hartert.) ハ シブトイカ ル

Large-billed Grosbeak.

48. Eophona migratoria migratoria, (Hartert.) コイ カル

Migratory Chinese Grosbeak. 밀회부리

51Chloris sinica ussuriensis, (Hartert) テウセンカハラ七ソ

Ussurian Greenfinch- 방울새 [page 71]

53. Chloris sinica minor, (T.&.S.) コカハラヒワ

Small Japanese Greanftnch. 장박새

55. Carduelis spin us, (L.) マヒワ

Siskin. 검은방울새

57. Carduelis flammea fiammea, (L.) バユヒワ

Mealy Redpoll.

59. Uragus sibiricus ussuriensis, (Buturlin.) ヲナガべニマシコ

Ussurian Long-tailed Rose-Finch.

61. Pyrrhula pyrrhula kamtschatica, (Taczanowski.) べユバラウソ

Kamtschatkan Bullfinch.

63. Pyrrhula pyrrhula griseiventris, (Lafresnaye.) ウソ

Oriental Bullfinch. 검온머리붉은가슴

64. Pyrrhula cassini, (Baird) ハイイロウソ

Casein’s Bullfinch.

67. Erythrina rosea, (Pallas.) 才ホマシコ

Pallas’ Rose-Finch. 양진이

72. Loxia curvirostra japonica, (Ridgway.) イス 力

Japanese Crossbill.

74. Fringilla montifringilla, (L.) アトり

Brambling. 되새. 본치새

75. Leucosticte arctoa brunneiriucha, (Brandt) ハギマシコ

Japanese Ground Linnet.

77. Passer montanus dybowskii, (Domaniewski.) テ ウセンスべメ

Ussurian Tree-Sparrow. 참새

78. Passer montanus saturatus, (Stejnegen) スべメ

Japanese Tree-Sparrow. 제주참새

80. Passer rutilans rutilans, (Temminck.) 二ウナイスズメ]

Russet Sparrow. 섬참새

82. Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos, (S. G. Gmelin.) シラガホホジロ

Pine Bunting.

84. Emberiza rutila, (Pallas.) シマノジコ

Chestnut Bunting, 소가참새

86. Emberiza aureola ornata, (Shulpin.) テウセンシマアチジ

Ussurian Yellow-breasted Bunting.

87. Emberiza elegans elegans, (Temminck.) ミヤマホホジロ

Yellow-throated Bunting. 노랑턱멧새

88. Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala, (Pallas-) シべリアアチジ

Black-faced Bunting.

89. Emberiza spodocephala extremi-orientis, (Shulpin.) カラアチジ

Korean Black-faced Bunting. 스포도새 [page 70]

91. Emberiza sulphurata, (T. &. S.) ノジコ

Japanese Yellow Bunting. 슬푸라타새

93. Emberiza cioides ijimae, (Stejneger.) イヒジマホホジロIjima’s Meadow Bunting. 제주멧새

94. Emberiza cioides weigoidi, (Jacobi ) シべアホホジロ

Weigold’s Meadow Bunting.

95. Emberiza cioides castaneiceps, (Moore.) テ ウセンホホジロ

Chinese Meadow Bunting 멧새

96. Emberiza jankowskii, (Taczanowski.) コマ 水 ホジロ

Jankowski’s Bunting.

97. Emberiza fucata fucata, (Pallas.) ホ ホア 力

Grey-headed Bunting. 붉은샘멧새

98. Emberiza rustica, (Pallas.) カシラダ力

Rustic Bunting. 쑥 새

99. Emberiza pusilla, (Pallas.) コホホアカ

Little Bunting.

100. Emberiza chrysophrys, (Pallas.) キマユホホジロ Yellow-browed Bunting.

102. Emberiza tristrami, (Swinhoe.) シロハホホジロ

Tristram’s Bunting.

104. Emberiza yessoensis continent alis, (Witherby.) テウセンコジユリン

Chinese Reed Bunting.

105. Emberiza pallasi, (Cabanis.) シベリアジユリン

Pallas’s Reed Bunting. 쇠쑥새

106. Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulinus, (Swinhoe.) オホジユりンSwinhoe’s Reed Bunting.

107. Calcarius lapponicus coloratus, (Ridgway.) ツメ ナガホホジロ

Eastern Longspur.

108. Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis, (L. ユキ ホホジロ

Snow Bunting.

110. Calanareha brachydactyla dukhunensfs, (Sykes.) 力ラフ トコヒバリ

Rufous Short-toed Lark.

111. Calandrella rufescens cheleensis, (Swinhoe.) コヒバリ

North Chinese Sand Lark.

112. Galeriaa cristata coreensis, (Taczanowski.) カンムリヒバリ

Korean Crested Lark. 뿔종다리

113. Alauda arvensis pekinensis, (Swinhoe.) オホヒバリ

North China Skylark.

114. Alauda arvensis lonnbergi, (Hachisuka.) カラフトチウヒバリ

Sakhalin Lesser Skylark.

115. Alauda arvensis intermedia, (Swinhoe.) チウヒバリ

Lesser Skylark. 중종다리

116. Alauda arvensis japonica, (T. &. S.) ヒバリ

Japanese Skylark. [page 73]

121. Anthus richardi richardi, (Vieillot.) マミジロタヒバリ

Richard’s Pipit.

122. Anthus campestris godlewskii, (Taczanowski.) コマミジロタヒバリ

Blyth’s Pipit.

123. Anthus hodgsoni berezowskii, (Sarudny.) ビンズ イ, キヒバリ

Chinese Tree Pipit. 힝둥새

125. Anthus gustavi gustavi, (Swinhoe.) セジロタヒバリ

Petchora Pipit.

126. Anthus gustavi menzbieri, (Shulpin.) コセジロタヒバリ

Olive-backed Petchora Pipit.

127. Anthus rufogularis, (Brehm.) ムネァ カタ ヒバリ

Red-throated Pioit. 붉은가슴밧종다리

128. Anthus roseatus, (Blyth.) テウセンタヒバリ

Hodgson’s Pipit. 조선밧종다리

129. Antnus spinoletta japonicus, (T.&. S.) タヒバリ

Japanese Water-Pipit. 밧종달이

130. Anthus spinoletta blakistoni, (Swinhoe.) サメイロタバリ

Blakistons, Water Pipit.

131. Motacilla alba leucopsis, (Gould.) ホホジロセキレイ

White-faced Wagtail. 알낙할미 새

132. Motacilla alba lugens, (Kittlitz.) ハクセキレイ

Japanese Pied Wagtail.

133. Motacilla alba ocularis, (Swinhoe.) タイワソハクセキレイ

Streak-eyed Wagtail.

134. Motacilla grandis, (Sharpe.)セグロセキレイ

Japanese Wagtail.

135. Motacilla cinerea caspica, (S. G. Gmelin.) キセキレイ

Eastern Grey Wagtail. 노란할미새

136. Motacilla flava taivana, (Swinhoe.) ツ メ ナガセキレイ

Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

137. Motacilla flava simillima, (Hartert.) マミジロツメナガセキレイ

Eastern Blue-headed Wagtail.

138. Motacilla flava macronyx, (Stresemann-) キタツメナガセキレイ

Stresemann’s Gray-headed Wagtail.

139. Dendroanthus indicus, (Gmelin ) イワミセキレイ, ョコフリセキレイ

Forest Wagtail. 물 네 새

145. Zosterops palpebrosa ijimae, (Kuroda.) イヒジマメジ口

Ijima’s White-Eye. 동박새

153. Zosterops erythropleura erythropleura, (Swinhoe.) テウ セン メジロコメジロ

Chinese White-Eye.

154. Certhia familiaris familiaris, (L.) キタキパシリ

Common Tree-creeper. 나무발발이[page 74]

157. Sitta europaea amureoms, (Swinhoe.)アム―ルゴジフカラ

Amoor Nuthatch.

158. Sitta europaea hondoensis, (Buturliiu) ゴジフカラ, キマハリ

Hondo Nuthatch.

160. Sitta europaea bedfordf, (Ogilvie-Grant) アカハラゴジフカラ

Quelpart Island Nuthatch.

162. Sitta canadensis corea, (Ogilvie-Grant) テウセンゴジフカラ

Korean Gray Nuthatch. 동고비

166. Parus major takahashii, (Momiyama.) テウセンシジフカラ

Korean Great-Tit (Common Chicadee.) 도선박새

167. Parus major minor, (T. &.S.) シジフカラ

Japanese Great-Tit 박 새

176. Parus atricapillus sachalinensis, (Lonnberg.) カラフトコガラ, ゾコガラ

Lonnberg’s Willow-Tit

180. Parus palustris jeholicus, (Kleinschmidt) カンキヨウコかラ

Jehol Marsh-Tit.

181. Parus palustris hellmayri, (BianchL) テウセンコガラ

East Chiaa Marsh Tit 쇄박새

182. Parus varius varius, (T. &. S. ) ヤマガラ

Varied Tit. 제주곤줄맥기

193. Parus ater amurensis, (Buturlin.) キタヒガラ

Amur Coal Tit. 아타박새

194. Parus ater insularis, (Hellmayr.) ヒガラ

Japanese Coal-Tit.

198. Aegithalos caudatus caudatus, (L.) カウライ ジマエナガ

White-headed Long.tailed Tit. 오목눈이

199. Aegithalos caudatus shimokoriyamae, (Kuroda.) テンセンエナガ

Korean Long-tailed Tit.

200. Aegithalos caudatus trivirgatus, (T. &. S.) エナガ

Japanese Long-tailed Tit. 제주오목눈이

203. Remiz pendulinus consobrinus, (Swinhoe.) スウインホーガラ

Chinese Penduline Tit.

204. Regulus regulus japonensis, (Blakiston.) キクイタダキ

Japanese Goldcrest, (Kinglet) 상모솔새

211. Lanius sphenocercus sphenocercus, (Cabanis) 才 ホ カラモス

Chinese Great Gray Shrike. 물개고마리

212. Lanius tigrinus, (Drapiez.) チ ゴモズ, トラ モス

Thick-billed Shrike.

213. Lanius cristatus cristatus, (L.) 力アカモズ

Indian Red-tailed Shrike.

214. Lanius cristatus confusus, (Stegmann.) ウ スア力モズ

Amur Red-tailed Shrike. [page 75]

215. Lanius cristatus lucionensis, (L.) シマアカモズ, シマモズ

Philippine Red-tailed Shrike. 재개고빠리, 대쇄래미

217. Lanius bucephalus, (T. &. S.) モズ

Bull-headed Shrike. 개구마리, 대쇄라미

219. Bombycilla garrula centralasiae, (Poljakov.) キレンジヤク

Eastern Waxwing. 황여새

220. Bombycilla japonica, (SiebolcL) ヒレンどヤク

Japanese Waxwing. 홍여새

227. Microscelis amaurotis hensoni, (Stejnegen) エゾヒヨドリ

Henson’s Brown-eared Bulbul.

228. Microscelis amaurotis amaurotis, (Temminck.) ヒヨドリ

Brown-eared Bulbul.

240. Pericrocotus roseus intermedius, (Clark.) テウセンサンセウクヒ

Korean Ashy Minivet. 할미새사촌

247. Tchitrea atrocaudata atrocaudata, (Eyton.) サンクワウテウ

Japanese Paradise Flycatcher. 삼광조

250. Tchitrea paradisi inceif (Gould) カハリサンクウテウ

Chinese Paradise Flycatcher.

252. Alseonax latirostris latirostris, (Raffles.) コサメビタキ

Sumatran Brown Flycatchen 솔닥새

253. Hemichelidon griseisticta, (Swinhoe.) エゾビタキ

Chinese Gray-spotted Flycatcher. 제딱비새

254. Hemichelidon sibirica incerta, (La Touche.) ウスサメビタキ

Pale Siberian Flycatcher.

257. Siphia parva albicilla, (Pallas.) ヲジロヒタキ

Eastern Red-throated Flycatcher.

268. Siphia mugimaki, (Temminck) ムギマキ

Mugimaki Flycatcher. 노랑딱새

259. Zanthopygia narcissina zanthopygia, (Hay.) マミジロビタキ

Tricolor Flycatcher. 황금새

260. Zanthopygia narcissina narcissina, (Temminck.) キビ タキ

Narcissus Flycatcher.

266. Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana, (Temminck.) オホルリ

Japanese Blue Flycatcher. 큰유리새

267. Cyanoptila cyanomelana intermedia, (Weigold.) テウセンオホルリ

Siberian Blue Flycatcher.

269. Acanthopneuste nitidus plumbeitarsus, (Swinhoe.) ヤナギムシクヒ

Middendorff’s Willow Warbler.

