File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives: No. 167

Roll 1

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SEOUL, 1886-1906

Register, 1886-1906

and

Volume 1

July 3, 1886 - December 21, 1898

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1949

INTRODUCTION

In this microcopy are reproduced two volumes that consist, for the most part, of despatches addressed to the Department of State by United States consular officials at Seoul between July 3, 1886, and July 5, 1906. These despatches, with very few exceptions, are arranged in chronological order; their contents are registered on Roll 1. The volumes, each of which has been microcopied on a separate roll, cover the following dates:

Roll	Volume	Inclusive Dates
1	1	July 3, 1886 - December 21, 1898
2	2	January 19, 1899 - July 5, 1906

Some of these despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consular officials to the Department of State. Many of these enclosures were removed from their covering letters and distributed among various other records of the Department of State or, in the case of those concerned with fiscal affairs of the consulate, of the Department of the Treasury. In addition to this type of despatch there are, occasionally, fairly detailed communications covering a wide range of economic, political, and social subjects.

During the period covered by the despatches included in this microcopy Seoul was a combined diplomatic and consular post of the Department of State. The ranking United States official held the title of Minister Resident and Consul General.

In Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives, there are several series of volumes containing additional material on the relations between Korea and the United States. Complementary to the despatches from consular officials are instructions to these officials. Also related to this series, though less directly, are despatches from United States Ministers to Korea, 1883-1905 (File Microcopy 134), instructions to these Ministers, 1883-1905 (File Microcopy 77, Roll 109), notes from the Korean Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1883-1906 (File Microcopy 166), and notes from the Department of State to the Korean Legation, 1888-1905 (File Microcopy 99, Roll 68).

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records originally maintained at United States diplomatic and consular posts that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of both the United States Legation and the United States consulate located at Seoul, Korea, 1883-1905.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "1 / Consular / Letters. / Seoul, / Korea. / July 1, 1886, / December 31 1898. / Dept [of] State." It contains despatches, with their enclosures, addressed to the Department of State by United States consular officials at Seoul between July 3, 1886, and December 21, 1898.

This volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 1 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Seoul.

At the front of this roll are reproduced selected pages from eight State Department registers, which, taken as a unit, comprise a register of despatches from Seoul from July 3, 1886, through March 3, 1906.

CONSULAR REGISTER---TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
		1886.		
Seoul	1	July 3	Corean trade for 1886. transmit, reports.	8/28
Wm. H. Parker M.D. Surg & C.G.	2	" 10	Import duties of Corea. Encs list of,	8/28
	3	" 13	Marshal. asks permission to appoint one at Seoul.	8/28
Hugh A. Dinsmore, C.G.	1	1887 Jan. 20	Appointment. Accepts. Naturalty &c. Bond & oath encl'd. Will sail for post about Feb 1st.	1/20
H. N. Rockhill, A.C.G.	4	Feb 13	Supplies for Consulate. #1 rel'd, rec'd.	3/21
	5	Mch 17	Supplies rec'd.	4/29
	6-7	" 21-28	Annual Report.	5/7
Hugh A. Dinsmore C.G.	2	July 7	Marriage certificate of Mr. Bunker to Miss Ellers. encl.	8/25
	3	Aug 1.	Returns	9/3
Chas. Chaille Long, C.G.	—	" 2	Appointment. Returns Depts #1, with forms of bond, and asks that amended documents & instructions be sent him, as per verbal understanding.	8/3
H. A. Dinsmore, C.G.	13 bis	Oct 10	Sale under foreclosure of mortgage and purchase by Edward Lake, an Amc. citizen, of steamer "Teh Hung," originally sold by said Lake to a Corean Company. Gives particulars of, & encs. bill of sale Asks for instructions as to allowing Lake to proceed further in obtaining payment of balance due him	11/25
	1888 14	Jan 1	Citizens (American) resident in Corea, Dec. 31, 1887. Encs. List of.	2/24
	5	Dec 31	Returns	3/17
	6	Mch 5	Trade for 1887 Report on	4/30
	7	May 16	Customs returns of Corea for Mch. quarter. Transmits same.	7/2
	8	" 16	Cons. Regulations rec'd.	7/2

CONSULAR REGISTER----TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE. 1889	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
Seoul	10	Mar. 18	Marriage of Horace G. Underwood & Lillian F. Huston on Mar. 13. Certif. enclosed.	5/17
Hugh A. Dinsmore	12	June 30	Accounts & returns	8/10
[illegible]	14	" 30	Passport returns.	8/10
[illegible]	16	Sept. 30	Returns	11/30
	17	Oct. 20	Despatches. Error in numbering of, explained. Nos. 9, 11, 13 & 15 were given by Secretary of Legation to despatches to 5th Auditor. Reply to 4	11/30
	18	Dec 16	Death and Estate of } Charles H. Cooper died at Chemulpo 13th inst. Left his estate to his children and appt'd W. D. Townsend executor. Report on estate	1/29
	18	" 31 1890	Returns	2/18
Augustine Heard M.R. & C.G. 1890	~	Feb. 19.	Bond sent to Mr Andrew for certificate to sureties. Requests that instructions be sent to him	2/20
Hugh A. Dinsmore	18	Mar 31	Return.	6/11
	19	May 1	Marriage certificate of Daniel Lyman Gifford and Mary Eugenia Hayden encl'd	6/11
Augustine Heard C.G.	1	" 20	Rec'd	5/27
	2	July 30	Trade in Corea rep'td good	8/28
	3	Aug. 9	Quarantine reported at Chemulpo agst Nagasaki	
	—	—	Sanitary reports cannot be sent weekly	9/24
	4	" 9	Financial information req'd by circ of June 23. No means of securing same	9/24
	5	" 11	Death of Am. missionary J. W. Heron, July 26 rep'td. Reports assistance rendered family. Encs inventory & statement of effects	9/24
	6	Sept. 9	Trade in Corea. Report rel. to, — Soc's transmitted.	10/16.
	7	Nov. 25	Trade returns of Corea for Quarter ending Sept. 30/90, transmitted.	1/20/91.
1891	8.	Jan. 7	Tariff of Korea, enclosed.	2/25.
	9	" 27	Blank forms, requested.	3/6
	10	Feb. 16.	Archives of Consulate. Report on, —	3/27.
	11	Apr. 1	Fees. Record of unofficial, —	5/13.
H. N. Allen, D.C.G.	12	May 8	Consular Reports. Duplicates forwarded.	6/17
	13-14	" 8	Stave-trade Circular. Reply to, — No. 3, with blank forms, rec'd.	6/17.
	15	June 5	Trade reports & quarterly returns, transmitted.	7/9.
Augustine Heard, C.G.	16	July 13.	Marine Insurance report.	8/17.

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul

		NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
			1891		
Augustine Heard,	C.G.	17	Oct. 1	Fees. Return of unofficial.	11/8.
		15	" 13	Paper and cloth of Corea. Report on its manufacture and use. Samples of, forwarded	11/30
		19	" 20	Currency of Korea. Report on, -	11/30.
		20	Nov. 4	Cattle disease in Corea. Report on, -	1892.
		21	Dec. 8	Trade reports of Korea, transmitted	1/5/92.
		22	" 17	Currency of Korea. Reports the reorganization of, The movement of Japanese coin; but not under the Japanese Govt.	1/26/92.
		1892. 22	3d Jan. 5	Fees, (unofficial) Return of, -	2/6.
		23	Feb. 13	Trade Report. Calls attention to increase of trade.	3/21.
		24	" 22	Coinage of Korea. Mentions the mint of, & reports the establishment of offices for the exchange of old, for new. -	3/31.
		25	" 22	Trade of Korea. Refers to his #23, and encloses statistics of, -	3/31.
		26	Mar. 15	Trade returns of Korea, for Dec. quarter 1891, enclosed.	4/19.
		27	Apr. 1	Fees (unofficial), Return of, - & quarterly digest of Invoice Book	5/16
		28	Apr. 7	Consular property. Inventory of, -	5/14
		29	" 7	Marriage of Miss Harriet Elizabeth Gibson Heron to Jas. Scarth Gale, a British subject this day reported. Certificate of, enclosed. Forms of marriage certificates, requested.	5/14.
		30	May 14	Trade Reports, transmitted	6/17.
		31	June 28	Marriage of Wm. H. Hall, U.S. Rosetta Sherwood on 25th inst. Cert. enclosed	7/9.
H. N. Allen	S.C.G.	32	July 9	Returns	5/17
		33	Aug. 8	Fees, recd.	9/13.
		34	" 14	Electricity not used to propel farm machinery, &c.	9/27.
Augustine Heard,	C.G.	35	Oct. 7	Digest of Invoice book, enclosed.	11/21.
		36-38	Dec. 31	American Foreign residents in Korea. Return of, — Return of Fees; — Trade Returns.	2/4.
John M. B. Sill, Minister.	1893	39	Feb. 7	Marshal. Gives reasons at length, to justify the appt. of, Reply to #188. Dft. series. -	3/11.
*Jan. 22. Certificate of appt. Board recalled, and Rev. Graham appointed in his stead; Rev. Graham Lowry, Miss.		40	" 15	Mineral Springs in Korea. Encl. Memo. for Dr. Alfred Tucker of Boston, Mass. re.	3/29.
1/26.		41	" 16	Iron and Coal in Korea. Encl. Memo. for Mr. John Birkinbine, Phila. Pa. re.	3/24.
		42	Apr. 17	Marriage of his daughter, Helen Maxima Heard to H.B.M. Max. A.J. Von Brandt, Apr. 15th 93. Cert. encl'd	5/15
		43	" 25	Trade returns for 1892.	6/12.
		44	May 11	Marriage of Rev. Geo. Hebry Jones and Margaretha J. Bergel, on 10th inst. reported. Cert. encl'd	6/24.
		45	" 11	Marshal. No. 7, stating no action will be taken in the appt. of, until July next, recd	6/24.
		46	Aug. 7	Circ. of June 17th 93, recd.	9/5.
		47	Sept. 14	Trade Reports, transmitted. Mint again in operation, -	10/25.
H. N. Allen,	S.C.G.	48-49	Oct. 6	Reports on "Packing of Merchandise for Export," and — "Drug business in Korea," -	11/20.
		50	" 26	Electrical plant in Korea, particularly for lighting Palace buildings, &c. Report on	11/27. 11/26
		51	" 26	Rent of Consulate. States that Con. & Dft. Offices & residences are the property of the Govt. Circ of Sept 17th 93	11/26
		52	Dec. 6	Policing of Streets of Seoul. Passes for servants of Americans, etc. Gives particulars, with comments	1/19
		53	" 7	Trade in Korea. Govt. interference with - Report on, -	1/19.
		54	" 15	Trade returns for last quarter transmitted.	1/24.
		1894 55	Jan. 1	Fees, Record of unofficial, -	2/2.
John M. B. Sill,	Min. to C.	56	" 22	Receipts Appt. Board recalled. Bonds forwarded; appts. for Presb. Rev. Graham Lowry, Presb.	1/26.
H. N. Allen,	S.C.G.	57	Feb. 27	Trade Reports of Korea, transmitted.	4/7.
		58	Apr. 5	Wheat & Flour — American — Report on Markets for, in Korea.	5/28.

J. M. B. Sill
Dec. 1. June 6. 94. "Highways of Commerce" Rept. on, 7/18
2. " " Mining, Fields or plants of, Jan 1894. 95 reports difficulties of building
U.S.
Dec. 3 June 30. 94. Returns.

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul

		NO.	DATE	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
			1894		
John M. B. Sill	C.G.	4	July 10.	Trade of Korea. Annual & quarterly reports on, transmitted	8/
		5	" 12.	Seeds of grasses & forage plants. Samples of, forwarded. Reply to Circ. of 16th Apr. re rates, &c.	8/11.
		4	Sept. 5.	Patent laws of Korea. Such laws unknown in that country.	10/27.
		7	" 12.	Trade reports of Korea, transmitted.	10/31.
		6	" 26.	Sale of Korean Coln. Steamer "Kow Kee" to U.S. Townsend, an American, reported. Bill of sale enclosed	10/31.
		7	Oct. 4.	Instructions. Suggests probable error in numbering of Nos. 1 to 4 recd.	12/3.
		8	" 20.	Dispatches. Calls attention to errors in numbering, & asks correction	11/7.
		9	Dec. 12.	No. 7 recd.	1/20.
	1895	10	Jan. 17.	Korean Affairs. Encl. report on, -	
		11	Feb. 5.	Chinese in Korea. Transmits a translation of certain regulations restricting the residence & movements of, - with comments thereon. Refers to his No. 705 (Desp. Series)	3/21.
		12	" 23.	Trade Reports, transmitted	3/29.
		13	" 25.	American products. Report on the consumption of, &c.	3/27.
		14	Apr. 3.	Highways of Commerce. Report on, was made June 6th, Gives addl information rel to	5/10
		15	" 6.	Loan of £500,000 by Japan to Korea at 6% for 5 years, with privilege of extension. Gives particulars respecting, also in regard to Population, Revenues, etc. of Korea.	5/15.
		16	May 5.	5 rpt, recd.	5/7.
		17	June 29.	Cholera, in epidemic form, - Reports the prevalence of, in the north of Korea, etc.	5/7.
		18	July 13.	Cholera. Prevalence of, at Chemulpo, etc. Korean Quarantine Regulations enclosed with comments.	7/19.
		19	" 22.	Korean Post Office. Reports the organization of a postal bureau under the Dept of Public Works &c. for the purpose of transferring mail within the limits of Korea. Sample set of stamps, enclosed	7/21.
		20	Aug. 15.	Coal mining franchise granted by the King to Jas. R. Morse, an Am citizen, reported. Comments on same & its effect on the development of Korea	7/27.
		21	" 24.	Bond of Horace N. Allen as Dpty Consul Genl enclosed.	8/27.
H. N. Allen,	Dpty C.G.	22	Sept. 21.	Cholera in Korea. Encl. regulations issued for the establishment of cordons, -	11/5.
John M. B. Sill,	C.G.	23	Nov. 16.	Re-purchase of the Steamer "Kow Kee" by Walter D. Townsend, an Am. citizen. Encl bill of sale ratified.	12/6.
	1896	23½	Jan. 8.	Vice Dpty Consul General. Suggests that the rank & title of Vice Con. Genl be added to that of Dpty Con. Genl &c.	2/13.
		24	" 14.	#13, recd.	2/15.
		25	" 20.	Ginseng Plant, will be procured & forwarded in the Spring, if possible. Reply to #14.	2/19.
		26	Feb. 6.	Numbering of despatches. Asks that his "23" of Jany 8th, be made "23½".	3/11.
		27	Mar. 26.	Certified invoices, exporters, etc. Cause of report on, for heavy, gives reasons. Reply to Circ. of Dec. 9th.	4/20.
		28	" 25.	Vice Dpty Consul Genl Bond of Horace N. Allen as, enclosed. No. 15, recd.	4/30.
		29	Apr. 8.	Ginseng. Reports having forwarded Am Con Genl at Kanagawa, a case containing living Korean roots of, - Cost of same 14 yen, - when cost of packing same in Kanagawa Dept. will be informed.	5/5
		30	" 16.	Railroad. Concession for the construction of &c. bet Seoul & Chemulpo, granted to Jas. R. Morse & an Am. Syndicate, - Reports same, with comments.	5/18.
		31	May 1.	#16 & 17, & Circ. to March 7th 96, recd.	6/3.
		32	" 13.	Consulate. Report on business of, and other matters appertaining to the.	7/15.
		33	June 17.	Ginseng roots. - Special a/c for expenses incurred in the purchase & shipment of, enclosed, &c.	7/20.
		34	" 22.	#5, recd.	7/20.
		35	Aug. 10.	Ginseng roots. Ack's Dept's #19. Regrets that former shipment arrived in a rotten condition. Will forward another lot at appropriate season.	9/8
		36	" 31.	Supplies recd. calls attention to omission of certain articles, etc.	9/29.
H. N. Allen	Dpty C.G.	37	Oct. 19.	#20, recd.	11/27.
		4	" 21.	Passport regulations of Korea, enclosed	11/27.
		38	Nov. 13.	Ginseng roots. Shipment of, to Dept. Vice Con Genl at Yokohama, for Dept of Agriculture reported. with comments thereon. A/c of expenses will be forwarded later.	12/15
John M. B. Sill,	C.G.	1897 39	Jan. 2.	Same subject. Encl bill of expenses on A/c of, -	2/2.
		4	May 21.	Marriage of Edward Bayles Tillwell and Mary Wealthy Hervin on May 21. 1897 reported - Certificate enclosed -	6/21
		4	June 1.	Marriage of H. H. Nienstead & Ko Hanasawa, 29th ult. reported. Certificate encld.	7/3.

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul.	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
		1897		
Horace N. Allen, M.D. Ret'y.	4	Sept. 4	Bond forwarded to Dep't for execution. When completed will be forwd to Dept without delay.	9/15
	5	" 27	Tariff—Customs Regulations of Korea,	9/26.
	4	" 27.	Telegraph lines, & management, & Customs tariff. Reports on encl'd. also Korean Postal Guide.	9/26.
	5	" 29	Marriage of Frederick Webster Steadman & Agnes T. Bryden, this day, reported. Certificate encl'd.	10/2.
	1	Oct. 9	Postage Rates from Korea to foreign countries, doubled, on account of the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, - which country supplies Korea, its foreign mail service.	10/12.
	2	Nov. 3	Korean Laborers. States they are being taken to Japan for work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to Japanese, & that they are as good on earth works (railroads, etc) as the negro or Irishman in the U.S. Such laborers get 15 cents per day in Jap. Money & feed themselves.	11/15.
	3	" 13	Opening of ports of Chemulpo and Mokpo, Korea, reported. Explains location & importance & present condition of these ports. Inc's Regulations for the foreign settlements &, -	12/22
	4	Dec. 1	#2, ackg receipt of bond, and approving same.	12/29.
	4	" 11	Reports on Am. Timber for Korea, & American Coal Mines in Korea, transmitted	1/24.
1898	4	Jan. 24	Ginseng. Submits a report on Korean, -	2/25.
	5.	Feb. 15	Street Railway in Seoul. Contract for the construction of an Electric Trolley line given to Mr. H. Collbran, an Am. citizen, reported	3/10
	6	" 15	Financial. Encl' extract from "Kobe Chronicle," in regard to new Russo-Korean Bank.	3/15.
	4	" 18.	Korean Legation at Washington. Encl' draft for $50.00 endorsed to V. G. Fischer (with letter) being in payment of a long overdue bill of, - Asks duplicate receipt for same.	3/28.
	7	Mar. 3	Financial. Russo-Korean Bank at Seoul. Report on the opening of, & its chief business operations, &c.	4/14
	4	April 18	Death of Eli Barr Landis, M.D. of Lancaster, Pa, 16th inst. reported.	5/23.
	11	May 13.	Marriage of Walter D. Townsend, & Yashimoto Ume, 11th inst. Reported. Certificate, encl'd.	6/3.
	12	" 20.	Record Books, needed at Consulate Gen'l - Gives list & description of - with reasons for the requisition for, - & encl' copy of Regulations of 20th Consular Court in Korea.	6/27.
	13	June 3.	Opening of four new ports in Korea, announced by Korean Govt, & Allotment of space for Foreign Settlement of Fusan, on Deer Island. Describes location of ports.	7/13.
	14	" 3	Grain. Suspension of import duty on, for 5 months, owing to scarcity of food in Korea, reported.	7/13 X
	15	" 6.	Vice-Deputy Con. Gen'l. Appt. of W. P. Sands as, per dep'ts dispatch No. 3, - Bond will be forwd. -	7/13.
	16	" 15	Marriage of Rev. W. B. Harrison & Selena F. Davis, 9th inst. Certificate enclosed. Suggests issuance of blank forms of Marriage Certificate, more in conformity with the character of the document.	7/13.
	17	July 9	Marshall, Constable & Jail. Requests allowance of $30.00 per mo. for former & $1500.00 for latter. Gives reasons, with comments thereon.	8/8
W. P. Sands, Vice-Con.	4	Aug. 22	Vice-Deputy Con. Gen'l - Bond as, enclosed.	9/27.
Horace N. Allen, M.D. Ret'y.	18	" 27	Missionaries accepting Agencies of certain articles to the detriment of merchants. Calls attention to, & encl' letter from the "Am. Trading Co." and newspaper articles on the subject.	9/25.
	19	Sept. 2	Murder of Geo. W. Lake, at Chemulpo, Korea, on the night of Aug. 30th inst. - 1898. reported. Gives particulars, & states an investigation is in progress, to ascertain who the guilty party is, - Urges again the necessity of a jail, & Marshal or Constable, etc.	10/3.
	20	" 8.	#5 & #6, also blank books, rec'd.	10/21.
	Tel.	" 22	Jail & Keeper. Necessary to repair former, cost $500.00. Latter $30.00 per mo. Asks if Dept. will authorize Am. arrested charged with murder.	10/25
	21	" 24	Same subject - Copies tels. to & fr. Dept. re to, & states that it will not be necessary to make any further appropriation for same. # 7 rec'd.	10/25
	22	" 30	Same Subject. Explains emergency which compelled him to secure temp'y services of Marshal & Jail Keeper, for whom he presents bills and draws for same.	11/2.
	23	Oct. 8	Arrest of John G. Flanagan alias John MacLanagan charged with murder. Accused claims Am. citizenship through naturalization at Chicago in Dec. 1894. Asks if facts alleged are true.	11/11
	24	" 18.	Estate of Eli Barr Landis, dec'd. Final settlement of, & encl's Vouchers & draft, encl'd.	11/23.
	25	Nov. 4	Jail. Ref. for expenditure of allowance of $500.00 made to him for, will soon be rendered. Nos. 8 & 9, rec'd.	12/19.
	26	" 16.	#10, rec'd.	12/22.
	27	" 30	Jail, and keeper. Describes former & encl's & Co's. for construction &c. of; Reports employment of a German as jailer at a salary of $30.00 per. month,	1/3
	28	Dec. 1	Record Books at Consulate General. Report on,	1/3

(See over)

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
		1900		
Horace N. Allen,	C.G. 50	Jan. 10	Estate of Charles H. Legendre, decd. Settlement of, reported. Inventory &c. ended.	2/20
	51	" 13	Illness & death of mother of C.K. Greathouse. State that Mrs G. is on her way to her home in Kentucky. Reply 24.	2/20
	52	" 29	Marriage of Benjamin H. Thomas and Miss Arquichi Ostai 28th inst. (Certificate ended)	3/7
	53	Feby. 2	Purchase of a Korean vessel by the Am. Gold Mining Co. Reports in regard to enclosing certificate of ownership, and states that he gave owners authority to fly the American flag. Suggests that note of authorization be added to form 35.	3/23
	54	Mar. 7	Estate of Eug. D. Mrs. M. E. Dye, decd. States that there is a deposit of Yen 2000 in First Bank of Japan to the credit of, and suggests that Dr. Dye send him certificate of deposit in order that he may withdraw amt.	4/13
	55	" 14	Purchase of steamlaunch "Helen" by Am. Gold Mining Co. Incl's Bill of sale and certif. of	4/23.
	56	Feby. 26	Arrest of Eugene Pierpont, 7th inst. reported. Encl. correspondence with Chinese hearing &c.	4/13
	56 bis	Mch. 15	Electric Lighting Plant for Seoul. Reports assumption by an Am. firm, Collbran & Bostwick, of a contract from a Korean company for the erection and operation of an, and states that a concession will also be made to an Am. company for the erection of water works there.	4/23.
	57	Apr. 17	Arrest of Rev. Daniel Lyman Gifford 10th inst. reported.	5/25
	58	Apr. 17	Estate of Eug. Chas. H. Legendre. Am. Trading Co. of Yokohama is the legal representative of.	5/30
	59	" 20	Visit of Deputy Comm. Genl. Case of Edw. D. Morgan as, encls. Bond must be forwarded	5/25
	60	May 7	Death of Mrs. Mary Hayden Gifford 5th inst. reported. Certificate of death encls.	6/2
	61	" 8	Estate of Eug. Charles H. Legendre, decd. Final settlement of, reported. Encls. complete transcript of records &c, concerning. Explains certain complaints against late Chargé &c affairs, U.S. Legn. &c.	6/22 6/25
	62	" 9	Purchase of Schr. "Dorothy" by an Am. corporation reported. Bill of sale encls.	6/23
	63	June 12	#29 acked.	
	64	" 16	Estate of William McE. Dye, decd. Encls. draft for £104.3.10 amt. of deposit in bank to credit of, and asks that it be forwarded to Mrs. Ellen A. Dye 791 N. Leavitt Avenue, Muskegon, Mich. #30 acked.	7/23
	65	July 20.	Leave. Appt. of Daniel Coleman as, vice Eug. T. Ehlundt, resigned. rep'd.	9/5.
	66	Aug. 15	Estate of Clarence K. Greathouse. Settlement of, reported. Asst. vouchers encls.	9/22
	67	Sept. 13.	Prisoner John G. Flanagan undergoing life sentence for murder, and confined in jail attached to Consulate General. Inquires whether law has been altered so as to permit the transfer of, to U.S.	10/26.
	68	" 25.	Death of A.C. Allen, 20th inst. reported.	10/26
	69	Oct. 5	Dept. of Am. citizens. Inquiries whether circular Aug 30 last is intended to supersede circular Nov. 22, 1895, rel. to reporting.	11/21
	70	" 24	Dept. of A.C. Allen 20th Sept. Encl. form, and inventory of effects, correct.	12/29
	70	" 30.	Notary Public for Am. mining district in N. Korea. Authority to appoint, requested and reasons.	1/14
	71	" 30.	Nos. 32 and 33 rec'd	1/14.
	72	Dec. 13	Nos. 34 and 35 acked.	1/22.
1901	73	Jan. 3.	Korean Mining. Encls. letter from S. Wells &c. & enclosures referring to former Con. Report on. Encls. pamphlet treating further of.	2/7
	74	" 3	Acked Dept's #36.	2/7
	75	" 25	Acked Dept's No. 38	3/10
	76	Feby. 6	Sale of Jap. sch. "Minnie" to Am. Company rep'd. Certificate encled.	3/23
	77	" 28	Estate of Eugene Pierpont, decd. Settlement of, reported. Transmits certain documents & letter to be forwarded to principal heir. (Form 192 encled)	4/17
	78	Mar. 4	Marriage of Ebenezer J. Barstow and Miwa Tamura 3d inst. Certificate encled.	4/12
	79	" 5th	40 acked.	4/12
	80	" 7.	39 acked.	4/12
	81	" 19	#41 acked	4/Nov.
	82	Apl. 26.	Death of Mrs. Lottie Hutchinson Allen 13th inst. reported	4/
	83	May 15.	Marriage of H. F. Bull and Elizabeth A. Alby 14th inst. rep'd	6/
	84	" 17	Bond and application for office encled.	6/
	84	June 3	Commercial information transmitted	6/

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul,	NO.	DATE. 1901.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
Horace N. Allen C.G.	85	June 17	Gold mines in Korea. Reports in regard to.	7/23
	86	" 18	Prisoner J. G. Flanagan confined in Con. jail. Removal to U.S. Keller arrived, informed wife.	6/18
		" 29	Prisoner John G. Flanagan confined in Consular jail. Removal of, to U.S. Reports arrival of Mr Thos T. Keller special agt. of Dept. and state he has transfered prisoner to latter care for transfer to prison at San Quentin, Cal. Encls. copy of receipt signed by Mr K.	8/14
	87	July 22	Trade Report sent Apl. 8/01. Error, in regard to Kerosene, corrected	8/26
	88	Aug. 5	Vice & Dy Con. Genl. Arrival at post 3 inst. of Mr. Gordon Paddock, and delivery of his commission as, reptd.	9/9
	89		Not written see No. 95	
	90	Aug 15	Death of Allen J. Cameron, June 22nd, reptd. Forms #192, list of paper & a/c, encld	10/3
	91	" 28	Consulate at Seoul - Necessity for. Refers #43 and states there is a, with reasons. Cites practice of other Governments in this connection.	
		—	Consul - Nomination of Mr Paddock as, and allowance of $300 for native writer, suggested	9/23
	92	Sept. 20	Death and effects of F. W. Chase. Forms #192, copy of inventory and account of settlement encld.	11/13
	93	Oct. 5	#44 ackd.	
Gordon Paddock, V. & Dy C.G. 1902	94	" 24	Marriage of Elmer M. Cable and Myrtle Emma Elliott, Oct. 23, '01 reported. Certif. of, encld.	12/10
	95	Jan. 1902 25	Effects of A. J. Cameron decd. Refers to Depts #45 and reports mistake in numbering of despatch as No. 90 instead of No. 89 as marked on box containing. Asks that omission be noted in Dept. Encls copy of #90	3/1
	96	Feb. 7	Death of George Leck, Dec. 25, '01, reported, Form #192 encld.	3/25
	97	May 26	Death of Lillian N. Harris, May 16, '02, reported, Form #192 encld.	6/25
	98	June 25	Purchase of Japanese Schr. "Harry M." by an American corporation, reptd. Bill of sale encld.	7/28
	99	" 28	Quarantine against Chinese ports. Reports in regard to enforcement of.	7/28
	100	" 28	Death of Am. citizen Rev. Henry G. Appenzeller. Form #192 encld. Reports efforts made to recover body which was lost at sea.	7/28

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Seoul	NO.	DATE. 1902	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
Gordon Paddock, C.G.	1	July 5	Appointment. Acks Depts. #1, and encls oath and sig. card. Bond will be forwarded by sureties.	8/14
	2	" 5	Marriage of Charles Edwin Sharp and Eliza Miller Howell, 2nd inst, reported; Certif. of, encls.	8/14
	3	Sep 4	Error in numbering despatches reported.	10/14
	4	Aug. 9	Cholera, Quarantine against ports of Japan, certain Russian ports and Korean port of Chenampo, reported,	9/25
	5	" 19	Death of J. G. Johnston, Aug. 16, '02, reported; Form #192 encls.	9/25
	6	" 23	Attack on Am. missionaries by Japanese laborers near Seoul, June 1st last, reported. Gives particulars of states that the assailants have been sentenced to hard labor, and representations have been made by Min. Allen to Japanese Min.	9/25.
	7	Oct. 4	Bond encls.	10/31
	8	" 4	Marriage of Edward K. Miller and Mattie M. Henry, 20th inst, reported, Certif. encls.	10/31
	9	" 17	Certificate (form #113) as to absence from post, requested by Auditor. Requests instns as to forwarding of	11/28.
	10	Nov. 22	Death of Miss Christine Collbran, Nov. 18, '02, reported. Form #192 encls.	12/29
1903	11	Dec. 1	Cholera, Quarantine against ports reported in his #4, has been discontinued,	1/15
	12	Jan. 1903 12	Despatches. Incorrect numbering of. Reports correction of numbering in compliance with Depts. #2.	2/10
	13	" 12	Attack on Am. missionaries by Japanese laborers near Seoul. Reports reimbursement of Mr. Swearer, one of the missionaries, in the sum of Yen 250 for his doctor's bills, by the Directors of the Railway Co. employing the Japanese laborers.	2/10
	14	" 14	Death of Rev. D. C. Rankin, Dec. 27, '02, reported, Form #192 encls.	2/10
	15	Feb 20	Estate of J. G. Johnson dec'd, Final settlement of, reported. Requests instns as to fee to be retained for. Copy of letter to Admr & statement encls.	4/14.
	—	" 28	Despatches. Correction of numbering of, reported. Reply to #3.	4/14
	16.	March 20.	Death of Rev. Walter V. Johnson. March 18, '03. reported. Form #192 encls.	4/27.
	17.	" 28	Shooting of a Korean. Rev. Miung Soon. by Clare W. Hess an Am. citizen. Refers to Minister's #574, reporting, and expects settlement of case upon the payment of an indemnity by Hess, the recovery of the injured man & Hess' departure from Korea.	5/14
	18	June 23	Death of Anna Reinecke Miller, 17th inst, reported. Form #192 encls.	7/22
	19	" 26	Estate of J. G. Johnson dec'd. Encls. copy of letter to legal representative of, forwarding draft for $28.75 being amt. retained by him as fee in settlement of, R. to #4.	8/10
	20	" 27	Stamp reading "U.S. Legation & Consulate General". Reports discontinuance of use of, R. to #5.	8/10
	21	July 3	Death of Linnie Davis Harrison, June 20, '03, reported. Form #192 encls.	8/10
	22	Nov. 30	Marriage of Wm. C. Fenton and Ada Yang, Oct. 22, '03, reported. Certif. of encls.	1/11
	23	Dec. 8	Death of Letitia C. Vinton, Dec. 4, '03, reported. Form #192 encls.	1/11
	23bis	Jan. 1904 15	Effects of W. V. Johnson dec'd, Reports shipment of two boxes containing, to Dept. Refers to his #16.	2/20
	24	Apr. 4	Commercial. Quarterly returns of trade at Korean ports. Encls. 4 copies of publication rel. to.	5/18.
	25	July 6.	Marriage of Frederick S. Miller and Susan A. Doty, July 6, 1904 repd. Certf. encl'd.	8/19
	26	Sept. 30	Visit of Cons. Genl. to certain Treaty ports in Korea. Suggests advisability of Depts authorizing. Reasons stated.	11/16
	27	Nov. 4	Commerce and industries. Report on, transmitted. R. to Circ. of Aug. 31st '04.	12/14.
	28	" 14	Korean Customs Returns for 1903 transmitted. Copies of monthly Consular Reports requested.	12/22
	29.	Feb. 1905 7	Chemulpo. Electric Co. Permission granted to by Municipal Council, for erection & operation of an electric light and power plant in the Foreign Settlement. Encs letter to Co. rel. to.	3/22
	30	Mch. 15	Visit of Cons. Genl to certain Treaty ports in Korea. Advantages to be derived from reported. Estimates cost of, to be about $150-00 R. to #7.	4/24
	31	" 18	Marriage of J. De F. Atkinson and Marguerite Townsend, Mch. 18, '05, reported. Form #192 encls.	4/24.
	32	" 21	Death of Marcus H. Thorn, Mch. 12, '05, reported. Form #192 encls.	4/24
	33	May 11	Marriage of Harold Porter & Augusta Scranton May 11th 05 repd. Certif. Encls.	6/26
	34	" 18	Death of Bertha Finley Hunt May 14th 05 repd. Form #192 encls.	6/26

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
		1905		
Gordon Paddock, C.G. Seoul	35	July 6	Contingent expenses for 1905 '6, Report on, transmitted. R. to Circ. of July 20 '05	8/4
	36	" 15	"Korean Gold Loan" and "Railway Status", Reports on, encl'd.	8/21
	37	" 31	Death of Arthur S. Bixby, July 26 '05, reported. Form 192 encl'd.	8/9
	38	Sept. 1st	Marriage of Louis B. Sheldon & Miss Ethel Wales, Sept 2nd '05, reported. Form 192 encl'd.	10/11
	39	" 23	Marriage of Edwin B. Kemp & Miss Lena Lewis, Sept 18th '05, reported. Form 192 encl'd.	10/11
	40	" 23	" " Wm. M. Barrett & Miss Eliza Cole, " " "	10/11
	41	Oct. 4	" " Ernest T. Hall & Miss Harriet McLean, Oct 11th '05 " " "	10/11
	42	" 12	Purchase of Mr. Yang-in-mun's by A. E. Underwood, and Mr. Hanssen's, reported. Encl's copy of the translation of the contracts, and other papers.	12/11
	43	Nov. 15	Customs, Returns of Imperial Korean, for 1904 – Transmits copy of, under separate cover	12/26
	44	Dec. 22	Advance from Jan. 5th to 11th inst. reported.	Jan.
	45	" 26	Cabin. Stat. Statement of Korea for three months with figures to be used by the U.S. government to be printed U. Korea Stat. Reported from Jan 1st to 26th '06.	Jan.
	46	Jan. 9	Exposition at Jamestown, Endorsement from Acting Chief for Foreign Affairs Stating that the Secretary of War has authorized and thanking for invitation to be represented.	3/13.
	47	" 13	Death of Elizabeth Campbell Bevan, Jan. 12 '06, reported. Form 192 encl'd.	3/15.
		" 15	Salary as Secy of Legn. Reports having drawn for months of Oct. & Nov. only and states he will draw no further salary until instructed.	3/23
	Tel.	Feb. 1906 3	Political. "I have received this afternoon official General Hasegawa has assumed the duty of Acting Resident General"	3/3.
	48	" 26	Cipher Code in his office. Lost of given 8 to Circ of Nov. 16, '06.	3/12
	49	" 26	Lands belonging to Am. Missionaries appropriated by Japanese Military Authorities and the question settlement of the same reported. Correspondence encl'd.	3/12
	50	" 26	Political, Japanese Resident General Journal at Seoul. Opening of and diplomatic Charges on account of, reported.	3/12
	51	Mch. 3	Same subject. Acts Dept's 12 and 30 p.s. to his "50.	3/17

"Mr. Gordon Paddock, American citizen in Korea, born in great anxiety in regard to mother and sister residing at 7 Folsom Street, San Francisco. Requests telegraphic at his expense to desire telegraphic communication since the earthquake. 11/23.