270. Acanthopneuste tenellipes, (Swinhoe) エゾムシクヒ

Pale-legged Willow Warbler 되솔새

272. Acanthopneuste borealis borealis, (Blasius) コムシクヒ

Arctic Willow Warbler 쇠솔새

273. Acanthopneuste borealis zanthodryas, (Swinhoe) メボソ

Swinhoe’s Willow Warbler 솔새 [page 76]

274. Acanthopneuste occipitalis coronata, (T. & S.) センダイムジクヒ Temminck’s Crowned

Willow Warbler 산솔새

276. Phylloscopus proregulus proregulus, (Pallas) 力ラフトムシクヒ

T Pallas’s Willow Warbler

277. Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus, (Blyth) キュュムシクヒ

Yellow-browed Willow Warbler

278. Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus, (Blyth) ムゲセツ力

Brown Bush Warbler

279. Herbivocula schwarzi, (Radde) 力ラフトムヂセツ力

Radde’s Bush Warbler

284. Horeites cantans takahashi, (Momiyama) サイシウウグヒス

Quelpart Is. Bush Warbler 제주회파람새

286. Horeites cantans borealis, (Campbell) テウセンウダ七ス

Manchurian Bush Warbler 회파람새

293. Urosphena squameiceps ussurianus, (Seebohm) テウセンヤブサメ

Ussurian Short-tailed Bush Warbler

296. Locustella fasciolata, (Gray) エゾセンニウ

Gray’s Grasshopper Warbler

299. Locustella certhiola minor, (David & Oustalet) シべ リアセンニウ

David’s Grasshopper Warbler

300. Locustella lanceolata, (Temminck) マキノセンニウ

Streaked Grasshopper Warbler 쥐발귀

301. Phragamaticola aedon rufescens, (Stegmann) ハシブト才ホシキリ

Amur Pallas’s Reed Warbler

302. Acrocephalus stentoreus orientalis, (T.&S) 才ホヨシキリ

Eastern Great Reed Warbler 개개비

803. Acrocephalus bistrigiceps, (Swinhoe) コヨシキリ

Von Schrenck’s Reed Warbler

307. Cisticola juncidis bninniceps, (T. & S.) セツ力

Japanese Fan-tail Warbler

310. Rhopophilus pekinensis pekinensis, (Swinhoe) カラチメドリ

Chinese Babbler fil 꼬리치례

326. Turdus aureus aureus, (Holandre) トラツグミ

White’s Ground Thrush 호랑리리

329. Turdus sibiricus davisoni, (Hume) マミジロ

Davison’s Ground Thrush 흰눈섭티리

330. Turdus sibiricus sibiricus, (Pallas) シべリアユミジロ

Siberian Ground Thrush

331. Turdus cardis cardis, (Temminck) クロツグミ

Japanese Grey Thrush

332. Turdus hortulorum, (Sclater) カラア力ハラ

Grey-backed Thrush 되리리

333. Turdus pallidus, (Gmelin) シロハラ

Pale Ouzel 흰배티티 [page 77]

334. Turdus obscurus obscurus, (Gmelin) マシチミジナイ

Grey-headed Thrush

336. Turdus chrysolaus chrysolaus, (Temminck アカハラ

Japanese Brown Thrush 붉은배러리

340. Turdus naumanni, (Temminck) ハチ ジヤウ ツグミ

Red-tailed Thrush 황 리 리

341. Turdus eunomus, (Temminck) ッ グャ

Dusky Thrush 게똥러티

344. Monticola gularis (Swinhoe) ヒメイソヒヨ

Swinhoe’s Rock Thrush 꼭아지박구리

345. Monticola philippensis magna, (La Touche) イソ七ヨドリ

Large Red-bellied Rock Thrush 바다직 박구리

350. Saxicola torquata stejnegen, (Parrot) ノビタキ

Japanese Stonechat 검은떡새

352. Ianthia cyanura cyanura, (Pallas) ルリビタキ

Siberian Blue-tail, Japanese Bush-whin 류리떡새

357. Phoenicurus auroreus auroreus, (Pallas) ジヤウビ夕キ

Daurian Redstart 딱새

358. Phoenicurus ochruros rufiventris, (Vieillot) クロジャウビタキ

Eastern Indian Redstart

360. Luscinia calliope camtschakensis, (Gmelin) 才ホノゴマ

Kamtschatkan Ruby-Throat

361.Luscinia calliope calliope, (Pallas) ノゴマ

Ruby-Throat 진홍가슴

367. Luscinia svecica robust a, (Buturlin) ヲガハコマドリ

Eastern Red-spotted Blue-Throat

368. Larvivora sibilans, (Swinhoe) シマ ゴマ

Swinhoe’s Red-tailed Robin 울새

369. Larvivora cyane, (Pallas) コルリ

Pallas’s Blue Robin, Siberian Bluechat 쇠류란새

372. Prunella ccllaris erythropygius, (Swinhoe) イハヒバリ

North China Alpine Hedge-Sparrow 바위종다리

374. Prunella montanella, (Pallas) ヤマヒバリ

Chinese Mountain Hedge-Sparrow 맷종다리

379. Troglodytes troglodytes peninsulae, (Clark) テウセンミソサザイ

Korean Wren 쥐새

379. Cinclus pallasii pallasii, (Temminck) キタ力ハガラス

Pallas’sDipper 물쥐새

388. Hinindo rustica gutturalis, (Scopoli) シバメ

Eastern House Swallow 제비

389. Hirundo rustica tytleri, (Jerdon) アカハラシバメ

Tytler’s House Swallow

391. Hirundo daurica nipalensis, (Hodgson) コシアカツバメ

Hodgson’s Mosque Swallow 귀제 비 [page 78]

394. Delichon urbica dasypus, (Bonaparte) イハツぺメ

Japanese House Martin,

Blakiston’s Martin

396. Riparia riparia ijimae, (Lonnberg) セウドウッバメ

Eastern Sand Martin

397. Riparia paludicola chinensis, (J. E. Gray) テウセンセウドウシバメ

Indian Sand Martin

398. Pitta nympha nympha, & S.) ヤイロテウ

Fairy Pitta, Chinese Pitta 팔색됴

399. Micropus pacificus pacific us, (Latham) アマツバメ

Large White-rumped Swift 칼새

401. Chaetura caudacuta caudacuta, (Latham) ハリヲアマツバメ

Needle tailed Swift 바늘꼬리칼새

403. Caprimulgus indicus jotaka, (T. & S.) ョタ力, カスヒドリ

Japanese Goatsucker 쏙독새

406. Upupa epops saturata, (Lonnberg) ヤツガシラ

Tibetan Hoopoe 후투디

407. Eurystomus orientalis calonyx, (Sharpe) ブツボソウ

Himalayan Broad-billed Roller 청도

409. Ceryle Iugubris lugubris, (Temminck) ャマ七 5

Japanese Pied Kingfisher

410. Alcedo atthis japonica, (Bonapart) 力ハセミ

Japanese Common Kingfisher 물새

413. Halcyon pileata, (Boddaert) ヤマ セウビン

Black-capped Kingfisher 청호반새,물까치

414. Halcyon coromanda major, (T. & S.) アカセウビン, シヤマセウピン

Japanese Ruddy Kingfisher 호반새

417. Picus canus jessoensis (Stejneger) ヤマゲラ

Japanese Black-naped Green Woodpecker 청 더구리

423. Dryobates major brevirostris, (Reichenbach) ハシブトアカゲラ

Thick-billed Great Spotted Woodpecker

426. Dryobates major japonicus, (Seebohm) エゾアカゲラ

Japanese Great Spotted Woodpecker

426. Dryobates major hondoensis, (Kuroda) アカゲラ

Hondo Great Spotted Woodpecker 오색저고리

428. Dryobates leucotus uralensis, (Malherbe) シべリアオホアカゲラ

Ural White-backed Woodpecker 큰 오색저고리

429. Dryobates leucotos coreensis, (Clark) テウセンォホアカゲラ

Korean White-backed Woodpecker

433. Dryobatesleucotoquelpartensis,(Kuroda & Mori) サイシウオホアカゲラ

Quelpart White-backed Woodpecker 제주오색저구리

440. Dryoboates minor nojiensis, (Yamashina) テウセンコアカゲラ

Korean Lesser Spotted Woodpecker [page 79]

441. Dryobates hyperythus subrufinus, (Cabanis & Heine) チヤバラァカゲラ

Chinese Rufous-bellied Woodpecker

442. Dryobates nanus doerriesi, (Hargitt) アムールコゲラ

Manchurian Pigmy Woodpecker 아무―르쇠더구리

446. Dryobates kizuki acutirostris, (Yamashina) ハシナガコゲラ

Slender-billed Pigmy Woodpecker

447.Dryobates kizuki nippon, (Kuroda) コゲラ

Hondo Pigmy Woodpecker 쇠더구리

456. Picoides tridactylus kurodai, (Yamashina) テウセンミユゲラ

Korean Three-toed Woodpecker 세가락더구리

457. Dryocopus martius martius, (L.) クマゲラ

Great Black Woodpecker 가막더구리

458. Dryocopus richardsi, (Tristram) キタキ

Tristram, Woodpecker. 골낙새

459. Jynx torquilla intermedia, (Stegmann) シベ リアアリスヒ

Siberian Wryneck .

463. Cuculus canorus telepbonus, (Heine) クヌコウ

Japanese Cuckoo 뻑국새

464. Cuculus optatus optatus, (Gould) ツドリ

Himalayan Cuckoo 벙어리뻑국새

467. Cuculus micropterus micropterus, (Gould) セグロクヌクコウ

Indian Cuckoo

468. Hierococcyx fugax hypery thrus, (Gould) ジフイチ

Chinese Hawk Cuckoo

470. Nyctea scandiaca, (L.) シロフクロフ

Snowy Owl

472. Bubo bubo tenuipes, (Clark) ワ ジミ、ヅク

Clark’s Eagle Owl 수리부형이

476. Otus bakkamoena ussuriensis (Buturiin) サメイ口才ホコノハヅク

Ussurian Feather-toed Scops Owl

477.Otus bakkamoena (T. & S.) オホコノハヅク

Feathered-toed Scops Owl 큰속작새

481.Otus scops stictnotus (Sharpe) テウセンノヅク

Chinese Scops Owl

486.Asio otus otus, (L.) トラフヅク

Long-eared Owl 욱덩부헝이

487.Asio flammeus flammeus, (Pontoppidian) コミミヅク

Short-eared Owl 됴선솔부헝이

488.Ninox scutulata ussuriensis, (Buturlin) テウセンアヲバヅク

Ussurian Brown Hawk-Owl 료선솔부형이

489.Ninox scutulata scutulata, (Raffles) ア チバヅク

Brown Hawk-Owl 솔부헝이

491.Athene noctua plumipes, (Swinhoe) コキンメフクロフ, エノモトクロ

Eastern Little Owl 금눈쇠올뺌이 [page 80]

49LStrix uralensis japonica, (Clark) エゾフクロウ

Yezo Ural Owl

501.Strix aluco ma, (Clark) テウセンフクロウ

Korean Wood Owl 올뺌이

506.Falco peregrin us calidus, (Latham) ハヤブサ

Siberian Peregrine Falcon 매

509.Falco cherrug milvipes, (Jerdon) ワキスヂハヤブサ

Hodgson’s Saker

611.Falco subbuteo subbuteo, L. チゴハヤブサ

Hobby

512.Falco columbarius insignis, (Clark) コチヤウゲンボウ

Asiatic Merlin 쇠횡조롱이

513.Falco vespertinus amurensis, \*Radde, ァカァシチヤウゲンボウ

Eastern Red-footed Falcon 비닭이조롱이

514.Falco tinnunculus japonensis, \*Ticehurst, チヤヴゲンボウ

Japanese Kestrel 황조롱이

515.Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus, \*L. テウセンチヤウゲンボウ

Kestrel 도선조롱이

516.Aquila chrysaetos japonica, \*Severtzow, イヌワシ

Japanese Golden Eagle 검독수리

517.Aquila heliaca ricketti, \*Swann & Wetmore, カタシロワシ

Chinese Imperial Eagle

518.Aquila clanga fulvescens, \*Gray, ラフトワシ

Indian Greater Spotted Eagle

520.Buteo ferox hemilasius, \*T. & S, オホノスリ

Upland Buzzard 큰 말똥가리

521.Buteo buteo burmamcus, \*Hume, ノスリ

Japanese Buzzard, Japanese Desert Buzzard 말똥가리

522.Buteo lagopus pallidum, (Menzbier) ケアシノスリ

Siberian Rough-legged Buzzard 털발말똥가리

523.Nisaetus nipalensis orientalis, (T. & S.) クマ タ 力

Japanese Hawk-Eagle

525.Circus spilonotus, \*Kaup, シベリアチウヒ

Eastern Marsh Harrier

526.Cireus aeruginosus aeruginosus, (L.) チウヒ

Marsh Harrier

527.Circus melanoleucus, (Forster) マ ラチウヒ

Pied Harrier 압낙개고리매

528.Circus cyaneus cyaneus, (L.) ハ イイロチウヒ

Hen Harrier 재빗개고리매, 재말똥가리

529.Accipiter gentilis albidus, (Menzbier) シロオホタカ

Kamtschatkan Goshawk

530.Accipiter gentilis schvedowi, (Menzbier) オホタカ

Siberian Geshawk [page 81]

533.Accipiter soloensis, (Horsfield) アカハラダ力

Chinese Goshawk, Horsfield’s Goshawk 붉은배서(재조롱이)

534.Accipiter nisus nisosimilis, (Tickell) ハイタ 力, コノリ

Asiatic Sparrow Hawk 새매

536.Accipiter virgatus gularis, (T. & S.) ツミ, エツサイ

Japanese Sparrow Hawk 조롱 이

538.Milvus migrans lineatus, (Gray) ト ビ

Black-e a red Kite 소리개, 솔개미

540.Haliaeetus albicilla albicilla, (L.) ヲジロワシ

White-tailed Sea-Eagle 헌꼬리수리

541.Haliaeetus pelagius pelagius, (Pallas) オホワシ

Steller,s Sea-Eagle

542.Halliaeetus pelagius niger, \*Heude, テウセン才水ワシ

Black Sea-Eagle

543.Pernis apivorus japonicus, \*Kuroda, ハチ クマ

Japanese Honey Buzzard 큰매

544.Butastur indicus, (Gmelin) サシバ

Eastern Buzzard Hawk, Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle 왕새매

547.Gypaetus barbatus altaicus, \*Gebler, ヒゲワシ

Altai Bearded Vulture

548.Aegypius monachus, \*L. ハゲワシ

Cinereous Vulture

549.Pandion haliaetus haliaetus, (L.) ミサゴ

Osprey

550.Ciconia boyciana, \*Swinhoe, カフ ノトリ

Japanese Stork 황새

551.Cinconia negra, (L.) ナベ カフ

Black Stork

552.Platalea leucorodia major, \*T. & S., ヘラサギ

Japanese Spoonbill

553.Platalea minor, \*T. & S. クロ ツラヘラサギ

Black-faced Spoonbill 저어새, 가루새

564.Nipponia nippon, (Temminck) 卜キ

Japanese Crested Ibis 땅오기

556.Ardea cinerea rectirostris, \*Gould, アヲサギ

Eastern Grey Heron 왜가리왁새

558.Egretta alba alba, (L.) ダイ サギ, モ、ジロ

Great White Egret 대백노

559.Egretta alba modesta, (Gray) コモ, ジロ. チウダイサギ

Eastern Great White Egret

560.Egretta intermedia intermedia, (Wagler) チウサギ

Plumed Egret, Indian Smaller Egret 듕백노

562.Kemigarzetta eulophotes, (Swinhoe) カラシラサギ

Chinese Egret [page 82]

563.Demigretta sacra ringeri,\*Stejneger, クロサギ

Eastern Reef Heron

565.Ardeola ibis coromanda, (Boddaert) アマサギ, シヤウ ジヤウサギ

Indian Cattle Egret

566.Butorides striatus amurensis, (Schrenck) サ、ゴキ

Amur Green Heron 물가마귀

568.Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax, (L.) ゴヰサギ

Night Heron

572.Ixobrychus eurythmus, (Swinhoe) オホヨシゴ年

Schrenck’s Little Bittern 덤불해오래비

573.Ixobrychus sinensis sinensis, (Gmelin) ヨシゴヰ

Chinese Little Bittern

576.Botaurus stellaris stellaris, (L.) サンカノゴヰ

Bittern 일낙해오래비

577.Cygnus cygnus, (L.) オホハク テウ

Whooper Swan

578.Cygnus bewickii jankowskn, \*Alpheraky, ハクテウ

Eastern Bewick’s Swan 곤이 백됴

579.Cygnus olor, (Gmelin) コブハクテウ

Mute Swan

580.Cygnopsis cygnoid, (L.) サカツラガン

Chinese Goose, Swan Goose 개 ― 리

581.Anser anser, (L.) ハ イイ ロガン

Grey Lag Goose

582.Anser albifrons albifrons, (Scopoli) マガン

White-fronted Goose 쇠기럭이

583.Anser etythropus, (L.) カリガネ

Lesser White-fronted Goose

584.Anser fabalis fabalis, (Latham) 七メヒ シクヒ

Bean Goose

585.Anser fabalis serrirostris, \*Swinhoe, ヒシクヒ

Eastern Bean Goose 큰기럭이

586.Anser fabalis sibiricus, (Alpheraky) オ水ヒシクヒ

Middendorff’s Goose

587.Chen hyperboreus hypsrboreus, (Pallas) ハクガン

Snow Goose

588.Branta bernicla nigricans, (Lawrence) コクガン

Black Brant

591.Casarca ferruginea, (Pallas) アカ ツクシガモ

Ruddy Sheldrake 진경이

592.Pseudotadorna cristata, \*Kuroda, カンムリツクンガモ

Crested Sheldrake, Kuroda’s Sheldrake

593.Tadorna tadorna, (L.) ゾクシガモ

Sheldrake [page 83]

594.Anas platyrhyncha platyrhyncha, \*L. マガモ

Mallard 꿩오리

595.Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha, \*Swinhoe, 力ルガモ

Eastern Spot-billed Duck 검독오리

596.Anas strepera, \*L. ヲカヨシガモ

Gadwall 알낙오리

597.Querquedula crecca crecca, (L.) コガモ

Teal 쇠오리, 발구지

599.Querquedula formosa, (Georgi) トモエガモ

Spectacled Teal 가창오리

600.Querquedula querquedula, (L.) シマ アデヂ

Garganey 알낙발구지

601.Querquedula falcata, (Georgi) ヨシガモ

Falcated Teal

602.Mareca penelope, (L.) ヒドリガモ

Widgeon

603.Mareca americana, (Gmelin) アメリカヒドリ

American Widgeon

604.Dafila acuta acutaf (L.) チナガガモ

Pintail 고방오리

605.Spatula clypeata, (L.) ハシビ ロザモ

Shoveller 넙적부리

606.Aix galericula, (L ) ヲ シドリ

Mandarin Duck 원앙이

608.Nyroca ferina ferina, (L.) ホシハジロ

Pochard 힌 죽 지

610.Nyroca rura baeri, (Radae) アカハジロ

Siberian White-eyed Duck, Baer’s Pochard

611.Nyroca fuligula, (L.) キンクロハジロ

Tufted Duck 댕기힌죽지

612.Nyroca marila mariloides, (Vigors) スズガモ

Eastern Scaup-Duck

613.Bucephala clangula clangula, (L.) ホ ホ ジロガモ

Golden-eye 힌쌤오리

615.Clangula hyemalis, (L.) コホリガモ

Long-tailed Duck 바다쟁

616.Melanitta fusca stejnegeri, (Ridgway) ビロウドキンクロ

Eastern Velvet Scoter

617.Melanitta nigra americana, (Swainson) クロガモ

American Black Scoter 거문오리

618.Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus, \*Brooks, シノリカモ

Pacific Harlequin Duck

621.Mergellus albellus, (L.) ミコアイサ

Smew 헌비오리 [page 84]

622.Mergus serrator, \*L.ウミアイサ

Red-breasted Merganser

623.Mergus squamatus, \*Gould カウライアイサ

Chinese Merganser

624.Mergus merganser merganser, \*L. 力 ハ アイサ

Goosander 비오 리

626.Phalacrocorax carbo hanedae, \*Kuroda, 力ハウ

Japanese Cormorant

626.Phalacrocorax capillatus, (T. & S.) ウミウ

Temminck’s Cormorant

627.Phalacrocorax pelagicus pelagicus, \*Pallas, ヒウメ、ウガラス

Pelagic Shag

631.Pelecanus crispus, \*Bruch, ガランテウ

Dalmation Pelican

640.Oceanodroma monorhis monorhis, (Swinhoe) ヒメクロウ ミ ツバメ

Swinhoe’s Fork-tailed Petrel

645.Puffinus leucomelas, (Temminck) 才ホミヅナギドリ

Streaked Shearwater

649.Puffinus tenuirostris, (Temminck (ハシボソミヅナギドリ)

Slender-billed Shearwater

659.Podiceps cristatus crist at us, (L.) カンムリカイツブリ

Great Crested Grebe

660.Podiceps griseigena holboellii, \*Reinhardt, アカエリカイツブリ

Eastern Red-necked Grebe 큰농병아리

661.Podiceps auritus, (L.) ミ、カイツブリ

Slavonian Grebe

662.Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis, \*Brehm, ハジロ力イッブリ

Black-necked Grebe

663.Podiceps ruficollis japonicus, \*Hartert, カイツブリ

Japanese Little Grebe 농병아리

665.Colymbus adamsii 参 Gray, ハシジロアビ

White-billed Diver

666.Colymbus arcticus viridigularis, (Dwight)オホハム

Siberian Black-throated Diver

667.Colymbus arcticus pacificus,\*Lawrence, シロエリ才ホハム

Pacific Diver

668.Colympus stellatusf \*Pontoppidan, アビ

Red-throated Diver 아비

669.Columba rupestris rupestris, \*Pallas, カウライバト

Blue Hill-Pigeon 냥비닭이, 바위비닭이

676.Streoptpelia orientalis orientalis, (Latham) キ ジバド

Eastern Turtle Dove 비닭이

678.Streptopelia decaocto decaocto, (Frivalszky) シラコバト

Indian Ring-Dove [page 85]

680.Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis, (Temminck) べニバト

Burmese Red Turtle-Dove

690.Syrrhaptes paradoxus, (Pallas) サケイ

Pallas’ Sand-Grouse

692.Lopipes lobatus, (L) ア力エリヒレアシシギ

Red-necked Phalarope

693.Tnnga ochropus, \*L. クサシギ

Green Sandpiper 빅 빅 도요

694.Tringa glareola, タカ ブシギ

Wood Sandpiper 알낙도요

695.Tnnga incana brevipes, (Vieillot) キア シシギ

Asiatic Wandering Tattler

697.Tringa hypoleucos, \*L. イソシギ

Common Sandpiper 갑작도요

698.Tringa erythropus, (Pallas) ツルシギ

Spotted or Dusky Redshank 학도요

699.Tringa totanus eurhinus, (Oberholser) アカアシシギ

Eastern Redshank 붉은발도요

700.Glottis stagnatilis, (Bechstein) コアヲンジギ

Marsh Sandpiper

701.Glottis nebularius, (Gunnerus) アチアシシギ

Greenshank 청다리도요

702.Pseudoglottis guttifer, (Noramann) 力ラフトアヲアシシギ

Nordmann,s Greenshank

703.Terekia cinerea, (GuldenstAdt) ソリハシシギ

ferek Sandpiper

705.Limosa limosa melanuroides, \*Gould, ヲグロジギ

Eastern Black-tailed Godwit 혹교리도요

706.Limosa lapponica baueri, \*Naumann, オホソリハシシギ

Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit

707.Numenius arquata orientalis, \*Brehm, ダイシヤクシギ

Indian Curlew 마도요

708.Numenius cyanopus, \*Vieillot, ホウ口クンギ

Australian Curlew 알낙교리마도요

709.Numenius phaeopus variegatus, (Scopoli) チウシヤクシギ

Eastern Whimbrel 듕부리도요

711.Numenius minutus, \*Gould, コ シヤクシギ

Least Whimbrel 쇠부리도요

712.Candns canutus rogersi, (Mathews) コヲバシギ

Eastern Knot

713.Calidris tenuirostris. (Horsfield) ヲバシギ

Great Knot

715.Erolia alpina sakhalina, (Vieillot) ハマシギ

Eastern Dunlin 민물도요 [page 86]