Dec. 7/5 Jr Ch

Cardinal Japanese Police arrival between stationed on the Imperial palace in order to prevent communication between King of Korea & his officials and others opposed to the Japanese domination to Japanese domination of Korea. 7/5

Vol. 1

Consular Letters.

Seoul Korea.

July 1. 1886

to

February 28. 1899.

Con.

Williams
&
Ford

No. 1 Consular Series.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED



Legation of the United States
at Soul Korea - July 3 1886

Mr. Wm. H. Parker
to the First Asst Sec. of State

Subject.
Sends Reports of Korean trade.

Enclosures filed for publica
tion. 7.

No. 1 Legation of the United States
at Söul Korea - July 3 1886

To the Hon Jas. D. Porter
First Asst Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I send by this mail
"Reports on the trade in Foreign vessels,"
and "Returns of the trade in Foreign
vessels" for the year 1885 - Korea.
(triplicates.)

I am, Sir, very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Parker
Minister Resident & Consul General.

Con.

No. 2 Consular Series. Mr Ford H Clair

Q. Consulate-General of the United States

at Söul Korea - July 10 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Wm H. Parker

to the First Asst Secretary of State

Enclosure filed for publication 7.

Subject.

Sends list of Import duties -

Korea.

No 2. Com. Series.

Consulate General of the United State
at Söul Korea - July 10 1886

To the Hon. Jas. D. Porter
First Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to send you
a classification of the Import duties
of Korea, as per Dept's circular
of April 19 1886.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Wm. H. Parker
Minister Resident & Consul Gen

Con.

No 3 - Consular Series. Dr H Clair

File J. D. R.

Consulate-General of the United States

Söul Korea - July 13 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1886
RECEIVED.



Mr. Wm. H. Parker

to the First Assistant Secretary of State

Subject:

Asks that a Marshal be appointed & requests permission to appoint a constable.

No. 3 Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States

Söul Korea - July 13 1886

To the Hon J. A. D. Porter

First Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I respectfully request that a Marshal be appointed and sent to this Consulate - I have already felt the want of one.

There is a petty officer on board the U.S.S. Palos who would make a good Constable here - Have I the authority to appoint him (in case he gets his discharge) & what will be his wages?

I am

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient Servt

Wm H. Parker

Minister Resident & Consul Genl

Consular Series

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 20 1887
RECEIVED

No 1 U S Consulate General
for Corea
Now in Washington
Jany 20th 1887

Mr Dinsmore
to The Department of State

Subject
Acceptance of office

Abstract of contents
Same as above and transmission
of oath of office and official
bond

No 1 U. S. Consulate General Seoul Corea

January 20th 1887

Hon James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official announcement of my appointment as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Corea which position I hereby formaly accept.

As required by that portion of my instructions which specially refer to my consular functions I have now the honor to state that I was born in the State of Arkansas and have been appointed to my present position from that State.

I have never resided in Corea nor in any of its dependencies. Having duly executed my oath of office

and official bond I now have the
honor to transmit the same and
hope that they may be found
correct and that they may be ac-
cepted

It is my present purpose to
commence my transit for my post -
at the expiration of the statutory
limit of the instruction period
viz:- thirty days from the date of
my oath of office which was
executed on the 14th instant.
Due notice of my departure
will be given as required by my
instructions

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Hugh A Dinsmore
Consul General

Enclosures
No 1. Oath of office
No 2 Official bond

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1887
RECEIVED.

St. Clair

No. 4. Cons. series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Söul, February 13, 1887.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill
to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject
Acknowledges receipt despatch
of December 27, 1886.

No 4. Cons. series.

Consulate general of the United States,
Säul, February 13, 1887.

The Honorable
James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of December 27, 1886 announcing the shipment of office supplies for this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Acting Consul-General.

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 29 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 5 Cons. series

Consulate-General of the United States,
Séul, March 17, 1887.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill
to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of one box of office supplies for Consulate General.

N° 5. Cons. series.

Consulate-General of the United States,
Sâne, March 17, 1887.

The Honorable
James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one box containing office supplies for this Consulate-General sent by the Department of State through the Consul-General at Kanagawa.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Acting Consul-General

Cons
Mr. Wood, 1887
No. 6. Cons. series One Inclosure

Very interesting
So are
May 9

Consulate-General of the United States,
Söul, March 21, 1887.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill
to the
Assistant Secretary of State

Subject
Report on trade for 1886.

(Copied - May - 1887).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 6. Cons. series. One Inclosure.

Consulate-General of the United States,
Söul, March 21st, 1887.

The Honorable
James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith some tabulated statements concerning the trade at the treaty ports in Korea during the year 1886, which I have compiled from the published returns of the Korean Customs for the past year. In but a few cases has it been possible to compare the returns of 1886 with those of the preceding year,

preceding year, many of the necessary data having been destroyed by a fire in the Customs house at Chemulpo in 1885.

From an examination of Table I, we find that the tonnage both foreign and native entered and cleared at the treaty ports of Chemulpo, Fusan and Gensan has been during the past year considerably in excess of that of 1885, being, in round numbers 161.000 tons. The larger tonnage of 1886 is in a great measure explained by the very extensive importation of rice during the past year necessitated by the short crop in Korea in 1885. 277.958.02 piculs of rice were imported

imported last year against some 55.000 piculs in 1885.

Table II contains a statement of the chief articles of import and export during the past year. The necessity of importing rice to the value of over a million of dollars, materially cut down the importations of the chief articles of foreign trade, but notwithstanding this, the returns compare favorably with those of 1885.

Grey shirtings to the extent of 460.217 pieces of an approximate value of $1.500.000, and white shirtings to the extent of 1261 pieces, passed through the Customs. Drills and woollen goods have not found favor in Korea, the quantities

quantities imported are so small that I have omitted them from the table.

The importation of salt during the past year was exceptionally large - 72.409.10 piculs - purely accidental and solely attributable to some obstacle in the way of getting the native produce on the market.

Kerosene oil passed through the Customs to the extent of 91.697 gallons. If the consumption of this oil has not reached a higher figure during the past year, it is principally due to the inferior quality of the oils received here. The low standard Kerosene received in Japan and exported thence to this country, will not freeze in the former country but in Korea it congeles and occasions many accidents.

I should not omit mentioning among the imports foreign machinery, which figures in the Customs returns for a value of $61.000 for the year 1886. All of this machinery was for government use. Chief in value among these imports was an electric light plant for the Royal palace at Söul which was supplied by the Edison Electric light Co.

Roughly estimated the value of the import trade of Korea during the past year may be put down at $3.000.000. No account is

is taken in this estimate of the trade at Wi-ju (I chow) on the Yalu river which is said to be very important. Smuggling is also very considerable and by this means no small quantity of foreign goods are introduced into the country.

The export trade at the open ports during the past year was good, but the articles of export are so few that the value of the trade is but small. The exportation of ox hides is steadily becoming more important and it will rapidly increase when the northern provinces where cattle are very numerous commence sending hides to the ports. During the past year the value of this article of export was about $383.000. Beans and edible seaweed rank next in importance as exports during the past year, the value of these exports was about $65.000. The chief exports for the past year thus represent a value of some $445.000. A large proportion of the imports are paid for in gold dust the supply of which appears to be steadily increasing. It is, however, impossible to ascertain the exact amount of gold exported, there being no duty on it, shippers very frequently do not declare it so as to avoid paying freight when leaving port. During 1886 the value of the gold exported and reported

is taken in this estimate of the trade at Wi-jin (Ichow) on the Yalu river which is said to be very important. Smuggling is also very considerable and by this means no small quantity of foreign goods are introduced into the country

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reported to the Customs, was
$1.130.488, and it is safe to say
that at least $500.000 more went
out of the country unreported.

The sale of ginseng is a
government monopoly and is exported
overland, but I am told that
the value of this export is about
$250.000 a year.

Table IV contains a comparative
statement of customs dues and
duties collected at the treaty ports
in 1885 and 1886. Unfortunately
the fire in the Chemulpo Customs
house to which allusion has
already been made makes any
comparison of but little value.
The net collection of dues and
duties in 1886 was $161.286.70

and

and this sum would have been largely
exceeded had not duty free rice
figured for about $1.000.000 among
the imports.

On the whole the trade
during the year 1886 may be
considered satisfactory and as
showing a marked tendency to
steady development. The gallant
troops of the last year will
stimulate the trade of the present
year and we may confidently
look for a large increase in
the imports during 1887.

A report on trade is hardly
the proper place from to indulge in
speculations, but I cannot but
feel convinced that when the
mineral resources of this country
are

are thrown open, and that must be in the near future, a very valuable trade is bound to spring up with this Kingdom.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Acting Consul-General.

Inclosure.

1. Tabulated returns of trade for 1886.

Dr. St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1887
RECEIVED.

COR

No. 7 Cons. series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Söul, March 28th, 1887.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill
to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject
The trade of Wi-ju (I chou)
in 1886.

N°. 7. Cons. series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Söul, March 28th, 1887.

The Honorable
James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

In my despatch N°. 6 under date the 21st instant I referred to the trade at Wi-ju (or I chan) on the Yalu river as being considerable, but I was unable to furnish any figures concerning it.

The Chinese Minister at Söul was so kind as to telegraph to I. chan for information concerning the trade of that place, and from

from the replys which he received I have compiled the following remarks.

I chan or Wiju - to call it by its Korean name; is a trading port situated on the Yalu river on the frontier of China. Through this port passes all the overland trade between China and Korea Red ginseng is the most valuable article of export, the amount which may be exported annually is limited to 20.200 catties. This pays an export duty at I chan of Tls 4.3 per catty, and at Ch'ien lien cheng a little farther west a further likin duty of Tl. 1.0.0 per catty is levied. Besides the above 20.200 catties, it is reported that over 25.000 catties pass I-chan without paying duties, in other words are smuggled into China.

The price of red ginseng being abant $10.00 a catty in Séul, the value of this export would be abant $450.000. This same ginseng is sold for abant $20.00 at Peking.

The duties levied on miscellaneous goods passing the Customs at Wiju were abat Tls 13.000 in 1885 and something under Tls 10.000 in 1886. Duty being levied on exports and imports at the rate of 5% ad valorem, we find that the value of the misullaneous goods passing at I-chan was abat $ 300.000 in 1885 and $ 230.000 in 1886.

As

As all the above mentioned figures must be accepted as minima, we would not be falling very short of the mark if we estimated the value of the trade of Siam at from $ 800.000 to $ 1.000.000 per annum.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Acting Consul-General

Cov.

ack. J.&P.

Note marriage

Noted 8/X

D. T. Clark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 25 1887
RECEIVED.

No 2 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Söul Korea July 7th 1887

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Porter

Subject

Marriage of Mr Bunker to Miss Ellers

Synopsis

Mr Dinsmore encloses certificate of the marriage on July 5th 1887 before him at Söul of Mr Dalzell A Bunker to Miss Annie Ellers, and notes this as the first marriage of foreigners in Korea, and the presence of Korean ladies at the marriage

Cov.

ack. 1.8.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 25 1887
RECEIVED

Note marriage

No 2 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States
Söul Korea July 7th 1887

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No 2 Consular Series

1

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea July 7th 1887

Honorable James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a certificate of the marriage before me and in my presence at the residence of Dr H. N. Allen at Seoul on the 5th instant by Rev. George W. Gilmore of Mr Dalzell A Bunker to Miss Annie Ellers.

This lady and gentleman american citizens have both been engaged for some time in commendable and valuable work for the Korean Government. Miss Ellers as special physician to Her Majesty the Queen of Korea as well as assistant physician at the Govt hospital in the women's department.

which

which hospital I may mention is wholly the product of American enterprise and under the auspices of the Korean Government is managed entirely by Americans. and Mr Bunker as an efficient teacher in the Government School also an American institution.

This being the first marriage of foreigners ever celebrated in Korea was quite an interesting event being attended largely by the foreign residents of the city.

It is worthy of note moreover as a distinguishing feature of the occasion, entirely new in this country where woman has ever been kept in strict seclusion, that the marriage was witnessed by a number of ladies of the Royal Household, who stood unveiled in the large room in the presence of the other guests during the solemnization of the marital vows.

Mr and Mrs Bunker are residing

/ in

in a neat and comfortable house provided for them by His Majesty the King.

I have the honor to be
Sir:—
Your respectful humble Servant
Hugh A Dinsmore
Consul General

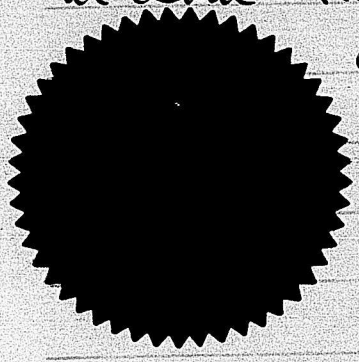
Inclosure
1/ Marriage certificate. Mr Bunker to Miss Ellers.

Consulate General of
The United States
Seoul Korea July 5th 1887

I Hugh A Dinsmore Consul
General of the United States
at Söul Korea do hereby
certify that on this 5th day of
July A D 1887 at the residence
of Dr H N Allen in the City
of Söul Dalzell Adelbert
Bunker aged thirty three
years. born in Colebrook in
the State of Ohio U.S.A.
and now residing in Söul Korea
and Annie Ellers aged twenty
six years. born in the State
of Michigan U.S.A and
now residing in Söul Korea
were united in marriage before
me and in my presence by
George W Gilmore who is a
regularly ordained minister
of the gospel of the Presbyterian
Church in the United States.

Jm

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General at Seoul Korea this 5th day of July A.D. 1887 and of the Independence of the United States the 111th



Hugh A. Dinsmore
U.S. Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 3 1887
RECEIVED

No 9 [Consular Series]

Consulate General
of the United States
Seoul Korea Aug 1st 1887

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Porter

(Received)

Subjects
Trade returns

Synopsis
Mr Dinsmore advises the department
of his transmission by mail of
two copies of Annual returns of trade
of Corea for the year 1886
and two copies quarterly returns for
first quarter of 1887

No 3 [Consular Series]

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea August 1st 1887

Honorable James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have posted for today's mail cabins of trade returns for Korea. two annual for 1886 and two for the quarter ending with March 1887. and to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Hugh A. Dinsmore

Consul General

Seoul, Corea. D. H. Clair

Copy

New York, August 2/1887

MANHATTAN CLUB,
96 FIFTH AVENUE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1887
RECEIVED.

Hon Jas D Porter
Asst Secretary of State
State Department
Washington D.C.

Sir:- In accordance with your verbal request. I have the honor to return herewith your No 1 dated July 25 (ult.) with enclosure (form of bond) and ask that the reformed documents and instructions may be sent to me to the above address.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient servant
Chr Chaillé Long
Secretary of Legation at Seoul, Corea.

Know all men by these Presents:

That we, Charles Braillé Long, principal, and

and ~~sureties~~, the two last named being citizens of the United States residing at

, State of

are held and firmly bound to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in the sum of Three(3) THOUSAND DOLLARS, money of the said United States, to the payment whereof we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators.

Witness our hands and seals this day

of , 188 .

The condition of the above obligation is such, That if the above bounden Charles Braillé Long, appointed Secretary of Legation & Consul General of the United States at Corea

shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office according to law, and shall truly and faithfully account for, pay over, and deliver up, all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to the hands of the said Charles Braillé Long, or to the hands of any person for his use as such Secretary of Legation & Consul General under any law now or hereafter enacted, and that he will truly and faithfully perform all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such Secretary of Legation & Consul General. And these presents are subject to this other and further condition, that he, the said Charles Braillé Long, will not, while he holds the said office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person, to, from, or within the port, place, or limits of his office, directly or indirectly, either in his own name or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and in case he, the said Charles Braillé Long, shall violate the provisions of this condition, that then the above-named obligors shall be liable to said obligees to a penalty for the breach of such condition in a sum equal to the amount of the annual compensation of said Charles Braillé Long which is hereby stipulated, agreed upon, and admitted by way of liquidated

damages,; but that this condition shall not impair or prevent the right of the United States to prosecute said Charles Charlie Long for the recovery of said penalty against him, the said Charles Charlie Long, individually, the same as if this bond had not been given; and if the said Charles Charlie Long shall conform to all the above conditions, then this obligation to be void: otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

I, ...

.....

hereby certify that .....

and ....., the sureties named in the within bond, are severally sufficient to pay the penalty thereof, and that they are citizens of .....,

and residents of .....

.....

Dated at ....., 188 .

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, ..., 188 .

Approved:

.....

Secretary of State.

Mr. ..... is a .....

.....

Chief of the Consular Bureau.

☞ *The following instructions must be particularly observed and complied with:*

1st. The christian names must be written in the body of the bond in full, and so signed to the bond.

2d. A seal to be attached to each signature.

3d. Each signature must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses.

4th. The United States attorney of the district in which the sureties reside, or the Member of Congress for the District, or one of the Senators of the State from which he is appointed, must certify that they are sufficient to pay the penalty of the bond, and are citizens of the United States. The place of residence of the sureties must also be stated. This requirement being for the benefit of the Secretary of State, he may substitute any other for it in any particular case, in order to enable him to be satisfied of the sufficiency of the sureties.

5th. Bond to be dated.

No. 1.

Department of State,
Washington, July 25, 1887.

Charles Chaillé Long Esquire,
Appointed Secretary of Legation
and Consul General at Seoul, Corea.

Sir:-

The President having appointed you Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Corea, I send you enclosed forms of the official bond and oath of office to be executed by you and returned with your acceptance of the office. Upon the receipt of these documents further instructions will be given you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jno. D. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary.

No. 1

2. ~~Form of oath~~

I Marcia Elizabeth Spicer

Official Secretary of Sir Gatin

and Samuel Samuel at Kara, here

Sign:-

The Protectorate Country

of Gatin Secretary of Gatin

and Samuel Samuel at Kara, 3

Years. Year Protected Form of the

of Protectorate and Date of Year

It is Executive Sir Year and Protectorate

Protectorate Year Protectorate of the Year

Protector Protectorate must Sir Gatin

Year. Year Protectorate Year Protectorate

Sworn, Sign, Year Protectorate Protectorate

Year Protectorate

Protectorate Secretary

D. W. Clark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 25 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 3 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States
Saul Korea Oct 10th 1887

Copy to G. A. Moses at N.Y. Jany 11, 1889. Cir'd Cr

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Porter

Arnd aaa Dec. 5/87

Letter of Mr. Lake Feb 2/90 sent to Heard March 25/90.

Subject

Transfer of S.S. Teh Hung to Edward Lake an american citizen.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
NOV 28 1887

Synopsis.

On October 26th 1886 Edward Lake an American citizen sold small steam ship Olori Maru to a Korean Company receiving $8882.52 cash + note and mortgage on vessel for $1132.00 At forced sale on Oct 3rd 1887 to satisfy this debt evidenced by note + secured by mortgage with other debts. Edward Lake became the purchaser for $1100.00. Copy of bill of sale + translation and certificate of authentication enclosed.

Amt of Mr Lakes price paid to be absorbed by superior

demands for crews + officers wages.

He will probably proceed personally for Ind. although he has had a good bargain and Thomson Co a bad one.

No 3 Consular Series 1

Consulate General of the United States
Söul Korea Oct 10th 1887

Honorable Jos. D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

On the 26th day of October 1886 as is shown by the records of this legation Edward Lake an American citizen in consideration of Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty two + 52/100th Dollars in hand paid and the further sum of Eleven Hundred and Thirty Two dollars to be thereafter paid, as evidenced by proper note and mortgage on the vessel hereinafter mentioned, given to secure the payment of the same, transferred a small single screw propeller steam ship to a Korean company called "Teh Hung Sang Hwai" composed of Ji Ping Sun, Kim Tong Han and Kim Pum Sik, the steamer at that time being known and denominated

in

in the bill of sale as the Otori Maru.
her name being afterward changed by
the purchasing company to Teh Hung.
The note was made payable in thirty
days.

Since my taking charge of the
legation and Consulate General.
at the instance of Mr. Labe and one
other american citizen who also held
a demand against the Teh Hung Co
on the vessel, I have reluctantly upon
the refusal or neglect of the owning
company to pay their note, they in
fact being as I have been reliably
informed unable to pay the small
balance, insisted upon the Korean
authorities putting some process in
motion whereby the vessel could be
subjected to sale in discharge of
the indebtedness. The Koreans
have no abbreviation of a foreclosure.
Finally I prevailed upon the President
of the foreign office to make an order
upon the Superintendent of trade at
Chemulpo. for the sale of the vessel.
after

after proper notice by advertisement was
for the distribution of the proceeds.
or so much thereof as might be necessary
to satisfy the debts according
to priority among the creditors.
Of these there were three being
large indebtedness amounting against
the company. Several thousand dollars
perhaps six or seven.

Accordingly on the 3rd day of the
present month the ship was sold at
public auction to the highest bidder
for cash. at Chemulpo. when and where
Mr Labe the original owner of the
vessel became the purchaser for
the sum of Eleven Hundred
Dollars. The sale was properly
advertised and the proceedings regularly
conducted under the friendly advice
of Mr Schaeneke the Korean
Commissioner of Customs at Chemulpo
acting as friendly counsellor to the
Superintendent who knew but little
of such procedure. In order to
see that every requisite might be
complied

complied with I attended the sale in person and found a full and general attendance of foreigners.

The bill of sale was duly executed by the Superintendent to Mr Lake, and I have the honor to transmit a copy of the original in Chinese as well as of the english translation herewith, and also a copy of the certificate of authentication appended by me to the original and delivered to Mr Lake.

1/ 2/

The wages of officers and crew of the vessel which had been accumulating for a long while will probably absorb the greater part of the amount of the price for which Mr Lake purchased the vessel insomuch that a very small amount if any of the sum can be appropriated to the payment of Mr Lakes demand.

He will probably wish to proceed personally against the debtors, and I must be permitted to say that that would be quite embarrassing to me.

The

The whole affair has proven a most unfortunate investment for the Koreans as you have discovered before this. Mr Lake either sold the ship for an enormous price in the first place or bought her at forced sale at far less than her value. My candid belief is that both propositions are true, and it should not be overlooked that the repurchase was within a year from the sale.

The vessel is not reduced in value since her purchase by the Koreans more perhaps than the ordinary use of the vessel in that time would affect.

The Koreans are sore naturally, and I would go about squeezing them further with great reluctance and mortification. However I abide instructions

Omit

And have the honor to be Sir

Your obedient servant

Hugh A Dinsmore

Lieut

大朝鮮監理仁川港通商事務嚴　為
發給售船憑據事照得本國大興輪船船東李
丙善虧欠各國商人款項無以歸還疊經
朕公使先後照會本國
統理交涉通商事務衙門　請償欠項嗣經
統理衙門關飭到本監理著將李丙善之輪船拍
賣以清償各國商款在案爰於本年八月十七日即由
本監理於仁川港海關將該大興船拍賣乃有美
國商人樂只願出巨價計以洋銀壹仟壹佰元買受
當日銀船兩交清訖合將該輪船身長廣與深以
及頓數等等一併開明附列於右維此輪船自賣之
除銷去本國船牌而毋仍掛朝鮮旗號外則永歸
樂只執業聽憑將該輪船改為何名或不改名
均任該船東樂只自作主張茲特給此蓋印契據為
憑以歸樂只永遠執存須至憑據者
右輪船契據給美商樂只收執

計開　船之原名造料與長廣深以及頓數等等

木造之鐵單暗輪輪船壹隻原船名大興
船身計長玖拾玖尺貳參
廣拾肆尺玖
深　[illegible]拾壹尺柒
前後中及底艙除受機外之諸艙[illegible]共計[illegible]
拾壹頓伍貳

丁亥年八月十七日

Li Ping Shan the owner of the Corean Steam Shih Teh Hung having incurred heavy liabilities to foreign merchants which he failed to met. the American and Japanese representatives did move the foreign office for the recovery thereof on behalf of their nationals. and in compliance therewith that department did give instructions to the undersigned for the forced sale of said vessel in liquidation of these debts.

All this is an official record.

Accordingly I the Superintendent of Trade of Jenchuan did on the 3rd of October 1887 sell at the Custom House at Chemulpo by public auction the said Corean Steam Shih Teh Hung to the highest bidder Lake. an American citizen. for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. and in exchange for that sum I now transfer to the said Lake the said vessel Teh Hung a description of which is given below.

On the date of this sale the said vessels Corean certificate of registry has been duly cancelled and the said vessel is no

longer

longer authorized to fly the Korean flag. and I the undersigned now do hereby transfer and convey the said vessel Teh Hung to the said Lake to have and to hold as his rightful property hereafter

Whether the vessel changes or retains her original name Teh Hung is a matter which only concerns the said Lake.

In proof of this sale and transfer of the said steam Ship Teh Hung to the said Lake I the undersigned hereto affix my seal of office

Description of vessel.

Build. wood. Propelled by single screw, name Teh Hung:- length feet 97.23 beam 14.09 ft depth 11.07 feet. Net tonnage 71.52

Junchuan 3rd October 1887

{L.S.} Un Superintendent of Trade

Consulate General. U.S.
Sam Korea.
Hugh Dinsmore Consul Genl

1/3 Inclosure
~~Translation~~
Bill of Sale to Edward Lake of Corean S.S. Teh Hung + translation
Lake

Consulate General of the United States
Söul Korea Oct 10th 1887

I, Hugh A Dinsmore Consul General of the United States of America for the Kingdom of Korea do hereby certify that the within bill of sale bearing date the 3rd day of October 1887. of the Teh Hung a wooden built single screw propeller steam vessel in length 99.23 feet. in depth 11.07 feet. in beam 14.09 feet. with a net tonnage of 71.52 tons and having the name of Teh Hung. sold and transfered by the Superintendent of trade at the port of Chemulpo under orders and authority of the Korean Government at public auction to Edward Lake has been proven satisfactorily to me to have been duly executed by the subscribing part;- And I further certify that Edward Lake therein mentioned as purchaser of said vessel is a citizen of the United States.

L. S.

As witness my hand and seal of the Consulate General this 10th day of October AD 1887

Hugh A Dinsmore
Consul General

Bengal

Consulate General of the U.S.
Soul Koma.

Hugh A. Dinsmore Cons Genl

2/3 Inclosure

Certificate of authentication
of sale of 55 Tch Hung
to Edward Lake

Cahy

Consulate General of the U.S.

No 4. Consl. Series Seoul Corea

January 1 1888

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Asst. Secretary of State

Subject

Register of American Citizens residing in Corea. December 31st 1887.

Ack'd file 24 Feb 1888

Enclosure

1 Register of American Citizens

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 24 1888 RECEIVED

Consulate General of the U. States

No 4. Cons. Series Seoul Corea

January 1st 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a register of American citizens residents of this city and the port of Chemulpo Corea, in accordance with the regulations of the service,

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your Obedient servant
Hugh A. Dinsmore

Inclosure
1 Register of American citizens

Register of American Citizens residents in Seoul and Chemulpo Corea.

No	Name	Native When and Where born	Naturalized Where, When & at What Court	Last place of residence in the U.S	Remarks
1	Walter D. Townsend	Boston Feb 9 1856		Boston Mass	
2	William Benton Scranton M.D.	New Haven Conn May 29 [illegible]		Cleveland Ohio	
3	Franklin Ohlinger	Fremont Ohio Nov 29 1845		Ann Harbor Mich	
4	Bertha S. Ohlinger	Saginaw Mich July 4 1856		" "	
5	Gustav S. Ohlinger	Foochow China July 15 1887		" "	
6	David B. Ohlinger	Foo Chow China Jan 15 1881		" "	
7	Wilhelmine B. Ohlinger	Foochow China Dec 5 1884		" "	
8	(Mrs) Louise Arms Scranton	Gunstersville Ala Dec 23 1860		Cleveland Ohio	
9	Augusta Scranton	Cleveland O June 14 1883		" "	
10	Marian Fitch Scranton	Soul Corea ~~May 13 1887~~ Dec 10 1885		" "	
11	Katherine Arms Scranton	Seoul Corea May 13 1887		— —	
12	(Mrs) Mary F. Benton Scranton	Belchertown Mass Dec 9 1832		Cleveland "	
13	Meta Howard (M.D.)	Albion Mich June 13 1862		Albion Michigan	
14	Louisa C. Rothweiler	Detroit Mich Mch 9 1853		Newport Kentucky	
15	Henry G. Appenzeller	Sonderton Pa Feb 6 1858		Sonderton Pa	
16	(Mrs) Ella D. Appenzeller	Berlin N.Y. July 22 1854		Lancaster Pa	
17	Alice R. Appenzeller	Seoul Nov 9 1885		—	
18	Henry F. Merrill	White River Vt Jan 15 [illegible]		Cambridge Mass	

14	Louis C. Homweiler	[illegible]		
15	Henry G. Appenzeller	Souderton Pa Feb 6 1858		Souderton Pa
16	(Mrs) Ella D. Appenzeller	Berlin N.Y. July 22 1854		Lancaster Pa
17	Alice R Appenzeller	Seoul Nov 9 1885		—
18	Henry F. Merrill	White River Vt June 15 1853		Cambridge Mass
19	Ida A. Merrill	Cambridge Mass Jan 5 1865		Newton Mass
20	George W Gilmore	London Eng^d May 12 1857	Trenton N.J. Dist Court 1881	Brooklyn N.Y.
21	(Mrs) Emily C Gilmore	Freehold N.J. Mar 17 1858		"
22	Infant son unnamed G W & E C Gilmore	Seoul Corea Nov 18 1887		
23	Dalzell A Bunker	Colebrook O Aug 10 1853		N. York City
24	Mrs Annie Ellers Bunker	Bourbak Mich Aug 31 1860		Boston Mass
25	Homer B. Hulbert	N. Haven Vt Jan 26 1863		N. York City
26	Horace G. Underwood	London Eng^d July 19 1859	New Brunswick N.J.	New Durham N.J.
27	J. W. Heron M.D.	Ilkeston Nottingham Eng^d Jan 15/56	Jonesboro Tenn Circuit Court 1884	Jonesboro E. Tennessee
28	(Mrs) Hattie Gibson Heron	Jonesboro E. Tenn June 17 1860		" "
29	Sarah Ann Heron	Seoul Corea May 15		
30	Owen N Denny	Athens Ohio Feb 4 1838		
31	Gertrude J Denny	Trenton N.J. May 20 1839		
32	H. J. H. Nienstead	Brooklyn N.Y. July 26 1852		St Louis Mo
33	At Chemulpo Charles Henry Cooper			
34	C. A. Welch			

Consulate General U.S.
Seoul Corea
December 31st/87

Inclosure
1/4
Register of
American Citizens

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 17 1888
RECEIVED

Consulate General U. States

No 5 Consular Series

Paris France

December 31st 1887

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Secretary of State

Subject

Report of Fees received

Consulate General U. States
No 5 Consular Series Seoul Corea
December 31st 1887

Hon. George L. Rives
Asst Secty of State
Washington DC

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of fees received at this Consulate General from April 1st 1887 to December 31st inclusive

1/
2/

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant
Hugh A. Dinsmore
Consul General

Inclosures

and/ One (1) Report of Fees received
✓ One (1) Digest of the Invoice book

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A R 30 1888
RECEIVED.

Consulate General of the U. States

No 6 Consular Series Seoul Corea

March 5th 1888

Hugh A Dinsmore Esq. to the Asst Secretary of State

Subject

Report of Corean Trade for the year 1887

Mr Ford
3 Apl 1888
[illegible]

(Copied May 1888)

Consular General of the U. States,

No 6 Consular Series. Seoul Corea

March 5th 1888

Honorable George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington DC

Sir:

By the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Korean Customs in kindly furnishing me with the advance sheets of his report, which has not yet gone to press, I have been enabled to tabulate a statement of the foreign trade of Korea for the past year, and have the honor to transmit the same with this despatch.

While the trade of the country is yet in its infancy, and cannot be said to be materialized, and while the returns may seem small for a country having the population and re-

Resources

sources of Coal. Yet when the hindrances of development that have been encountered are considered, and the gradual and steady increase of trade from year to year, there is much to give encouragement and hope for the future.