716.Pisobia minuta ruficollis, (Pallas) トウ ネン

Eastern Little Stint 좀도요

7L7.Pisobia minutilla subminuta, (Middendorff) ハバリシギ

Long-toed Stint 종달도요

720.Pisobia acuminata, (Horsfield) ウヅラシギ

Siberian Pectoral Sandpiper 모츠래기도요

721.Pisobia melanota, (Vieillct) アメリカウヅラシギ

Pectoral Sandpiper

723.Pnilomachus pugnax, (L.) エリマキシギ

Ruff, Reeve

724.Limicola falcinellus sibirica, \*Dresser, キリアイ

Eastern Broad-billed Sandpiper

725.Eurynorhynchus Pygmeus, (L.) ヘラ シギ

Spoon-billed Sandpiper

727.Crocethia alba, (Pallas) ミユビシギ

Sander ling

728.Scotopax rusticola, \*L. ヤマシギ

Woodcock 엣도요, 까토리도으

730.Capella solitaria, (Hodgson) アヲシギ

Solitary Snipe 청도요

731.Capella gallinigo gallinago, (L.) タシギ

Common Snipe, Fantail Snipe 짜도요

733.Capella megala, (Swinhoe) チウヂシギ

Swinhoe’s Snipe

734.Capella stenura, (Bonaparte) ハ ウヲシギ

Pintail Snipe 바눌꼬리도요

735. Lymnocryptes minima, (BrUnnich) コシギ

Jack Snipe

736.Rostratula benghalensis Lenghalensis, (L.) タマシギ

Painted Snipe

737.Squatarola squatarola hypomelaena, (Pallas) ダイゼソ

Eastern Grey Plover 개꿩

738.Pluvialis apricarius fulvus, (Gmelin) ムナグロ

Eastern Golden Plover

740.Charadrius asiaticus veredus, \*Gould, オホチドリ

Eastern Dotterel

741.Charaanus leschenaultii leschenaultii, \*Lesson, オホメダイチドリ

Geoffroy’s Sand Plover

742.Charaanus mongolus mongolus, (Pallas) メダイチドリ

Mongolian Plover 왕눈도요

743.charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus, (Swinhoe) シロチドリ

Eastern Kentish Plover

744.Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus, (L.) ハシボソシロチドリ

Kentish Plover [page 87]

747.Charadrius dubius coronicus, \*Gmelin,ユチドリ

Little Ringed Plover 알도요

748.Charadrius placid us, \*Gray, イカルチドリ Long-billed Ringed Plover 힌목도요

749.Vanellus vanellus, (L.) タグリ

Lapwing 댕기도요

750.Microsarcops cinereus, (Blyth) ケリ

Grey-headed Lapwing

751.Haematopus ostralegus osculans, \*Swinhoe, ミヤコドリ

Eastern Oystercatcher

752.Himantopus himantopus himantopus, (L.) セイタカシギ

Black-winged Stilt

753.Recurvirostra avocetta avocetta, \*L. セイタカシギキヤウジヨシギ

Avocet 됫뿌리꺽다리도요

754.Arenaria interpres interpres, (L.) キヤウジヨシギ

Turnstone 꼭가도요

756.Glareola pratincola maldivarum, \*Forster, ツバメチドリ

Large Indian Pratincole or Swallow—Plover 재도비요

757.Chlidonias leucoptera, (Temminck) ハジロクロハラアヂサシ

White-winged Black Tern

762.Sterna hirundo longipennis, \*Nordmann アヂサシ

Nordmann’s Tern

768.Sterna albifrons sinensis, \*Gmelin, コアヂサシ

Asiatic Little Tern 여갈메기

775.Larus argentatus vegae, \*Palmen, セグロカモメ

Vega Herring Gull 재갈메기

776.Larus schistisagus, \*Stejneger, オホセケロカモメ

Slaty-backed Gull

777.Larus can us major, \*Middendorff, カモメ

Asiatic Common Gull 갈메기

778.Larus crassirostris, \*Vieillot, ウミネコ

Black-tailed Gull

782.Larus saundersi, (Swinhoe) ジグロカモメダ

Saunder’s Gull

788.Una aalge inornata, \*Salomonsenf ウ；(M，ᄌ Bering Island Guillemot

792 Uria carbo, (Pallas) ケイマフリ

ooty Guillemot

79RSynthliborhamphus antiquus, (Gmelin) ウミスズメ Ancient Auk 바다쇠오리

796.Synthliborhamphus wumizusume, (Temminck) 力ンムリウミスズメ

Japanese Auk

801.Cerorhina monocerata, (Pallas) ウトウ Hombilled Puffin [page 88]

804.Otis tarda dybowskii, \*Taczanowski, ノガン

Siberian Bustard 너화, 능예

805.Grus grus lilfordi, \*Sharpe,クロシル

Eastern Common Crane

806.Grus iaponensis, (P. L. S. Muiiler) タンチヤ

Japanese Crane, Manchurian Crane 두루미, 백두루미

807.Grus monachus, \*Temminck, ナベヅル

Hooded Crane 흑두루미

808.Grus vipio, \*Pallas, マナヅル

White-naped Crane, White-necked Crane 센두루미

811.Rallus aquaticus indicus, \*Blyth, クヒナ

Eastern Water-Rail

816.Porzana pusilla pusilla, (Pallas) 七メクヒナ

Eastern Baillon’s Crake, Pallas’s Crake 쇠물병아리

817. Porzana noveboracensis exquisita, \*Swinhoe, シマクヒナ

Swinhoe’s Crake

818.Porzana fusca erythrothorax, (T. & S.) ヒクヒナ

Japanese Ruddy Crake

821.Porzana paykullii, (Ljungh) カウライヒクヒナ

Siberian Ruddy Crake 물뱅아리

824.Gallinula chloropus indicus, \*Blyth, バン,コヒナ

Indian Water-Hen, Indian Moor-Hen

825.Gallicrex cinerea, (Gmelin) ツルクヒナ

Korea or Water-Cock 뜸북이

826.Fulica atra atra, \*L. オホバン

Coot 물닭

828.Turnix tanki blanfordi, \*Blyth, デウセンミフウヅラ

Burmese Button-Quail 새가락모츠래기

834.Lyrurus tetrix ussuriensis, (Kohts) クロライテウ

Ussurian Black-Cock 멧닭

838.Tetrastes bonasia coreensis, \*Kuroda & Mori, テウセンエゾライテウ

Korean Hazel Grouse

839.Coturnix coturnix japonica, \*T. & S., ウヅラ

Japanese Quail 모츠래기

844.Phasianus colchicus pallasi, \*Rothschild, 水クマンキジ

Manchurian Ring-necked Pheasant 북꿩

845.Phasianus conchicus karpowi, \*Buturlin, カウライキジ

Korean Ring-necked Rheasant 꿩

*NOTE \* These species were first listed by the scientists as indicated but under different names.*

*ABBREVIATIONS. T. & S. = Temminch & Schlegel*

*L. = Linnaeus* [page 89]

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**THE TWO VISITS OF THE REV. R. J. THOMAS TO KOREA**

BY MR. M. W. OH

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 6th, 1932

I am very much interested in a British young man, who, some sixty odd years ago, tried hard to enter Korea, and at last succeeded in entering, only to lay down his life. The time was that of the so-called “Pyengyang Foreign Trouble” in the year 1866. It gives me great pleasure to be here and tell you about a few interesting points of his life in Korea. My grandfather saw him, and quite a good many old people are still living in the district of my native village who met him, were entertained by him, and shook hands with him on board the “General Sherman,” on which he was a passenger. I refer to the Rev. Robert Jermain Thomas, B. A., the Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, the pioneer who studied the Korean language systematically, and the first, and so far the only, Protestant martyr in Korea.

I first heard of his coming, of his preaching, and of his death, in my childhood, but I began to make a real study eight years ago. As most of you know, he came to Korea only twice, and stayed here only about four months altogether. Hence the field of research concerning him has been rather confined. But I am happy to think that I have been able to collect quite a number of interesting details of his life by writing over three thousand letters to his relatives and friends, mostly in England and China, and by calling on nearly two hundred old people who met him along the coast of the three western provinces of Korea, Whanghai, South and North Pyengan Provinces.

His life can be divided into three parts : first, his life in England ; second, in China ; third, in Korea, in which we here are most interested. I shall first briefly speak of his life spent in England and China before dealing with his evangelistic efforts in Korea.

According to the archives of the London Missionary Society to which he belonged, he was born September 7th, 1840, [page 98] at Rhayader, Radnorshire, Wales. I gave this information in my little book in Korean on his life which I published in 1928, and other authors have done the same. But as a result of my inquiries I find that a mistake has been made in giving the year as 1840. Some years ago in reply to my letter sent to the Vicar of Rhayader for correct information about his birth, the Rev. H. W. Lewis, M. A., wrote : “I searched the Baptismal Registers in Rhayader Church in vain, but I enquired at the Registry of Births and Marriages and found found an entry to the following effect: September 7th, 1839 (not 1840 as you suggest) Robert Jermain, son of Robert Thomas and Mary his wife (formerly Williams), East Street, Rhayader, a Minister among the Independents.’’ And last year Mr. R. C. L. Thomas, the nephew of Robert Jermain Thomas, wrote to me about the year of his uncle’s birth as follows : “ With regard to the two questions you ask me, my father was an elder brother of my uncle, as my father was born in 1838 and my uncle Robert was born in 1839.” Hence there can not be any doubt but that he was born in 1839, and that the record of the London Missionary Society and of others following its lead needs to be corrected.

With regard to his early life in Wales and England, I shall quote some phrases from a letter of the Rev. Mr. Davies of Llanvapley, who was at one time assistant to his father, Rev. Robert Thomas. He says, “the Rev. Robert Jermain Thomas was the son of the Rev. Robert Thomas, minister from 1848 to 1884 of Hanover Church, Llanover, near Abergavenny, Wales. In his youth he spent three years at Land- overy College, then presided over by the well-known Welsh scholar Archdeacon Williams. Later on he acted as assistant-master at the Rev. Alfred Newths’ school at Oundle, North-hampshire. At 15 he was made a member at Hanover, and soon began to preach, his first text being Heb. 13 :8; at 16 he matriculated, and at 17 became a student at New College, spending five years there, securing his B. A. at London University on leaving. On June 4, 1863, he was ordained at Hanover, to be a missionary with the London [page 99] Missionary Society in China.” Only two of Mr. Thomas’ College friends are still living in England now. One is the Rev. W. R Clarkson, and the other the Rev. J. B. Blomfield. Both are over 90. I will quote some lines from their letters about his college life. Mr. Clarkson says, “Mr. Thomas was as you mention, a fellow student of mine at New College, London, and for one session from 1858 to 59, we lodged in the same house with two or three other students, the College itself being a non-resident one. I settled in my first charge as a minister at Essex in July 1861, and my friend preached for me two or three times when I was laid aside by temporary illness. But after he left England, we had no correspondence with one another. I loved and esteemed my friend and fellow student very much.”

Mr. Blomfield writes, “We lived in lodgings in the same neighbourhood. He was some three years my senior. I remember he had a high reputation for his ability in the acquisition of foreign languages, and that he was said to be of an adventurous spirit, and likely to a missionary in some distant part of the world, probably in China. He was married while at College, a very unusual event even if he was in his last year.” The College archives contain the following note about him :

Robert Jermain Thomas,

Son of the Rev. Rovert Thomas, Hanover.

Age 18.

Member of Hanover Church Abergavenny, of which the Rev. Robert Thomas was pastor.

Under graduate London 1857. B. A. 1859

Mills Scholar 1862

Admitted on probation, September 28th, 1857

Admitted full, February 1st, 1858.

Left, Midsummer 1863

Missionary to China 1863

Deceased (murdered) in Corea July 1866.”

Mr. Thomas with his wife embarked for China in the ship Polemaise, at Gravesend, on July 21st, when he was [page 100] presented with a Travelling Writing Desk by the Pastor and 24 fellow members of the Westminster (Congregational) Church, which he had been attending while he was studying at College. The Travelling Writing Desk, now in the possession of the nephew of Mr. Thomas, is inscribed in the following manner :

‘‘Presented to the Rev. Robert Jermain Thomas, B. A., Missionary to China, on the occasion of his leaving England, by his Pastor and a few of his fellow members in the Church at Westminster, July 20th, 1863.

— “The Lord Bless and Keep Thee.”

In the first week of December of the same year the young couple landed at Shanghai, and their real missionary life began. In the following month of March Mr. Thomas went up to Hankow and visited Dr. Griffith John, who later became one of his best friends. One of the objects of his visit to Hankow was to find a house in which to spend the summer with his wife. On February 4th, 1929, Dr. C. G. Sparham, the China Secretary of the London Missionary Society and the son-in-law of Dr. Griffith John sent me the original letter which Mr. Thomas had written to Dr. John about finding the above mentioned house. In speaking of his visit some years later, Dr. John said, “He was one of the finest linguists that I ever met He had a remarkable knowledge of Russian, of both the spoken and the written language. I took him to see some Russian merchants, and they conversed for a long time. At the close, one of the Russian merchants told me that but for one sound which he failed to make accurately, there was nothing in his speech to differentiate rum from a native Russian. It is said by the Russian people that the one sound that he failed to make has never been made by a non-Russian. He also spoke Chinese remarkably well” This other fact that he could speak Chinese well after only 4 months in the country is deserving of special notice. But alas! Mrs. Thomas was taken from him by death in premature child-birth. This sudden and sad [page 101] event brought intensive sorrow to his mind, and for a time he was prostrated with gloomy thoughts, approaching to melancholy. Tninking that a charge of locality would improve his health and spirits, he applied for permission to change his place of residence. It may be that his request had been refused and this ; would account for the fact that for a short time he had severed his connection with the London Missionary Society, and had gone to Chefoo.

At that time there was stationed at Chefoo the Rev. Alexander Williamson, the Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland and a minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Mr. Thomas had travelled on the same steamer with Dr. Williamson on his voyage from England, and had lived together with him in Shanghai during his first year. So they know each other well by the time Mr. Thomas visited Chefoo. At this visit Mr. Thomas received his first contact with Korea. At that time two Roman Catholic Koreans had come to Chefoo to trade. They were both from the Whanghai Province. At this time Mr. Thomas, while awaiting a reply from London to his request for a change of location, was working temporarily in a trading company, which, I am inclined to think, was the Cornabe and Eckford Company, Chefoo. it is very likely that he met the two above mentioned Koreans there. From them he learned many interesting stories and facts about Korea ana its people, and soon picked up bits of the Korean language, and put his resolution into action. He introauced the two Koreans to his good friend Dr. A. Williamson. So one day they were invited to afternoon tea at Dr. Williamson’s house, on which occasion Dr. Williamson consented to supply Mr. Thomas with a large stock of Bibles and portions of the Scriptures in Chinese and send him to Korea as the Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland. I have been so fortunate as to be able to obtain a picture of Dn Williamson’s house in which that tea party with two Koreans took place. I am also happy to give you the contents of a letter which Mr. Thomas wrote to the British Consul at Chefoo on August [page 102] 31st, 1865 (just 5 days before his embarkation for Korea) in which he applied for a passport

Yent’ai, August 31st, 1865

Sir,

I beg to apply to you for a Passport for the Provinces of Kwantung (關東) and Peichili (北直隷). It is my intention to travel through the above mentioned Provinces, as a Missionary,

I am,

Sir,

Your humble and obedient Servant,

(Sd) R. Jermain Thomas.

Chinese name 托馬涘

R. J. T.

As you know, there was no treaty between Korea and Britain at that time. So he could not ask for a passport for travel in Korea but only in Manchuria and Chili Province through which he proposed to go back to Peking. Let me quote his own letter about his journey, written at Peking when he came back from Korea.

London Mission, Peking,

J anuary 12th, 1866.

My dear Dr. Tidman,

We left Chefoo on the 4th of September, on board a small Chinese junk, and arrived off the mainland of Corea on the 13th. We spent two months and a half on the coast I had acquired, through the assistance of a Corean Roman Catholic, sufficient knowledge of the colloquial to announce to these poor people some of the most precious truths of the Gospel They are, as a whole, very hostile to foreigners, but by a little chat in their own language, I could persuade them to accept a book or two. As these books are taken at the risk of decapitation, or, at least, fines and imprisonment, it is quite fair to conclude that the possessors wish to read them. The storms that blew along the west coast of Corea [page 103] through last autumn, according to the testimony of Chinese pilots who have traded with Corea for twenty years, have been unparalleled. I should fatigue you were I to narrate our hair-breadth escapes A gracious Providence preserved us. I had intended visiting the capital, “Wang King” but the Corean junk in which I had taken a passage was dashed to pieces by one of these terrible gales. No life lost Leaving Corea in the beginning of December, I landed on the coast of Manchuria, and found that I had only escaped the dangers of the sea to fall, perhaps, into those on land. You are aware that the entire country of Manchuria is in a state of agitation. Long since, small bands of mounted robbers were the terror of the lonely highways of the Far East Latterly these bands have combined together, and assumed such alarming proportions as to characterize the movement a downright rebellion. I landed at a port called Pi-tz-wo ; two days after leaving, it was occupied by the rebels. I had spent three very pleasant days in distributing the Scriptures and preaching the Gospel. The people were more than merely civil and attentive. A Mohamedan, named Likwo Fa, bought a copy of each kind of book I had, and insisted on sending me dinners daily free of expense.

Passing through Kaichou, I arrived at Tingtz (New Chwang) where I was very hospitably entertained by H. B. M.’s Consul, T. Taylor Meadows, Esq. Thence, travelling partly on horseback aud partly in carts, rounding the northern part of the Gulf of Laiu Tung (遼東), and passing the great wall off Shan Hai Kwan (山海關), I entered the province of Chi’Li’ and breathed freely, for thither the robbers could not follow us. The Chinese Government had despatched some four thousand troops to tranquillize Manchuria.

To sum up, I have been four months, away from European society and travelled by sea and land nearly two thousand miles. I am well acquainted with the coast of the two western provinces of Corea and have made numerous vocabularies and dialogues in the colloquial of the capital, which [page 104] will be useful in any future negotiations with that people.

I can hardly express to you how glad I am to be here. By God’s help I will try to bear part of the burden which Mr. Edkins has borne so long and so well I wish to convey to the Board my grateful thanks for their kindness. Will you, too, accept my best thanks for the kind encouraging words you have uttered from time to time, pending the ultimate decision of the Board ?

The first week of my residence in Peking has necessarily been taken up in making the usual calls on the foreign residents. Our week of prayer-meeting hitherto has been well attended.

Next week I purpose commencing in earnest a course of study which will fit me for the Chinese pulpit.

With kind regards to the Directors,

Believe me, dear Dr. Tidman,

Very sincerely yours,

R. Jermain Thomas

Rev. Dr. Tidman.

We can thus get from the letter an idea of his work on his first journey to Korea.

I am inclined to think from what I have been able to find out, one of the two Koreans whom he met at Chefoo and who guided him to Korea, was Kim Ja Pyung (金子平), and the master of the Chinese junk who took him as passenger was Yu Wen Tai (于文泰). He arrived off the mainland of Korea on the 13th of September. Even though we can not tell the exact spot where he landed on the mainland, it might be near Merin Island or Sorai Beach, because those coasts were well known to foreigners at that time, and Chinese merchants and fishers frequently came to those parts. From there he went on southward to Ongchin Beach. The Navy report to the Korean Government says that he stopped at a place called Charari (紫羅里) which is an old name. Nobody knows of it now. Pastor Cho of the Masan Methodist Church, Whanghai Province, told me when I visited there two years ago that it might be near Nyonghodo [page 105] (龍湖島), I tried to find out from the District Headman where Charari was, but so far I have had no reply from him. Mr. Thomas tried to go to Seoul by sea from there, but the boat on which he had embarked was dashed to pieces by the terrible gales, and he had to give up any hope of reaching Seoul on that trip. He had changed his boat three times on his first journey : when he left Chefoo he was on board the Chinese junk of which Yu Wen Tai was the master, then on the Korean coast he took a Korean boat, which I have said, was wrecked, and after that he went back to the Chinese junk. It is my opinion that :he Chinese junk could not take him to the south near Seoul because that would have taken it out of its way. As he mentioned in his letter, he learned the Korean language from the natives and also distributed a fair number of copies of the Scriptures. In his letter he said, “I had acquired, through the assistance of a Korean Roman Catholic, sufficient knowledge of the colloquial to announce to the poor people some of the most precious truths of the Gospel They are, as a whole, very hostile to foreigners, but by a little chat in their own lang-uage, I could persuade them to accept a book or two.” What a wonderful ability he had in the acquisition of the Korean language ! After only a few months of study he was able to converse with Koreans in their own language.

I have tried very hard to find some trace of the Bibles which Mr. Thomas distributed at this time, but I am sorry to say all these books with other documents were burnt at the time of the Tong Hak trouble.

After leaving Korea, Mr. Thomas set out for Peking via Pi-tz-wo, Kaichou (now Kaiping), Newchwang, and Shan-haikwan. To sum up, on this first journey he succeeded in three ways : first, he was able to distribute the Scriptures ; secona, he collected many colloquial idioms of the Korean language from the natives ; third, he had made personal contact with individual Koreans, to whom he made the promise to return the following year.

When he arrived at Peking, there was waiting for him a[page 106]letter from the London Missionary Society informing him that they acceded to his request and stationed him at Pe-king. There he took charge of the Anglo-Chinese School while Dr. Martin was absent, and also of the street chapel But he could not forget Korea and its people. At the beginning of the year 1866, he had an opportunity of meeting the annual Korean embassy to the Emperor of China, the representative of the King of Korea. On April 19th, 1866, when Dr. A. Williamson was at Tein-Chang-Tai (田庄臺), a large town on the river Lian-Ho (遼河), he met the Korean embassy returing home. In conversation with them he found out that they had met a missionary at Peking and had visited the London Mission. They said that they had received some Christian books and heard a little of the doctrine from him. No doubt the missionary whom they had met at Peking was Mr. Thomas. Although it must have been difficult to get access to them, he had managed to obtain one or more interviews. Not only did Mr. Thomas succeed in distributing the Scriptures while he was on Korean soil the year before, but he also succeeded in sending the Scriptures into Korea through the hands of the Korean embassy. We can imagine how glad he must have been when he thought of his success. Even before I had found Dr. Williamson’s book and read of his dealings with the Korean embassy, I had heard the same facts from many old people near Pyengyang, namely that that embassy had brought back with them a good many Bibles, which they, no doubt, had received from Mr. Thomas, he being the only missionary at Peking who knew Korean.

In Feb. 1866 there had broken out in Korea the severe persecution of the Roman Catholics, with the facts of which we are all familiar, and the French Government dispatched an admiral to deal with Korea for the murder of nine French priests. But the admiral needed an interpreter, and he hoped to secure the services of Mr. Thomas, on account of his knowledge of the Korean language. The position of official interpreter was offered to Mr. Thomas. Needless to

Title page of New Testament which is believed to be one of those distributed by Mr. Thomas.

Hong Sin Kil, one of the persons who went on board the “General Sherman,” and received a Bible from Mr. Thomas when the ship stopped at Chang Sa Po, on its way to Pyeng Yang,

Anchor chains of the General Sherman, now preserved on a pillar in the East Gate of Pyeng Yang.



[page 107] say, not many solicitations were necessary with a man who was anxious to find a ship in which to reach Korea again. This prospect of another visit to Korea brought Mr. Thomas to Chefoo to get another supply of Scriptures from Dr. Williamson. But he found that the French Admiral had been obliged to sail south on account of political disturbances in Cochin-China. As there was no definite knowledge of the probable duration of this absence, Mr. Thomas decided not to wait for the Admirars return, but to embark on the schooner “General Sherman,” which was freighted for Korea and due to sail without any delay.

As to the purpose of his second journey to Korea there are many opinions. Some say that he came to Korea only as a pilot on the schooner, some that he came to discover the Korean coasts and loot the graves of the old Korean kings, and again others, that he came only to learn the Korean language and not at all as a missionary. But the Mission Year Book of the Congregational Church for 1868, that is, two years after his death, has the following : ―

“Missionary work was the grand purpose of his life. He made every labour subservient to this noble end. For this he studied medicine for eighteen months with Dr. Waterman. For this he mastered nearly all the European languages before he left England, and in the prosecution of this work he fell at last a martyr to the enterprise. To act as an interpreter to the French expedition was only subordinate to higher purposes, or else he would not have left Chefoo in a merchant vessel instead of staying for the expedition. The fact is, he wanted to go to Corea by some means in order to perfect his knowledge in the language, so as to be able to translate the Scriptures into that language, and establish a Protestant mission in that dark land. In this noble work he, however, failed and fell ; ana our language in this dark dispensation must be, “Thy will be done!”

You see that he came to Korea neither as a pilot nor as a mere student of the language. He came to perfect his knowledge in order to preach the Gospel and establish a [page 108] Protestant Mission in this land. You will also be interested in hearing that he had a special despatch from the Prince Regent of China to the Korean authorities instead of a passport.

As regards the purpose of the “General Sherman’s” visit, the sub-joined letters of the Meadows Company, to which the “General Sherman’’ was consigned, may throw some light on it They read as follows : —

Messrs. Meadows & Co. to Mr. Burlingame.

TIENTSIN, October 27, 1866

Sir:

We, the undersigned British firm, beg leave to bring to your Excellency’s notice the following circumstances, in order to obtain your Excellency’s assistance in getting redress.