A comparison of the tables which I enclose with the reports of former years shows a steadily increasing business, and a gratifying result of the efforts which have been made to give Korea a place in the commercial world, It cannot be doubted that if the government of Korea could suppress the smuggling that is persisted in, not only on the inland frontier, but to a limited extent even at the open ports, the legitimate commerce of the country as well as the Royal revenue would be increased, under

Under the circumstances it is impossible to give more than an approximate statement of the trade through information received from the public offices. How far it may be affected by the impositions I have mentioned it is impossible to say.

By reference to the tables it will be seen that there is an unfavorable inequality between imports and exports. This if we were restricted to information received through the customs service would indicate an unhealthful condition which would sooner or later result without a change disastrously, From sources however which may be considered entirely reliable it is known that the output of gold is far in excess of what is declared to the customs authorities, and the Chief Commissioner justly

justly remarks in a note appended to his report that as much more gold goes out as is declared.

Referring to table "C" inclosed you may observe that of the amount declared at the Custom House leaving the country, $1,177,975.00 went to Japan, while the remainder only $210,294.00 went to China, All of this of course is dust and nugget gold, Nearly if not quite all of that part taken to Japan goes to the mint at Osaka, The Director of this mint who ought to be good authority declares that it is safe to estimate the total output of gold from Korea at $3,000,000.00

It may be interesting in this connection to state briefly some facts appertaining to the gold resources of the country in addition to what was communicated to the Department

Department by Mr Parsons while in charge of this legation in his interesting report under date of March 20, 1886 published in the volume of Diplomatic correspondence for the year 1886.

Gold is found in all the provinces of Korea and is mined in several, principally in Pyong-An-Do, Ham-Kiang-Do and Chulla-Do. We are better informed of the mines in Pyong-An and the northern provinces than in any other quarter. There are both placer and quartz mines, the former being worked with greater success by the Koreans, their crude methods not enabling them to contend successfully with the water in their deep mines, nor to extract the ore from gold bearing quartz, The natives use as crushers the most primitive contrivance consisting

consisting of a large round stone which is rolled back and forth over the quartz upon a hard surface. By this means it is estimated that fully fifty per cent of the gold from the small quantity of quartz they are able to take out is lost.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, thousands of men are engaged in the work with results as reported above.

The King realizes the importance of introducing proper methods of mining and manifests an anxiety to induce the investment of foreign capital with experienced miners and modern machinery. I am convinced that good terms can be made and that the investment would be profitable.

His Majesty has a hope of making arrangements of this kind, which will be mutually

[illegible] advantageous and prefers to have Americans.

I am advised that a German firm who have recently brought out from Germany a mineralogist are at present endeavoring to make terms, but am confident that Americans if they desire will find opportunities open to them.

The King is desirous of opening to trade a port at Pyong An in the immediate vicinity of rich coal fields, which would greatly facilitate mining both of coal and gold as well as trade generally. But in this as in every other effort to develop the interests and prosperity of his country he is met by by opposition from the Chinese Government.

The Viceroy Li Hung Chang makes objection to the opening of this port and assigns for cause the supposed fact that it

it would detract from the trade (inconsiderable) of the Chinese port Nan Chuang. At present the matter seems to be in abeyance.

Referring to table "A". You may observe there has been a healthful advance of native exports over that of last year, being in the aggregate value $ 804.996 in 1887 as against $ 504.225 in 1886.

The principal increase has been in beans, which went from 46.967 picul in 1886 to 304.295 picul in 1887.

Great quantities of beans are grown in Korea and hitherto the excess of the amount consumable in the country had no value whatever as merchandise.

The trade in this article brought into the country last year $ 335.445.00

The difficulty of bringing them so far from the interior for shipment is an im-

impediment

-pediment to the export.

The opening of the Pwong An port would largely remedy this in addition to increasing the opportunities for trade in heavy American Cottons for which there is a growing demand in the northern provinces.

A comparison of the figures given in table "B", shows the total value of imports in 1886 to have been $ 2,474,185 and that in 1887 it was $ 2,815,441

These figures are somewhat misleading unless attention is given to the fact that of the imports of 1886 the value of $ 586 $43.00 was in rice which is rarely ever imported and in 1887 rice of the value of $ 90,071.00 went out of the country.

It is believed that there will be a large export of this product during the present year.

The chief imports have been in cotton goods, plain

plain gray (brown) shirtings having come in to the value of $1,440,282.00, an advance upon the import of similar goods in 1886 of $332,612.00

The total import of cotton goods in 1886, was $1,300,613.00, and in 1887 $1,884,497.00 the difference in favor of the latter year being $583,884.00.

The import of woolens has been small being $634.00 in 1886 and $3,463.00 in 1887.

The demand for American cottons in Korea is growing on account of their superiority over the manufactures of other countries, and they find sale here even at a slightly higher price.

The heavier grades are popular with these people who are clad in cotton the year round.

I have information of a shipment of American cottons now en route which is the

the first direct consignment to the country from America.

The growth in the Kerosine trade has not been as great as was desirable nor has the market justified the [illegible] of $20,149.00 in 1886 against $30,144 in 1887.

Unfortunately a large quantity of a very inferior grade of oil was put upon the market in the winter months of 1886, which greatly retarded the increasing trade.

This oil was so bad that in the cold weather it was frozen and absolutely useless. This drove the Koreans to a large degree back to the use of their native oils though they are more expensive.

The substitution of better grades has given a renewed acceleration to the trade and we hope for good results during the present year.

It

It is impossible to ascertain from the Commissioners report what proportion of the imports to the country are American. All are put down as coming from Japan and China, This comes from the goods having been purchased in the markets of these two countries though they are very largely brought from Europe and America.

There will be a good trade with Korea erelong for the countries which have the enterprise to win it, The prospects at present are most favorable for the United States when viewed from Korea,

I have the honor, to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Hugh A. Dinsmore

Inclosures.

One (1) Report of Customs trade for year 1887

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 2 1888
RECEIVED.

Consular General of the Military

No 7 Consular Series Seoul Corea

May 16th 1888

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Asst Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits Quarterly Returns of Trade March 31st 1888.

Hold

I have not yet seen the documents referred to in this dispatch.

J. J. C.

7/13/88

Consulate General of the United States
Lima Peru

No 7 Consular Series

May 16th 1888

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit by mail of this date Consular Returns in Duplicate for the quarter ending March 31st 1888 and to be.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 2 1888
RECEIVED

Consulate General of the U. States

No 8 Consular Series Ponce Porto Rico

May 16th 1888

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Asst Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of revised Consular Regulations

Consulate General of the U. States
No 8 Consular Series Seoul Corea
May 16th 1888

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington DC

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge with accompanying circulars, one copy of the revised Consular Regulations for 1888

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

9

married

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Corea March 18 1889

Note
Noted
File

No 10 Consular Series

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Marriage Certificate

Synopsis

Encloses Marriage Certificate of Horace Grant Underwood and Lillias Sterling Horton. married in Seoul 13th of March '89

No 10 Consular Seal

Consulate General
of the United States
Seoul Corea. March 18th 1889

Honorable George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir:-

I have the honor to inclose herewith a certificate of the marriage of Mr Horace Grant Underwood to Miss Lillias Sterling Horton, which was solemnized in my presence on the 13th instant at the residence of Mr D. A. Bunker in this city.

Mr Underwood is a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly domiciled in the State of New York, while Miss Horton was born in the State of New York and had recently her domicil in Chicago Illinois. They are both residing in Corea at this time as missionaries

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Hugh A. Dinsmore

Cnl

4

Inclosure! —
One Marriage Certificate,

Consulate General
of the United States
Seoul Corea March 13 1889

I Hugh A Dinsmore Consul General of the United States at Seoul Corea do hereby certify that on this 13th day of March A.D. 1889 at the residence of D. A. Bunker in the city of Seoul, Horace Grant Underwood aged thirty years, born in London England, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, formerly domiciled in the State of New York, and now residing in Seoul Corea, and Lillias Stirling Horton aged thirty six years, born in Albany New York, recently domiciled in the State of Illinois, and now residing in Seoul Corea, were united in marriage before me and in my presence by the Reverend Henry G. Appenzeller a regularly ordained Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, assisted by the Reverend D. L. Gifford a regularly ordained Minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States who are authorized by Law to solemnize the rites of marriage.

In

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General at Seoul this 13th day of March A.D. 1889 and of the Independence of the United States the 113th.

Hugh A. Dinsmore
U.S. Consul General

11

not need

n

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED

Consulate General of the U. States
No 12 Consular Series Tenne Cora
June 30th 1889

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Asst Secretary of State

Subject

Reports for the quarter & yearly

Synopsis

Enclosed following returns
One Aggregate return of fees
One Quar. transcript of Nd Notarial Services
One Digest of Invoice Book
One Register of American Citizens

Consulate General of the U.S.A.
No 12 Quarter Series Seoul Corea
June 30 th 1889

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

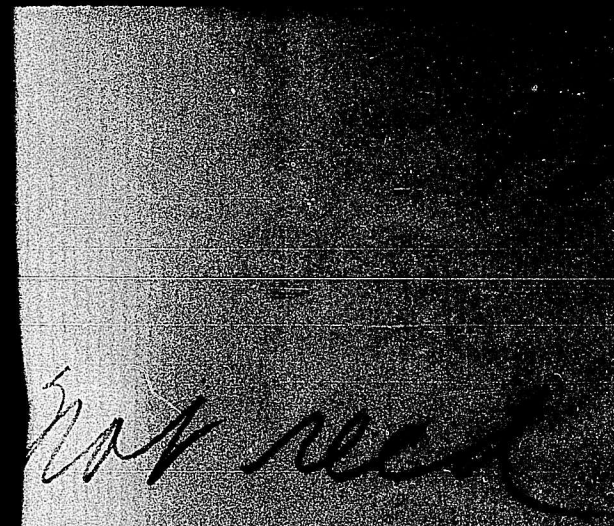
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the following returns: —

1/ One Aggregate return of Fees for the year ending June 30th 1889.
2/ One Quarterly transcript of the record of Notarial Services
3/ One Digest of the Service Book
4/ One Register of American Citizens

I have the honor, &c
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

Inclosures
✓ One (1) Aggregate return of Fees
✓ One (1) Quarterly transcript of the record of Notarial Services
✓ One (1) Digest of the Service Book
✓ One (1) Register of American Citizens



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Show to Passport Bureau

Consulate General of the U. States
No. 14 Consular Seoul Corea
June 30 1889

Written for mng dis. Aug 12/89

Hugh A Dinsmore to the Asst Secretary of State

Subject

Abstract of Passports issued Semi-Annual.

Synopsis

Transmits Abstract of Passports issued for the half year ending June 30 with Copies of applications therefor,

Consulate General of the United States
No 14 Consular Seoul Corea
June 30th 1889

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington DC.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Abstract of the Names and Descriptions of Persons to whom Passports have been issued at this Consulate General for the half-year ending June 30 with accompanying Copies of the applications made therefor.

I have the honor, &c.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant

Inclosures:-

One (1) Abstract of Passports Semi-annual
One (1) application Homer B Hulbert
One (1) " William R Scranton
One (1) " Dalzell A Bunker
One (1) " Willard De Force

not sh

Note passport
Dec 886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1889
RECEIVED

No 16 Consular Series

Consulate General of
the United States
Saul Korea Sept 30th 1889

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Wharton

Subject
Quarterly returns

Synopsis
Enclosure 1 Digest of invoice book
2 Transcript Notarial Services
3 Abstract passports

No 16 Consular Series
Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea Sept 30th 1889

Honorable William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose returns for the quarter ending today as follows viz:-

1/ Digest of invoice book
2/ Transcript of record. notarial service
3/ Abstract of passports.

and to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
Hugh A. Dinsmore

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1889
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Straighten out the numbers and instruct suitably
NOV 30 1889 [illegible]

No 17 (Consular Series)

Consulate General of the United States
Soul Korea Oct 20th 1889

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Wharton

Subject

Missing numbers in despatches of the Consulate General apparent. due to error of Secty of Legation in numbering as belonging to the Consular series. four despatches to the 5th Auditor of the Treasury viz 9. 11. 13 & 15.

No 17 (Consular Series)

Consulate General of the United States

Cairo Egypt Oct 20th 1882

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

In response to the Department's No 4 of which I have the honor to be in receipt calling attention to errors in the numbering of despatches. I beg to inform you that no despatches have miscarried, as the error arose in the numbering by the Secretary of Legation of four despatches to the Treasury Department as

as of this series.

The numbers thus applied are 9. 14. 13 & 15.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Hugh A Dinsmore

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 29 1890
RECEIVED

Note death &c

[illegible]

Published

No 18. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States Feb. 1. 90

Saul Korea Dec 16th 1889

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Wharton

Subject

Death of Charles H. Cooper.

Synopsis

Chas Henry Cooper aged 60 years - born at Kingston N.Y. died at Chemulpo on 13th inst of consumption leaving him surviving four minor sons at Chemulpo and two married daughters at Vladivostok natural Children. The mother a Chinese woman

Lives also at Gladwater.

Duncan executes a will bequeathing all of his property to his four minor sons. and naming W. D. Simmons as Executor.

No 18 Consular Series 1

Consulate General of the United States
Séul Korea Dec 16th 1884

Honorable William F Wharton
Asst Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Charles Henry Cooper an American citizen born at Kingston New York, aged about sixty years, recently a resident of Chemulpo Korea where he was engaged in business as a Merchant, died this hour at Chemulpo on the 13th instant of consumption.

The deceased executed a will

will two days before his death
while in the full possession
of his mental faculties disposing
of all his property real and
personal to his four sons.
Cornelie. Herman. Alexander
and Peter who were living with
him as minor Children at
his death. The mother of
these Children and of two
married daughters of the deceased
lives with the daughters at
Vladivostock Russia.

I visited the deceased a
week before he died at which
time he told me of his purpose
with reference to the disposal
of his property. at the same
time explaining that he

/had

had made provision for the mother
of his Children and his two
daughters. The mother is a
Chinese woman and the deceased
gave me to understand at this
last interview that she was
not his wife by lawful
marriage.

The estate of the deceased
consists in so far as I am advised
of one lot of land in the
general foreign Settlement
at Chemulpo and a stock
of goods. I have taken
possession of the latter but pending
the probate of the will an
inventory has not as yet been
made. Mr A. D. Townsend
of the American firm of

/Morse

Morse Townsend and Co. is named in the will as Executor with directions as to the disposal of the property. As soon as possible he will take charge of the property and will dispose of the stock of goods which is almost entirely perishable, to the best interests of the legatees. I shall give him such assistance and counsel as I may be able to render.

The stock if sold at auction would be sacrificed in this country. and we shall endeavor to procure a purchaser for stock and business at private sale. The interests of the estate demand that large discretion

/6z

allowed and exercised.

With the worst management I fear there will be considerable sacrifice.

I should respectfully request the Department's instructions as to the ultimate disposal of the effects remaining upon final settlement of the estate. in view of the minority of the legatees. The eldest of the latter I think is eighteen.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

Hugh A Simmons

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED

No 18. Consular

Consulate of the United States
Seoul Korea Dec 31st 1889

Mr Dimmock to Mr Wharton

Subject
Invoices

Synopsis
Digest of the invoice book
enclosed for quarter ending
to day.

No 19. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea Dec 31st 1884

Honorable William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a digest of the invoice
book of this Consulate General
for the quarter ending today
and to remain

Sir

Your obedient servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

List of enclosures
1. Digest of invoice book

No 19 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea Dec 31st 1884

Honorable William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith a digest of the invoice book of this Consulate General for the quarter ending today and to remain

Sir

Your obedient servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

List of enclosures
1/. Digest of invoice book

n

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1890
RECEIVED.

Dep't Clair

No. –

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul,

February 19, 1890

ack + bond to Treasury Feb 24 –
Personal instructions & commission sent Feb 24 –

Mr Heard,

appointed Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Corea, now at #50 State St., Boston, Mass.

to the Department of State.

Subject

Bond and instructions,

Abstract of Contents

Bond sent to Hon. John F. Andrew for certification to sureties.

Requests that instructions be sent to him at Boston, for his examination and study before reporting at Dep't.

Acknowledges telegram rel. to bond

(Proper form of despatch supplied at Dep't)

Boston, Febry 19. 1890

Wm F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

I beg to inform you that I have this day sent my bond, as Consul General for Corea, to Mr. John F. Andrew, Representative of the District, requesting him to certify to the sufficiency of my Sureties, — Mr. S. Endicott Peabody & Mr. Wm S. Dexter — and to forward it to the Department of State. Until I received your telegram I was unaware that the bond must be filed and approved before I could receive my instructions with the accompanying documents. As I should like to look these over quietly before going on to Washington, which I expect to do in a few days, I should feel obliged if you would kindly send them to me here as soon as the proper formalities are completed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant

Aug Heath

c/o Russell Gray Esq

50 State St.

Boston

St Clair

No 18. Consular



Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea March 31st 1890

Mr Dillon to Mr Wharton

Subject

Digest of invoice book inclosed

No 19. Consular

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea March 31st 1890

Honorable William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inclose a digest of the invoice book of this Consulate General for the quarter ending to day

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Hugh A Dinsmore

List of inclosures
1 Digest of invoice book

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 11 1890
RECEIVED

Note marriage

Dr Clark

No 19 [Consular]

Consulate General of the United States
Saul Korea May 1st 1890

Mr Dinsmore to Mr Wharton

Subject

Marriage of Mr Gifford to
Miss Hayden

Synopsis

Mr Dinsmore includes marriage
certificate of marriage of Mr
Daniel Lyman Gifford to Miss
Mary E. Hayden in his presence
in Saul on the 24th of April
1890.

No 19 Duplicate

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea May 1st 1890

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inclose herewith certificate of the marriage in my presence on the 24th ultimo at the residence of Dr Heron in Seoul of Daniel Layman Gifford of the State of Illinois to Mary E. Hayden of the State of Missouri

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Hugh A. Dinsmore

Encl

List of Inclosures

1. Marriage Certificate

Mr Gifford to Miss Naydon

Certificate of Marriage

Consulate-General of the United States.

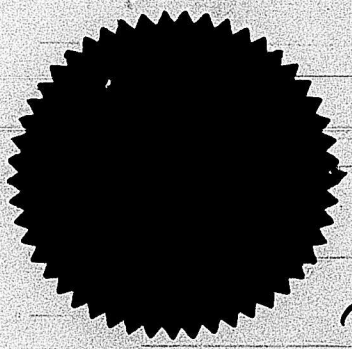
Seoul, Korea

April 24th, 1890

I, Hugh A. Dinsmore, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, Korea do hereby certify that, on this 24th day of April, A.D. 1890, at the residence of Dr. J. W. Heron, in the city of Seoul, Daniel Lyman Gifford, aged 29 years, born in Elgin, in the State of Illinois, and now residing in Seoul, Korea, and May Eugenia Naydon aged 32 years, born in Scranton, in the State of Missouri, and now residing in Seoul, Korea, were united in marriage before me, and

in my presence, by Franklin Ohlinger, a regularly ordained Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General at Seoul, Korea, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1890, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.



Hugh A. Dinsmore
United States Consul-General

No. 1. Consular Series

Mr Cridler

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 21 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 20 1890
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General of the United States
Seoul, Corea, May 20 1890

Mr. Augustine Heard
To the
Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of Desp. No 2.
referring to Mr. Edwd. Lake

No. 1. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Corea, May 20 1890

The Honorable
Wm F. Wharton Esqr
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No 2 of March 25 1890, giving assent to the copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Edward Lake to the Department, and I notice that "in view of the information in its possession "it does not feel justified in interfering in "his behalf."-

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient Servant

Augustine Heard

Mr Faison

No. 2. Consular Series,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED



Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Corea, July 30 1890

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

State of trade in Corea.

Synopsis

Crops abundant, people prosperous.

Exports for six months exceed whole of previous year.

Imports satisfactory.

No. 2. Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Corea, July 30. 1890.

To the Honorable
Wm. F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that by the next mail I hope to be able to forward to you full statistics of the trade of Corea for the first six months of 1890. They are not yet completed, but enough is known to prove the great prosperity of the country during the period alluded to. The crops have been abundant, and the exports for the half-year exceed the total exports for 1889. This prosperity is also of course reflected in the imports, which compare well with previous years.

I will wait for the full figures

figure, it seemed to me worth while to bring the above facts to your notice.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Augustine Heard

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 24 1890
RECEIVED.

M A S
W Farson

No. 3. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Corea Aug 9th 1890

Mr Augustine Heard to the
Assistant Secretary of State

Subject,
Sanitary Conditions

Synopsis

Acknowledges receipt of circular June 5th.
Impossible to send reports as no accurate returns are kept in Korea. Recent despatch from Foreign Office announces that Chemulpoo is in quarantine because of Cholera at Nagasaki. No cases have occured in Korea yet.

Copied Oct 4/90.

No. 1. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul. Corea. Aug. 9. 1890.

To the Honorable
Wm. F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received your circular letter of June 5, addressed to the Consular Officers of the United States, regarding reports upon Sanitary Conditions, and I would say in reply that it is impossible here to procure Statistics of mortality and disease. None such are kept. I should know of the existence of a serious epidemic, and should of course, report it at once, but it is not likely that any figures I might supply could be relied on as a basis for any reasoning or theory.

A few weeks ago, I was informed by the

by the President of the Foreign Office,
that in consequence of the existence of
Cholera at Kagosima, Vessels coming
from that Port would be subjected to
Sanitary regulations; and preparations
were made at Chemulpo for quarantine;
but no Case has occurred in Corea,
that I am aware of, and I believe the
disease has become less virulent in
Japan.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Augustine Heard

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 24 1890
RECEIVED.

No 4

W. Faulkner

Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea Aug 9 1890

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Corean financial information

Synopsis

Acknowledges receipt of circular of June 23rd and regrets that it is impossible to obtain the data required.

No. 4. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Corea, Aug. 9. 1890

To the Honorable Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 23 June, with reference to the procuring of certain financial information, and to state with regret that it will be impossible for me to obtain the data desired. So far as I am aware, no such figures, that are in any way to be relied on, are collected by the Corean Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Augustine Heard

No 5 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

See page 3

Seoul Corea Aug 11th 1890

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Death and Estate of J. W. Heron. M. D.

Synopsis.

J. W. Heron. naturalized american citizen of Jonesboro Tenn. died in Seoul. July 26th 1890 of dysentery. Announcement delayed by absence of parties whose signature necessary to inventory. Deceased left no will. Inventory comprises personal effects and small "corn lot". possessed no other property. Income derived from medical services belongs to Board of missions of which deceased was

agent. And notice circulated
about, in absence of a newspaper.
Calling attention of all having
claims against Estate. Widow
continues in her husbands
position as missionary.
Mention of telegram from Dep't,
instructing to render assistance,
and answer that - assistance rendered.

No. 5. Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Corea, Aug. 11. 1890.

To the Honorable
Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the death of J. W. Heron, M.D., member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign missions, at 8 A.M. on the 26 July of Dysentery after an illness of twenty days. Copy of the Certificate of the attending Physician is enclosed. Dr. Heron was a naturalized American citizen, and his last place of residence in the United States was Jonesboro, Tennessee. He left a widow, and two children.

The above information was conveyed to the Department by my dispatch, No 34. Dom. Consular Series, of July 28, last. I regarded the announcement

announcement then especially as incidental to my
report on the Collection and setting apart of
a plot of ground for a Foreign Cemetery at Send:
and I intended within a day or two to address
you directly upon the subject. I have been
delayed however, in doing so by the fact
that the two gentlemen, who assisted me in
taking an Inventory of the Estate of the de-
ceased, left town immediately afterwards, and
2/. I am only able today to enclose a copy signed
by him and by myself. Mr. Underwood and Mr.
Moffatt belong to the same Board of Foreign
Missions as did Dr. Heron, and they have been
unremitting in their attention and devotion to
the bereaved family.

Dr. Heron left no will. The Inventory
comprises nothing but household furniture and
personal effects, with the exception of a small
piece of land described as a Corn Farm.
The income derived from his medical practice
belonged to the Board, who supplied him with
his residence, his medicines and his books,
and paid him an agreed upon Salary. The Condi-
tions of the Engagement will be found in the
3/- enclosed Copy of one of the Regulations of the
Board

Board. As Dr. Heron was, therefore simply an agent
I have not been called upon to interfere in
the collection of bills for medical services due
him further than to direct and authorize their
payment to the Treasurer. Dr. Heron in his private
Capacity left no property, except as stated in the
Inventory, and so far as I can learn had no
debts. There is no newspaper in the Country,
but I caused a notice to be circulated through
out the Community at Chemulpo and in this city,
stating that all claims on the Estate must
be presented to me within six months, and all
debts due to the Estate must be paid to me
without delay.

There was a small balance of Salary
due him by the Board, but this would be
absorbed by current household accounts. Mrs.
Heron, I understand, will continue to occupy
and will carry on the house, being enabled to do
so by the receipt of a Salary from the Mission.
If no claims are substantiated against the Estate,
she will naturally come into possession of the
furniture &c, and I would suggest to the Department
whether in consideration of her circumstances,
it might not consent to remit the usual fee
Charged upon the Inventory. I believe this is
Sometimes

sometimes done in cases of this nature.

As Dr. Heron's family and friends were on the Spot, it seemed to me proper that my official interference should be as little, and as legally felt as possible; and I have guided my conduct by this principle. I yesterday received the following telegraphic despatch:-

"Is Dr. Heron dead? If so, tender Mrs.
"Heron all possible assistance."
Signed Wharton.

And I replied immediately, as follows:-

"Dr. Heron died twenty Sixth. All assistance
"rendered."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
Augustine Heard

List of Enclosures

1. Certificate of Physician
2. Inventory of Estate of Dr. Heron
3. Extract from Mission Regulations

Copy

Seoul Korea
Saturday July 26th 1890

To the Honorable
Aug. Heard.
U.S. Minister Korea

Dr. Sir:-

This is to certify that
John W. Heron M. D. died
this morning at 8 o'clock
of Dysentry. after an
illness of 20 days.

Yours respectfully
Wm. B. Scranton M.D.
(Signed) (Physician in Attendance)

Certificate of death.

John. W. Stern. M.D

Inventory
of Property of J. W. Heron. M. D.

Room I	One lot Korean fans. screens. beds. etc.	100	00
	Small stand & mirror	1	50
	4/pr lace curtains - used	5	00
	1 feather bed	5	00
	1 lot bedding	5	00
	1 hall carpet	2	00
	1 Korean mat	2	00
Room II Parlor	1 small table		50
	2 Korean tables	2	00
	Korean book stand	2	00
	1 Carpet	8	00
	4 curtain poles	2	00
Room III	Desk	10	00
	Study Chair	3	00
	Canton cane Chair - used	1	00
	Rattan stand & 2 tables	3	00
	2 pr curtains	2	00
	Table cover	1	50
	Fire screen		25
Room IV	Dining table - Rattan (used)	3	00
	1 doz Cane Chairs	9	00
	Table cover		75
	Side board	20	00
	Carpet sweeper	1	00
	Carpet	4	00
	Chinaware & glassware	25	00
		211	50

	Forward	218.50			Forward	285.50
Room V	Crib (native made)	1 00			Stone - acid	4 00
	Folding bed - badly broken.	10 00			Small still - acid	2 00
	Bedding	7 00			Cooking utensils	6 00
	Bureau with mirror	15 00			Camel sack	50
	Washstand	75	Storeroom		Cabinet	2 00
	Pedestal stand	1 00			Samp pictures	10 00
	Curtains & blinds	75			German stone	25 00
	Portiere	2 00			Samps	3 00
	Carpet rug	8 00			Freezer	1 00
Closet	Korean clothes Cabinet	3 00	Entry Corridor Room		Chair - acid, hats & hat hooks	2 00
	Turkish towel	50			Books - medical	15 00
	Rubber coat & boots	2 50			Miscellaneous books	10 00
Bath room	Bath tub	2 00			Bedding	5 00
	Skin rugs	50	Outside		Grindstone	1 00
	Commode	2 00			Garden tools	4 00
	Halter & trunk strap	2 00			Small acid stone	2 00
	Valise	1 00			Saddles & bridles	15 00
	Arctics	1 50			Live stock - 2 pigs, 4 sheats, Cow & Calf (Horse)	35 00
	Small piece carpet	1 00			Iron bedstead & mattress	10 00
	Rubber leggins	50			2 small tables & desk table	2 00
	Cartridges	1 00			Steamer chair & cane chair	2 50
	Korean window shade	50			Korean Cabinet	1 00
	2 Korean Jars	75			Lawn mower	6 00
Pantry & Kitchen	Korean cabinet	1 00			Cow	8 00
	Refrigerator - acid	2 50			Small corn field	50 00
	2 Student lamps	3 00			Revolver & shot gun	15 00
	Lantern	50			1 sedan chair	30 00
	Florence oil stove	75			Total	652 00
		285 50				

Total Inward $ 552.50

Augustine Heard
Consul General
H. G. Underwood.
S. A. Moffett.

No 2
Inventory
of the Estate of
J. W. Heron. M. D.

Copy

Art No 24 from the Presbyterian
Mission manual.

Art 24. The object of missionary
"life must ever be held sacred —
"the preaching of Christ and him
"crucified. but if. without
"turning aside from this object,
"missionaries should be tem-
"porarily led by Providential
"circumstances, with the
"consent of the Mission and
"the approval of the Board, to
"engage in work on the
"field that yields them
"pecuniary remuneration,
"the monies so received should
"be turned over to the Treasurer
"of the Mission and be re-
"ported to the Treasurer
of the Board

"of the Board. In such
"cases Missionaries will
"continue to draw their
"usual salary from the
"Board".

Extract from the
Mission Regulations

No 6 Consular Series. St Clair

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea Sept 9, 1890



Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject. W Scanlon

Trade and trade reports of Korea

Synopsis.

Seouls Customs returns for the quarter ending June 30, 1890

Explains great increase of trade — largely due to abundant crops in Corea and scarcity in Japan

American interests confined to dried fruits & Peasena.

Total net revenue for 1889 — 279.999.76

" " " first 6 months 1890 — 269.447.09

(Copies for publication)

No. 6. Consular Series,

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Corea, Sept. 9. 1890

To the Honorable
Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 2. July 30, I have the honor to inform you that I forward by this mail three Copies of the Customs Returns for Trade in Corea for the three months ending June 30. 1890. The extraordinary increase in Exports is in some degree accounted for by the failure of the rice crops in Japan, and although of course this cannot be looked for next year, — and indeed the crops there now are in a very promising condition, — still the abundance of these items of food staffs here will permit, with the enlargement of crops which are now assured, a larger expenditure than usual in articles of clothing and luxury; so that we have very de- cided to expect a continuance of the present prosperity.

The

The demand for beans is likely to increase and be limited only by the supply & the means of transportation.

Imports are taken in proportion to the sale of Exports, and exhibit a very satisfactory increase.

It will be noticed that large a proportion of the total trade of Corea is conducted by Japan. The interests of America are almost confined to Drills & Jeans, and Kerosene Oil, both of which exhibit marked improvement. Russian Kerosene Oil is not in favor.

American Sheetings are too good for the market, and until our Manufacturers lower the quality and cost by the addition of sizing, they will be unable to compete in Corea with English makes.

The total net Revenue for 1889, which was a great improvement on former years was $ 279.999.76

The net Revenue for the first six months of 1890 was 269.447.09

or only . . . . . $ 10,552.67

less than for the whole preceding year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant,

Augustine Heard

No 7 Consular Series



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea Nov. 28. 1890

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Trade Returns of Corea

Synopsis

Forwards by this mail trade returns of Corea for the quarter ending Sept. 30. These returns exhibit a continuation of the prosperity which marked the first half of the year. the revenues amounting to more than twice the average for same period of the last two years.

No. 7. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Corea, Nov. 28, 1890

To the Honorable

Wm F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I forward by this mail to the Department three copies of the Customs Returns of Trade with Corea for the Quarter, ending Sept. 30.

You will perceive that they exhibit a continuance of the prosperity which was so marked during the first six months of 1890, the revenue received from Net dues & duties amounting to more than twice the average of the last two years for the same period: There is no especial feature to notice connected with American Trade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Augustine Heard

Mr. Scudder

No 8 Consular Series

To ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Referred to Bureau of Statistics
Ack. as Mr. Scudder may advise
FEB 28 1891

Consulate General of the

United States

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED,
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 2 1891

Seoul Corea Jan. 7, 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Corean Customs Tariff.

Synopsis.

Encloses schedule of duties charged on imports to and exports from Corea - Compiled from the British and French treaties.

- Pursuant to Circular, Oct. 15, 1890.

Files for [illegible]

Mr. Scudder

No 8 Consular Series

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Referred to Bureau of Statistics
Ack. as Mr. Scudder may advise
FEB 28 1891

Consulate General of the

United States

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 2 1891

Seoul Corea Jan. 7. 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Corean Customs Tariff.

Synopsis.

Encloses schedule of duties charged on imports to and exports from Corea - Compiled from the British and French treaties. - Pursuant to Circular, Oct. 15. 1890.

Files [illegible]

No. 8. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul-Corea Jan. 7. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Pursuant to your circular instructions of Oct. 13. 1890. I now have the honor to hand you enclosed, the lowest rate of duty charged on imports into and exports from Corea.

As no printed schedule was to be had from the Customs Authorities. the enclosed list was made from the British and French treaties at the suggestion

Suggestion of the Chief
Commissioner of Customs.

I have the honor to be
Sir;
Your most obedient servant
Augustine Heard

Enclosure,
Schedule of Customs tariff
on Imports and Exports - Corea

Send

No 9 Consular Series

Consulate General of the
United States.



Seoul Corea Jan. 27, 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Ans Mch 20/91
Ordered

Subject.

Requisition — Invoice Forms.

Synopsis.

Requests by mail, 50 copies
each of Invoice Forms Nos.
133. 142. 143 & 144.

No. 9. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul Corea Jan. 27. 1891.

To the Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to request you to send me by mail 50 copies each of Invoice forms Nos. 133, 142. 143 & 144.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

Augustine Heard

6

No 10 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Rome Italy, Feb. 16, 1891



Mr Augustini Head to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

No old invoices or useless documents.

Synopsis

In reply to Circular of Dec. 12. 1890

regarding return of invoices over

five years old and useless official

documents, states that there are

none such at this office.

No 10 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea Feb. 16, 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

In reply to your Circular of Dec. 12, 1890. I have the honor to inform you that upon examination I find there are no invoices at this office over five years old. and no useless documents that I think would be included in your instructions of above date.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Augustine Heard

No 11 Consular Series



Consulate General of the United States

Sierra Leone April 1st 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Under

Subject.