During the latter half of July last the American Schooner General Sherman arrived at this port, and was consigned to our care by Mr. Preston, the owner, who had come passenger on the vessel for the sake of his health. After we had taken delivery oi inward cargo, Mr. Preston and we came to an arrangment that we should load her with a cargo of foreign merchandise, and despatch her to Corea with a super-cargo to sell the goods there. We accordingly loaded her with foreign merchandise, and on the 29th of July last she left Tientsin. Mr. Hogarth, one of our clerks, who went as super-cargo, left previously in the steamer Shaftesbury for Chefoo, in order to have a pilot and shroff ready on the General Sherman arriving there, and thus save delay. On the schooner reaching Chefoo, Mr. Hogarth, accompanied by a Chinese pilot and a Cantonese shroff belonging to our firm, went on board ; also Mr. Thomas, who having expressed a wish to visit Corea again, in order to extend his knowledge of the Corean language, went as passenger. From the day the vessel left Cheefoo till now we have received no written advices from Mr. Hongarth or Mr. Preston, or in fact, from any one on board when she left Chefoo. [page 109]

On the 8th of October current we received letters from the partners of our firm in Chefoo, with the news that the King of Corea had caused the General Sherman to be burnt with all on board, while proceeding up the Ping Yang river.

We immediately addressed Dr. Williams on the subject copy of our letter herewith enclosed.

On the 20th of October current we received further advices from our partner in Chefoo, informing us that he had seen a junk captain who had piloted the schooner for four tides up the Ping Yang river, when he left her and returned to the mouth of the river to his junk, and finally to Chefoo. This man stated that the Coreans had told him their king was opposed to foreign intercourse with his country. We imagine that this man, who understands some thing of the Corean language, knows something more about the vessel than he is inclined to divulge, fearing, Chinese-like, to mix himself up in the matter with the authorities to question him later on the points.

As the act of visiting Corea for the purposes of trade was not an act which could, in the eyes of civilized western nations, justify the Corean government in destroying those who committed it, we, the undersigned, have taken the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of bringing the above matters to your Excellency’s notice, with the request that you will be pleased to beg his Excellency Admiral Bell to make inquiries regarding the destruction of the vessel and her people, and take steps to cause the Corean Government to make redress as far as such in the nature of things is practicable.

We have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency’s most obedient servents,

Meadows & Co.

Hon. Anson Burlingame,

United States Minister Plenipotentiary.

P. S.—We beg to enclose copy of our letter to H. B. M’s consul, Mr. Mongan, on the loss of the General Sherman, [page 110] and requesting the British admiral’s assistance in the matter, Mr. Hograth and Mr. Thomas being both British subjects.

M. & Co.

Messrs. Meadows & Co. to Mr. Consul Mongarn.

TIENTSIN, 23rd, October, 1866.

Sir:

We take the liberty to communicate to you the following matter, in which two British subjects are concerned, in order that you may report the same to Admiral King, the British Naval Commander-in-Chief in China, that he may take much steps as may be best in accordance with his duty, in a position where the lives and properties of his countrymen are concerned.

About three months back the American schooner “General Shermen” arrived at this port, and the owner, Mr. Preston, who had come on board the vessel, consigned her to our care. After we had discharged her inward cargo, which was sent to our care, Mr. Preston, who resided on shore in our house soon after his arrival, and during his stay in Tientsin, we came to the determination to see if any business could be done in a venture to Corea; we consequently loaded the vessel and despatched her on a trading voyage to Corea. One of our clerks, Mr. Hogarth, was sent by us as supercargo and to assist Mr. Preston in making the trip a profitable one. Mr. Thomas, a friend of the writer, having expressed a desire again to visit Corea, in order to improve his knowledge of the Corean language, went a passenger in the vessel He and Mr. Hogarth: going on board at Chefoo. We may now state that both Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Thomas were natives of Great Britain, Mr. Preston, the owner of the ‘‘General Sherman’’ was an American citizen. The Master of the vessel, Mr. Page , was an American citizen, and the mate, Mr. Neilson, was a naturalized American citizen. Mr. Hogarth took from our firm in Chefoo one of our Cantonese employees, by profession a shroff, to assay the silver or gold which he might receive from the Corean merchants as pay- [page 111] ment for our merchandise. Mr. Thomas, we understood, took two Pekingese with him, and the crew was formed of Malays and southern Chinese, and two Shantung men as pilots.

From the time the “General Sherman” left Chefoo till the arrival of one of the French Men-of-war at Chefoo, we received no written advices from the “General Sherman.” On the French vessel’s appearance unpleasant rumours commenced to be current regarding the loss of the vessel and the fate of her people ; and Mr. Mackey and Wadman, the representative of our firm in Chefoo, wrote us as follows :—

(Extract from Mr. Wadman’s letter of 7th Oct 1866.

“I am really afraid the “General Shermany is lost and that her crew have met with an untimely death—the vessel being burnt and all hands cruelly murdered. It is a very sad affair,”

(Extract from Mr. Mackey’s letter of the 7th Oct 1866.)

“I must not let this steamer leave without mentioning that the very worst rumours are current regarding the fate of the ‘General Sherman’ and all on board. The French Admiral’s vessel just returned from Corea, is the bearer of the report which is undoubtedly very circumstantial The French have already been fighting in Korea. Now they are going in stronger force than before, and intend to blockade the whole coast They have sent for more men and ships from Saigon.”

The “General Sherman” being an American vessel, we lost no time in a addressing Dr. Williams, the U. S. Charge’ d’ Affairs. Copy of our letter herewith enclosed on the subject Having now received some further details regarding the “General Sherman” from Mr. Mackey, and considering it now time to bring the matter to your notice officially, we beg to give you below the additional news now received per “Nanzing.”

(Extract from Mr. Mackey’s letter dated Chefoo 8th

Oct. 1866. : [page 112]

“Since writing to you yesterday I have had a long conversation with the pilot of a junk, regarding the General Sherman.’ It appears that he met the ‘General Sherman’ at the mouth of a very large river called Ping-yang. He knew Mr. Thomas very well and so consented to act as pilot to the ‘General Sherman.’ He conducted her for four tides which occupied three day, up the river, and then left her to pursue her own way to Ping Yang city―a large trading mart on the river about six days journey from its mouth, going day and night It is between five and six hundred li by land. He left her about midway between the mouth of the river and the trading mart above referred to. This on the third day of the eighth moon (11th Sept. 1866.) He has never seen the vessel since. He left piloting the ‘General Sherman’ because her appearance had created alarm, the Coreans being a simple people, and all trade was stopped between the Coreans and the Chinese. The Coreans asked him about the “General Sherman’ and her intentions’ He replied she was a peaceful trader, but they said ‘she has not come to buy our goods.’ He goes to Corea from Shantung sometimes three times a year. He is 43 years of age, and has traded for many years with Corea. ‘Mr. Thomas constantly wanted to land and ramble about, but the pilot advised him against doing so.’ Thomas wished to keep the pilot and let his junk return to Shantung, but his junkmen would not hear of it, saying they could not face his family without him. On the pilot reaching the mouth of the Ping Yang river (he had some conversation with the Coreans there, and they told him that their Sovereign would by no means trade with foreigners.”

“My teacher acted as Interpreter during the above conversation, which lasted a good time. My teacher’s impression is that the man concealed something unpleasant below all his statements, as if he feared to divulge it. He left the schooner half way up the river, [page 113] and testified plainly to the general state of alarm which her appearance created. Whether this man knows of the fate of the vessel is a secret known only to himself A gunboat could run over to this river and soon clear up the mystery.”

“The French Admiral’s account is that when the “General Sherman” appeared at Ping Yang, the father of the King of Corea asked what was to be done with her, and the King replied, let her be burnt with all on board of her ; and that this was exececuted accordingly. ‘ “

Two British subjects having gone to Corea in the “General Sherman.”—one as supercargo of our merchandise, and the other to a certain degree to aid in obtaining a knowledge of the country for the use of civilization, and to assist Hogarth in explaining the object of the vessel visiting Corea, we consider it our duty to lay the above details before you without loss of time, that you may take such steps as may be best to ascertain the fate of your countrymen.

Should we later obtain any additional news regarding this matter we shall not fail to communicate the same to you immediately.

We beg to suggest that it would be well to address the French Admiral on the subject, as well as reporting the matter to the British Admiral.

We are,

(signed) Meadows & Ca

It is clear, then, that the object of the “General Sherman” in visiting Korea was that of trade, and also that Thomas went as a passenger, not as an interpreter.

On August 9th, Thursday, the ‘‘General Sherman” with Mr. Thomas and a complement of 23 men, officers and crew, left Chefoo. The London Mission at Peking, on account of the persecution in Korea, did not approve of his decision to make the voyage at that time,and under those circum- [page 114] stances even his best friends tried to dissuade him from it But he was determined to go and did not consider the risks, thinking only of the chance thus offered to get an entrance for the Gospel into Korea.

On their way to Korea they called at White Wings Island (白翖島). The spot at which they anchored was Too- Moo-Chin (두무진) On hearing of the arrival of a foreign vessel at that place, the Mandarin in charge of this island ordered his garrison to attack them. But Mr. Thomas, wishing to give the Scriptures to the people on shore, came out with an armful of New Testaments and distributed them not only among the people, but also among the soldiers. When I visited the island two years ago, Mr. Choi Ik No (崔益魯) , one of the oldest people on the island and a Christian, said, “When the foreign vessel came here, I went out with other friends to see it One of the foreigners was very kind, and we were entertained by him. We did not know what kind of food he was giving us at that time, but I know now that it was cakes. I also received some books from him but later on owing to the threatening attitude of the soldiers we had to throw them away or give them up. While we were still near the vessel, the foreigners rubbed something and made fire. And when they were pulling a string, it be came longer and longer. When we saw all of these things, we could not help being surprised. But I think now those things might have been matches and a rubber string. The Mandarin ordered all the books the foreigner had distributed to be taken to his office on three bull-carts (rather small ones on this island), and later sent all of them to the Ongchin Naval Office.”

Their next port of call on their way to Pyengyang was Tot-Chum (Mat Island, 席島). Here Mr. Thomas met the Chinese sailor Yu-Wen-Tai, who had brought him to Korea the year before. Mr. Thomas asked the sailor to guide the General Sherman” up the Dai-dong river to near Pyeng― sang, to which the sailor agreed, But when they reached Moon-U-Koo, some of Yu-Wen. Tai’s crew objected to his go- [page 115] ing as far as Pyengyang ; for they apprehended some danger by being associated with foreigners in their attempt to enter the “Hermit Kingdom.’’ For this reason Yu-Wen-Tai refused to go further and returned to Chefoo. Thus the “General Sherman” was left to itself to make its way zigzagging up against the stream, which was swollen with the rains. The people on the schoooner were all charmed with the beautiful sights of the forbidden land, while the country people dressed in white clothes were all attracted to the river banks by the strange appearance of the visitors. Mr. Thomas tried several times to go into the villages to preach the Gospel to the people ; but the schooner did not stop long enough in one place for him to do so. On August 17th, a Friday, the schooner anchored at a place called Songsan (松山) in Whangju county. At this time the Mandarin at Whangju sent three officials to the schooner to find out what kind of schooner it was and what was the object of her visit Their very concise reports, which can still be found in Seoul run as follows :— “Thomas, age 36, seven feet and five inches tall, yellow hair, black beard, grey clothes, felt hat, black shoes, a British subject ; Hogarth, age 37, seven tall, yellow hair, fine whiskers, hat lined with white cloth, yellow silk clothes, barefoot, sandals, a British subject ; Preston, age 48, seven feet and five inches tall, yellow hair, curling whiskers, black felt hat, white cloak, yellow silk trousers, coloured woven shoes, an American ; Page, age 45, seven feet and five inches tall, yellow curling hair and beard, black hat, purple cloak, white trousers, black shoes, a Danish subject. The schooner is one hundred and eighty feet long, fifty feet wide and thirty feet high. There are two masts, one fifteen feet high and the other thirteen feet Both the two big sails and two small sails are white. There is also a life boat, coloured blue, no masts, sixteen feet long and eleven feet wide.” In the above report there is nothing said about Wilson, the other American, and it was a mistake to say that Mr. Thomas was 36 years old at that time, as he was only 26. No doubt, the officials made a mis- [page 116] take in writing the characters. I don’t know whether Mr. Page was formerly a Danish subject or not, but I find that he was an American citizen. At this time over two thousand people were crowded on both banks of the river. Mr. Thomas came out to the shore on the life boat, and distributed quite a good many copies of the Scriptures and other religious books. One of the young men who received his books there is still living now and tells interesting stories about his preaching. Some years ago when I visited there he pointed to the spot where Mr. Thomas was standing. His name is Pak Min Oo (朴敏祐), who is one of the first Christians in that part of the county.

On August 20th, the schooner went up a little farther, to a place called Chang Sapo (填沙浦). A very interesting event took place at this place. It happened to be market day at Taipyiung (太平) near by. A boy named Hong Shin Kil (洪信吉), who had been at the Market, heard the news of the coming of a foreign vessel. He went home and persuaded two other boys to go with him to the foreign boat in a boat rowed by themselves. Mr. Thomas, who was looking out for Koreans, was very glad to see them. They were received by him on deck and taken to his room. There were many book-cases there, The boys were given some cakes first, and then a few copies of books. Mr. Hong says that there he saw potatoes for the first time in his life. After two or three hours they came back home with the books. One of the three boys named Pai Chakun Nom showed these books to his grandfather, Pai Chuk Chun (裴則天), who was a teacher of Chinese in the village, and told the story of his meeting with the foreigners. Pai Chuk Chun, a learned man, who had heard of the persecution against the Christians, scolded his grandson severely for having accepted such dangerous books, and ordered him to throw them into the river. So Chakun Nom had to do as he was told by his grandfather. But Hong Shin Kil and the other boy kept their books for some time.

On the same day nine people from the village of Sookkai [page 117] (艾浦) called on Mr. Thomas by night Their names were Chang Nin Kook (張麟國), Pyo Young Bo (表榮賓), Chi Tal Soo (池達洙), Chi Tal Che (池達濟), Chi Taik Poong (池宅 龜), Chi Taik Poong (池宅朋), Chi Taik Chou (池宅周), Chang Nyong Kook (張龍國), Chi Tal Hai (池達海). They were all Roman Catholic Christians except Chang Nong Kook, a sailor. Of these Chi Tal Hai had been baptized by Bishop Daveluy in 1864, and he himself had preached the Gospel to his relatives in the village, with the result that they had all become Christians.

Now, before the arrival of Mr. Thomas, they had been very anxiously looking for help from the French Government, to enable them to escape the persecution, as they believed that the French navy would come to deal with Korea for the murder of the French priests. So Mr. Chi Tal Hai was to be found daily on the river bank looking out for a foreign ship that might be coming up the river. On that day when he found the “General Sherman,” he thought that it must be the French ship coming to save them. He could not help clapping his hands and praising God for sending deliverance. He soon gathered all the Christians in his village secretly to discuss steps to welcome this foreign ship. They had different plans at first, but at last agreed to send the above-mentioned eight representatives with a case of melons, for which that district is especially noted.

By this time the sun had set over the mountain, and the stars were shining. Mr. Thomas, even after his supper when he might have rested, was excited and could not sit still in his room. He was walking up and down on deck, when he encountered the nine people who had boarded the schooner. When they informed him that they were Roman Catholics, Mr. Thomas gladly welcomed them and invited them to his room. Chi Tal Hai, their leader, thinking the schooner to be a French man-of-war and Mr. Thomas a Frenchman, told him by writing Chinese characters all about the severe persecution ; but to his surprise he discovered that the foreigner could speak Korean and that remarkably[page 118] well. In reply to Mr. Chi’s questions, Mr. Thomas stated that he was neither a Frenchman nor a Roman Catholic but a Protestant missionary, and comforted him by telling him not to trouble about the persecution because religious liberty would soon be won. He also gave them a good many copies of the Scriptures and other religious books together with a silver coin bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria. Although Mr. Thomas told them that he was a Protestant missionary, they failed to understand the difference between the two sects. They went home with delight because they still could help thinking that the foreigners were after all Frenchmen. In this idea they seemed to be confirmed by imagining that coin bore the image of the Virgin Mary. They placed the books and coin in a box and hid the same. But I am sorry to say that on the 23rd of September most of the nine people were arrested, because they had negotiated with the foreigner, and on the 22nd of January 1867 Chi Tal Hai and Chi Tal Soo were beheaded just out side the Po Tong Gate (普通門) at Pyengyang. Chi Taik Chou, the son of Chi Tal Hai and one of the above mentioned nine people, is still living in a village called Pyung Chun Lee (平川里) situated on the Daidong river just below the Pyengyang railway station. He told me that he himself shook Mr. Thomas’s hand, was entertained by him, and received his Bibles and religious books. Though he is now nearly 90 years of age, it is surprising how well he remembers every minor detail of his meeting Mr. Thomas. This is easily explained when we consider that the events of those stiring days followed by his father’s arrest and eventual death must have deeply impressed themselves upon his memory.

At about half past ten o’clock in the morning of the next day, an official came from the city of Pyengyang to ask what the purpose of the schooner was in coming to Korea. Mr. Thomas explained to him in Korean that they had come merely for trade and not at all in order to fight. He then tried to find out the reasons why the Koreans were persecuting the Roman Catholics. He also seized the opportunity [page 119] and, emphasizing some points of the truth of the Gospel, explained to him that the Protestant Church was not the same as the Catholic.

In the afternoon of that day the schooner went up a little farther, and stopped at a place called Shukhochung (石湖亭), where many people were crowding together to see the foreigners. Here also Mr. Thomas distrituted many books. A young man in the crowd named Kim Young Sup (金永變) received one of the books distributed by Mr. Thomas. The title of that book was “Easy Introduction to the Truth (眞理具知).” He took it home and kept it secretly in his book box, reading it stealthily from time to time. He at last got to know the truth of Christianity from this book, taught it to his son Kim Chong Kwon (金宗權) and his nephew Kim Sung Chip (金成集), both of whom later on became elders of the Presbyterian Church. Though the latter died some years ago, the former is still preaching in the western part of Choongwha (中和) county. Elder Kim Chong Kwon kept that book until 1823, but I am sorry to say that it was destroyed in the great flood of that year.

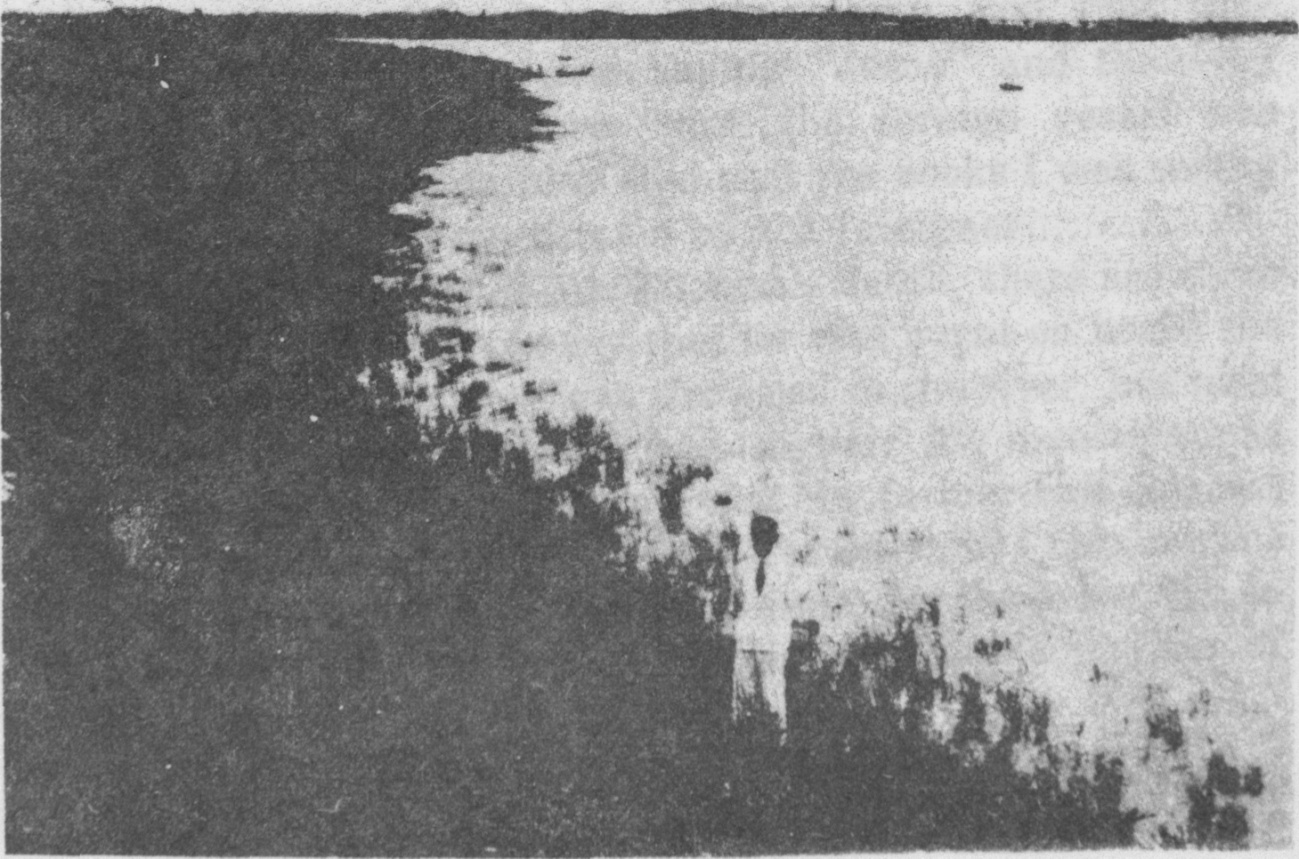
The people in the near villages were at that time building a wall on the mountain called Mankyung-Tai (萬景臺) to protect themselves from being attacked by the foreigners. Police-men in a patrol boat were warning the people on shore against dealing with foreigners. Thus the atmosphere between the natives and the supposed invaders was charged with electricity, and the former looked upon the crew of the “General Sherman” as their enemies. We don’t know what their purpose was, but one of the persons on the “General Sherman”, perhaps Mr. Preston or Mr. Page , asked the chief police man, Lee Hyun Ik (李玄益) to come on board the schooner, and there took his official seal away from him. This was the origin of the trouble. According to the law of Korea, anyone who lost his official seal was to be beheaded or exiled. This then was nothing less than a calamity which had happened to Mr. Lee. As the schooner was coming up the river with Mr. Lee on board, other police men and the [page 120] people on shore were shouting and demanding his release, but the schooner kept on her course up the river, the captain promising in a letter written in Chinese by Mr. Thomas that they would surrender him after they had seen the Governor. This answer, of course, did not satisfy the enraged people on shore, and before long their pent-up feelings found vent in attacking the invaders. The order of the Prince Regent, in answer to the beacon signals, had reached the hands of the Governor after a few days ; the report of the latter about this invasion was already on its way to Seoul ; the soldiers stationed in different parts of the Province were all gathering in and around Pyengyang ; and soon numerous arrows and gun shots were aimed at the schooner and answered by the cannon balls from the schooner. The wearisome contest lasted for two weeks. Meanwhile the river, swollen with the rains, came down in full flood and, on its subsidence, the schooner grounded on a sand bank near the western shore of the western branch of the river, a few stone’s throws south of the present railway bridge. Thus the ship was within easy arrow shot of the river bank. Moreover the Koreans sent burning pine boats (not rafts) floating down to the schooner, which soon took fire. To save themselves, the crew had to jump into the water or get to land some how. On shore they were met by the soldiers ready to pierce them with their spears.

During these events Mr. Thomas, of course, did not try to escape from the danger, nor could he have got away anywhere to safety. As well as opportunity allowed, he kept on with his sacred task of distributing the Scriptures from the boat, for which purpose he had come, and which he thought he must accomplish by all means. After he had distributed all the books but one, he left the schooner, when it was already in flames, with his last copy of the Bible. He humbly knelt down before the soldier waiting for him, begged him to accept the Bible, and shut his eyes to pray. The soldier hesitated to execute him, but at last he had to do his duty, and so Mr. Thomas gave his life for the Gospel, on

The spot where Mr. Thomas is buried, authenticated

by the old man in picture.





[page 120] Sept 3rd on the soil of Korea. After some weeks his body with the rest of his companions was buried on the island called Sook Syum (蓬萊島). As for the soldier, who had killed the young friendly foreigner he was greatly troubled in his mind. He had picked up the book which Mr. Thomas had offered him, .and after a few days he went home taking it with him, still full of sorrow and regret that he had killed a good man. He was a Chun whose brother-in-law was the great grandfather of two of my fellow students in the Union Christian College of Pyengyang, sons of the late Rev. Lee Chai Poong (李在豊).