Record of Unofficial fees.

No 11 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea April 1st 1891

To the Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit
enclosed my record of unofficial
fees received at this office during
the quarter ending March 31st 1891
The record of official fees I am
sending to the Fifth Auditor.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

Record of unofficial fees.

No 12 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States.



Seoul Corea May 8. 1891

H. N. Allen. Chargé d' Affaires ad int to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Copies Consular Rpts.

Synopsis.

In reply to your circular dated

Feby 25. sends 77 copies Consular

Rpts. from 1883 to 1890 inclusive.

24 packages. by mail.

No 12 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Leone Cavia May 8. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In reply to your circular dated Feb. 26,
I have the honor to send you in separate
covers, 77 copies. Consular Reports, of
which we have duplicates. The
Postmaster here compels me to divide
them into 24 packages.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Charge d'affaires ad int.

Accompaniment.

24. pckgs. 77 copies Consular Reports
from 1883-1890 inclusive.

Mr Seaver

No. 13. Consular Series



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea May. 8. 1891

H. N. Allen. Chargé d'affaires ad int to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Manufacture of Stanes.

Synopsis

Applying to circular dated Mch 5th.

states that Stanes are not

manufactured in Corea.

No. 13. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea May. 8. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your circular of March 5th. that stamps are not manufactured to any extent in Corea.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Chargé d' affaires

ad interim

No. 14. Consular Series



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea May 8. 1891

H. N. Allen. Chargé d' affaires ad int to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledges No 3, March 20. with blanks.

No 14 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea May. 8. 1891.

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3. of March 20, together with the blank forms therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Chargé d'affaires

ad interim

No 14 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea May. 8. 1891.

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3. of March 20. together with the blank forms therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Chargé d'affaires

ad interim

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1891
RECEIVED

No. 15. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea June 5. 1891

H. N. Allen. Chargé d'affaires ad int to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Sends Annual Trade Rpts. Corea 1890

and Quarterly Returns first quarter 1891

Bureau

No. 15. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea June 5. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send you today, in separate covers, three copies of the 1890 Annual Trade Returns for Corea, and three copies of the Trade Reports for the first quarter of 1891 - Jan to March:

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Chargé d'affaires

ad interim

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED

Jenny

No. 16. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea July 13, 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the.

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Rates of Marine Insurance.

Encl. to Jenny Aug 4/91

Synopsis.

Replying to Circular dated May 18.

Sends enclosed the rates of Marine Insurance from Chemulpo to Shanghai and the Japan ports.

Rates are not issued to home ports.

No 16 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Corea July 13. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

In reply to your circular of 4 Mch. 18. regarding "Rates of Marine Insurance". I have now the honor 1/ to inclose a seedule of the rates from Chemulpo to Shanghai and the Japan ports. Risks are not issued for home ports.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

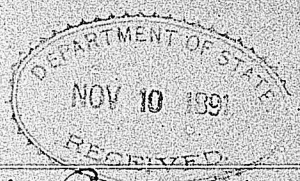
Augustine Heard

Enclosure -

1 Seedule of Rates of Marine Insurance

N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 10 1891
RECEIVED



File

No. 17. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Oct. 1. 1891

Mr. Augustine Heard, to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits - Record of Unofficial Fees.

No 17 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Oct. 1. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to hand you enclosed my Record of Unofficial Fees. received at this office during the quarter ended Sept 30th.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

√ Record of Unofficial Fees.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
DEC 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Dr Adams

Mr Scudder

No 18. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea. Oct 13. 1891

Mr Augustine Heard. to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Report on Korean Papers & Claims.

(Filed for publication)

No. 19. Consular Series

Mr Searle

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Oct 20, 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

A Report on the Currency of Korea.

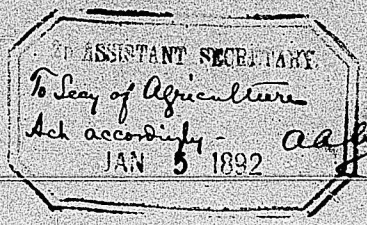
✓ Ackd. 3rd Dec. '91. M.

✓ To Treasy. 3rd Dec. '91. M.

(Files for publication)

Frank





No 20 Consular Series

Ack Jan

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Nov 4, 1891

Mr Augustine Heard, to the

Secretary of State

To Agricul Jan 19/92.

Subject

A Report on the Cattle Disease of Korea

(Filed for publication)

No 20 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Nov. 4. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to submit herewith a semi-progressional report on the cattle plague that has prevailed here with such virulence of late. I am happy to say that the advent of cold weather has now checked its ravages.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure.

Rept on Cattle Disease by the Secretary of Legation.

No 21 Consular Series

Consulate-General of the United States

Seoul Korea Dec. 8. 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Stands 3 Copies Korean Trade Reports. July-Sept. 1891

" " " " " " April-June 1891

1 Copy to Legay Jan 27/92

1 to Library

1 to Bureau Statistics.

[illegible]
1/26/92

No 21 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Dec. 8. 1891

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you, under separate cover - three copies of the Customs Trade Reports for Korea, for the quarter July - September 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

Augustine Heard

Accompaniment

3 Copies Korean Customs Trade Reports

July - September 1891.

3 ditto duplicates ditto June 1891

Mr Scanlon
Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 26 1892
RECEIVED.

No 22 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Dec. 17. 1891

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Reorganization of the Currency of Korea.

Synopsis.

Reports a new monument for the Coining of a Currency, the redemption of the present depreciated copper cash, and the establishment of an Exchange to do a sort of banking business. The monument is of Japanese origin but not under the Japanese Govmt. Ye Wan Yong late Chargé d'Affaires in America is Supt of the Mint & Exchange.

(Filed for publication)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 8 1892
RECEIVED

File

No. 22. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Jan. 5. 1892

Wm Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Hands Head of Unofficial fees for the

Quarter ended Dec 31. 1891.

No 22 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Jan 5. 1892.

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit

you enclosed my statement

of unofficial fees received at

this office during the quarter

ended Dec. 31st 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

Report of unofficial fees.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 21 1892

No 23 Consular Series

Consulate General of the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 21 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by Mr & file
MAR 21 1892

Seoul Korea Feb 13 1892

Mr. Augustine I heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Trade Report.

Synopsis.

On the absence at this date of sufficient data for a full report on the trade of Korea, he contents himself with showing that in spite of adverse circumstances the trade for 1891 has continued to increase even above that for 1890. Gives statistics for the port of Chemulpo showing an increase of $490.671 for 1891.

No. 23 Consular

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Korea, Feby 13 1892

The Honorable

William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I had hoped to be able by this mail to have the honor of laying before you the statistics of the trade of Korea for the past year, but am compelled to defer a full statement, and simply content myself now with saying that it has been exceedingly satisfactory. The exports of cereals somewhat the figures of the previous year, which were nearly double what they had ever been before. This was largely owing to short crops in Japan, and as the contrary crops were abundant in 1891, the most that was expected was a reasonable increase upon the total for 1889, but it was not hoped that they could equal, much less

less exceed those for 1890. The result proves the steadiness and vigor of the trade. I am able to give statistics of Chemulpo. They are as follows:

	1890		1891
Imports	$3.508.286	–	3.994.888
Exports	1.442,288	–	1.44[illegible].357
Total	$4,950,574	–	$5,441.245

Showing an increase of $490,671.–

There was a small falling off in Fusan, Wiriam I have not heard from.

I trust I may shortly be able to hand complete tables, and meanwhile,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Augustine Heard

Mr Seoul

No 24 Consular Series



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Feb 22, 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Augustine Heard to the
Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

New Korean Coinage.

Synopsis

Referring to his No. 22. Dec 17. 1891
He now states that the limit of
the prospective new Korean Coinage
is to be 20,000,000,000 cash or
$8,000,000 (yen), divided as follows

500	Cash pieces-silver	= $1.00	$1,000,000
100	" " "	= 20¢	2,000,000
25	" " -Nickel-	= 5¢	3,500,000
5	" " -Copper-	= 1¢	1,500,000
			$8,000,000

Exchange offices will be established
in the ports and large cities for the
exchange of the present cash for this
new money and vice versa.

(...ed for Feb)

Mr Scarlett

No 25 Consular Series

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1892
RECEIVED.



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Feb. 22. 1892

Mr Augustine Heard, to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Trade of Korea.

Synopsis.

Being completion of his No 23. 13th ...

(Filed for publication)

APR 19 1892

Mr Scanlon

No 26 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea March 15. 1892

Hon Augustine Heard. &c &c

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Hands. Published Trade Returns of Korea.

Quarter - Octavo - December 1891.

(2 Copies sent to Bur. Statistics)

No 26 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea March 15th 1892

To the Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to hand you under separate cover, three copies of the Quarterly Returns of Trade for the ports of Jenchuan, Fusan and Yuensan, Korea, for the quarter October - December 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant.

Augustine Heard

Accompaniment.

3 copies Korean Trade Reports.

Duplicate

No. 27. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Lione Rocca Apl. 1. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 16 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Augustine Heard to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Encloses - Digest of Invoice Book.

Record of Unofficial Fees and

Duplicate Original sent in March of Returns.

No 27 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Oct. 1. 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to hand you
1/ enclosed my Quarterly Digest of the
Invoice Book. Together with my
2/ record of Unofficial Fees, for the
quarter ending March 31st 1892

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure 1/ Digest of Invoice Book
2/ Record of Unofficial Fees.

No 28 Consular Series

Filed

Consulate General of the United States



Seoul Korea Oct. 7, 1892

Mr Augustine Heard. to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Inventary of Government Property.

Synopsis

In answer to circular of Dec 10. 1891

sends inventary of effects of

the US. Government at Seoul.

No 28 Consular [illegible]

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Korea, April 7 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your circular of 10 December 1891, I have the honor to enclose Inventory of the property of the Government at this office. It comprises everything that is in my possession as Minister & Consul General, as it is impossible for me to make any division between the two.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure,

[illegible]

No 28 Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Korea, April 7. 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your circular of 10 December 1891, I have the honor to enclose Inventory of the property of the Government at this Office. It comprises everything that is in my possession as Minister & Consul General, as it is impossible for me to make any division between the two.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure,

Inventory

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTIFIED

No 29 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Sierra Kaea Apl. 7. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 14 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Augustine Heard. to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject
Marriage of Mrs Heron.

Synopsis
Incloses marriage certificate of
Mrs Heron an American Citizen
to Mr J. S. Gale a British subject.
asks for some marriage blanks.

No. 29. Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, April 7, 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Lebon Heron, citizen of the United States, was today married to Mr. Jonny S. Gale in the presence of Mr. Allen, whose certificate I enclose.

As Mr. Gale is a British Subject, a Ceremony previously took place at the English Consulate.

Your No. 5. was duly received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

Certificate of marriage

Please forward some blank forms of marriage

Certificate of Marriage

Consulate General of the United States
Seoul Korea April 7. 1892

I Horace N. Allen. Deputy Consul General of the United States at Seoul Korea. do hereby certify that, on this Seventh day of April A. D. 1892. at the residence of D. L. Gifford. in the city of Seoul. James Scarth Gale. aged. 29 years. born in Avenue Ontario Canada, and now residing in Seoul. and Harriet Elizabeth Gibson Heron. aged 31 years. born in ~~Jonesboro~~ Tennessee U.S.A. and now residing in Seoul. were united in Marriage in my presence by The Rev. Franklin Ohlinger. assisted by The Rev. D. L. Gifford. who are authorized by the laws of Tennessee to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto ~~&~~ subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Seoul. this seventh day of April. A.D. 1892 and of the ~~&~~ Independence of the United States - 116th

H. N. Allen.
U.S. Deputy Consul General

Marriage Certificate

Gale - Ideson.

U.S. Consulate General

Issued in No 29. Oct. 7. 1892

No 30 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 27 1892
RECEIVED

Seoul Korea May. 14, 1892

Mr Augustine Heard. to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Sends separately. 3 Copies of the

Korean Customs annual Repats. 1891

No 30 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea May. 14. 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to send you under separate cover. three copies of the Annual Trade Reports. and Returns. of the Korean Customs for the year 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

Augustin Heard

Accompaniment

3 copies Annual Trade Reports.

Inf. Note Marriage

8 [illegible]

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea June 28. 1892

H. N. Allen (in charge) to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Hall-Sherwood marriage.

Synopsis.

Encloses Marriage certificate of

W. J. Hall-Canadian, and Rosetta

Sherwood-American.

No 31 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea June 28. 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Rosetta Sherwood, of New York, was united in marriage to W.J. Hall, of Canada, in my presence, on yesterday. A ceremony previously took place at the British Consulate. I enclose extracts of marriage records.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient Servant

H.N. Allen.

Deputy Consul General

(Charge d' affaires ad int.)

Enclosure

Marriage extracts.

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

Certificate of Marriage

I, Horace N. Allen, Deputy Consul General, of the United States at Seoul Korea, do hereby certify that, on this 27th day of June, A.D. 1892 at twelve noon, in the city of Seoul, William James Hall, aged 32 years, born in Glen Buell, Ontario Canada, and now residing in Seoul Korea, and Rosetta Isenwood, aged 27 years, born in Liberty N ew York, and now residing in Seoul Korea, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence by Rev. F. Ohlinger assisted by Rev. D.A. Bunker, who are authorized by the laws of this district to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal ~~seal~~ of the Consulate at Seoul this 27th day of June, A.D. 1892, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixteenth.

H.N. Allen.

Deputy Consul General

Marriage Certificate

Hall - Sherwood



Encl in No 31. Corr June 28. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED

File

No 32. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea July 9. 1892

The Chargé d'affaires ad int to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject

Sends. Record of Unofficial Fees. and

Digest of Invoice Book.

No. 32. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea July 9. 1892

To the Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you
1/ enclosed a record of the Unofficial
fees received at this office during
the quarter ended June 30. 1892.
2/ together with the "Digest of the
Invoice Book" for the same quarter.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Enclosures - Record of Unofficial fees. ✓
Digest of Invoice Book. ✓

No. 33. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Aug 8. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 13 1892
RECEIVED

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of No. 6. June 30th

No. 33. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Aug. 8, 1882

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington U.S.A.

Sir;-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 6. June. 30th. on the 6th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 27

McSean

No 34 Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Aug. 14. 1892.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad int. to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Electricity and farming in Korea.

Synopsis.

Replies to Circulars - April 24th rec'd July 16th.

Electricity is not used in connection

with farming or any industries in

Korea. Its only use here at present

is for lighting the palace.

No 34 Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Aug 14. 1892

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington U.S.A.

Sir:-

In reply to your circular dated April 24th. received July 16th. requesting "a report on the use of electricity as a "power in the propulsion of farm "machinery", I have the honor to inform you that electricity is not used for such purposes in Korea. Its only use here is for lighting the palace.

I have the honor to be. Sir:-

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

No. 35

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 21 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct 7, 1892.

Mr Augustine Heard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Digest of Treaties Books.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands Digest of the Treaties Books. for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

Has no unofficial pres to report.

No. 35

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct. 7, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, my Digest of the Invoice Book for the quarter ending Sept. 30 qr.

I have no unofficial fees to report this quarter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant.

Augustine Heard

Enclosure.

Digest of invoice book.

No. 36

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED

Seoul Korea Dec 31, 1892.

Mr Augustine Heard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

List of American & Foreign Residents in Korea

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands list of 78 American Residents in Korea. December 1892.
With a list of all Foreign Residents in Korea. amounting to a total of 105-87.

No. 36

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec 31, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you inclosed 1/ a list of the Americans resident in Korea December 1892. amounting to 78 in all. with certain details as to occupation etc.

With this I also send a list of 2/ all Foreigners residing in Korea. the total being 105 87.

I have the honor to be.

Sir;

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Inclosures

1/ list of American Residents.

2/ " " Foreign " .

List of Foreign Residents

Country	Seoul	Chemulpo	Fusan
United States.	Male 26 Female 28 Children 15 Total 69	Male 4	Male 1. Female 1 Children 1. Total 3.
Great Britain.	men. 14. Women 13 Children 1. Total 28	Men. 7.	Men. 2. Women 5. Children 1. Total 8.
France	men. 6. Women 4. Total. 10	In various	parts of the Co
Germany	Men. 4.	men. 10. Women 3 Children 2. Total 15	Men. 3.
Russia	men. 3. Women 2 Children. 7. Total. 12.	—	—
Japan	Men 435. Women 299 Total 734	Male 1750 T 2615 Female 865	Male 2903 T 5060 Female 2157
China.	748	409	47
Have no consul.			
Italy		2	1
Austria			
Spain		1	
Denmark	1		
Portugal	1	1	
Norwegian		2	1
Total	1607	3056	6123

of Foreign Residents in Korea December 1892

l	Chemulpo	Fusan	Wonsan	Total	Occupations.
Female 28 Total 69	Male 4	Male 1. Female 1 Children 1. Total 3.	Children 2	78	U.S. Diplomatic Officials Korean Govmt Employees & Missionaries.
omen 13 Total 28	Men. 7.	Men. 2. Women 5. Children 1. Total 8.	Men 4. Women 2 Children 2. Total 8.	51	Consular Officers. Missionaries & Korean Employees.
omen 4. Total 10	In various	parts of the country	18 men.	28	26 Missionaries 2 Legation Household. Consular Officers.
	Men 10. Women 3 Children 2. Total 15	Men. 3.	Men. 3.	25	Korean Employes & Merchants & Consular officers
omen 2 Total 12.	—	—	1 man	13	Russian Legation Family. 1 Merchant 1 Architect & family.
omen 299 734	Male 1750 T 2615 Female 865	Male 2903 T 5060 Female 2157	Male 444 T 723 Female 279	9132	Officials Merchants & general.
748	409	47	45	1249	Last years Register. Said by Consul to be approximately Correct for 1892.
	2	1		3	Customs officials
					Supposed to be an Austrian Sailor. Not sure.
	1			1	No occupation.
			1	2	Telegraph officials
	1			2	Clerks.
	2	1		3	Customs official & sailors.
7	3056	5123	783918	10587	

List of all Foreign

Residents in Korea

December 1892

Encl no 2 in No 36 Cox series Dec 31, 1892

List of American Residents in

Chemulp

No.	Names	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence
70	Carl Ferdinand Oberlein	July 12. 1861	Bremen Germany	Nagasaki Japan
71	E. B. Landis	Dec. 18. 1865	Lancaster Pa	Lancaster Pa
72	W. M. Ragsdale	Aug. 10. 1853	Louisville Ky	Nagasaki Japan
73	Hattie D Townsend	Feb. 9. 1856	Boston Mass	Kobe Japan

Fusa

74	William Heaton Baird	June 16. 1862.	Clarke Co. Ind.	Charleston Ind
75	Annie Laurie Adams Baird	Sept 15. 1864	McCoys. Md	Topeka Kan.
76	Nancy Rose Baird	July 5. 1892	Fusan Korea	

Wonsan

77	Sarah Ann Heron	May 15. 1886	Seoul Korea	Seoul
78	Jessie E. Heron	July 14. 1888	" "	"

... of American Residents in Korea December 1892

Chemulpo

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence	Voter	Year	Occupation	Resident Citizen's	Remarks
...ein	July 12. 1861	Bremen Germany	Nagasaki Japan		yes	Merchant	Naturalization Papers	1st act only
	Dec. 18. 1865	Lancaster Pa	Lancaster Pa	yes		Medical Missionary M.E.	Passport	English Church Mission
	Aug. 10. 1853	Louisville Ky	Nagasaki Japan	"		Chief of Municipal Police		Korea res. married
...d	Feb. 9. 1856	Boston Mass	Kobe Japan	"		Merchant	Passport	

Fusan

...ed	June 16. 1862.	Clark Co. Ind.	Chesterton Ind.	yes	Clerical Missionary P.E.	Passport	
...ired	Sept 15. 1864	McCoy. Ind	Topeka Kan.	"	Lay " "	Wife of alien	
...ed	July 5. 1892	Fusan Korea		"			

Wonsan

...	May 15. 1886	Seoul Korea	Seoul		Children of Hattie Gibson Heron. who has married	
	July 14. 1888	" "	"		U.S. Sub. a Canadian. since last registration	

List of American Citizens

Residing in Korea

December 1892

Encl. No 1 No 36 Con. Series

Dec 31. 1892

List of American Residents in Korea.

No	Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence
55	Louise Arms Scranton	Dec. 23. 1860	Guntheersville Ala	Cleveland O
56	Augusta Scranton	Jany. 14. 1883	Cleveland O.	" "
57	Marion F. Scranton	Dec. 10. 1885	Seoul Korea	
58	Katherine A. Scranton	May. 13. 1887	" "	
59	William L. Swallen	Mch. 24. 1869	Stark Co. Ohio	Chicago
60	Sallie F. Swallen	Aug 12. 1863	Licking Co "	Croton Ohio
61	H. G. Underwood	July. 19. 1859	London Eng	New Durham N.J.
62	Lillian Horton Underwood	June 26. 1853	Albany N.Y.	Chicago
63	Horace Horton Underwood	Sept. 6. 1890	Seoul Korea	
64	Cadwallader C Vinton	Dec. 30. 1859	Boston Mass	New York City
65	Letittia C. Vinton	Jan. 31. 1873	Glasgow Scotland	" " "
66	Frederic Vinton	Sept. 22. 1892	Seoul Korea	
67	Lewis B. Tate	Sept 28. 1862	Callaway Co. Mo	Fulton Mo
68	Mattie S. Tate	Nov. 24. 1864	" " "	" "
69	Ellen Strong	Apl. 9. 1860	Cathlamet. Wash	Portland Oregon

...rican Residents in Korea, December 1892, Seoul, Continued

Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence	Native	Nat.	Occupation	Citizenship	Remarks
Dec. 23. 1860	Guntherswell Ala	Cleveland O	yes		Lay missionary M.E.	Wife of above.	
Jany. 14, 1883	Cleveland O.	" "	"				
Dec. 10. 1885	Seoul Korea		"				
May. 13, 1887	" "						
Mch. 24, 1869	Stark Co. Ohio	Chicago	"		Clerical Missionary Press	Passport	
Aug 12, 1863	Licking Co "	Croton Ohio	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
July. 19. 1859	London Eng	New Durham N.J.		yes	Clerical " "	Passport.	
June 26, 1853	Albany N.Y.	Chicago	"		Lay & Medical " "	Wife of above	
Sept. 6. 1890	Seoul Korea		"				
Dec. 30. 1859	Boston Mass	New York City	"		Medical " "	Passport.	
Jan. 31. 1873	Glasgow Scotland	" " "		yes	Lay " "	Wife of above	
Sept. 22, 1892	Seoul Korea						
Sept 28. 1862	Callaway Co. Mo	Fulton Mo	"		Clerical " "	Passport	
Nov. 24, 1864	" " "	" "	"		Lay " "	Sister of above.	
Sept. 9. 1860	Cathlamet. Wash	Portland Oregon	"		" " "	Passport.	

List of American Residents in Kor

No.	Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence
8	Charles W. C Gundre	———	France	Tokio Japan
9	Ella A Lewis	Oct 27. 1862	Pattersville Pa	New york City
10	W. B. McGill.	Feb. 27. 1858	Camden N.J.	Philadelphia
11	Lizzie M. McGee	Feb. 25. 1853	Philadelphia Pa	"
12	Myrtle L. McGee	Feb 4. 1890	Seoul Korea	
13	Stella Ward McGee	Jan. 19. 1892	"	
14	Fred. S. Miller	Dec 10. 1867	Pittsburg Pa	New yorks City
15	Annie R. Miller	Jany. 6. 1865	" "	Pittsburg
16	Samuel A. Moffett	Jany. 25. 1864	Madison Ind	Madison Ind
17	Samuel F. Moore	Sept. 15. 1860	Grand Ridge Ill.	Chicago
18	Rose Ely Moore	July. 25. 1861	St. Helena Cal	"
19	F. J. H. Nienstead	July. 26. 1852	Brooklyn N.Y.	St. Louis Mo
20	W. Arthur Noble	Sept. 13. 1866	Springville Pa	Madison N.J.
21	M. L. Noble	Jan 7. 1872	Wilkesbarre Pa	Wilkesbarre
22	Graham Lee	June. 2. 1861	Rock Island Ill	Rock Island Ill
23	Franklin Ohlinger	Nov. 20. 1845	Fremont Ohio	Ann Arbor Mich
24	Bertha S. Ohlinger	July. 4. 1856	Saginaw Mich	" " "
25	Gustav S. Ohlinger	July. 15. 1877	Toronto	" " "
26	David B. Ohlinger	Jan. 16. 1881	"	" " "
27	Wilhelmina B. Ohlinger	Dec. 5. 1884	"	" " "
28	Josephine C. Paine	Feb. 21. 1869	Boston Mass	Boston Mass
29	Thomas W. Power	Dec. 15. 1867	Washington D.C.	Washington D.C.
30	Wm. D. Reynolds	Dec. 11. 1867	Norfolk Va.	Norfolk Va
31	Patsy Dacing Reynolds	Sept 28. 1868	Amelia Co Va.	Richmond Va
32	Louisa C Rathmell	March 9. 1863	Detroit Mich	Newport Ky
33	Mary F. Scranton	Dec 9. 1832	Belchertown Mass	Cleveland O.
34	Wm. B. Scranton	May. 27. 1856	New Haven Conn	" "

of American Residents in Korea December 1892. Seoul. Continued

Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Last Residence	Nation	Nat.	Occupation	Citizenship	Remarks
——	France	Tokio Japan		yes	Legal Adviser to Govmt	Former US Consul	Amoy.
Oct 27. 1862	Pottsville Pa	New York City	yes		Lay Missionary M.E.	Passport.	
Feb. 27. 1857	Candor N.Y.	Philadelphia	"		Medical " "	"	
Feb. 25. 1853	Philadelphia Pa	"	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
Feb. 4. 1890	Seoul Korea		"				
Jan. 19. 1892	" "						
Dec 10. 1867	Pittsburg Pa	New York City	"		Clerical Missionary Pres.	Passport.	
Jany. 6. 1865	" "	Pittsburg	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
Jany. 25. 1864	Madison Md	Madison Md	"		Clerical " "	Passport.	
Sept. 15. 1860	Grand Ridge Ill.	Chicago	"		" " "	"	
July. 25. 1861	St. Helena Cal	"	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
July. 26. 1852	Brooklyn N.Y.	St. Louis Mo	"		Govmt. Military Instructor	Former Vice Consul	Kobe.
Sept. 13. 1866	Springville Pa	Madison N.J.	"		Clerical Missionary M.E.	Passport.	
Jan. 7. 1872	Wilkesbarre Pa	Wilkesbarre	"		Lay " "	Wife of above	
June. 2. 1861	Rock Island Ill	Rock Island Ill	"		Clerical " Pres.	Passport.	
Nov. 20. 1845	Fremont Ohio	Ann Arbor Mich	"		" " M.E.	"	
July. 4. 1856	Saginaw Mich	" " "	"		Lay " "	Wife of above	
July. 15. 1877	Foochow	" " "	"				
Jan. 16. 1881	"	" " "	"				
Dec. 5. 1884	"	" " "	"				
Feb. 21. 1869	Boston Mass	Boston Mass	"		Lay Missionary M.E.	Passport.	
Dec. 15. 1867	Washington D.C.	Washington D.C.	"		Govmt Electrician	"	
Dec. 11. 1867	Norfolk Va	Norfolk Va	"		Clerical Missionary Pres.	"	
Sept 28. 1868	Amelia Co Va.	Richmond Va	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
Mch. 9. 1863	Detroit Mich	Newport Ky	"		" " M.E.	Passport.	
Dec. 9. 1832	Belcherstown Mass	Cleveland O.	"		" " "	"	
May. 27. 1856	New Haven Conn	" "	"		Medical " "	Son of above.	

List of American residents in

No	Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	last Residence
1	Horace N Allen.	Apl. 23. 1858	Delaware Ohio	Washington D.C.
2	Frances M Allen	Jan. 18. 1859	Collins "	" "
3	Horace Allen.	July 12. 1884	Shanghai China	" "
4	Maurice Allen.	June 22. 1886	Seoul Korea	" "
5	Henry G. Appenzeller	Feb. 6. 1858	Souderton Pa.	Souderton Pa
6	Ella D. Appenzeller	July 22. 1854	Berlin N.Y.	Lancaster Pa
7	Alice R. Appenzeller	Nov. 9. 1885	Seoul Korea	
8	Henry D. Appenzeller	Nov. 6. 1889	" "	
9	Ida. H. Appenzeller	Oct. 5. 1891	" "	
10	Victoria C. Arbuckle	Aug. 1. 1867	Swanville Md	Swanville Md
11	Margaretha J. Bengel.	Aug. 1. 1869	Pomeroy Ohio	Pomeroy O
12	D.A. Bunker.	Aug 10. 1863	Calebrook Ohio	New York City
13	Annie Ellers Bunker	Aug 31. 1860	Burr Oak Minn	Boston Mass
14	Selina F. Davis.	June. 16. 1862	Abingdon Va	Abingdon Va
15	Susan a Doty.	Feb. 8. 1861	Wells Co. Ills	Wells Co. Ills
16	Wm McE. Dye	Jan. 26. 1832	Washington Pa	Washington D.C.
17	Daniel L Gifford	Jan. 9. 1861	Elgin Ills	Irondale Ills
18	Mary Hayden Gifford	Aug. 21. 1857	Ironton Mo.	Ironton Mo.
19	C.R. Greathouse	Sept 17. 1846	Woodford Co Ky	California
20	Mary E. Greathouse	—— 1820	" " "	"
21	Augustine Heard	Dec 7. 1827	Ipswich Mass	Boston Mass
22	Jane L. Heard	May. 11. 1832	Havana Cuba	" "
23	Helen M. Heard	May 11. 1868	Hong Kong China	" "
24	George H. Jones	Aug 14. 1867	Mohawk N.Y.	Rochester N.Y.
25	Cameron Johnson	Dec 1. 1869	Richmond Va	Richmond Va
26	Wm M. Junkin	Dec. 13. 1865	Christiansburg Va	Christiansburg Va
27	Mary Leyburn Junkin	Jan. 21. 1866	Lexington Va	Lexington "

List of American residents in Korea December 1893 Seoul.

Date of Birth	Place of Birth	last Residence	Naturalized	Not	Occupation	Evidence of Citizenship	Remarks
Apl. 23. 1858	Delaware Ohio	Washington D.C.	Yes		U.S. Secretary of Legation	Commission	
Jan. 18. 1859	Collins "	" "	"		Wife of above		
July 12. 1884	Shanghai China	" "	"				
June 22. 1886	Seoul Korea	" "	"				
Feb. 6. 1858	Souderton Pa.	Souderton Pa	"		Clerical Missionary M.E.	Passport	
July 22. 1854	Berlin N.J.	Lancaster Pa	"		Lay " "	Wife of above	
Nov. 9. 1885	Seoul Korea		"				
Nov. 6. 1889	" "		"				
Oct. 5. 1891	" "		"				
Aug. 1. 1867	Swannida Md	Swannida Md	"		Lay Missionary Presbyterian	Passport.	
Aug 1. 1869	Pomeroy Ohio	Pomeroy O	"		" " M.E.	"	
Aug 10. 1853	Colebrook Ohio	New York City	"		Government Seoul Customs	"	
Aug 31. 1860	Burr Oak Minn	Boston mass	"			Wife of Above.	
June. 16. 1862	Abingdon Va	Abingdon Va	"		Lay Missionary Presbyterian	Passport.	
Feb. 8. 1861	Wells Co. Ills	Wells Co. Ills	"		" " "	"	
Jan. 26. 1832	Washington Pa	Washington D.C.	"		Govint Military Instructor	"	
Jan. 9. 1861	Elgin Ills	Irondale Ills	"		Clerical Missionary Pres.	"	
Aug. 21. 1857	Ironton Mo.	Ironton Mo.	"		Lay " "	Wife of above.	
Sept 17. 1846	Woodyard Co Ky	California	"		Govint Legal adviser	Late U.S. Consul.	Yokohama
——— 1820	" " "	"	"			Names of above	
Dec. 7. 1827	Ipswich Mass	Boston Mass	"		U.S. Minister Resident	Commission	
May. 11. 1832	Havana Cuba	" "				Wife of above.	
May 11. 1868	Hong Kong China	" "	"			Daughter "	
Aug 14. 1867	Mohawk N.Y.	Rochester N.Y.	"		Clerical Missionary M.E.	Passport.	
Dec 1. 1869	Richmond Va	Richmond Va	"		" " Pres.	"	
Dec. 13. 1865	Christiansburg Va	Christiansburg Va	"		" " "	"	
Jan. 21. 1866	Lexington Va	Lexington "	"		Lay " "	Wife of above	

No. 37

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED

Seoul Korea Dec 31, 1892.

Mr Augustine Heard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Unofficial Fees

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands list of unofficial fees for quarter ending Dec 31. $18.00

List of official fees sent to Fifth auditor.

No. 37

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED

Seoul Korea Dec 31, 1892.

Mr Augustine Heard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Unofficial Fees

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands list of unofficial fees for quarter ending Dec 31. $18.00

List of official fees sent to Fifth auditor.

No. 87

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec. 31, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed my list of unofficial fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31. amounting to $18.

List of official fees is sent to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

1 List of official Fees.

No. 38

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED

Seoul Korea Dec 31, 1892.

Mr Augustine Heard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Quarterly Returns of Trade,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands in two separate covers.
The Quarterly Returns of Trade for Korea. Quarter ofs - June and July - September, 1892.

No. 38

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec. 31, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you in two separate enclosures, the Quarterly Returns of Trade, issued by the Korean Customs,

1/ for the Quarter April-June 1892

2/ and July-September 1892.

They were not received until a few days ago.

I have the honor to be Sir,-

your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Accompaniment.

1/ Quarterly Returns of Trade Apl-June '92

2/ " " " July-Sept "

No. 39. Consular Series

Dup.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 11 1893
RECEIVED

Mar 2

No action will be taken in this matter until the Consulate General of the United States, first of July next when the subject will be taken up & considered, to the bo ans, — SRL

Seoul, Korea Febry 7, 1893

Mr. Augustine Heard

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

The appointment of a marshal, or Consul for Chemulpo

Synopsis

Mr. Heard, having noticed that the last Diplomatic and Consular Bill provided for a marshal, & asking if he could appoint one, is told to give his reasons.