Regarding his last moments spent in distributing the Scriptures, let me quote a few phrases from the letter (dated 16th Jan. 1928) of the Rev. Han Suk Chin (韓錫晋), one of the first seven Presbyterian ministers in Korea, and an assistant to the Rev. Dr. S. A. Moffett in establishing the Presbyterian Church in Pyengyang. It reads as follows :―

“I came to Pyengyang for the first time in October, 1892. That was only twenty-five or six years after Mr. Thomas’s death. If I had tried to find out something about his preaching at that time, I could have obtained quite a good many interesting facts. But I did not pay any attention to it at all, and I only heard about him when I was going round that district to preach as a colporteur. The people who had witnessed the events of that time, said that they had seen a foreigner on deck saying “Jesus” and throwing out many books to the shore when the foreign vessel was being burnt, and they also said that the books I was selling were the same as those thrown by the foreigner....................”

As to the manner of Mr. Thomas’s death, there are three different versions ; some say that he was burnt on board the schooner, some that he was drowned in the river, but most people say that he was killed by a soldier. My investigations have led me to the conclusion that the former two versions are entirely based on rumour. Not only did I obtain some details of his death five years ago from the above mentioned relatives of the soldier who killed him, but a number of [page 122] people who were present at that time near the spot where he was killed and who are still living, maintain that he was killed by a soldier.

At that time, an eleven year old boy named Choi Chi Ryang (崔致良) went down to the river banks with his uncle to see the foreigners, and brought back three copies of the Scriptures. Another person, a woman named Lee Shin Haing (李信行) also came back with a book, and a man Kim Chang Koo (金昶九) got hold of several copies and brought them home. These are only a few of the people who have personally told their surviving relatives of their experiences of those days, but many more people had got one or more copies of the books which Mr. Thomas distributed. However, after a few days an edict was issued threatening with arrest any person who might be found possessing such books. Naturally every man threw them away, but a clerk of the Prefectural Office named Pak Young Sik (朴永植) gathered them up and used them as wall-paper in his house just inside the East Gate of Pyengyang, which was later bought by the above mentioned Choi Chi Ryang.

Success? Failure? What is to be our verdict about the two visits of the Rev. R. J. Thomas? The blood flowing from his body dyed the water red, and the smoke from the books which, before they could be distributed, had caught fire on deck, was only a fine sight to the people on the banks, It seemed then that all his plans had ended in smoke. If he had stayed at his work in China, he might have done excellent work ; but the Almighty and All-wise God, who sees all tnings from the beginning, planned otherwise. Twenty-five or six years after Mr. Thomas’s death, the Rev. S. A. Moffett with his helper, Mr. Han Suk Chin (韓錫晉), visited Choi Chi Ryang’s house, the walls of which were still papered with the Scriptures which Mr. Thomas had brought to Korea. How many people may not have read and carried away some of the seed thus sown in their hearts! The missionary on this and other occasions preached the Gospel to Mr. Choi Chi Ryang and some of his friends with [page 123] the result that before long the first Protestant Church was established just inside the East Gate, where the anchor chains of the “General Sherman” are still preserved. And among the first believers, the Rev. S. A. Moffett found a man having a Bible which his father had received from Mr. Thomas. As I mentioned befere, from among the people who received Bibles from Mr. Thomas, have come a number of the early Christians all along the banks of the Daidong river, and they have helped to lay the foundations of the Korean Church, and some, as ministers and elders, have proved to be pillars in the Church. It is also worthy of special note that the banks of the Daidong river have become the center of Christianity in Korea.

I am very happy to think that I have been able to gather a few details of his labors during his two visits to Korea in the years 1865 and 1866. In closing I feel that nothing sums up more fittingly what we have been considering to-night than these words from the Scriptures :

“For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away : But the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the Gospel is preached unto you.’’

[page 125]

**OFFICERS FOR 1932-3**

PRESIDENT,

H- H. UNDERWOOD, PH. D.

Vice-President,

REV. WM. C. KERR

Recording Secretary,

J. E. FISHER, PH. D.

Corresponding Secretary,

REV. E. W. KOONS, D. D.

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REV. NORMAN C. WHITTEMORE

Councillors,

HON. JOHN K. DAVIS

MRS. W. MASSY ROYDS

JOHN L. BOOTS, D. D. S. [page 126]

**MINUTES ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 6, 1933**

The Annual Meeting of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Social Room of the Seoul Union, Tuesday, June 6, 1933.

President Dr. H. H. Underwood took the chair and opened the meeting at 4 :15.

The President read his report covering the year’s activities of the Society. (See report).

Rev. N C. Whittemore, Librarian, read his report covering the work of his department (See report).

On motion the Librarian’s request for ¥ 150.00 for buying books in European Languages was granted.

On motion the Librarian’s report was accepted with the thanks of this body.

The Treasurer, Mr. Hugh Miller, rendered his report for the current yean (See report).

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted with thanks. Carried.

The President asked for nominations for membership and the following names were presented :

Colonel Barr Dr. Kim To Yun

Miss Barbara Koons Rev. L. T. V. Soul Mr. Frank Kim

On motion the persons recommended were elected to Membership in the Society.

Dr. A. I. Ludlow read the report of the Nominating Committee, which was as follows :

President .............................. Rev. E. W. Koons, D. D.,

Vice-President ...................... Rev. C. Hunt,

Secretary ............................... J. Earnest Fisher, Ph. D.,

Treasurer ............................... Mr. Thomas Hobbs,

Cor. Secretary ....................... Rev. W. M. Clark, DD.

Librarian ............................... Rev. Norman C. Whittemore [page 127]

**Councillors :**

Miss Alice R. Appenzeller

Hugh Miller, Esq.

W. Massy Royds, Esq.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the officers as recommended by the Committee.

Moved that article IX of the By—Laws be changed to read as follows

“There shall be a standing Committee called the Publication Committee composed of the editor of the Transactions, Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer. It shall be ordinarily presided over by the editor.”

The newly elected President, Dr. E. W. Koons, took the chair and Dr. H. H. Underwood read his paper on the History of Korean Ships and Naval Affairs.

Dr. Koons expressed the thanks of the Society to Dr. Underwood for his excellent paper.

The meeting adjourned at 6:15

H. H. Underwood.

President,

J. Earnest Fisher,

Secretary. [page 128]

**PRESIDENT’S REPORT TO ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KOREA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**

June 6th 1933

It is the duty and pleasure of the President of this Society to make a report to the annual meeting, though the greater part of the work is done by the other officers, and members of Council.

Since the last annual meeting two open meetings have been held, at one of which Dr. L. G. Paik read his interesting and valuable paper on the ancient Chinese colony of Nak Ryang and at the second of which I had the honor of reading the first part of a paper on Korean Ships. The Council has met to discuss the affairs of the Society and to more fully promote its various activities.

Vol XXI of our Transactions was placed in your hands not long after last year’s meeting and Vol. XXII is now in the press and will soon be distributed to you. This volume contains Mr. Cumming’s valuable paper on “Korean Birds” and Mr.Oh’s interesting account of the “Life of Mr. Thomas.” The technical nature of the first part of the volume has made the task of seeing it through the press a difficult one and we are indebted to Mr. Whittemore and the publication Committee and also, I believe, to Miss Winifred Davidson for many hours of painstaking labor on it.

We are still in the fortunate state of having more papers prepared than we have been able to print and the following are still awaiting publication:

Korean Arms and Armor I & II Dr. 3. L. Boots

Korean Nursery Rhymes Miss O. Swallen

Nak Ryang Dr. L G. Paik

Korean Ships HL IL Underwood

The number of papers in process of preparation is not so large and it is to be hoped that a number of members will undertake studies along some of the many lines which [page 129] lie open and untouched so that the activity, stimulated by Bishop Trollope in the years of his presidency, may not come to an end. Just at present I know of only three papers either prepared or in preparation. Mr. Bruce Hunt is still working on the “Manufacture and Use of Korean Paper” but is unable to give us any definite date when we may hope to hear the results of his studies. Dr. Crane has promised to attempt the difficult task of unearthing something on the history of the Dutch sailors who were left in Korea when Hamel escaped. Mrs. Royds, at the request of the Council has translated into English the Introduction to M. Courant’s “Bibliographic Coreenne” which I hope will be read before the Society and published.

As the preparation of a paper takes considerable time I cannot too strongly urge upon the Society the necessity of beginning at once a number of studies so that the continuity of our activity may not be interrupted again as it has been at one or two periods in our history.

The bare facts of the Treasurer’s and Librarian’s reports will speak for themselves but I feel sure that you will remember and appreciate the work of our secretaries, corresponding and recording and of the councillors all of whom have given generously of time, energy and advice for the Society.

For myself I can only express very inadequately my deep appreciation of the honor of serving as President for the past two and a half years and of the hearty co-operation of the Council and all the members of the Society.

Respectfully Submitted,

H. H. UNDERWOOD [page 130]

**TREASURER’S REPORT Cash Statement 1932―1933**

RECEIPTS:

Dues ....................................................................... ¥ 607.69

Cash Sales ........................................................... 344.43

Interest :

Fixed Deposit 87.47

Current a/c 4.22 .91.69

Refund on Library a/c 1.25

Total 1,045.06

Balance brought forward from last a/c : -

Reserve a/c … 1,200.00

Fixed Deposit ................................. 305.87

Current a/c 648.44 2,154.31

3,199.37

EXPENDITURES :

Printing 500 copies Transaction (Vol. No. XXI) ¥ 379.30

Library:

Books Purchased 222.29

Korea Mission Field file 44.46

Rebinding 4 copies Transactions 4.80

1 Book Case made 45.00 316.55

Plate for Mr. Cumming’s paper & telegram 3.35

Printing Post Cards for Notice of Meeting 8.42

Stationery, 10 Pads Blanks for Statements 4.00

Sundries:

Fee for Secretarial Service ................... 10,00

,, for Clerical Work for

Treasurer .................................. 10.00

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Picture Frame .................................. 1.20 27.96

Total 739.58

Balance on hand :

Reserve a/c ........................................ 1,200.00

Fixed Deposit........................................ 793.34

Current a/c .................................. 466.45 2,459.79

3,199.37

Audited and found correct June 5th, 1933. GERALD BONWICK [page 131]

**LIBRARIAN’S REPORT**

Lack of time has prevented my carrying out many of the things for our Library that I would like to have done. However, something has been accomplished.

1. An additional bookcase deep enough to hold the large albums that we have been purchasing has been installed in the C. L. S. Board Room.

2. A picture of our first president, the late Hon. H. N. Allen, which was presented by Miss Wambold, has been framed and placed in the Library.

**Accessions.**

“Grass Roof” Yung Hil Kang Gift

“The Passing of Korea” H. B. Hulbert

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“Journeys in North Manchuria” 2 vols.

Rev. A. Williamson.

“Korea’s Fight for Freedom’’ McKenzie

“Ten Years in Manchuria’’

“Unbeaten Tracks in Japan”

“Basic Treaty Issues in Korea between Japan &

China” Gift

“Foreign Policy Reports” December 28, 1931. Gift “Willard Straight” Croly

“Buried Treasure in Eastern Turkestan’’

“The Menace of Colour”

“Les Coreens’’

“Religions of Eastern Asia”

“The Far Eastern Question’’

“Illustrated Catalogue of Ancient Monuments and Historical Remains of Korea.” Vols. I一VI, IX―XII

The total number of new titles is not large but a considerable part of the money has been invested in the copies of “Ancient Monuments and Historical Remains of Korea” of which we now have ten out of a set of twelve volumes. The missing ones are Vols. VII and VIII which are extremely [page 132] rare. The Government authorities themselves have no copy of Volume VII. The Research Departments of the Government General are from time to time bringing out very valuable albums descriptive of their work. The editions are exceedingly small and are not put out on a commercial basis. It is my opinion that the Society would do well to authorize the Council to secure as many as possible of these illustrated albums-

Back copies of our Transactions; as distributing agents for our Transactions, the C. L. S. is constantly having inquiries for copies of volumes X & XI which we are unable to supply. I would again call the attention of our members and friends who may have copies of these two volumes which they do not care to preserve, that we would be glad to purchase them for other libraries and friends who need them to complete their files.

Library Account. The Library Account is as fellows

Balance 1931-32 unexpended Yen 7.93

1932-33 regular appropriation 150.00

Special appropriation for

“Ancient Monuments and Historical

Remains” 115.00

Appropriation for book-case 45.00

Expense for book-case 45.00

‘‘Historical Remains, etc.” 140.50

Expense for miscellaneous books 111.65

For binding 14.70

For incidentals 4.50

¥ 317.93 ¥ 316.35

1.58

Unexpended Balance ¥ 317.93 ¥ 317.93

**Recommendation.**

That ¥ 150.00 be appropriated for the purchase of books in European languages.

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Those having an before their names have read papers before the Society [page 138]

**EXCHANGES**

Journal Asiatique 13 Rue Jacob, Paris VL

Journal of the American Oriental Society

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