A marshal is needed for Court proceedings, & although the occasion for these is rare he could do duties performed in other Legations & Consulates by recognized clerical assistants; and it is highly unadvisable that the Legation & Consulate General should be dependent on one life. He was reluctant to forbid Mr. Allen's departure because a change was needed for his wife & children, & because he hoped the Department would allow him this authority. If no Consul is appointed for Chemulpo a marshal at Seoul is important.

Several previous ministers have urged the appointment of a Consul at Chemulpo for the care of local American interests. Being a member of the Municipal Council the Consul brings a permanent influence to bear on the native & foreign officials. An incident is mentioned where Consular or marshal's interference became necessary at Chemulpo.

No. 39. Consular Series

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, July 7. 1893

To the Honorable

Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I am directed by Instruction, No 158, Dec. 28, D.S. to state in a dispatch of my Consular Series the particular facts which I look upon as justifying the appointment of a Marshal at this place.

I would premise by saying that when I asked if I might be allowed to name a Marshal, I did so under the impression that provision for me to do them made in the last Diplomatic & Consular Bill, and that consequently the inquiry was natural. I did not reflect on the particular reasons for the appointment beyond the conviction that some such

such person was necessary. I felt that the Legation & Consulate General ought not to depend on a single life, and it was for this reason that I urged so strongly the appointment of a Secretary of Legation when I first came to Korea. There was then no American official in the Country but myself, and there is not now.

It is proper that a minister should have some one to aid him in the ordinary clerical duties of the post. That is recognized in the case of all the other Foreign Representatives in Seoul no matter what may be their rank. The German Consul, who is of the lowest rank, has two foreign assistants. The English Consul General is never left more than a few days without one, and he has besides a Vice-Consul at Chemulpo, although there is not a single English merchant in Korea. The American minister is the highest in rank, & has no assistant.

It may be said then that I ought not to have given my consent to Mr. Allen's leaving. I acknowledge that I was wrong, but I never supposed that the permission would be accorded by the Department at that time. So

long as I was in good health, I was willing to do his work to enable him to take his wife and children home, they and he never having been out of Seoul since they came and needing the change; and, when he brought his application to me, I put my name to it without thinking further.

But a change in my own health brought an immediate change in my way of regarding the question, and a truer sense of the danger of the position. At that time however Mr. Allen's preparations had been made, and he was more or less entangled in engagements with the King and otherwise connected with the Court's Fair. I might probably in strict regard to my duty to the Legation to have forbidden his departure, but I was reluctant to do so, and I hoped that the Department would profit by the provision already alluded to, to give me an assistant, by which the Legation would have been protected till Mr. Allen's return.

In case it became necessary to institute judicial proceedings, a marshal of the Court would be essential. It is true that he may be rarely called for, but under the name of marshal he might perform many duties

duties which are of frequent occurrence, and he would add to the dignity and strength of the Legation. I consider it as important, so long as there is no Consul at Chemulpo.

The appointment of a Consul at Chemulpo has been urged by several of my predecessors, and if I have said nothing on the subject, it is because I can add nothing to the information which the Department already possesses. The number of American Firms there is only two, but by the Land Regulations the American Consul is a member of the Municipal Council, and, to look after the interests of his Countrymen and to attend to his municipal duties, the Minister or Consul-general must make frequent journeys between the two places — an affair of Eight or ten hours by chair — which in the height of the Summer rains or in the depth of winter are far from agreeable, — sometimes indeed almost impossible. Apart from the question, however, of the pleasure or otherwise of such expeditions there can be no doubt that an officer, permanently on the spot, is better acquainted with the needs of the settlement and is of greater value to local interests than an occasional visitor. He is at hand to lend immediate assistance in

in case of need and a shipper can authenticate an [illegible] without a journey to Seoul. He is also more in touch with the authorities, native and foreign, and his influence is more steadily & persistently exercised. All this is thoroughly appreciated by the English who are our masters in whatever concerns foreign commerce, and from whom we can learn much.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Augustine Heard

P.S. Although sailors do not often call for Consular interference at Chemulpo, the case does sometimes occur. Some two months ago a schooner came into the port without papers and having on board two foreigners, the captain who called himself an Austrian, & the mate, who said he was an American. They quarrelled & after a fight were put into the Chinese jail. The Kamni, or local magistrate wrote me on the subject, but fortunately the American before I could take any steps in the matter was induced to go away in a local steamer.

No. 40. Consular Series

Send copy to Smithsonian with enclosure. Retain copy of enclosure.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, Febry 15 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 29 1893
RECEIVED

To Dr. Tucker (as directed April 7th 1893)
Rec'd 4/7/93

Mr. Augustine Heard,

To the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mineral Springs in Korea.

Synopsis

Hands memo. regarding Mineral Springs in Korea, for transmission to Dr. Alfred Tucker, Boston, care of the Smithsonian Institution.

No. 40. Circular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Korea, July 15. 1893.

To the Honorable,
Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have been requested by W. S. P. Langley to forward to Dr. Alfred Tuttle of Boston, Care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., any information I may be able to give him regarding musical springs in Korea. In conformance with circular S.D. 1. 22. '92 — 1000 Jany 21. 1892 I have the honor to make a memo. on the subject, & to request you will communicate it to Dr. Tuttle, if you think advisable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Augustine Heard

Enclosure
Memo. on Mineral Springs in Korea

[illegible]

Cancelled Sheet of the [illegible]

Seoul, Korea, July 15. 1893.

To the Honorable,

Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have been requested by Mr. S. P. Langley to forward to Dr. Alfred Tucker of Boston, Care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., any information I may be able to give him regarding mineral springs in Korea. In compliance with circular S.D. 1. 22. '92 - 1000 Jany 21. 1892 I have the honor to enclose 1/ a memo. on the subject, & to request you will communicate it to Dr. Tucker, if you think advisable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

Memo. on Mineral Springs in Korea

Copy

MINERAL SPRINGS IN KOREA.

Mineral springs are found in many parts of Korea, but they have never attracted the attention of foreign savants, and we have little knowledge of their ingredients or properties. I do not know of any one, the water of which has been subjected to analysis.

Springs are divided by the Koreaur broadly into two categories, cold and hot. The former burst forth throughout the mountain range, and wherever there are hills; some of them are noted among the natives, and frequented for the beautiful scenery which surrounds them, but is not known whether they are mineral of not.

The hot springs are chiefly if not altogether sulphur, and are resorted to very generally, as such springs with us, for curative purposes especially for skin diseases and rheumatic complaints.

The most well known of them are near the Towns of Ahu Ak in Hwang hi do, Ye chan in Roug wan do, Yang Gang and Yong Dak in Pyeug au Do, On Yang in Chung Chong Do, Poo-liang and Yong Chang in Ham Heuey Do, and Tong nai in Kim Sang Do.

Do means province. Ahu Ak is near Chelto at the mouth of the Ta-Tong river which runs by the city of Pyung Au. It is

situated

situated near the foot of a high mountain,and is resorted to by great numbers of rich people,chiefly,in the months of August and September.The water is said to be hot enough to boil eggs and cook meat.It is led into stone baths,6 or 8 feet square,into which the patients descend by steps,one or two at a time No payment is exacted.

The best known of all is that of Tong mai which is a few miles distant only from the open port of Fusau,and has been used by the Japanese,who have a settlement there of over 5000 inhabitants,since long before the treaties.The springs of which there are several,are about a mile outside of the city,and there are two large buildings for the use of bathers built over them.The one for men is about 80 x 50 feet,in dimensions and is divided,half for Japanese half for Koreans.The Japanese part is well kept and clean,and a small fee is charged.Koreans pay nothing.The other building for women is rather smaller,and is also divided for the use of the two nationalities.The number of bathers I am told is from 200 to 300 a day.

The water which contains sulphur and iron and probably other ingredients,and is too hot for the body to bear untempered,does not flow into the baths which are of stone,but is lifted in by attendants.The stream representing the aggregate of the various springs,as it escapes below the

bath

bath house is about the size of a column six to eight inches in diameter. Probably much the same general features characterize them all.

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Korea, February 1893.

Augustine Heard.

No. 41. Consular Series

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 29 1893
RECEIVED

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Korea, Feby 16 1893

Wm Augustine Heard
to the
Assistant Secretary of State

Subject:
—
Iron & Iron ore in Korea

—
Synopsis

Reports mines of coal and iron ore in Korea for transmission to Wm John Bartentine, 25 N. Juniper St. Philadelphia, if deemed advisable.

Report filed in Bureau of Statistics for publication.

No. 41 Consular Series

To Dist. Dept. 4 Oct.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, Febry 16 1893

To the Honorable

Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Mr. John Birkinbine, 25 N. Juniper St., Philadelphia, has written to request me to furnish him with information regarding iron ore in Korea. No statistics are available, but I have embodied such information as I have been able to procure in a memo. which I enclose, in obedience to the instructions contained in the circular of 21 Jany 1892°, for transmission to him. I regret that I can send nothing more valuable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Augustine Heard

Enclosure

Memo. on Iron ore in Korea

° This "circular" (after much search) cannot be found. A letter of Cons. Bur. of Same date, mo. Farm. Exp. gives no data for reference

No. 42. Consular Series.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as usual & file
MAY 23 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 23 1893

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY 23 93
DEPT OF STATE.

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul, Korea, April 17. 1893

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Marriage of Min Heard & H. E. M. von Brandt

Synopsis

Reports marriage of daughter of minister to H. E. M. von Brandt at the German Consulate and afterwards at the U. S. Legation, and encloses Certificate.

Explains H. E. Mr. von Brandt's titles

No. 42. Consular Series.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as usual & file
MAY 23 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 23 1893

Consulate General of the United States

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY 23 93
DEP'T OF STATE

Seoul, Korea, April 17. 1893

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Marriage of Miss Heard & H. E. M. van Brandt

Synopsis

Reports marriage of daughter of minister to H. E. M. van Brandt at the German Consulate and afterwards at the U. S. Legation, and encloses Certificate.

Explains H. E. Mr. van Brandt's titles

No 42 Consular Series,

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, April 17. 1893

To the Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the daughter of the United States Minister to Korea was married on the 15th Instant at the German Consulate and afterwards at the Legation of the United States in Seoul to His Excellency M. von Brandt, and I enclose a certificate of my presence at the ceremony.

I would add simply in explanation that the title of Excellency, borne by Mr. von Brandt, is not a title of Courtesy, but was conferred upon him by Special

special decree, and as being of legal right
it seemed to me proper to include it
in my certificate, as to the Netherlander
"Geheimer Rath", &c, so far as I am
aware, no English equivalent: it is usually
given in French as "Conseiller intime
actuel".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Augustine Heard

Enclosure
Certificate of marriage.
Miss Heard and H.E. M. van Bronsdt

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, April 15. 1893.

I, Augustine Heard, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, do hereby certify that on the fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1893, at the German Consulate in the city of Seoul, His Excellency

Max August Scipio von Brandt,

Wirklicher Geheimer Rath,

Late German Minister to China,

aged 57 years, born in Berlin, and temporarily residing in Seoul, and

Helen Maxima Heard,

aged 24 years, born in Haughton and now residing in Seoul, were united in Marriage before me and in my presence by Ferdinand Krien, Consul for Germany: and I do hereby certify that the said

the

the same day the same parties were united in marriage at the legation of the United States in Seoul, also before me and in my presence, by the Right Reverend Bishop Corfe who is authorized by the laws in force in Korea to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General in Seoul this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1893, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

Augustine Heard

No. 43, Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Korea, April 26, 1893.



Mr. Augustine [redacted]
to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:
Returns of trade for 1892.



Synopsis:
Hands Report with Comparative Tabular Statements of trade for 1891–1892.
The Mint at Chemulpo was completed in 1892, and a few coins struck off which were not put into circulation.
Shortly afterward the Chinese Representative objected to them as bearing in their

File
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Corp.

No. 43, Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, April 25, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JUN 12 93
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Returns of Trade for 1892.

Report filed in
Bureau of Statistics,
for publication.

Synopsis:

Hands Report with Comparative Tabular Statements of trade for 1891–1892.

The Mint at Chemulpo was completed in 1892, and a few coins struck off which were not put into circulation.

Shortly afterward the Chinese Representative objected to them as bearing in

their

their inscription the character "Ta," Great, which is used by China for herself. Its assumption by a tributary nation was considered as disrespectful. The operations of the Mint were stopped, and the contractors and workmen paid off.

No. [illegible]

Consular Report of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, April 25, 1893.

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my Report on the Trade of Korea for the Year 1892, accompanied by Tabular Returns. For these I am indebted, as usual, to the Chief Commissioner of Customs, to whom I desire to make my acknowledgements.

The dollar in these tables is the Japanese Yen, equal at the average rate

rate fixed by the U.S. Treasury Department for the year to .70 American gold.

With regard to the Mint, I may add that the year 1892 saw it completed, but the first coins had scarcely been struck off when the Representative of China objected to them, and insisted upon a change. They bore the inscription Ta Cho Sen, and the character Ta, meaning Great, being used by China to designate herself was thought an improper assumption on the part of a vassal Kingdom, as she considered Korea to be. Operations were stopped, and discussions arising soon after between the Japanese contractors, one of whom desired to annul the contract, the Government took

advantage

advantage of the opportunity to discharge the workmen and pay off all its obligations.

It is rumored that the Mint will soon be re-opened for business, but I think it is by no means assured.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, May 11, 1893.

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Subject:

Marriage in Seoul of Rev'd. George Heber Jones and Miss. Margaretha J. Bengel.

Enclosure/

Certificate of marriage.

No. 64, Consular Letters.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, May 11, 1892.

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Reverend George Heber Jones and Miss Margaretha J. Bengel, both American citizens, were married here yesterday in my presence, and I enclose certificate thereof.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

Enclosure/

Certificate of marriage.

CONSULAR BUREAU RECEIVED

Certificate of Marriage.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul, Korea, May 10th, 1893.

I, Augustine Heard, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, Korea, do hereby certify that on this tenth day of May, A.D., 1893, at the Ladies Home of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the city of Seoul

George Heber Jones

aged twenty-five years, born in Mohawk, New York, U.S.A., and now residing in Seoul, and

Margaretha J. Bengel

aged twenty-three years, born in Connoy, Ohio, U.S.A., and now residing in Seoul, were united in marriage before me and in my presence by Rev. W.B. Scranton, assisted by Rev. D.L. Gifford, who are authorized by the laws in force in Korea to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General at Seoul, Korea, this tenth day of May, A.D., 1893, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Seventeenth.

Augustine Heard

U. S. Consul General.

No. 45, Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, May 11, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY 24 93
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Augustine Heard

to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Appointment of a merchant.

Synopsis:

Minister acknowledges No. 7, March 22d, and notes that no action will be taken in the matter of an appointment of a merchant before July 1st.

No. 45, Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul, Korea, May 11, 1893.

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 7, March 22nd, and observe that no action will be taken in the matter of the appointment of a marshal for this office before July next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Augustine Heard

File

No. 46

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Genoa, Italy, August 7, 1893.



To Hunt

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Circular Letter to Quarantine Laws and Regulations.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 46.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea, August 7, 1893.

Honorable Josiah Quincy,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular instruction June 14, 1893, issued as a supplement to circular of May 30th, relative to quarantine laws and regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Joseph R. Hodge

No. 47. Consular Series.



Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Sept 14, 1898

Mr. Allen acting. to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Trade Reports & Mint.

Synopsis.

Heads official Trade Reports.

for quarter April-June.

Referring to the Heads Trade

Report No. 43. Apl. 25. announces

that the Mint therein mentioned

is again in operation.

[illegible]

Seoul Korea Sept 14. 1893

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you

1/ under separate cover. The Korean "Quarterly Returns of Trade" for the quarter April-June 1893.

Referring to Mr Heards "Trade Report" No. 43. Cons. Series. Apl. 25. I have the honor to inform you that the Mint there mentioned is now in operation.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen

Enclosure.

Trade Reports in separate cover.

File

No. 48. Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States.



Seoul Korea Oct. 6. 1893

Mr. Allen. Acting Consul General. to the.

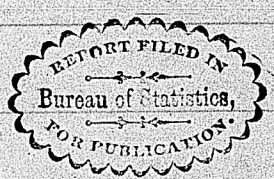
Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject.

Packing of American Goods for Export.

Synopsis.

In reply to circular of July 7. in re.
Packing of American Goods for Export.
he incloses a report concerning the
questions put in the circular.



No. 48. Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul Korea Oct. 6, 1893.

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington U.S.A.

Sir:-

In reply to your circular dated July 7. in regard to "Packing of American Goods for Export." I have now the honor to hand you enclosed my answers to the questions therein contained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,-

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen.

Enclosure.

Reply to queries in re Packing of Goods for Export.

To [illegible]

No. 49 Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
NOV 20 93
DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul Korea. Oct. 6. 1893.

Mr. Allen, Acting, to the

Assistant Secretary of State

Subject.

Drug Business in Korea.

Synopsis.

In obedience to Department Circular — Sept 14. 1892, in re. Articles for Publication. He now sends enclosed, certain answers to questions relating to the Drug Business, made by Adolf. P'son Bernhardt. Rockford Illinois. and intended for publication.

to A.P. Bernhardt
November 24. 1893 R.

No 49 Consular Series.

Consulate General of the United States

Seoul Korea Oct. 6. 1893

To the Honorable

Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington U.S.A.

Sir:-

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr Adolf Pson Bernhardt. 1206. Seventh ave. Rockford Ills. asking for certain information regarding the Dog business, for publication. And I have the honor to hand you enclosed my answer to his questions, to be used as you deem best, in accordance with your circular instructions Sept. 14. 1892. in re. matter for publication in the press.

I have the honor &c.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen

Enclosure

Answers to queries in re Drug Business

No. 50

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct 26, 1893

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
NOV 29 93
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Allen

To the **Department of State.**

Rec'd December 2. 1893. R.

SUBJECT:

Report on Electrical Matters in Korea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends report on the new Electric plant, from America, now being erected in the Kings Palace under American supervision

No 50 [illegible]

Seoul Korea [illegible]

Honorable Josiah Quincy
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a report on Electrical matters in Korea. being an account of the purchase and erection of a new Electric Lighting Plant from America for illuminating the palace buildings.

I have the honor to be
Sir:-
Your obedient servant
H. N. Allen.

Enclosure
Report on Electrical Matters in Korea

Report on Electric Lights in Korea

In 1886 the Korean Government purchased through the American Trading Co of New York City and the Edison Company, this plant gave much good satisfaction that last year they dispatched their Electric Engineer Mr Thomas W. Power late in charge of the Electric plant at the "Waldorf" Hotel in Washington, to America to select a new outfit for them.

The new plant was procured through the American Trading Co. of New York, who have a very flourishing branch house as well as branches in the various ports of China and Japan. Mr Power selected the principal parts of the outfit in various cities in the United States and it was shipped to Kobe Japan where it was met

midway between the extensive grounds of the old and new Palaces, which forms the upper north side of the city. The distance to either Palace is about one English mile, necessitating considerable wiring and making the plant really a Central station. The heavy wire for these connections is not included in the first cost of the contract, as, when the purchase was made it was expected that the plant would be set up in the grounds of the present Palace, as the old one was. - Only the Palace buildings must be lighted. There are no electric lights in the city outside the Palace.

I have been furnished by Mr. Power with the following detailed information regarding the new plant, which he says, may be supposed to be the most modern and latest type up to date; the entire aim in construction as well as the erection of the plant being simplicity and durability

durability, and at the same time economy was studied.

I quote the following from the Paris report.

The plant consists of a steam and electrical plant of two hundred and forty horse power. (240 H.P.); two thousand (2000) sixteen candle power incandescent lamps.

The boiler plant consists of three boilers of eighty horse power (80 H.P.) each, being two hundred & forty horse power (240 H.P.) for generating steam. The boilers are of steel, of the horizontal fire tubular style, and were built expressly for this purpose. They are so connected as to be run independently or together as the conditions may require. They are set up in two batteries; the gases pass through the flues into an iron kitchen (Kitchen) and there is a smokestack ninety feet in height.

durability, and at the same time economy was studied."

I quote the following from Mr Parris report.

The plant consists of a steam and electrical plant of two hundred and forty horse power. (240 H.P.): two thousand (2000) sixteen candle power incandescent lamps.

The boiler plant consists of three boilers of eighty horse power (80 H.P.) each, being two hundred & forty horse power (240 H.P.) for generating steam. The boilers are of steel of the horizontal fire tubular style, and were built expressly for this purpose. They are so connected as to be run independently or together as the conditions may require: they are set up in two batteries; the gases pass through the flues into an iron kitchen (kitchen) and then to a smokestack ninety feet in height;

height [illegible]
stack [illegible]
were made in [illegible]
for shipment; the stack has a
diameter of four feet. The above
was made by Thos. C. Barnes
Sc. of Baltimore Md.

The boilers are fed by a
Worthington steam pump made
in Brooklyn N.Y.

The feed water heater is an
upright cylinder enclosing two
brass coils; the water from the
pump passes through these brass
coils and is delivered to the
boilers at 200° F. The exhaust
steam from the main engines
heating the water to this tempera-
ture while it passes through
the heater, thereby economizing
fuel. This was made by the
National Pipe Bending Co. New
Haven Conn.

The engine plant consists of
two horizontal high speed engines

of the Straight-line style, with extra heavy [illegible] [illegible] wheels; each engine to develop one hundred horse power (100 H.P.), making a total of two hundred horse power (200 H.P.) for the engine plant. The crank pins, as well as the eccentrics and main bearings, are all automatically oiled and the cylinders also have automatic lubricators, thereby insuring safety to the wearing surfaces, as they will require little attention, which is one of the most important features in high speed machinery. The engines have each two driving pulleys and are connected direct to the dynamos by belts; each engine to drive two dynamos. These engines were built by the Syracuse Engine Works of Syracuse N.Y.

The dynamo plant consists of four generators or dynamos,

and are

and are to generate current for two thousand (2000) sixteen candle power incandescent lamps, each dynamo having capacity for five hundred (500) lamps or two hundred fifty (250) amperes (amperes). They are direct current compound wound machines of the very latest type and are (like the engines) fitted with automatic ring oilers for their bearings. They are to be erected so as to run independently or together as required; they are set on sliding iron bases and can be moved back and forth while in motion so as to take up the slack of the belts. They are 125 volt machines, and were built by the United States Electric Lighting Co. of Newark N.J.

The main switchboard is made in sections of well seasoned cherry, the dimensions being ten feet wide and eight feet high; upon this board all the instruments, controllers

and

C

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

File

No. 51

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct. 26, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
NOV 29 93
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Allen.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Reply to Circular in re Rent of Consulate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consular and Diplomatic offices and residences at this post are the property of the United States Government.

No. 51

Consulate-General U. S. A.

Seoul Korea Oct 16, 1891.

Honorable Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to the Circular of the Third Assistant Secretary, Mr Strobel, dated Sept. 12th, and relating to the question of Rent of this Consulate, I have the honor to inform you that the Residences and offices of the Consular and Diplomatic officers of this port, are the property of the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen.

No. 52

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JAN 12 1894

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JAN 19 94
DEPT OF STATE

Seoul Korea Dec. 6. 1893

Mr Allen

To the Department of State.

January 24. 1894

SUBJECT:

Policing of Streets of Seoul. Passes for servants of Americans

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Owing to prevalence of lawlessness the Korean Government has reverted to its ancient rule of excluding men from the streets after dark, and allowing only women and privileged ones to go out. Not wishing to have Americans thus shut up without opportunity to send a servant on an errand, I obtained, after some trouble, passes, which be issued to the resident Americans for their servants, with careful instructions. A copy of which instructions is inclosed.

No. 52

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec. 6. , 1893

Honorable Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in view of numerous robberies; a recent attempt to blow up the residence of a high official with gunpowder, and other acts of a like lawless character, the Korean Government decided to go back to its ancient custom of only allowing women on the streets after the ringing of the great bell, in the center of the city, for the closing of the city gates at dark.

Women were formerly allowed to come out on the streets at night because of their seclusion during the day. But this ancient custom was abrogated a few years since, owing to the fact that as the women wear most of their wealth in jewels, they were often robbed, and it was thought best to let all men use the streets at night also, that the presence of so many might prevent these robberies.

The plan

The plan did not succeed and worse depredations were committed, therefore the Government decided to police the streets thoroughly and allow only women, officials and foreigners, to pass; arresting all others.

The new arrangement is being rigidly enforced.

As I could not consent to this shutting up of the Americans in their houses, without the privilege of sending a servant on an errand however urgent, I asked for 60 passes to be issued by me to the American residents for their servants. After some trouble I succeeded in getting the passes, and I enclose a copy of my instructions, one of which was given with each pass.

I have endeavored to impress upon their minds the importance of caring for these passes, that no abuses may occur from their improper use.

I have the honor to be.

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Enclosure.

Consular Notice - Police passes.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

SEOUL, KOREA.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

THE Korean Government is making strenuous efforts to suppress thieving and other lawlessness, and for that reason they have begun upon a system of policing the streets. By the new arrangement no men will be allowed on the streets after dark, excepting Foreigners and Officials. Women may go out as in former years, but common men will be arrested if they go out after the ringing of the bell for closing the city gates.

Wishing to aid in this effort to give the city better order, and appreciating the benefit and greater security to be derived by ourselves, I agreed to the arrangement on condition that a certain number of passes be issued to me for the adult Americans resident here. I could not, as I stated to the Foreign Office, consent that the Americans should be shut up in their houses, after dark, without the privilege of sending a servant on an errand, even in case of sickness.

The passes have been issued, and I herewith send you one, made out in your own name for your servant.

I am responsible to the Korean Government for these passes, and you are responsible to me. Every pass is numbered and recorded in a book at this Consulate General.

I must insist that you retain possession of these passes yourself. And only give it to your servant on sending him out on an errand, getting it back on his return. Otherwise, as these passes will be of great value to a Korean, your servant may report the ticket lost, and and sell it. In which case serions trouble may arise from the abuse of your pass.

In case a ticket is lost, you will kindly report it at once, and the servant will be properly punished if he is found to be at fault.

As most, if not all, of the thieving done at our houses is done by our own servants, they must not be trusted or tempted too far. And unless you give this matter of the passes your personal attention, trouble will surely arise.

Of couse you will understand that you need no pass for yourself. You can go about freely as before.

December 5, 1893.

ACTING CONSUL GENERAL

Pass No.

Issued to.

Consular Notes

Subject

Paris Passes

U.S. Consulate General Paris

Encl 1. Disp. No 52. Dec 6. 1893

No. 53

Consulate-General, U. S. A.

Seoul Korea Dec 7, 1893.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Mr Rauch
JAN 22 1894

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JAN 19 94
DEPT OF STATE

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr Allen.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Government Interference with Trade in Korea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands a report on above subject, showing Cause, action and effect of the recent Prohibition of Exports, with a table showing the export of rice annually since 1883.

No. 53

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec. 7 , 1893.

Honorable Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you inclosed a short report on the subject of "Government Interference with Trade in Korea" being an account of the cause, action and effect of the recent prohibition of the export of grain, together with a few facts regarding the export of rice since 1880.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Inclosure:

Report on Government Interference with Trade in Korea

No. 54

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec 16, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JAN 24 94
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Allen

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Trade Reports. 3rd Quarter.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands Customs Trade Reports for the Quarter - July - September 1893.

No. 54

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec. 15, 1893.

Honorable Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you under separate cover, three copies of the Quarterly Returns of Trade for the Ports of Jenchuan, Fusan and Yuensan, Korea, for the Quarter, July - September 1893.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

H. N. Allen.

Accompaniment.

N. 1 Cover. 3 Copies Customs Trade Reports.

[illegible] Bureau
[illegible] 24/94.
Statistical
[illegible]
Jany 27/94. E.I.R.

No. 55

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Jan. 1, 1894



INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
FEB 2 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Allen

File

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Unofficial Fees

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses record of Unofficial Fees. $3.00 received during the Quarter ending Dec 31.

No. 55

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Jan. 1, 1894

Honorable Josiah Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you inclosed my record of Unofficial Fees received during the quarter ending Dec. 31, ult. The same being the amount collected for issuing three duplicate Applications for Passports, #3.00

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen.

Inclosure

√ Record of Unofficial Fees.

Copy.

"Seoul"

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JAN 26 94
DEPT OF STATE.

Ann Arbor, Michigan
January 22. 1894.

Ack
Bond to Prog.
Cath to Mod.
Cont. to Dip. Bur.
Jan 26

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to accept appointment to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States, Korea, and to transmit herewith the executed Consular Bond and Oath of Office.

I also respectfully present, as requested, information, as follows:

My residence is Ann Arbor, Michigan and I am appointed from the State of Michigan. I was born in the State of New York and have never resided in Korea. Awaiting further instructions,

I am, most respectfully and obediently,

John M. B. Sill.

No. 56.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea, July 27, 1894.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 7 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Allen

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

FILE

Grade Reports of Korea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Under separate (open) cover he sends three copies of the Customs Grade Reports for Korea for the Quarter Oct-Dec - 1893.

No. 56.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea, Feby 27, 1894.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhle

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you under separate cover, 3 copies of the Customs Quarterly Returns of Trade for Korea, for the Quarter October - December 1893.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

H. N. Allen.

Accompaniment

1 Cover, 3 Copies Customs Trade Reports.

No. 57

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea April 6, 1894

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY 28 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Allen

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

American Interests & Losses in Korea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Answers interrogatories contained in Circular dated December 6, 1893.

Copies for publication in Consular Reports.

No. 57

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Sept 5th, 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhle

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your circular dated Dec. 5, 1893, I have the honor to inform you in general terms, that the diet of the people is rice, (and meat with vegetables) almost exclusively. They use wheat, beans, millet, etc. but in very small quantities as compared with rice.

Bread is not used, a heavy unraised kind of cake is common, but not at all popular because of the indigestion that follows its use. Native flour is very gritty, cannot be used by foreigners for bread, and is used by the natives chiefly for making vermicelli, which is used to a considerable extent.

Foreign baked bread is liked well enough, but before they could make it themselves

The

No. 57

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Apl 5, 1894.

Honorable Edwin D. Uhle

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your circular dated Dec. 5, 1893, I have the honor to inform you in general terms that the diet of this people is rice (and meat with vegetables) almost exclusively. They use wheat, beans, millet, etc. but in very small quantities as compared with rice.

Bread is not used, a heavy unraised kind of cake is common, but not at all popular because of the indigestion that follows its use. Native flour is very gritty, cannot be used by foreigners for bread, and is used by the natives chiefly for making vermicelli which is used to a considerable extent.

Foreign baked bread is liked well enough, but before they could make it themselves

the

the
plan of this business would have to be changed.
And the customs of centuries given up - a
thing that is not at all likely to occur.
Therefore I omit answer Question No 1.
in the negative.
No. 2. Poor native flour exclusively.
" 3. For the usual year 1891. 670 piculs.
" 4. " " " " 1892, 736 " .
" 5. " " " " 1893, 872 " "
Note the piecul is equal to 133⅓ lbs English.
This flour is used by the Foreigners entirely.
" 6. None.
" 7. In 1891. 400 pcls. 1892; 878. 1893; Not known.
" 8. None. There was exported in 1891. piculs
- 30,613. 1892; 20,256. 1893; 6,137. partial.
" 9. 6% ad valorem.
" 10. " " " .
" 11. The same as on the American article.
" 12. " " " " " " " .
" 13. The currency is copper cash. which is
used in purchasing native products.
" 14. Goods from America are transhipped in Japan.
" 15. Custom and native preference are the
Chief obstacles. I do not think there
is much prospect of increasing the trade.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
H. N. Allen,

rec'd July 20.

No. 1

REPORT FILED IN Bureau of Statistics FOR PUBLIC

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

LEGAL BUREAU RECEIVED JUL 18 94 DEPT OF STATE

Seoul, June 6, 1894

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Great through lines of traffic.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Korea has no railways, roads, mail lines, or other means of communication than foot-paths back of men, bullocks, heavy carts etc. over rough paths.

Korean ports are reached easily by large comfortable steamers of the Japanese lines. also by small coasting steamers. Small steam launches and junks ply on the rivers between Seoul & Chemulpo. Mail is carried by men.

Ack'd July 30
and Copy sent
to Department of Agr.

No. 2

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul, Korea, , 1894.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JUL 27 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Ginseng seeds and plants.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Replying to No. 5. May. 2. regarding seeds or plants of the Korean Ginseng. desired for the Secretary of Agriculture. He regrets that he is unable to send them, since—as he explains fully,—the seed must be planted at once on maturing, if it dries it will not grow. If placed in moist earth it will germinate. and the earth would dry out on the journey. He suggests that plants be sent home on a returning man-of-war. one officer of which could be detailed to follow out the instructions furnished with the plants. An expense of $25 may have to be incurred in getting the plants.

No. 2

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

189

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your No. 5, May 2. Consular Series, in which you request some roots or seeds of the Korean Ginseng, and at the same time instruct me not to incur any special expenditure without previously notifying your Department, I have the honor to inform you that I find it impracticable to [redacted] these things as you request, as will be seen from the following facts regarding the Ginseng plant and seed.

Ginseng in Korea matures its seed in the 7th Moon (August U.S.) The seed are then planted at once before they have time to dry out. The moist bed is usually kept covered with large flat stone. By the ninth solar this seed has germinated and appears above ground. It is then transplanted and

and given more room, being kept warm with straw covering which retains the heat of the well manured bed. By spring the plants are about one inch high, when they are set out in the permanent beds covered with mats in summer, and protected from severe cold in winter, by layers of straw.

It is impossible to send seeds that will germinate. If placed in moist earth they will germinate. And the earth would dry out on the journey.

Plants could only be sent in the care of some one who will give them daily attention, protect them from the sun, and keep them moist.

I would suggest that they be sent in a returning man-of-war. One officer of which could be detailed to carry out instructions furnished with the plants.

It may cost $25. to buy and bring the plants from the distant Ginseng Farm. We may have difficulty in obtaining them.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill

No. 1

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea June 30. 1894.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECEIVED
AUG 6 94

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

File

SUBJECT:

Quarterly Returns - Unofficial Fees.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands list of Notarial fees received during the Quarter, Apl - June 1894.

Ans. Aug 6.

No. 4

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea July 10, 1894.

BUREAU OF RECEIVED AUG 6 94 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Korean Trade Reports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands under separate cover. 3 copies Jan-Mar. Quarterly Reports of Korean trade. 3 copies 1893 Annual Reports of Korean trade.

(Report files in Korean Statistics)

Encl. Desp 6.

No. 4

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea July 10, 1894.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
AUG 6 04

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Korean Trade Reports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands under separate covers. 3 copies Jan. Mch. Quarterly Reports of Korean trade. 3 copies 1893 Annual Reports of Korean trade.

(Report filed in Bureau of Statistics)

No. 4

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea July 10, 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you
1) under separate cover three copies
of the January-March Quarterly
Returns of Trade of Korea, and three
2) copies of the Annual Trade Reports
for Korea of the year 1893.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

Jno. M. B. Sill.

Accompaniment

for H. N. Allen

1/ 3 copies Korean Trade Reports Jan. Mch. 1894
2/ 3 " " " " Year 1893.

No. 5

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea July 12, 1894

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
AUG 16 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. [illegible] B. Sill.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Korean grass & seeds.

Copy to Agriculture Aug 20 [illegible]

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Replys to circular of Apr. 28. regarding seeds of new forage plants.
Reports that there are none seen to be had. Describes an excellent sod grass seeds of which he sends with this.

No. 5

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea July 12, 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

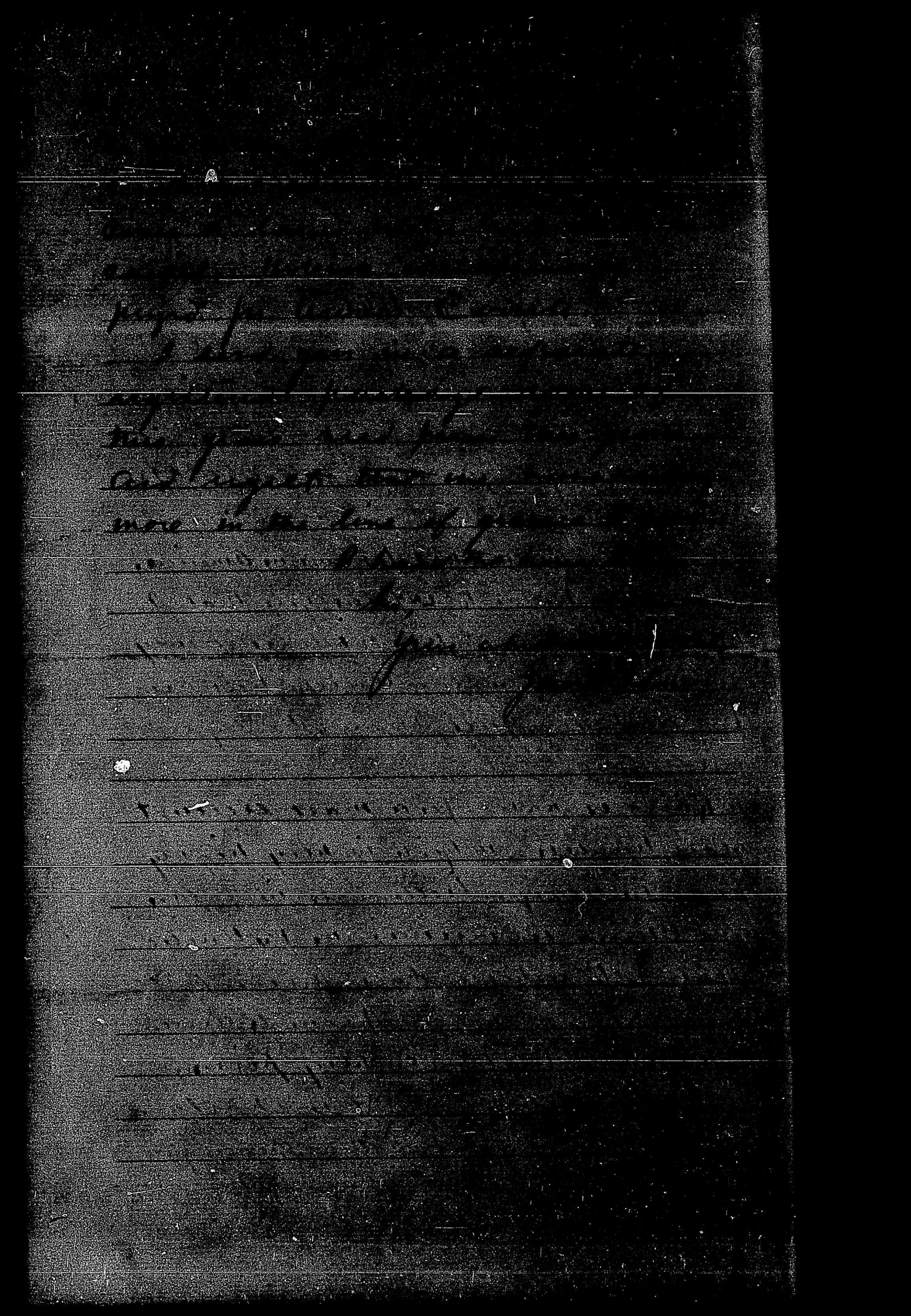
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your circular dated Apl. 28. and requesting seeds of grasses and forage plants from Korea, not known in America. I have the honor to inform you that I cannot learn of the existence of any such forage plants. Cattle here are fed on beans, rice straw, barley and mixed grass.

Korea is noted for a most excellent grass however, which is very highly prized in foreign settlements in Japan and China as well as in the United States, to which place pieces of sod have been shipped from Korea.

The grass makes a very firm, close, durable sod, it is short and thick and does not need cutting so often



No. 6

(Pr.)

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
OCT 11 94
DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul Korea Sept. 6, 1894.

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

Ackd 10/11/94

SUBJECT:

Patent Laws in Korea.

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Korea has no Patent Laws.

No. ~~#~~

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED OCT 27 94 DEP'T OF STATE

Seoul Korea Sept 12. 1894.

Ack 11/1/94

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Korean Trade Reports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends 3 copies of the Trade Report of the Korean Customs. Quarter. Apl-June 1894.

10/27/94

No. 4

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Sept. 12, 1894.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you under separate cover three copies of the Customs Trade Reports of Korea. for the Quarter Apl-June 1894.

I have the honor to be.

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

John M. S. Sill.

Accompanying,

3 Copies Korean Trade Reports.

No. 8

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Sept 26, 1894.

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.

To the Department of State.

Copy with enclosure to Treasury Nov 3 1894

SUBJECT:

Purchase of a Korean vessel by an American.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands copies of bill of sale of Korean Schooner Soon Kii purchased by Mr Townsend an American, with the consular certificate.

No. 62

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Sept 26, 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed copy of bill of sale for a Korean Schooner the "Soon Kii" purchased by Mr W. D. Townsend an American citizen. with a copy of the certificate I issued to him as per Consular Regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;-

Your obedient servant

John M. B. Sill

Enclosure,

Bill of sale & Certificate Schooner Soon Kii

No. 7

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct. 4, 1894.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
OCT 31 94
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill
To the **Department of State.**

Ans. Nov. 3. 1894

SUBJECT:

Probable error in the Departments numbering.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 6. Aug. 27. Calls attention to the fact that No. 5. May. 2. is the only other number of this series as yet received. Asks what has become of Nos. 1. 2. 3 & 4.

Q 7

[illegible]

[illegible] Oct 4 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your dispatch No. 6. of Aug. 27. Consular Series.

The only other number of this series received by me is No. 5. of May. 2. and I wish to be informed if the previous numbers 1. 2. 3 & 4 were ever sent me; or if it is an error in numbering. It is possible that circulars were sent as letters. if so they were not numbered. and my index is now incomplete

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

your obedient servant.

John M Dill

No 8

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct 20, 1894.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
DEC 3 1894
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Jno. M. B. Sill.
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Error in numbering dispatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Calls attention to the fact that his letters of Sept 5 & 12 were erroneously numbered 404 & 405 respectively. As per Circular of Aug. 14. seven letters should not be numbered. And as dispatch 404 had primarily been forwarded. He asks that these letters of Sept 5 & 12 be placed in the unnumbered series.

No. 8

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Oct 20, 1894

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I find that my letters of Sept. 5, and Sept 12.- the first announcing that no report could be sent on Patent Laws, and the second handing you the Customs Trade Reports, were numbered respectively 405. This is an error, as numbers 404 & 405 had already been forwarded.

As, according to the Department Circular Instructions dated Aug 14, such letters as the above need no numbers, I wish you would not index these two letters of Sept 5 & 12. Unless mine make my series even.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

No. 9

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec 12. 1894

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledges receipt of No. 7. Nov. 3. - Missing Nos.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 9

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Dec 12. 1894.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 7. of Nov. 3. and to thank you for the information given as to the missing numbers of my consular series. I have been able to find them and the series is now complete.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill

No. 10

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,



INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 20 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul Korea Jan 17, 1895.

Mr John M. B. Sill.

To the Department of State.

Recd Mar 6 '95

SUBJECT:

Report on Korean Affairs.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends general resumé of affairs here of interest in a Consular way. Mentions the new order of Government and the Kings Oath to sustain the same; the new cabinet; reforms; revenue; coinage; loans and debts, and proposed railroads and other roads.

No. 10

Consulate-General U. S. A.

Seoul Korea Jan 17 1895

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a resume of affairs here that I think may be of interest in a Consular way. I have mentioned the Kings wish to sustain the new order of Government; the announcement of a new Cabinet; reforms in the administration of the Government; the matter of revenue, currency, loans and debts, and the Japanese action regarding roads and railways.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

John M. Dye

Enclosure

Report on Korean Affairs.

Report on Korean Affairs.

As a result of the war between China and Japan, many changes are taking place in Korea. All treaties with China have been abrogated, and in the treaty with Japan August 26. 1894. Korea declares herself independent of China and forms an alliance with Japan against China. In opening and dispersing papers, the same to expire upon the ratification of a treaty of amity ~~with~~ between Japan and China.

The Korean Japan Council has issued a "Chinese Restriction" act which limits the residence of Chinese subjects in Korea to the open ports and forbids them to travel interior, except on the road a nine to and from Seoul - the capital - and its port Chemulpo. Chinese upon

upon their arrival in Korea must register at the office of the Korean magistrate. and if they wish to change their residence to another part they must first notify this magistrate. Their extraterritorial rights are also taken away and they in matters affecting only Chinese themselves. they are made subject to the Korean Courts.

A new Cabinet was announced December 17. It includes three men who were implicated in the event of 1884. two of whom have during the past ten years been refugees in Japan and America.

On Jan 7th His Majesty bowed before his Ancestral Tablets and made Oath to the Gods of Nature. to faithfully support the new order of Government. and

to work for the Independence of Korea.

Already evidences of the new order of things begin to be apparent. The Capital is now policed by Koreans in a sort of foreign uniform. with brass buttons and swords. On the occasion of His Majesty's progress to the Temple of His ancestors to take the oath before mentioned. the Ministers of War appeared in the procession dressed in a cut-away coat, a shirt and white neck tie. foreign trousers. Korean shoes and a hat of hybrid style.

A Royal Edict has just been issued commanding the people to dress in black cloth. (heretofore white has been the color) and to use only silk and cotton of domestic manufacture in making their garments

to work for the Independence of Korea.

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garments. It is thought that this order will be inoperative for the reason that Kauai does not produce enough of these materials to dress the people. Heretofore imported clothings have been had at prices so much less than those asked for their own native hand woven cotton cloth, that its use has become universal and the production of cotton has fallen off to such an extent that it has been imported for use as padding for the native garments. As this edict takes effect on the Kauai New year. (January 24). there will not be enough native material on hand to supply the demand.

At present Kauai has no roads. the country is cleared

crossed everywhere by paths which serve for bulls ponies and human pack animals to transport freight. and clumsy bull carts are used on some of the ~~larger~~ wider paths. The Japanese are now introducing horse carts and jinrickshas (little carriages drawn by men) which will compel the broadening and repair of the paths and the laying out and grading of roads.

The Japanese also have a rail road surveyed to connect Seoul with the port. Chemulpo. 26 miles distant. It is expected that this road will be in operation within the year.

Railroads are also spoken of for other directions. but water communication is so good along the coast.

and

and for junk traffic on the rivers. that long lines of rail way will hardly be seriously considered at present.

A new coinage has been issued. it raises a new coinage that was reported to the Department from time to time for the past three years as having been issued and stopped. has now been issued and coins of the value of 1/5 sen (1/10 cent gold). 1 sen (1/2 cent). 5 sen (2 1/2 cents). 20 sen (10 cents). and 1 yen (50 cents gold). ~~are~~ are now in circulation along with the native copper coin— with a hole in the center. 500 of which go to make up 1 yen. (50 cents gold)

It is expected that Japanese influence will soon open and develop the rich gold and coal mines of the country.

Japanese experts have been working upon the revenue statistics for some time and find that there has been at least #20 000 000 silver collected annually as regular taxes. Not more than one third of which has ever been accounted for. Besides this the people have paid great sums in petty squeezes, such as: for entrance, the sticks of wood, cups of rice, beans etc. that farmers have been obliged to give up to the head man of each hamlet passed on their way to market.

By Royal Decree of June 11th 1894 these extortions are abolished, and an ample revenue will be collected as a land tax. There are from ten to sixteen million inhabitants in Korea and as #5,000,000 Silver honestly expended is supposed to be

ample

ample revenue for the proper conduct of the Government the per capita tax will not amount to more than 50 ¢. while the revenue from the Customs and from the Royal Ginseng will amount perhaps to three millions more. within a short time.

The Japanese have offered a loan to Korea of five millions yen. for the settlement of all claims. and for the first years expenses of the new Government. It is stated in the Japanese papers that this loan will bear 9 or 10 per cent interest.

Korea practically has no debt. One million yen will probably cover all the small outstanding claims.

John M. B. Sill.
Consul General.

Report on Moroccan affairs

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL

Encl. No. 10, Consular. Jan 17. 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack & file. aab
MAR 23 1895

No. 11

Consulate-General, U. S. A.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
MAR 21 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Seoul Korea Feb 8, 1895.

Mr James M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

Rec'd Mar 26 '95

SUBJECT:

Regulations Restricting Chinese in Korea

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

On Dec. 22. he sent with his No. 75, Diplomatic Series, a translation of Certain Regulations Restricting the Residence and movements of Chinese in Korea. He now sends a translation of further regulations, which being more of a Consular than a Diplomatic nature, he encloses under the Consular Series.

No. 11

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Feb 8, 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a translation of a set of new regulations issued by the Korean Government, by Royal Decree, restricting the residence and movements of Chinese subjects in Korea.

I had the honor to hand a translation of the original regulations mentioned in enclosure to the Department in my No. 75. Diplomatic Series. Dec 22. but this new set, being more a detail for the execution of the act, I send in my Consular Series.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

John M. B. Sill

Enclosure,

1/ Chinese Restrictions.

No. 11

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Feb 8. 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON. D. C.

Sir:

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

John M. B. Sill

Enclosure.

1/ Chinese Restrictions.

Regulations for the protection of
Chinese merchants were issued on
the 22nd day of the 11th moon. (Dec 17. 1894)
The following further provisions are
now added to the above regulations.
Feb 4. 1895

I

With reference to article II of the
law of last year (former regulations)
any Chinese subject desiring to
reside in Korea and transact
business must register his
whole family. including parents.
children. wife and servants.
excepting children under ten years
of age. and get permission from
the local authorities.

II

The local official will enter
their names in the register.
and if the registration is correct
and no laws have been broken.
he will issue to them a passport.

III

A communication must be forwarded
by the local official to the Palace
Court

court conveying a copy of the register of Chinese residents and a list of passports issued.

IV

These passports must be carried by the Chinese upon his person whenever he leaves his premises, and it may be demanded for examination, at any time, by the local officer on duty.

V

If this passport is lost or destroyed the owner may take out a new one upon payment of a sum equal to about 20 cents (silver) A torn passport must be surrendered to the local official with good reasons for its destruction. If such reasons are satisfactory a new one will be issued. In case money is paid for a new passport and reasons are found for its non-issuance, the money so paid will not be given up. This is a penalty for carelessness.

VI

The

VI

The Chinese merchant who may desire to remove his dwelling to another locality, or to increase or decrease his business shall explain the circumstances to the local authority. The officer in granting a permit for this change shall describe the circumstances on the margin of the reverse of the passport.

VII

The local authority granting a new passport or a permit as described in Art VI. shall send a notice of such action to the Inspector General of Police, and to the local authority of the place to which the Chinese subject intends to remove.

VIII

A Chinese subject who removes to another port, must announce his arrival promptly to the local magistrate and get permission to reside there.

Said

Said Chinese will be received and his name entered upon the records of the local magistracy, when his passport and permit are found to be correct, upon comparison with the latter from the official at the place of his last residence.

IX

The goods forbidden to be imported according to article III of the original Regulations, are munitions of war & weapons, gunpowder and other explosives, and every thing which the local Customs authorities and Police may consider injurious to the Korean Government.

X

Chinese smugglers will be arrested and their goods confiscated.

XI

Any Chinese found in Korea contrary to the regulations shall be arrested

arrested and his goods seized or confiscated.

XII

The houses or buildings of a Chinese resident may be entered and examined at any time by the proper local official bearing the official seal. (warrant)

XIII

Chinese coming to Korea hereafter shall notify the customs authorities before landing and first get permission to land. They will be landed (allowed to land) when, upon examination by the customs and Police authorities, it is found that they have nothing contrary to these regulations.

XIV

A Chinese subject wishing to remove goods which he may have formerly stored in the interior shall forward original and duplicate invoices to the local

local official and request a permission.

XV

The local offices upon receiving these invoices must send a statement to the offices of the district where the merchandise is stored and upon receipt of a satisfactory reply a passport must be issued covering the case.

XVI

Any passport issued under the circumstances mentioned in article XV must be surrendered at once upon the return of the goods from the interior.

XVII

The officers of every port prepare records for the receipt of the names of Chinese, last year, when the original regulations were issued.

XVIII

Any Chinese who breaks any one of these regulations shall be

be punished not only according to the original regulations. articles X and XI but they must be fined about *100. (silver) given 100 blows (beating) or expelled from the country.

This regulation shall come into operation from the day of its general diffusion by Royal Order.

(This probably means the date of its publication in the Gazette.)

Extract from the Official Gazette. Seoul Korea Feb. 4. 1895.

File for ref.

No. 12

Ack APR 1895

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAR 29 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul Korea Feb 23, 1895.

Mr John M. B. Sill to the

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Hands Trade Reports. Quarter July-Sept. 1894.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports mentioned have been received & filed in Bureau of Statistics.

Ap. 4. 3

No. 12

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Korea Feb 23, 1895.

Honorable Edwin F Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you under a separate cover three copies of the Customs Trade Reports of Korea for the 2nd qrtr, July-September 1894.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient Servant

John M Sill.

Accompaniment

3 Copies Trade Reports

INDEX DIV. REC'D. MAR 29 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul, Korea, Feb 25 1895

Mr John M. B. Sill
Fr. the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Report on Agricultural Products in Korea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Being requested by the Department of Agriculture to furnish a report on the above subject he has had it prepared and sends it herewith enclosed, that the Department of State may make such disposal of it as may be desired.

No. 16

Seoul Korea Feb 20, 1893

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON. D. C.

Sir:

I have been officially requested by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to furnish him with a report upon the consumption and importation into Korea of the following products;
Animals; Cereals; Dairy Products; Meat; Cotton; Tobacco; Fruits; Liquors; and Seeds, with certain other information regarding their production, use and price.

I have had this report prepared and now have the honor to hand it to you herewith enclosed, for you to hand to the Department of Agriculture if you see fit, or to make such disposal of it as you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:
Report on Agricultural Products

John M. B. Sill.

No. 14

[redacted]

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

[redacted] April 3, 1895

EXPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics
FOR PUBLICATION

Mr John M. B. Sill
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Highways of Commerce

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In his No. 1. Consular Series June 6. 1894 he sent all the information available upon the above subject in response to Circular dated April 10. 1894. He can only add at present that there are still no rail roads, common roads, mail lines or steamship companies in Korea. And the present Japan-China war has stopped the Japanese steamship lines that formerly called at Korean ports. which ports are now supplied by transports and other vessels connected with Japanese military operations. Japan will probably soon begin the building of rail and wagon roads in Korea.

No. 15

[redacted]

[redacted] April 6, 1895

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State

Ack & file

MAY 20 1895

SUBJECT:

Japanese-Korean Loan.

Acc'd May 22 '95

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

By act of Parliament Japan has loaned to Korea $3,000,000 one half paper yen. one half silver yen. par value. 6% interest. secured by the whole revenues of Korea. for a period of five years with permission to extend the time. Heretofore some $20,000,000 has been collected annually, not more than one fourth of which has been accounted for. The lowest estimate of population in Korea is twelve million. placing it at eight million, a per capita tax of 50¢ would furnish the $5,000,000 said to be necessary for the expenses of the State.

No. 15

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. April 6, 1895

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that by Act of Parliament the Japanese Government has just loaned to the Government of Korea the sum of three million dollars. one half in paper yen. and one half in silver yen. at 6% interest. par value. with the revenues of the eight provinces of Korea as security. The loan is for a period of five years with the understanding that the time may be prolonged. if during the next three years, it is found advisable to do so.

In regard to the security named, I may say that at present the Japanese have complete control of the machinery of Government here. and

and the [illegible] collection of taxes. They depart that the actual expenses of the Government do not exceed 5,000,000 yen per annum, while some four times this amount has been collected heretofore three fourths of which has never been accounted for. The population of Korea cannot be less than twelve millions. Putting the estimate at ten millions however a per capita tax of 50¢ would provide for the expenses of the Government and relieve the people from the former oppressive "squeeze" system.

The revenues from the maritime customs will amount to from $350,000 to $500,000 silver while the development of the rich gold mines will very materially increase the resources of Korea, so that the security may be considered as of the best — under present conditions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

John M. [illegible]

No. 16

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA, May 8, 1895.



Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledges receipt of Despatches Nos 8 & 9.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 16

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. May 8 , 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your despatches No. 8. March 6. and No. 9. March 26.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant.

John M. J. Sill.

No. 17.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA June 29, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D AUG 7 1895 DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Edwin F. Uhl

To the Department of State.

M.H.S.

SUBJECT:

Cholera

Aug. 13, 95

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

An Epidemic of Asiatic Cholera having broken out in the North of Korea, he has called the information as per Consular Regulations P. 386.

Cholera morbus(?) has caused the death of several natives here and in Chemulpo. Cholera proper is expected here shortly.

Mr.

No. 17

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA, June 29, 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

The Japanese authorities have announced that an epidemic of Asiatic Cholera has broken out at Wonju and adjacent points in the North of Korea. I have therefore the honor to inform you of this fact and I have today cabled you as per copy herewith appended - see overleaf.

The sanitary condition of the cities of Peng yang and Wonju is very bad. Dead bodies of Chinese and animals killed during the battles last year having been allowed to remain unburried throughout the winter. We have confidently expected an outbreak of Cholera among

among the natives of [illegible] Section as well as among the Japanese troops still remaining there — of whom there is a considerable number acting under the Commissary Department of the Japanese Army.

Cholera morbus, so called, has caused a number of deaths in this city and at Chemulpo. The expert Cholera here soon and are making such preparations as we can to meet it, as are the Japanese officials.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
John M. B. Sill.

Telegram.
"Cholera Meijo spreading"

Given to press Aug 24

No. 18

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,



SEOUL KOREA. July 13, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. AUG 19 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr John M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

M. H. S. Aug. 24, '95

SUBJECT:

Cholera.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands a copy of the Korean Quarantine Regulations. Cholera is now at Chemulpo and a supposed case is reported in Seoul among several deaths from Cholera morbus. Describes the filthy condition of the city. the apathy of the natives and the ravages of the epidemic of 1886.

No. 18

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA, July 18, 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, copy of a translation of the recently issued Quarantine Regulations of the Korean Government.

Cholera is now definitely reported at Chemulpo, and a suspected case has occurred in this city where there have been several deaths recently from dysentery and Cholera Morbus.

The city is in a most filthy condition. We have so far missed the rainy season and the open drains have not had their consequent flushing.

Every hut has near the front door a cesspool, where all filth is poured and the odors must be inhaled by the occupants of the

house.

house as well as by passers by.

It is a common thing to see men, bare above the waist, lying in the shade on the clamp and edges of trees corpses sleeping quietly.

When a cholera epidemic breaks out, as it did in 1886, all who are in condition to contract the disease take it promptly, and the mortality is very great. During the epidemic of 1886, there were 480 deaths (maximum) daily, inside the walls, for a population of 150,000 or less. The scourge soon spent itself because of the readiness with which those liable to the disease contracted it.

Fortunately the Foreign Community here is quite by itself and we have done all we can to clean up the streets near us. The Koreans seem to be fatalists in this regard, and the inclosed regulations emanate from Japanese sources.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Enclosure
1/ Quarantine Regulations.

John M. B. Sill.

Quarantine Regulations for Cholera
5th July, 1895

These regulations for inspecting Cholera or infectious disease are issued with the Royal approval.

At every place where it is considered necessary to take precautions against the said disease, the boats or steamers shall be instructed to cease calling.

The ships will be instructed by the Minister of the Home Dept. to cease calling at any infected port, as a first precaution.

A case of this disease or a death from it must be reported to the above mentioned Ministers and the Order of Quarantine shall be advertised in any place where this case rises.

This Quarantine Order shall be revised by the Home Dept. as its Order.

Any person dying of said infectious disease during the

attendance upon duty in Connection with the official Quarantine Order shall be paid the following allowances from the Home Dept.

1. The allowances will be paid to any relation of the deceased as follows.

1. Either 6 months salary of the deceased.

2. Or 3 months salary of the deceased.

2. An allowance of from $10. to $30. will be made for sacrificial purposes to the dead.

3 The Hospital expenses will be paid for every day from $2. to $5. but if the deceased was cared for in official Hospital. this expense will not be paid.

Any one Contracting this infectious disease whilst attending to the official sanitary duty shall receive the following allowance for expenses from the Home Department.

1. Two months salary of

the patient.

2. Expenses of Hospital will be paid for every day during their illness from $2. to $5.

But the above mentioned allowance will not be made if the patient is cared for in the official Hospital.

July 6th 1895.

The Quarantine Order of the Home department was issued on the 2nd July for the prevention of Cholera or other infectious diseases.

In every place where the said disease arises, the Local Authority shall have to report to the Home Minister and to quarantine strictly against this disease.

When any physician considers a patient has an infectious disease or Cholera, he must inform the Police Court within 24 hours at the

latest.

The number of cases or deaths shall be sent to the Home Dept weekly by the local authorities.

The names of the patients or deceased shall be announced to the Home Department promptly by the local authorities and to the nearest military station and the nearest port where war ships are anchored.

The name of an infectious disease shall be written upon the gate of the infected house. (Discribing what sickness it is)

The Commandant of a military station or school where a lot of people are crowded shall have to prepare for this Quarantine in Conjunction with the local officials.

Every patient affected with Cholera or other infectious disease will be prohibited from having any intercourse with other people unless a

permission is issued because of special business.

The corpse of this disease shall be buried in a special place and not allowed to infect others.

The vomitting substances and evacuations which were produced by this patient shall be buried or burnt up in a special place.

The beds, clothes, instruments, houses or ships of such patient will not be sold or given to others unless they are properly disinfected.

The wells, springs, water-closets, gutters and drains shall be cleaned and disinfected as they are chief causes of these diseases.

The people shall be ordered by the local authorities to stop passing an infected place and to avoid assembling in crowds in the market while this disease is epidemic.

Ack. Aug. 29

(Pr)

No. 19

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. AUG 21 1895 DEPT OF STATE

July 22, 1895.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, GIVEN TO PRESS. Aug 24 DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr John M. B. Sill,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Korean Post Office.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Incloses samples of stamps of the new Korean Domestic Post Office just opened in Seoul and Korean Ports.

No. 20

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul, Korea, Aug 15, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
SEP 27 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd Oct 4, '95

Mr John M. B. Sill. to the
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Gold mining Franchise to An American.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The King grants a gold mining franchise to James R. Morse, an american. the President of the American Trading Co of New York. and associates him with the Department of the Honorable for the prosecution of this work. Franchise covers Unsan District Peng yang Province - richest gold mining district in Korea.
This is the first real grant of this kind. It will have a great effect upon the development of Korea.

No 20

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Aug 15th 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I take pleasure in informing you that His Korean majesty has granted a limited mining franchise to Mr James R. Morse. An American Citizen. There have been many attempts at mining and the obtaining of mining priveleges here by people of various nationalities. This is the first instance in which the right has been formally given over the proper seal.

The mines in question are the richest (by Korean report) in the country, and are in the gold mine district of Unsan which belongs to the Royal Family. The district is very mountainous and is from 15 to 20 English miles broad and long. Situated in Pyeng yang Province.

Mr

The agreement with Mr Morse associates him with His Majesty's Department of the Royal Household for the prosecution of this mining work.

Mr Morse well deserves the mark of confidence thus received. He has long been associated with Korea in a business way, much to his credit, and for some years he has acted as Korean Commercial Agent in New York City. He is president of the American Trading Company of New York, with houses in London, San Francisco, Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai; with branches in Chemulpo Korea and other places.

I don't think any similar agreements will be entered into until this one is well tried. It is an experiment upon which depends to a certain extent the development of Korea, and of an enlarged commercial interest between Korea and America.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

John M. B. Sill.

Mr Parsons

No. 21

Ack't Bond to Opr Acct

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP 27 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul, Korea, ~~, 189~~

Aug. 24, 1895

Mr John M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Bond of Horace N. Allen. Dep. Cons. Genl.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands above bond. executed according to requirements as well as can be done in Korea.

No. 21

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, 189

SEOUL KOREA. Aug. 24, 1895

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you inclosed the bond of Horace N. Allen. my Deputy Consul General. executed according to the requirements at once as can be done at this place.

I have the honor to be, Sir;-

Your obedient servant,

John M. D. Sill.

Enclosure

Bond of Horace N. Allen.

Pr. and give to press.

Mr Emory.

No. 22

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Sept 21, 1895

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
NOV 8 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GIVEN TO PRESS.
NOV 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr H. N. Allen. Acting.

To the **Department of State.**

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
FOR PUBLICATION.

SUBJECT:

Regulations for Common Schools.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Hands a copy of recently issued regulations for the establishment of common schools in Korea.

No. 22

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Sept 21, 1895.

Honorable Edwin H. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you
1/ enclosed a translation of a Royal
decree ordering the establishment
of common schools in Korea,
and arranging for their conduct.

Heretofore there have been no
schools, properly so called, in this
country. A few families might
unite and employ a teacher for
their children, but as a rule the
sons were provided with a
tutor. While the poorer officials were
instruct their own sons. The daughters
were not taught the characters, and
the poor received no instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen.

Enclosure.
1/ Translation — Schools.

(File)

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
NOV 13 1895

Summary for Consular Report, Jan 96

Royal Order. Sept 10th 1895

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GIVEN TO PRESS
NOV 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Schools.

The following regulations are hereby issued with the Royal approval for the establishment of primary schools.

First.

Original purpose. Grades & expenses.

Children shall be taught in order that the people may be educated: that a general knowledge may be diffused and that men of ability may be raised up to fit the various professions.

Three kinds of schools shall be organized. as follows. Government Schools. Public Schools (under the care of the Magistracy or Prefecture) and Private Schools.

The expenses of the Government School shall be borne by the Royal General Treasury, and that of the Public School by the magistracy or Prefectures.

Private Schools may be organized by permission of the local Governor, but the regulations for such school shall be arranged by the Department of Education.

Private Schools may be aided as much as possible from the local or the Royal Treasury.

Second.

Arrangement of classes for male and female students.

Classes shall be divided into two chief grades - primary and advanced.

Pupils will remain three years in the first grade and two years

in the second.

In the first grade the studies shall be. writing. reading. composition. manners. arithmetic and exercises. (athletics & gymnastics) Sewing shall be practised by girls. and instead of exercises in both reading. native and foreign geography. history. drawing or foreign languages may be substituted.

(advanced)

In the second grade. the studies shall be. reading. writing. arithmetic. composition. the cultivation of character. native and foreign geography and history. natural science. physical exercise. and for girls-needlework. Foreign languages may be substituted for native and foreign geography. history and drawing. if advisable.

The vacations shall not exceed 90 days during the year. except sundays.

Pupils shall be admitted between the years of 7 and 15 of age.

Teachers will be appointed under the direction of the Department of Education.

A teachers certificate may be withdrawn for immoral conduct.

These regulations go into force from the 1st of the 8th month of the present 5064th year. (Sept 18. 1895)

For the present Public schools will be supported by the Royal Treasury

The monthly salary of the teachers shall be as follows.

	1st	2nd
1st Degree	$35.00	$33.00
2nd "	$30,00	$28,00
3rd "	$26.00	$24.00
4th "	$22,00	$20,00
5th "	$18,00	$16,00
6th "	$15,00	$14,00
7th "	$13,00	$12,00
8th "	$11,00	$10,00

Registered Copy

Common Schools

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL

SEOUL KOREA.

1/ Ar. No. 22. Sept 21. 1895

No. 23

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Nov. 16, 1895.

Mr John M. B. Sill

To the **Department of State.**

Copy dep.t orig. Encls. to Treasy. Dec. 31, '95

SUBJECT:

Purchase of a Schooner by an American.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses copy of bill of sale and certificate of purchase of the Schooner "Soon Ku" repurchased by Walter D. Townsend an American citizen.

No. 23

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Nov. 16., 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you
1/ enclosed a copy of bill of sale
for a schooner repurchased by
Walter D. Townsend, an American
citizen, with a copy of the
2/ certificate of purchase, issued to
Mr Townsend according to Consular
Regulations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir;
your obedient servant

Enclosures
1/ Copy of bill of sale
2/ Certificate of purchase.

No. 23. bis

Received Feb 17

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,



Seoul Jan 8, 1896.

Mr Julius M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Vice and Deputy Consul General.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In view of the return of certain legal papers signed by the Secretary of Legation, a Deputy Consul General, with the statement that Seven officials cannot legally execute papers, but that a Vice Consul General can do so. he asks that the rank and title of Vice Consul General be added to that of Deputy Consul General. Has been by Horace N. Allen.

No. 23 Gen

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Jan. 8, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

It seems that in certain States of the United States the law does not recognize as valid papers executed before a Secretary of Legation or Deputy Consul General. Therefore to facilitate the transaction of business I have the honor to ask that you add the title and duties of Vice Consul General to that of Deputy Consul General now held by Horace N. Allen. at this Consulate General. I make this request in view of the fact that papers signed by the Secretary of Legation and Deputy Consul General have been returned with the statement that only the signature of a Vice Consul General can be

accepted in the absence of that of the Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

No. 24

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Seoul Jan 14, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
FEB 13 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr John M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

Feb

SUBJECT:

Correspondence No. 13. Nov. 25. 1895

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 24

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA, Jan 14, 1896.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 13. today, bearing date Nov. 25. 1895

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

No. 25

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Jan 20, 1895

STATE BUREAU
RECD.
FEB 19 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr James M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Ginseng Plants.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges the receipt of Dispatch No. 14. and states that he will procure and send the ginseng plants in the Spring — if possible.

No. 25

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Jan 20, 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your No. 14, with an enclosure from the Department of Agriculture asking for plants of the Korean Ginseng.

I will endeavor to obtain the plants when the severe cold weather has abated and forward them as requested to do.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

No. 26

[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 6, 1895

Mr. John M. B. Sill
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Error in numbering despatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Asks that No. 23. Jan. 8. – His letter to the Department. – be known as No. 23. B. to distinguish it from Number 23. November 16.

No. 26

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Feb 6, 1895

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON. D. C.

Sir:

As there is an error in the numbering of my despatches. I have the honor to request that my letter numbered 23 and dated Jan. 8. be known as No. 23. B. to distinguish it from No. 23. November 19.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

No. 26

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. Feb 6, 1895

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

As there is an error in the numbering of my despatches, I have the honor to request that my letter numbered 23 and dated Jan. 8. be known as No. 23. B. to distinguish it from No. 23. November 19.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

No. 27

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

SEOUL KOREA. March 26, 1896.



Mr John M. B. Sill.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Exports from Korea to United States

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In reply to Circular dated Dec. 5. asking for a report containing the names of exports from the ports of Korea to the United States and other matters relating thereto. He states his inability to render such a report as there is no direct export from here to the United States. Korean hides and other produce that eventually reach America now go through shippers in Japan.

No. 28

Consulate-General of the United States,



SEOUL KOREA. March 28, 1896.

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Bond of Horace N. Allen, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledges receipt of No. 15, Feb. 17. and releases bond of Horace N Allen that day appointed his Deputy Consul General.

No. 28

Consulate General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. Feb 28, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 15, of Feb. 17, informing me of the appointment of Mr Horace N. Allen, now my Deputy Consul General, as Vice and Deputy Consul General, and handing me a blank form of bond to be filled.

The bond has been duly executed and is herewith enclosed.

I also acknowledge the receipt of a rubber stamp, as follows, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Mr Allen was born at Delaware in the State of Ohio. April 23, 1858.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

your obedient servant.

J. M. Sill

Enclosure

1 Bond of Horace N. Allen.

Copy to Sec of Agriculture May 11. 96

No. 29

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAY 8 1896 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. Agr. Lt. to Agriculture June 13/96

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. April 8, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 5 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Ack. June 24. 96.

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject: Cm. Bur. Dept. of Agriculture

Ginseng

Copy

Abstract of Contents.

Advises shipment of a case of living Ginseng roots, in accordance with instructions from Mr Uhl. No 14. Dec. 4.

No. 17

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA April 8, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your predecessors letter, No. 14, dated December 4, 1895, wherein I am instructed to obtain certain living roots of Korean Ginseng for the Department of Agriculture. I have the honor to inform you that I have succeeded in securing these roots after some trouble. I caused a very trusty man to go to the Ginseng farms several days journey distant and procure roots of 1 year old, 2 year, 3 year and 4 year old, which I am sending you now, packed in damp moss in a sealed tin box, which is enclosed in a wood case. I will send it to our Consul General at Yokohama & be forwarded to you at once.

Yours

The cost of obtaining the Ginseng was $14. yn. When I know the cost of packing and shipping I will send you an account for the same for collection from the Department of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

30 BUR. OF STATISTICS ACKNOWLEDGED, MAY 22 1896

No. 80

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAY 20 1896 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consulate-General of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU RECD. MAY 18 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

SEOUL KOREA April 16, 1896.

Mr. James M. B. Lee

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Railroad

REPORT FILED IN Bureau of Statistics, FOR PUBLICATION.

Abstract of Contents.

A rail road concession is granted to James R. Maxe and an American syndicate. to connect Seoul and Chemulpo. Chemulpo is distant from Seoul 26 miles. A suitable grade may be found with a route of about 40 miles. Present transportation overland and by water is very poor.

No. 31

[illegible]

Mr. John M. B. [illegible]

To the Department of State

Subject:

Acknowledges Dispatches No. 16 & 17. [illegible]

Circulars dated Mch. 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21.

Abstract of Contents

No. 31

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. May 1, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your dispatches No. 16. of March 16. and No 17 of March 28. also your circulars dated respectively March 17. 18. 19. 20 and 21.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

No. 81

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. May 1, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your despatches No. 16. of Mch. 16. and No 17 of Mch 28. also your Circulars dated respectively March 17. 18. 19. 20 and 21.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

No. 82

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUL 15 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Consulate-General of the United States

SEOUL KOREA May 13, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECVD
JUL 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Descriptive Report on the Legation & Consulate

Abstract of Contents.

Replying to Circular of March 19th. He now encloses a descriptive, historical and biographical report upon his office and its present officers.

No. 32.

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. May 13, 1896.

Honorable H. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your circular dated March 19. I now have the honor to hand you enclosed a brief description of this office, its place of location, condition, history and biographical sketches of its present officers, with photographs of the buildings grounds, etc. as requested in said circular.

I have the honor to be.

Sir:

your obedient servant

John M. Sill.

Enclosure 7

Descriptive report on the Legation and Consulate General at Seoul

No. 33

Ans. Sept. 3 96

Consulate General of the United States

JUL 20 1896

SEOUL KOREA June 17 1896.

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ginseng Roots - Account.

Abstract of Contents.

Sends special account for the expenses incurred in the purchase and shipment of Ginseng roots. as per Despatch No. 14. Dec. 4. 1895 from the Department. Advises draft for the amount he has expended.

$9.39

Draft held by
G. S. Whitten Asst. Cash.
National City Bank,
New York City.

No. 38

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. June 17, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the letter of your predecessor, No. 14. Dec. 4. 1895; and my reply thereto, No. 29. April. 8. I now have the honor to hand you / enclosed duplicate accounts for the Ginseng roots received and forwarded by me as per the instructions contained in above cited dispatch No. 14. And to advise you of my draft this day, on the Secretary of State for $9.39. the amount of my expenditures in this matter.

I have the honor &c.

Sir:-

Your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

Enclosures.

Duplicate Accounts.
-Ginseng Roots.

No. 84

Consulate-General of the United States,



SEOUL KOREA. June 22, 1896.

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledges receipt of Despatch No. 18. May 8.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 34

Consulate General of the United States

SEOUL, KOREA June 22 1896

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your despatch No. 18 of May 5 informing me of the approval of the official bond of Horace N. Allen, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill

No. 85

Agriculture informed Sept. 11.

Consulate-General of the United States,



SEOUL KOREA. August 10, 1896.

Mr. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Ginseng roots

Abstract of Contents.

acknowledges receipt of No. 19. June 24. regarding box of ginseng roots that arrived in a spoiled condition. He will comply with instructions and make another shipment at the proper time.

No. 30

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. August 10, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 19, dated June 24, regarding the lot of Ginseng roots which, I regret to learn, arrived in a rotten and moulded condition.

I note your instructions to me to procure and forward another shipment which I will do next ~~October~~ at the proper season.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

John M. B. Sill.

Seoul

No. 56

Consulate-General of the United States,



August 31 1896.

Mr. John M. B. Sill.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Official Supplies.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledges the receipt of his case of supplies and calls attention to the omission of one pen, one penholder and one pen copy book, as called for by the invoices.

Thomas E. Griffis

No. 36

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. Aug 31. 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two cases of official supplies as per your invoice dated July 15th.

The articles were as represented on the invoice with the following exceptions:- namely.

The invoice calls for 4 pers copy books
" " " 4 slays
" " " 4 grass pens.

There were no pens at all and but 3 slays and 3 copy books were sent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;-

Your obedient servant.

John M. B. Sill.

No. 37

Consulate-General of the United States,



SEOUL KOREA Oct 19, 1896.

Mr. Allen.

To the Department of State.

Dis

Subject:

Acknowledges receipt of No. 20. Sept. 8.

Abstract of Contents.

No. 37

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. Oct 19, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your letter No. 20. Sept. 3. informing me that his account for ginseng seeds has been placed in the hands of the disbursing officer of the Department of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen.

acting Consul General.

Mr Hunt





Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, Oct 21, 1896

The Honorable

W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, a report on the Passport Regulations of Korea, in answer to your circular asking for such information and dated September 1. 1896

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen,

Enclosures,

Report,
Passport Regulations - Korea.

REPORT ON PASSPORT REGULATIONS- KOREA.

Foreigners only enter Koeea at the open ports where passports are not required.

The only Passport laws or regulations existing in Korea are the stipulations of the various Foreign Treaties, which the Korean Government carries out quite faithfully.

The treaty betweenThe United States and Korea provides, in Art, VI.as follows,-

"Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen(Korea) which are open to Foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concessions.....American citizens are not permitted either to transport Foreign imports to the interior for sale or to proceed thither to purchase Native produce."

Our treaty says nothing about Passports and makes no provission for Americans who may wish to go into the Interior. We therefore take advantage of the British Treaty which has the following stipulations,-

"ART. IV SEC. 6.-British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred LI (33 miles) from any of the ports and places open to trade , or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorized to travel in Korea for pleasure or for purposes

of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the korean Government, and to purchase Native produce in all parts of the country under passports, which shall be issued by their Consuls and countersigned by the Korean local authorities. these passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing ~~any~~ when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British Consul for punishment. Travelling with out a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.''

We have a number of Missionaries living and travelling in the Interior on these provissions. They are expected to renew their Korean passports annually.

As the country officials do not understand a VISAE the Korean Government now issues a Korean passport on application from this office. We compell our people wishing Korean passports to first provide themselves with an American passport which must be renewed every two years.

Passports have nothing to do with the departure of Foreigners from Korea, as they depart from a port that is open and where passports are not required.

The country officials are not very strict in the examination of the passports, but our people find them at times very usefull.

H. N. Allen.

Charge' d Affaires ad interim.

Seoul Korea

October 21st. 1896.

No. 38

Copy to Agriculture. 12/18/96.

Le #39.

Consulate General of the United States,



SEOUL KOREA December 13, 1896.

Mr. H. N. Allen

To the Department of State.

Le Kawajima. #243.

Subject:

Ginseng Roots.

Abstract of Contents.

He today ships a press lot of Ginseng roots to the Department of State for the Department of Agriculture, through the Consulate General at Yokohama. The roots are of 2. 3. 4 & 5 years growth. They are packed according to the instructions received. The Koreans urged the use of sand instead of moss. claiming that the latter was the cause of the rotting of the first shipment. He used some sand. The account will be forwarded after the receipt of Yokohama charges.

No. 38 C.G.

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA Nov. 13, 1896.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your letter No. 19. June 24. regarding Ginseng Roots for the Dep't of Agriculture, I now have the honor to inform you that I have procured a fresh supply of these roots and have today shipped them to Consul General N. W. McIvor at Yokohama, asking him to forward them to Washington by the most expeditious method.

I have obtained the roots at the earliest possible period. They are of 2 years 3, 4 and 5 years growth. There could be none of one year growth as they are planted in the Spring, and those grown this year are too young to be of use.

I have carried out instructions as to packing to the best of my ability.

ability. The Koreans insist that it was the natural moisture of the green moss that caused the first shipment to rot, and they urged the use of sand instead of moss, & compromised by placing a good layer of sand at the top and bottom of the mass and by making ventilating holes in the tin cans — the cause of which is left unsolved this time.

The account will be forwarded later on, when returns have been received from Yokohama as to freight and charges at that port.

Trusting this shipment will reach the Department of Agriculture in a satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen,

Acting Consul General.

Ability. The Koreans insist that it was the natural moisture of the green mass that caused the first shipment to rot, and they urged the use of a kind of mass, & compressed by placing a good layer of sand at the top and bottom of the mass and by making vertical scales in the two cases — the cause of which is left unsolved this time.

The account will be forwarded later on, when returns have been received from Yokohama as to freight and charges at that port.

Trusting this shipment will reach the Department of Agriculture in a satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:—

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Allen,

Acting Consul General.

Copy with orig. enclosure to Agriculture.
2/12/97

No. 39

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 15 1897
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA Jan 2, 1897.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 12 1897

Hon. John M. B. Sill

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Bill for Ginseng Route.

Abstract of Contents.

Referring to Mr Allens Despatch No. 38, of Nov 13. regarding certain Ginseng route then forwarded to the Dept. Has now handed statement of expenses incurred in this matter. and states that the box had to go home from Yokohama by Express as it was too large for the mail bag.

No. 39

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. Jan 2, 1897.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Allens No. 38 of Nov. 13. handing you certain ginseng roots, I now have the honor to hand you enclosed my bill of expenses incurred in sending these roots.

The box was considered too heavy to be sent in the mail packet from Tokio hence it was sent by fast express. by Consul General Mr. Iwa of Yokohama.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;-

Your obedient servant,

John M. Hill.

1 Bill re Ginseng roots.

CONSULAR BUREAU. NOTED.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D JUN 21 1897 DEPT OF STATE

Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, [redacted]

To the Honorable

[redacted]

Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF EDWARD DOUGLAS TOLLNELL AND MARY HEALTHY HARRIS, WHOSE WEDDING TOOK PLACE IN THIS CITY ON THIS DAY, IN MY PRESENCE.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

Enclosures,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

(Form No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR BUREAU. NOTED.

Consulate of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA May 21, 1897.

I, JOHN M. B. SILL, Consul of the United States at SEOUL KOREA, do hereby certify that, on this Twenty first day of May, A. D. 1897, at the Union Church in the city of SEOUL KOREA, Edward Douglas Talbot aged thirty one years, born in Bristol England and now residing in Peng Yang Korea, and Mary Healey Harris aged Thirty four years, born in Delaware Co. Ohio and now residing in SEOUL KOREA, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Bishop A. W. Jayce, who is authorized by the laws of now in force in Korea to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at SEOUL KOREA, this Twenty first day of May, A. D. 1897, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred twentieth.

John M. B. Sill.
Consul.

SEOUL, COREA.

No.

No. of Fee and Amount. $1.00

Date. May 21. 1897

Name. H. N. Allen

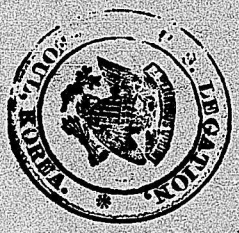
Pres U. S. Con. Gen'l.

Marriage Certificate

U. S. LEGATION. SEOUL, KOREA.

Enclosure. 1/

May 21. 1897



CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 8 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, June 1, 1897

To the Honorable

John Sherman

Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, the marriage certificate of F. J. H. Nienstead and Ko Furusawa, whose wedding took place in my presence on the 29th of May,

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill

Enclosures,

Marriage certificate

(Form No. 87.)

CONSULAR BUREAU NOTED

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA May, 1897.

I, JOHN M. B. SILL, Consul of the United States at SEOUL KOREA, do hereby certify that, on this day of May, A. D. 1897, at in the city of SEOUL KOREA, F. J. H. Nienstead aged forty fine years, born in Brooklyn N.Y. and now residing in SEOUL KOREA, and Ko Furusawa, aged thirty three years, born in Saitama Ken, Japan. and now residing in SEOUL KOREA, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev H. G. Appenzeller, who is authorized by the laws of Law in force in Korea to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at SEOUL KOREA, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1897, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred twentieth

John M. B. Sill
Consul.

SEOUL, COREA.

No.

No. of Fee and Amount. 4 1,00

Date. May 29. 1897

Name. H N Allen
U. S. Con. Gen'l.

Marriage Certificate

F. A. H. Reuter

U. S. LEGATION SEOUL KOREA.

Orig. report to Treasury.
Aug. 11.



Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, June 25. 1897

To the Honorable

William R Day,

Asst Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, a report on the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Korean Ports during the twelve months from January to December 1896. Together with a the number and tonnage of American vessels entered at these ports during the same period.

This report is made out in detail for each port as well as in the aggregate.

This report is called for in circulars of May 8.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

John M. B. Sill.

Enclosures,

Report on Tonnage.

Conf.

S

ack + bond to pay Oct 8

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT 5 1897
DEPT OF STATE



CONSULATE GENERAL AND

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, September 4,1897.

Mr. Horace N.Allen, to the

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Consular Bond.

-Synopsis-

Acknowledges receipt of despatch dated July 30, advising him of his appointment as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Korea, and handing him a form of consular bond for execution.

As it is impossible to conform to the requirements of this bond as to certification by a United States Attorney, Member of Congress or Senator, he has signed the same as principal before two witnesses, and has forwarded it to Captain C.W.Everett of Toledo Ohio, to have the sureties duly added according to the requirements.

The bond will be sent to the Department without delay.

cONSULATE GENERAL AND

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, September 4,1897.

To the Honorable,

Thomas w.Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir;-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated July 30, advising me of my appointment by the President, with and by the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Korea, and handing me a form of consular bond which I am to execute and forward at once to the Department.

I have signed this bond as principal, in the presence of two witnesses, but as the requirements as to certification by a Member of Congress, United States Attorney, or Senator cannot be complied with here, I have sent this bond to Captain, C.W.Everett, Toledo, Ohio, to have the sureties duly added in conformance with the printed requirements. The bond, properly executed and secured, will be promptly forwarded to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen

Acted Nov 23/97

Mr. Penny
Mr. Crillon

OCT 25 1897

TC 279

Report on Korean Customs Tariff and Regulations.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
OCT 28 1897

Printed Tariffs Part III

The Korean Customs is under the control of a staff of foreign officials borrowed from the Imperial Chinese Customs Service.

For the past fourteen years, customs offices have been maintained at the ports, Chemulpo, Fusan and Gensan, besides the Head Office at Seoul.

At present two new ports are being opened to trade,- Mokpo in the rich agricultural province of South Chulla in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, and midway between Fusan and Chemulpo, and Chenampo in the north, near the large city of Peng-yang.

The customs service is a most excellent one as at present organized. There are few printed
1/ regulations to be had, I enclose a printed copy of the Provisional Customs Regulations still in force, and I have had a copy made of the tariff as laid down in the treaty between Great Britain and Korea, which is still followed with a few minor
2/ alterations. ~~I enclose this copy also.~~

Horace N. Allen
U.S. CONSUL GENERAL.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.
SEOUL KOREA.
September 27. 1897.

No Number

S

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Usual course (Response to Senate inquiry)
OCT 28 1897

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 26 1897
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT 26 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, Sept. 27. 1897

To the Honorable

William R. Day.

1st Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

To Senate Dec. 18.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, a Report on
1/ Korean Telegraph Lines. and
2/ one on Korean Customs Tariffs.

I herewith acknowledge the receipt of Department Circulars of.

July. 17. On Ports and Telegraphs.
" 29. " Tariff Laws.
" " " New List of Us. Fees.
Aug. 1. " New Invoice Blanks.
" 2. " Attendance of Shippers.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures,

1/ Report on Telegraph Lines.
2/ Report on Customs Tariffs

Report on Korean Telegraph Linesand Management.

Korea has no telephones or postal savings banks. She has a domestic postal system and I enclose a

I/ printed copy of the Korean Postal Guide.

The Japanese maintain a telegraph and cable line from Seoul and Chemulpo to Japan via Fusan, and messages to and from the United States go by this line. It is entirely subject to Japanese Telegraphic Regulations and I will not mention it further, as it will be reported upon from Japan.

Korea maintains telegraph lines from Seoul to Gensan on the Eastern Coast, and Chemulpo on the West. It also now controls the old Chinese line to Weiju on the North West Border, which takes in the large cities of Sondo and Peng-yang. Messages to China usually go by this route, but not much foreign business is done by this line owing tc the fact that its charges are much in excess of those of the line to Japan.

Few press telegrams enter or leave Korea. The Reuter telegrams are now sent to Seoul from Tientsin ever the Korean line, and Japanese press messages go to Japan by way of Fusan and the Japanese line.

By courtesy of the Danish manager of Korean telegraphs I am enabled to hand you enclosed a

2/ printed copy of the Korean Telegraph Regulations, as well as to answer the interogatories of the circular on this subject, dated July 17, as follows:-

I. Copies sent herewith as above, 1/ & 2/.

IX. Korea owns the telegraph lines from Seoul to Gensan and Chemulpo through construction, and the

line from Seoul to Weiju, partly through new construction and partly by repair of the old Chinese line abandoned after the war with Japan.

XI. The original cost of the Chinese line to Weiju, built in 1885, was $30, Mexican, per Chinese li complete, equal at that time to about $72, gold per English mile, or $45, per English mile (gold) at the present rate of exchange.

XII. The annual receipts of the Korean telegraph lines while owned by China were about $7000, to $8000, Mexican. Expenditures problematical.

XIV. Present cost of construction of telegraph lines in Korea is dearer than formerly.

XV. The Government does not sell telegraphic stamps.

XVIII. There is no restriction on messages inside Korean teritory as to distance. All messages are accepted at the uniform rate of ten cents per foreign word.

XIX. Press messages are arranged for at the pleasure of the Minister of Communications. Reuter telegrams are now charged for at the rate of one cent per word inside Korean teritory.

XX. Press telegrams will now average about one hundred words daily.

XXI. The receipts for messages over the Korean lines for the current year, exclusive of out-payments for transmission over Chinese lines, are expected to amount to $10,000 silver ($5,000 gold).

At present Korea has only six telegraph offices connected with her own lines, and 560 miles of overhead wire. Lines are expected to be run to the new ports just being opened,- Mokpo and Chenampo, during this year.

CONSULATE GENERAL.
SEOUL KOREA. September 27. 1897.

Horace N. Allen.
U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

S

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

No [redacted]

Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, September 28, 1897

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT 26 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

To the Honorable

John Sherman,

Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, the Marriage Certificate of Agnes F. Bryden, of Massachusetts and Frederick Webster Steadman, a British Subject.

The marriage ceremony took place in my presence today, at the British Consulate.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures,

Marriage Certificate

(Form No. 87.) CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. September 29, 1897.

I, Horace N. Allen, Consul of the United States at SEOUL KOREA, do hereby certify that, on this twenty ninth day of September, A. D. 1897, at H.B. Mis. Consulate General, in the city of SEOUL KOREA, Agnes T. Bryden, aged twenty nine years, born in Maryland, Mass. and now residing in SEOUL KOREA, and Frederick Webster Steadman, aged twenty six years, born in Beer Town, Nova Scotia Canada, and now residing in SEOUL KOREA, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by J.N. Jordan, H.B. Mis. Consul General, who is authorized by the laws of Great Britain to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at SEOUL KOREA, this twenty ninth day of September, A. D. 1897, and of the Independence of the United States the One hundred twenty second.

Horace N. Allen
Consul.

Seoul

Consular Bureau

No. 1

Consulate-General of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. NOV 12 '97 DEPT. OF STATE

October 9, 1897.

Ack. by form & copy to Post Mas. Genl. Nov. 17

Mr. Horace N. Allen

3rd ASST. SECRETARY NOV 15 1897

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Advance in Postal Rates.

Abstract of Contents.

The Japanese Postal Department, which supplies Korea its foreign mail service, has doubled the rates of postage on mail matter from Korea to foreign countries, owing to the adoption by Japan of the Gold Standard.

No. 1

Consulate-General of the United States,

SEOUL KOREA. October 7, 1897.

Honorable William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese Postal Department, which at present supplies Korea with its foreign mail service, has doubled the rate of postage on mail matter sent from Korea through its offices, to foreign countries, since October 1st and hereafter, owing to the adoption by Japan of the Gold Standard.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Horace N. Allen.

(Pr.) S Consular Bureau

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE
GIVEN TO PRESS,
Dec. 15
DEPT. OF STATE.

No. 2, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, November 3, 1897.

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RECD.
DEC 19 1897
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 13 1897

-Subject-

Koreans as laborers.

-Synopsis-

Korean laborers are being taken to Japan for work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to the japanese. Encloses a news-paper clipping on this subject. Reports that the Americans engaged in building the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad report that the Koreans are as good on earth works as the ~~Negro~~ laborer ~~or Indian~~ at home. These laborers get 18 cents per day in U.S. money and feed themselves.

Koreans as Laborers

Printed in Consular Reports

No. 209.

No. 2, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, November 3,1897.

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209

Honorable,

William R.Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I/ I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a newspaper clipping from the Seoul "Independent", relative to the matter of Korean labor, and showing that the Koreans are much prized as laborers in Japan, and that considerable numbers of them are being taken there to work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to the Japanese in many respects.

It has been found that, in work upon the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad, now being constructed by Americans, that the Koreans are superior to the Chinese as laborers upon earth-works, and the engineer in charge said to me that they were quite as good as the ~~Irishmen and Negroes~~ laborers he had been accustomed to in America. They receive 31 1/2 cents silver per day and feed themselves. (15 cents gold).

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Seoul, November 3, 1897

Horace N. Allen.

Consul-General.

Enclosure,

I/ Extract from "Independent".

Rec'd Dec. 29/97.

(Pd)

Mr Chilton
&
Mr Emory

No. 3, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Seoul Korea, November 13, 1897.

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REC'D.
DEC 22 '97
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 23 1897

-Subject-

New Korean Ports Opened.

To Press

-Synopsis-

Announces the formal openning of two new ports in Korea, and hands copies of the Regulations governing the same. Explains the location and importance, present and prospective, of these ports, as well as something as to the present condition.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE
GIVEN TO PRESS,
Dec. 29.
DEPT. OF STATE

REPORT FILED IN
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE,
FOR PUBLICATION

Printed in February Consular Reports No. 209.

Dated Dec 29.

Opening of Ports in Korea

No. 3. Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, November 15, 1897.

To the Honorable,

William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U. S. A.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE
GIVEN TO PRESS
DEC 29
DEPT. OF STATE

Sir:-

I/ I have the honor to hand you enclosed, two copies of the Regulations for the Foreign Settlements of Chenampo and Mokpo, Korea.

These ports were opened to settlement on Oct. 1st., last. Mokpo is in the southern part of the peninsula and has a very rich agricultural back country. It is expected to become a very important port of export, while it will be a most valuable distributing centre for the richest part of Korea.

Chenampo is at the head of navigation on the Ta-tong river, and will be the port of entry for the northern capital, Peng-yang. All that northern country is very rich in minerals and is the centre of the gold mining industry now being exploited by an American Syndicate.

The openning of these ports has long been desired, and will add much to the business of Korea.

The Japanese Government has already appointed consuls to these ports and it is understood that the Russian Government is about to do likewise. Already a Japanese bank has been opened at Mokpo, and it is understood that another will be opened at Chenampo shortly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen

Rec'd Nov. 15 1897

Enclosures,

I/ Two copies, Regulations.

File

No. 4, Consular.

Consulate General of the United States,

Seoul Korea, December 1, 1897.

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REC'D.
DEC 29 '97
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Acknowledges No. 2 re Official Bond - Approved.

No. 4, Consular.

Consulate General of the United States,
Seoul Korea, December 1, 1897.

To the Honorable,
The's. W. Cridler,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your despatch No.2, dated October 8, informing me that my official bond had been received by you; approved and sent to the Treasury Department on that day.

I have the honor to be,
Sir:-
Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Printed in Advance Sheets No. 24

Pr. Adv'd Jan. 28/98

INDEX BUREAU REC'D JAN 24 '98 DEPT OF STATE



Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, Dec. 11. 1897

To the Honorable

Wm. R. Day,

Asst. **Secretary of State,**

Washington U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, a report on American Timber for Korea, and one upon the subject of American Gold Mines in Korea.

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen

Enclosures,

1/ 2/ Two Reports as above.

Consular Office 2/98

Rec'd

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB 28 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation and Consulate General of the

United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, January 24. 1898

To the Honorable

Wm. R. Day

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Sir-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, A report on Korean Ginseng. As I receive so many letters asking for information on this subject, I respectfully suggest that this report be published in a separate pamphlet form, and one hundred copies be sent to this Legation and Consulate General for distribution in reply to these requests for information.

I have the honor to be

Sir-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen

Enclosures,

1/ Report on Ginseng

Ad. Sh. I Mch 5

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~~REPORT ON KOREAN~~ GINSENG in Korea

Korea is noted for the superior excellence of its Ginseng, which brings a higher price in China than that imported from other countries. Although the Koreans, the Chinese, and, to a certain extent, the Japanese, are greatly addicted to the use of this drug, the Chinese, by virtue of their vast numbers, are the chief purchasers of the root.

The import of American ginseng into China for the year 1896, according to the Chinese Customs Returns, was 264,860 catties, valued at 1,033,882 taels, (Equal to 353,147 pounds, valued at $656,515 gold); ~~Say~~ or about $1,86 gold per pound.

Of Korean ginseng declared at the same ports, there was, for the year 1896, 11,240 catties, valued at 389,192 taels. (~~Equal to~~ 14,987 pounds, valued at $247,137 gold), or About $16,50 per pound . ~~Showing~~ It may be seen that by Customs valuation alone, the Korean ginseng is appraised at nearly nine times the value of that from America.

The above-declared amount of ginseng imported into China from Korea, is supposed to represent not more than half of the actual importation, as the smuggling of this article is made the business of almost every Chinaman returning home from Korea. There is also a considerable import of Korean ginseng into Hong Kong, which, being a British port, is not included in the ~~excellent~~ reports of the Chinese Customs.

20

The Korean ginseng crop for 1896, marketed early in 1897, and declared at the Customs, amounted in round numbers to 31,000 catties, (41,300 lb) in Korea valued at 600,000 yen in Korea, ($300,000 gold), on which an export duty of 300,000 yen ($150,000 gold) was collected. The value of this crop in China is considerably more than double its valuation in Korea. The best Korean ginseng often bringing 50 taels ($31,75 gold) per pound in China.

As

As there seems to be an almost unlimited demand for this root in China, it might as well be produced, in all its excellence, in the United states, if possible.

The American and Korean ginseng roots differ in appearance; the American seems to be made up largely of fibrous roots called "beards", while the Korean root is more compact. The two are given different names by botanists. The Chinese plant is called Aralia Schinseng, while the American is called Aralia quinquefolia. There is certainly a difference in the effect produced by the use of these two roots. The American ginseng is considered by our medical authorities to be "inert". This cannot be said of the Korean root. I have seen the latter produce suppuration in otherwise healthy wounds, when sureptitiously given to hasten the slow process of healing. When the cause was discovered and removed, the wounds gradually came into proper condition again.

Ginseng is the panacea for most of the ills of the Chinese and Koreans, and has held this reputation for centuries. It cannot have attained and preserved this reputation among these millions of people without possessing at least some of the virtues attributed to it; at least it cannot be said to be "inert".

Ginseng is regarded by these peoples as a strong aphrodisiac. I have been assured of its possessing these properties by reputable natives, as well as by a few foreigners who have tried it for experimental purposes.

Quinine has been shown to be so much more efficacious in the treatment of the frequent malarial fevers of these countries that ginseng has lost some of its popularity in these cases; but, wherever a tonic or a "heating medicine" is needed, ginseng continues to be resorted to, and by combination with quinine, its reputation will be enhanced rather than diminished.

It is supposed to owe its great popularity in China to its properties as an aphrodisiac. It is mixed with the American root in the Chinese shops to cheapen the price.

Korean ginseng is cultivated near Songdo, the ancient capital of the country. The district is hilly or mountaineous. The climate is much the same as that of the northern portions of our Central States, except that here there is a distinct rainy season, some ~~forty~~ 40 inches of rain falling during July and August. It is possible that our summers may be too dry for the successful cultivation of this plant. Michigan would probably be the best place for making an attempt at the cultivation.

Wild ginseng in Korea is supposed to possess almost magical properties. Such roots are ~~supp~~ usually kept for the Royal family.

The cultivated ginseng requires seven years to mature. It is raised in little plots of richly manured soil, composed of the strangely rich, disintegrated granite of the country, well mixed with leaf mould. The beds are kept carefully covered by mats or other protection, raised sufficiently to allow of cultivation and the free access of air. Constant care must be given to keep the plants moist and free from weeds. Frequent transplantings are also required.

In the seventh moon (about September) of the seventh year, the seeds mature and the crop is harvested, though roots which grew for a longer time, as in the case of the wild root, are more highly prized than the seven year ones.

The seeds must not be allowed to become perfectly dry, as they will then lose their vitality ~~on drying~~. They are planted very soon after having been gathered, say in September or early October. They are planted in little trenches for convenience in watering, which must be done regularly every three days

~~regularly every three days.~~

At first the seed bed is covered with large, thin slabs of lime stone to keep it moist. These stones are removed about the time of the winter solstice (Dec. 21), when the plants are seen to have appeared above ground.

These little rootlets are then carefully transplanted to a richly manured bed, made something on the order of the "cold frames" and covered with a mulch of leaves and straw to keep in the warmth—not heat—of the bed and to prevent freezing. The thermometer usually falls to zero or a little below ~~zero~~ every winter, and the severe cold lasts for some time; but the ginseng seems never to suffer, though I am assured it is not allowed to freeze.

In the second moon of the next year (say March ~~first~~ 1), the little plants, having attained a height of about one inch, are again transplanted.

For further particulars as to the cultivation of this plant, the reader is referred to the very excellent and detailed description of the process, given by Lieut. George C. Foulk, U.S.N., Naval attaché to the U.S. Legation at Seoul, handed to the Department of State, Oct. 10, 1884, and published in "Foreign Relations" for 1886. ~~Which report is appended hereto, Exhibit 1.~~

For a description of the Songdo district and much valuable information regarding the ginseng itself, I have obtained permission from the British Consul-General at Seoul, J.N. Jordan, Esq., to include in this report an extract from the published account of a trip through this ginseng country, made by R. Willis, Esq., of H.B.M's. Consulate-General at Seoul. ~~Exhibit 2.~~

It is desired that all available information regarding Korean ginseng and its cultivation be collected in this report, for the instruction of the many who write to this Legation and Consulate-General for information on the subject. Such persons will find in these pages the reference given all the information to be had upon this plant, its value, properties, cultivation, etc.

Numerous requests are received at this office from time to time for ginseng seeds. It will be seen from reading this report that it is useless to send the seeds to America, as they will dry out on the way and fail to germiniate when planted.

Roots of the age of one, two, three, and four years have been on two occasions secured with considerable difficulty and sent by express at considerable expense to the Department of Agriculture at Washington; the first shipment of these roots arrived in a rotten condition; the second lot must have survived, as no complaints have been received. If these roots are carefully handled, they should in a few years produce seeds for distribution.

Horace N Allen

~~U.S.~~ MINISTER RESIDENT. CONSUL-GENERAL

SEOUL, ~~KOREA~~.

January 24, 1898

~~Extract.~~

Extract from Report of R. Mills. Esq. of the British Consulate-General at Seoul, Korea, Published in 1897.] ~~Being an~~ account of a Journey into the Northern Parts of Korea.

The chief industry of Song-do is however, the production of ginseng, a plant which is highly esteemed as a tonic by both Chinese and Japanese, as well as by the Koreans themselves. The country in the immediate vicinity of the city is given up almost entirely to its cultivation. The seedlings are planted in rows in raised beds and are covered from wind and rain by a reed that climbs some 3 feet in height during the earlier stages of its growth the plant requires to be frequently transplanted, and it requires from six to seven years to reach maturity. The ginseng gardens, which are from 1 to 2 acres in extent, are carefully fenced in, and in the centre an elevated matshed is raised for the watchman, who has to observe particular precautions as the plant reaches the later and more valuable stages of its growth.

The so-called "red" ginseng, which is only made at Song-do is especially prepared for the foreign market. The roots of the plant are placed in wicker baskets, which are enclosed in earthenware pots with holes in the bottom and then set over boiling water and steamed for a period of from one to four hours, according to the age of the plant. It takes about 2 catties of the "white," or natural ginseng to make 1 catty of the clarified product. The "white" ginseng is grown at various other places in the peninsula and is largely consumed by the Koreans, who have the greatest faith in it as a cure for all forms of disease. It is generally consumed by them in the form of broth, the roots having been well stewed, the Korean epicure wraps a napkin round them, squeezes it dry, and proceeds to drink up the juice. Quinine has, however, recently been largely introduced into the country, more especially by certain missionary bodies, who have a custom of rewarding the native disseminators of of their religious literature by supplying them with this drug at cost price, and thus enabling them to subsist on the profits of its sale. The drug, to which equally magical properties are gradually being attributed, has already to a large extent superseded the use of ginseng amongst the natives.

Up to 1894 the proceeds of the taxation of "red" ginseng—the "white," as far as I am aware, pays no duties—formed a portion of the royal revenue, but the King at that time gave up this perquisite as well as others in exchange for a regular civil list, and the collection of the ginseng dues is now under the control of the foreign maritime customs. A license is still required by the grower, and the annual production is limited to 15,000 catties. It pays export duty at the rate of cent per cent ad valorem, this amount varying from about 16 to 17 dol. per catty, the value of the ginseng being in proportion to the smallness of the number of the roots taken to make up the catty. The most expensive runs about six or seven sticks to the catty, whilst the average amount of duty on this quantity is reckoned at 10 dol.

The country between Seoul and Songdo, distant about 55 miles, consists of a succession of small valleys crossed by low hills of disintegrated granite. Most of the available land seemed have been brought under cultivation, but the style of agriculture does not contrast favorably with the neatness and thoroughness of Chinese and Japanese farming. The chief crop in this district is rice; but millet, buckwheat, sesamum, red pepper, melons, &c., are also largely grown. There is a fairly dense population, Koh-yang, Pa-chou, and Chang-dan, the regular stages on the route, distant about 13 miles from each other, being agricultural centres containing from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, while all along the road one cannot journey more than 2 or 3 miles without passing through a small village whose inhabitants make a bare living by supplying food and forage for the travellers. For the European traveller I would always recommend resting in one of these village inns rather than in those of the large towns. It is merely a choice of evils, but my own experience has been that the smells are a little less vile and the insects perhaps somewhat fewer and a little less voracious in the country, whilst one enjoys the additional advantage of having a less numerous crowd of curious admirers. About 10 miles north-west of Pachou, the Imchin river, the principal tributary of the Han on its north bank, has to be crossed. At this point, about 20 miles from where it joins the main river, it is a deep stream some 300 yards in breadth, and is navigable for junks of at least 10 tons burden. Smaller junks can ascend considerably higher, and this river forms the main channel for the conveyance of agricultural produce from the north of the Kyeng-ki province to the capital or Chemulpo.

Song-do is a walled city of irregular shape, about 8 or 10 miles round, picturesquely situated on the southern slope of a mountain named Song-ak-san, from which a rugged range containing many summits of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet stretches away to the north-east. It was formerly the capital of Koryo, one of the three kingdoms into which the peninsula was at one time divided, but at the commencement of the present dynasty the seat of Government was transferred to Seoul. Up to the time of the redistribution of territorial division in 1895, Song-do retained many of its ancient privileges and was administered by a governor independently of the provincial authorities, but it is now included in the regular administration, the local official having only the rank of a prefect. The prefecture contains, according to the most recent census, 11,450 houses, which would give an approximate population of 60,000, about one-half of which are resident in the city and its suburbs. The garrison consists of 70 men, clad in the new foreign uniform. We witnessed their morning parade, the most distinctive feature of which was the appearance of the officer in command, he had donned his foreign helmet and tunic, but the remaining portion of his garb was purely Korean. The detachment was an extremely dirty and slovenly one.

Exhibit. 1.

Introduction to a report on Korean Ginseng. by Lieut. Geo. C. Foulk. U.S.N. Naval attaché to the U.S. Legation in Seoul Korea. Forwarded to the Department of State. Oct. 10. 1884. and published in "Foreign Relations" for 1885.

The Chief product of Songto, however, is red ginseng for which it is the first district in Korea. This ginseng is cultivated at many farms within and about the City walls. The root, when taken from the ground, is called white ginseng. During the process of curing it becomes red. The Cultivation of the root is peculiar and difficult, four or seven years' Constant Care of the plant being required from the time the seed is planted until it is matured. The sale of red ginseng is a monopoly of the Government and has been so for many years; it is on this account a prohibited article in all the treaties of the foreign Powers with Korea. A great deal of it is however,

Smuggled to China, though there is a death penalty on the practice.

The revenue derived from its sale to the Chinese amounts to about $200,000 each year; no estimate of the amount smuggled can be made, but it is considerable. In the Company of the Magistrate and tax officer at Sangto I made close inspection of several Ginseng farms, and have embodied the information there obtained in a special report on it to be transmitted herewith.

(Sgd) Geo. C. Foulk.

x This death penalty has not been enforced during the writer's knowledge – 14 years. M.N.A.

Lieut. Foulk's. Report on

The ginseng of Korea

The ginseng of Korea is held by the Chinese to be the best in the world. They have used the root for many hundreds of years as a strengthening medicine, place the most extraordinary value upon it, and seek for it in all parts of the world they visit; viewing its efficacy from their standpoint, they may therefore be well able to make their Comparative estimation.

Ginseng is found in China, but that there produced is considered inferion to the Common marketable article in Korea. The sale of it is and has been a monopoly of the Korean Government, but as might be supposed in the case of a medicine so highly necessary as it is to the Chinese, immense Amounts of it have been smuggled out of Korea in all kinds of ingenious ways Across the Northwestern border and

by junks from the west Coast.
The Corean name for the root is "Sam" used with the prefixes "In" (Man) and "San" (Mountain) respectively, to distinguish the variety cultivated by man from that found growing wild in dark mountain recesses. San-Sam is extremely rare; Many natives have never seen it, and it is said to be worth fully its weight in Gold. This kind of ginseng is sold by the single root, the price of which is said to have reached in the past nearly $2,000 for an extraordinarily fine large specimen. The San-Sam root is much larger than any cultivated variety, its length ranging from a foot to three and four, with a thickness at the head of from 1½ to 2½ inches. At the top of the root proper and base of the stem of the plant is a corky section of rings, the number of which shows the

age of the root. The seed of San-Sam, planted in the mountains under circumstances similar to those under which the Mother plant grew, will produce a root somewhat like true San-Sam, and in this way imitation San-Sam is produced; but an effort to sell it as San-Sam is regarded as a swindle, and it is said that experts readily perceive that it has been produced by the aid of man.

It is believed that the virtues of San-Sam do not lie in the material composition of the plant, but are due to a mysterious power attached to it by being produced wholly apart from man's influence, under the care of a beneficent Spirit of God. True San-Sam is supposed never even to have been seen by man while it was attaining the state in which it was found. Twenty, thirty, and forty years have

been named to mean as the age of Certain San-Sam plants when found.

The San-Sam root is Carefully taken from the earth when found, Carefully washed and Gently Scraped, then thoroughly Sun-dried. In administering it the whole root is eaten as one dose, it may be in two parts. The person then becomes unconscious (Some people here Says dies) and remains so three days. After this the whole body is full of ills for about a month, then rejuvenations begins, the Skin becomes Clear, the body healthy, and the person will henceforward live, free from Sickness, Suffering from neither heat nor Cold until he has Attained the age of sixty or one hundred years.

The extreme rarity of San-Sam Augments the Superstitious repute in which it is held; as an intelligent Korean told me, much that is Said of it is only

words; nevertheless, he maintained that San-Sam was a wonderful medicine in its strengthening effects.

Ju-San, the Cultivated ginseng of Korea, is produced in large quantity, and is a common marketable article. While it is most highly appreciated by the Chinese, it is also believed to be the best of medicines by Koreans. It is nearly all produced in two distinct sections of Korea, viz. at Songto (Kai-seng), about 60 miles to the North and Westward of the Capital, and at Yong-San, in Kyung-Sang-Do, the Southeastern most province of Korea. The qualities produced in these two sections are regarded as differing, and the ginseng is known as Song-San, or Yong San, according as to whether it came from Songto or Yong-San, in Kyung-Sang Do, respectively. The former place I visited recently and in the Company of a Government official inspected several of

of the principal farms.

The area of the section at Songdo in which ginseng is cultivated is small, not more than 8 miles in diameter, and the great majority of the farms are in plain sight from the City, lying about its walls and in the City itself, upon the sites of houses of the time when Songdo was the Capital of Korea. They appear from the distance as numbers of singular brown patches lying on the grassy slopes rising from the rice paddies. In general the farms are low, but a few feet above the level of the paddies, but several farms I observed were well upon the hillsides.

Each farm is a rectangular compound, one part containing the buildings inclosed by walls, the rest by hedges. The buildings, though built as usual of mud, stones, earthenware and untrimmed timbers, and thatched, are strikingly superior to the other houses of the Korean people; they are

built in right lines, interiors neatly arranged, and walks and hedges in good order. In each Compound are one or more tall little watch towers, in which a regular lookout is held over the farms to prevent raids of thieves, who might make off with paying amounts in handfuls of ginseng.

Nearest the entrance to the Compound, which is a gate in the buildings Court, are guest rooms, where sales are discussed and inspections of the ginseng produced held by officers, and a dry storeroom. Beyond these are two other buildings, in which the curing of the fresh root is carried on; from here on to the end of the Compound are paralled rows of low, dark matsheds, with roofs sloping downwards towards the South or Southwest.

These rows are from 75 to 200 feet long and 4 feet apart, and the matsheds about 4 feet high at their front (North) sides, which are closed by mats which hang from the top,

thus giving access to the farmer in the care of the plants. Within the sheds are beds about 8 inches high for the growing ginseng plants, which are in rows extending across the beds, about 2 feet long. The row (or shed) nearest the house is the seed-bed for all the plants grown on the farm. The soil appeared to be of medium strength as indicated by color, was soft and contained fine granite sand in small proportion (dead leaves broken up finely are used as manure.)

In the Korean 9th month (Sept-Oct.) the seeds are stuck quite thickly in the seed-bed to a depth of 3 inches in little watering trenches about 3 inches apart. Once in Every three days' interval during its whole life the plant is watered, and the bed carefully inspected to prevent crowding, delay, and the ravages of worms and insects.

The mat-shed is kept closely shut, for ginseng will only grow in the dark or a very weak light.

The mats of the sheds are made

of round brown reeds and mats closely stitched together, admitting only the faintest light.

In the second month of the second year after planting (February), the root is regarded as formed and the general shape of the plant above ground attained. The root is then tender and white, tapering off evenly from a diameter of three-sixteenths of an inch at the top to a fine long point in a length of 3½ inches; from it hang a number of fine, hair-like tendrils. From the ground stands a single straight reddish stem about 2 inches, and then spreads out into tiny branches and leaves nearly at right angles to the stem. The shape is nearly that of the matured plant.

In the following February (of the third year), the seed plants are transplanted to the adjoining beds, five or six to each cross row, the watering trenches being here between the plant rows. In this second bed the plants remain one year, and are then transplanted to

the third bed and planted still farther apart in their respective rows. A year later they are again transplanted, this time to their final beds, where they remain two and a half or three years. Generally speaking, seven years are required from the time of planting until the plant is matured. After its life in the seed-bed, exacting care in keeping out the light is not so necessary, and I noticed the swinging mat was removed entirely from the fronts of sheds of plants in the final beds.

In the Autumn of the seventh year the seeds ripen and are gathered; these appear on a short stem standing upward from the main stem in continuation of it, where the branches turn off horizontally. The seed stem is broken off an inch above the branches, the seeds sun-dried a little and stored away. Immediately after this the harvest of the roots begins. The seeds are white, rather flat, and round, slightly corrugated, having

a diameter of about one-sixteenth of an inch, and a thickness of one-eighth to three-sixteenth inches.

The ripe root has a stem about 14 inches long, standing nicely perpendicular to the ground. At this distance spread out at a closely common point the branches, usually five, on which, at a distance of about 4 inches from the main stem top, is a group of five leaves, three large ones radiating at small angles and two small ones at right angles to the branch at their common base. The larger leaves are oval, edges shallowly but sharply notched; length and breadth, 4 and 2 inches respectively; color, nearly a chestnut green. The stem is stiff and woody, ribbed longitudinally. The root is nearly a foot long, and is made up of four different sections ordinarily; the first or upper one, a small irregular knot, forming a head of the main root below. From it extends down over the main root a number of slender rootlets terminating in

stringy points. The second section is the body of the root, which is short, soon separating into a number of bulbous parts, four of which are prominently large. These four parts are commonly called the legs and arms. The bulbous parts round suddenly and then taper off into small slender sections, from which extends a great number of hair-like feeders. The thickness of the main part of the root or body rarely reaches one inch.

Soon after the seeds have been gathered in October the plants and roots intact are carefully taken from the earth. The stems are readily broken off, the roots washed, placed in small baskets with large meshes, and at once taken to the steaming-house. Here are flat, shallow iron boilers over fireplaces, over which are earthenware vessels 2 feet in diameter and as many high with close-fitting lids. In the bottoms of the earthenware vessels are five holes 2 inches in diameter. Water is boiled in the iron vessels,

the steam rising and feeling the upper vessels through these holes.

The small baskets containing the roots having been placed in the earthen vessel and the latter tightly closed, the steaming process goes on from one and a half to four hours, when the roots are removed and taken to the drying house. This is a long building containing racks of bamboo poles, on which in rows are placed flat drying baskets. Under the floor of the house, at intervals of 3 or 4 feet, are fire places, the smoke from which passes out of small holes in the back of the house under the floor level.

In the baskets of the drying house the roots are spread and the fires kept going constantly for about ten days, when the roots are supposed to be cured. From here they are packed for the market in rectangular willow baskets closely lined with paper to exclude moisture.

During this process the root

the steam rising and feeling the upper vessels through these holes.

The small baskets containing the roots having been placed in the earthen vessel and the latter tightly closed, the steaming process goes on from one and a half to four hours, when the roots are removed and taken to the drying house. This is a long building containing racks of bamboo poles, on which in rows are placed flat drying baskets. Under the floor of the house, at intervals of 3 or 4 feet, are fire places, the smoke from which passes out of small holes in the back of the house, under the floor level.

In the baskets of the drying house the roots are spread and the fires kept going constantly for about ten days, when the roots are supposed to be cured. From here they are packed for the market in rectangular willow baskets closely lined with paper to exclude moisture.

During this process the root

becomes very toughly hard, and their color changes from carroty while to nearly a cherrywood red. They break hard but crisply, exhibiting a shiny, glassy fracture, translucent, dark red. The ginseng resulting from this process is called hong-sam (red ginseng), and is the article prohibited from export from Korea in all the treaties made by Korea with the Western Powers. It is the most common ginseng seen in Korea, and by far the majority of it is produced in the Songto Section.

"Pak-sam" is sam simply washed, scraped, and sun dried after being taken from the earth. This kind is much used domestically, but not having been cured will not bear exportation. It is regarded by many as better medicine than hongsam, and is occasionally, depending upon form and quality, higher in price consequently.

The ways of using sam are many, most commonly, cut or broken into small pieces, it is

mixed with other medicines to form pills, tablets, decoctions to be drunk, &c. Sometimes the plain root is eaten dry. This is very common.

Old people make a warm decoction by boiling the simple root cut in pieces. It would seem to be regarded as a strengthening medicine for every part of the system.

The shape of the root is commonly likened to that of a man, a consequence of its four distinct shape sections. By some people each of these different parts of the man is believed to be adapted to a particular complaint; thus the head to eye affections, the body to general debility, the arms and legs to stomach disorders, colds, and female disorders. This man shape of the root figures largely in the purchase of certain kinds of ginseng, especially with that of San-Sam.

A rival of Korea in supplying ginseng for the Chinese market is Primorskaya, Province of Siberia
PRIMORSKAYA

in the vicinity of Vladivostok.
About here great numbers of Chinese
Congregate in search of it. Near
are places to the Northeastward
of Vladivostok, Souchan, and on
the Danube River it is Cultivated
quite largely by them. The various
nomadic tribes in Eastern Siberia
seek for Sonsam in the mountains,
and in its sale, together with
that of sable skins, find their living.
The method of Cultivation given
above is that explained to me
at one of the Ginseng farms at
Sungto; I have been told, however,
that there are other slightly
different methods followed in
different places and by different
farmers. Some roots are fit for
market in five and a half or six
years after planting, but to produce
the best article, seven years growth
is necessary. The market price
of red Ginseng (hong-sam) is at
present nearly $4 per English
pound.

(Sd) Geo. C. Foulk.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 28 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation and Consulate General of the United States,

SEOUL, KOREA, Feb. 18. 1898

To the Honorable

Wm. R. Day.
Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington U. S. A.

Letter and draft for $50. delivered to Mr. Fischer by Mr. Morrison on the 30th March 1898. Duplicate receipts for same sent to Mr. Allen April 2. 1898. JM

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you herewith, an open letter containing my draft of today No. 17. for $50. endorsed to V. G. Fisher. to whom said letter is addressed. the same being in payment of a long overdue bill of the Korean Legation at Washington, in regard to which Mr. Fisher has written me several times at the suggestion of the Department. May I ask you to see that I receive duplicate receipts?

I have the honor to be

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures,

Letter to V. G. Fisher.
Enclosing draft for $50.

Ans

Rec'd March 9/98

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 15 98
DEPT. OF STATE

No.5. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul,Korea,February 15,1898.

Report ordered to be printed in Bu. Foreign Commerce

Mr.Allen to Mr.Day.

Subject:

Proposed electric trolley street railway in Seoul.

Synopsis:

Contract for an electric trolley street railway to run through the principal thouroughfares of Seoul, has been given to an American,Mr.Collbran,who has received earnest for the work,and will begin shortly. Company composed entirely of influential Koreans,who expect later also to light the city by electricity.

Corea Refs 212

Seoul

Cable
March 12/98

No. 5. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, Feb. 15, 1898.

To the Honorable

William R. Day,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that a company has been formed in the city of Seoul for lighting th the streets and residences with electricity and for operating electric street railroads through the principal thoroughfares.

Only the latter ~~business~~ will be entered upon at once.

The company, known as the Seoul Electric Company, is composed entirely of Koreans, with the Governor of the city as President. They have an exclusive franchise from the Department of Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, and have paid in about one-half of

of the capital of $300 000.

This company has made a contract with Mr.H.Collbran, of Denver, the American contractor for the construction of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad, for the construction and equipment of an electric trolley street railroad of the latest and most improved design.

The railroad will be about six miles in lenght, and will run from the station of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad, through the South Gate of the city, along the broad streets past the new palace and foreign quarter; through the centre of the city in its busiest part, to and from beyond the Great East Gate to the tomb of the Empress.

Mr.Collbran has received a cash payment with his contract of $100 000 and the work will be rapidly prosecuted.

It is regarded as a profitable enterprise, since, with a city of 300 000 people and no amusements, there will probably be enough passenger traffic from curiosity seekers to make it pay for a year or so while the people are being educated up to the point of re-

regarding the road as a necessity.

At present all the financial ventures of importance in Korea are in the hands of Americans.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Rec'd March 19/98.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 15 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

No.6. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, February 15, 1898.

Mr. Allen to Mr. Day.

Subject:

Enclosing extract from "Kobe Chronicle" in regard to new Russo-Korean Bank.

Report filed in Bureau of Foreign Commerce

(Pr)

Hol. 5-a.
2 Nov 25

Ack'd
March 19/98.

No.6.Consular. Printed in Consular Reports No. 212.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul,Korea,Feb.15,1898.

Honorable William R.Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honour to ~~hand~~ you enclosed an extract from the "Kobe Chronicle" of February 5,pertaining to the Russo-Korean Bank.

Two gentlemen are now located in Seoul in connection with this Bank,which has already received $100,000 of the money of the Korean Government,and will soon begin a regular banking business.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen

Enclosure:

Extract as above.

Consul-General

THE KOBE CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 5th, 1898.

THE RUSSO-KOREAN BANK.

A telegram from St. Petersburg appearing in the *Times* says: "The new Russo-Korean Bank is a companion institution of the Russo-Chinese Bank which was established here two years ago. Both banks are substantially the same, being founded and managed by the same persons and intended for the same purposes in China and Korea under the supreme control and direction of the Russian Minister of Finance. The Russo-Korean Bank is, in fact, only an off-shoot of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and both have sprung out of the Russian International Bank, whose chief director, M. Rothstein, enjoys an extraordinary reputation as the cleverest friend and adviser of M. Witte, and as such possesses very powerfull financial influence. The right and privileges of the new bank are extensive, including the transport of goods by sea, river, and land, the acceptance of merchandise on security, the issue of documents, the minting of Korean money, payment of interest on loans guaranteed by the Korean Government, the performance of other financial business and the acquisition of every possible concession with the consent and permission of the Russian Minister of Finance and the Government of Korea. It is unnecessary to say that M. Witte is the presiding spirit over all these financial experiments in the Far East, the political significance of which is obvious."

Ackd April 8/98.

BUREAU
REC'D.
4 '98
OF STATE

No.7. Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Seoul,Korea,March 3,1898.

Mr. Allen to Mr.Day.

Subject:

Opening of the Russo-Korean Bank at Seoul.

Synopsis:

Russo-Korean Bank formally opened at Seoul,under the management of M.St.Gabriel,assisted by another Russian and a Scotchman. Its chief business will be the management of Korean revenues,the mint and the taxes, but it is also prepared to do a regular banking business,and give foreign exchange.

Copy retained in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 13 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

No. —— Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, March 10, 1898.

Agr
Acts
4/21

Mr. Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Indian corn.

Synopsis:

In answer to Mr. Adee's circular requesting information with regard to the use of Indian corn in Korea, states that Indian corn is grown here only in very small quantities, and does not seem to thrive.

Nos. 8. 9. & 10.

No dispatches received

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 23 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

No. II. Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, April 18, 1898.

Note & Publish
Acl 5/27.1898

Mr. Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Death of Dr. Landis, an American citizen, at Chemulpo.

No. 11. C.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, April 18, 1895.

Honorable William R.Day

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you of the death, at Chemulpo, Korea, on the 16th.instant, of typhoid fever, of Eli Barr Landis, M.D., an American citizen, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1865, and lately in the employ of the Church of England Mission as a missionary.

The deceased left no will, and no real estate. I have taken charge of his personal effects in accordance with the Consular Regulations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.



No. II. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, May 13, 1898.

Mr. ALLen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing marriage certificate of Walter Davis Townsend and Hashimoto Ume.

(FORM No. 87.)

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

Seoul Korea, May 11, 1898 18

I, Horace N. Allen, Consul of the United States at Seoul Korea, do hereby certify that, on this eleventh day of May, A. D. 1898, at the home of W. D. Townsend in the city of Chemulpo Korea, Walter Davis Townsend aged Forty two years, born in Boston, Mass. and now residing in Chemulpo Korea, and Hashimoto Ume aged thirty seven years, born in Nagasaki Japan and now residing in Chemulpo Korea, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by The Rev. Geo. Heber Jones, who is authorized by the laws of The District of Columbia to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Seoul Korea, this eleventh day of May, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred twenty second.

Horace N. Allen.
Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED

No.II, Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, May 13, 1896.

Ack. by Journ. June 23.

Honorable William R.Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honour to hand you enclosed the marriage certificate of Walter Davis Townsend and Hashimoto Ume, which marriage took place in my presence on the IIth. instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N Allen

Enclosure:

Marriage certificate

as above.

Seoul

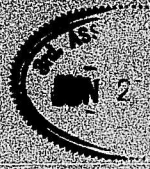
Consular Bureau





INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUN 27 '98 DEPT. OF STATE

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY JUN 29 1898



No.12. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Ans. July 7, 98.

Mr. Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Requesting the Department to allow the Consulate General at Seoul five new Record books for special purposes.

July 5 1898

No.12. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, May 25, 1898.

Honorable William R.Day,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

Owing to the growth of the American colony in Korea, and the fact that all property held by Americans here must be recorded at this Consulate General, as well as the fact that all legal transactions in which our people are interested are made a matter of record at this office, I find that it will be necessary for future safety to open a regular set of books instead of keeping all these things in one book. I therefore ask to be furnished with five books of the size of the Miscellaneous Record book now furnished, marked below "U.S.Consulate General, Seoul, Korea", and entitled:

1. Record of Real Estate. No.1.

2. Execution of Wills, and Settlement of Estates No.2.

3. Record of Legal Documents. (Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, Powers of Attorney, etc.) No.3.

4. Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths. No.4.

5. Miscellaneous Record Book. No.5.

and a book in which to keep a registered index of these books, in addition to the index at the front of each volume.

Also, a Register of Landing Certificates, Form 134, and the following books called for in the Regulations for the Consular Court, Seoul, Korea, of which I enclose a copy.

1. Docket book, (See Par.65.)
2. Judgement book, (See Par.82.)
3. Minute book, (See Par.71.)
4. Registry book, (See Par.193.)

The Record Book No.4, should be of good size so as to allow of the whole certificate of marriage and death being copied in each case.

I have

in each case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosure:

Copy of Regulations for the Consular Courts of the

United States, in Korea.

Printed in Advance Sheets July 21

No. 13, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 3, 1898.

INDEXED RECD 13 CONSULATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Opening of New Ports in Korea.

-Synopsis-

Korean Government announces its intention of opening four new ports and of allotting 900,000 square metres for the General Foreign Settlement of Fusan, on Deer Island, thus settling the long open question of the Fusan Foreign Settlement. Describes the location of these ports.

No.13, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 3,1898.

To the Honorable,

William R.Day,

Assiastant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the Korean Government has announced its intention to shortly open four new ports to foreign trade. The proposed new ports are as follows:- Sung Chin, on the North-east coast near the Russian frontier, and in the province of Ham Kyung; Kuhn San in the North Culla Province, on the South-west coast, about midway between Chemulpo and Mokpo; Masampo, on the South Kyung Sang Province, on the South coast, near to Fusan; and the Northern Capital-Peng-yang, will be opened to trade under certain conditions not yet determined upon.

The date for the opening of these ports has not yet been announced. They will probably be subject to the same Municipal Regulations as those drawn up for the recently opened ports - Mokpo and Chenampo, (See Consular Reports for February, Vol. LVI, No.209)

This action will give Korea ten open ports, namely:- Seoul; Chemulpo; Fusan; Genaan; Peng-yang; Sung-chin; Kuhn-san; and Masampo.

It is aslo announced that 900,000 square metres will be allotted on Deer Island in Fusan harbor, for a General Foreign Settlement for Fusan. The Japanese have maintained a large and thriving city at Fusan for over 200 years, but the Settlent for foreiners generally has never been definitely laid out. Owing to the rugged character of the main land, and the fact that the only available sites were long ago taken by the Japanese, the low-~~lying~~

lying end of Deer Island, only a few hundred yards distant from the Japanese town, offered the only suitable site for a Foreign Settlement.

The proposed Russian Coaling Station on Deer Island, of which there has been much said in the news-papers of late, is included in the site for the new Settlement. It is understood, however, that this is agreeable to the wishes of the Russian officials.

There is a small colony of Americans resident at Fusan. It is thought that the opening of the new port Masampo, only thirty to fifty miles distant from Fusan, will do the trade of the latter much injury, as Masampo is said to possess a better harbor and is on a river which gives it good communication with its back country. Fusan, on the contrary, has no river communication with its rich back country, and is further hemmed in by rough hills and mountains.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Copy.

No.14, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 3,1898.

EX BUREAU REC'D. 13 '98 OF STATE

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

Printed in Consular Reports, July 20

-Subject-

Suspension of Import Duty on Grain.

-Synopsis-

Owing to the scarcity of food in Korea, the Korean Government has abolished the import duty on grain for a period of five months.

No.14,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 3, 1898.

To the Honorable,

William R.Day,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the scarcity of rice in Korea at present, The Government announced its intention, on May 27th. to suspend the import tax on rice and other grain for a period of five months.

Owing to the heavy import of Saigon and other rice into Japan of late, the price there has fallen, so that there is no further demand for Korean rice, and the price here is expected soon to fall. The high price is believed by good authorities to be chiefly due to speculation on the part of a certain class of officials and the large rice merchants.

There has recently been a large import of rice and millet from China to Chemulpo, and the present supply ~~seems~~ adequate ~~to last~~ till the new crop comes in.

The prospects for good crops for the present year are very fair. All depends upon the rains which have been scanty so far.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Copy N.

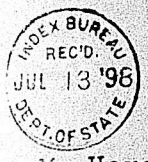
Bond to Fry etc 30 Sept

NO.15,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 6,1898.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 13 '98 DEPT. OF STATE



Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Vice and Deputy Consul General.

Synopsis-

Acknowledges receipt of No.3,Consular, informing him of the app intment of William F.Sands to be Vice and Deputy Consul General, and handing him form of bond, which he will deliver to Mr.Sands upon his return from a trip to the country.

NO.15, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 6,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today, of Mr.Cridler's despatch NO.8, informing me of the appointment of Mr.William F.Sands to be Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States at Seoul, and handing me a form of bond for him to execute prior to the issuance of his commission.

Mr.Sands is now absent on a trip into the interior of Korea, with my sanction and consent. He will doubtless execute and forward his bond promptly upon his return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

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No. 16, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 10,1898.

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the
Assiatant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Marriage Certificates.

-Synopsis-

Hands enclosed the marriage certificate of Rev.William B.Harrison and Selina F.Davis.

Suggests the issuance of blank forms for marriage certificates, more in conformity with the character of the document.

CONSULAR BUREAU
FILED

No. 16, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 10,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, the marriage certificate of William Butler Harrison and Selina F.Davis, Which marriage took place in my presence on the 9'th inst. / In this connection I wish to call your attention to the blank forms at present issued for these marriage certificates. They are insignificant in design and are printed on very poor white paper. The fee charged is the same as that charged for a passport, and a marriage certificate is usually treasured much more carefully than is a passport, which must be renewed every two years, while the certificate of lawful wedlock becomes, in many cases, an heir-loom. I respectfully suggest that these forms be (engraved) printed upon the same parchment-paper that is used for passports, and if it is not asking too much, I would like to see some ornamentation on the certificates, of the same nature as that which now adorns the passport blanks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosure

/ Marriage Certificate.

No. 16, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, June 10,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, the marriage certificate of William Butler Harrison and Selina F.Davis, Which marriage took place in my presence on the 9'th inst. / In this connection I wish to call your attention to the blank forms at present issued for these marriage certificates. They are insignificant in design and are printed on very poor white paper. The fee charged is the same as that charged for a passport, and a marriage certificate is usually treasured much more carefully than is a passport, which must be renewed every two years, while the certificate of lawful wedlock becomes, in many cases, an heir-loom. I respectfully suggest that these forms be (engraved) printed upon the same parchment-paper that is used for passports, and if it is not asking too much, I would like to see some ornamentation on the certificates, of the same nature as that which now adorns the passport blanks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosure

/ Marriage Certificate.

(Form No. 87.)

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

Seoul Korea, June 9, 1898.

I, Horace N. Allen, Consul of the United States at Seoul Korea, do hereby certify that, on this ninth day of June, A. D. 1898, at the home of Susan A. Doty. in the city of Seoul Korea, William Butler Harrison. aged thirty one years, born in Lebanon Kentucky. and now residing in Seoul Korea, and Selina F. Davis. aged thirty six, years, born in Abingdon Virginia, and now residing in Seoul Korea. were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by the Reverend William D. Reynolds, who is authorized by the laws of The District of Columbia to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate at Seoul Korea, this ninth day of June, A. D. 1898 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred twenty second.

Horace N. Allen.
Consul. General.

SEOUL, COREA.
No. 2
No. of Fee and Amount. 4/00
Date. June 9. 1898
Name. Horace N. Allen
U. S. Con. Gen'l.

Seoul Korea, June 9, 1898.

Horace N. Allen,

Seoul Korea, ninth

June 98 the home of Susan A. Doty,

Seoul Korea, William Butler Harrison,

thirty one Lebanon Kentucky.

Seoul Korea, Selina F. Davis,

thirty six, Abingdon Virginia,

Seoul Korea.

The Reverend William D. Reynolds

The District of Columbia

Seoul Korea, ninth

June 98

one hundred twenty second.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
SEOUL KOREA.

June 10, 1898

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
AUG 9 1898

No.17, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, July 9, 1898.

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REC'D.
AUG 8 '98
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Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary Of State.

✓ Ack Aug. 19. 1898
✓ again written to Sept 23, 98

-Subject-

Asks for Marshall or Constable or both, and a jail.

-Synopsis-

Cites the fact that he has a large and growing class of working men, such as gold-miners, railroad employees, etc. who are constantly getting into difficulty with the natives and others, and at present he has no means of arresting them or enforcing order. He has had to call in outside assistance. Americans have the largest financial undertakings on hand that are now being undertaken in Korea, and he needs the assistance he has asked. He aslo asks that an allowance be made for a small jail and house for the assistants asked. He can hire a good man for the work of constable, for $50 per month.

No. 17, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, July 9,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be provided with a Marshal or a Constable, or both.

My reason for preferring this request is that I have no means at present of enforcing law and order among the large American community here. We have on hand the largest financial undertakings at present being carried on in Korea. At the gold mines, Americans are investing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and they have between thirty and forty American miners employed there, with the prospect of employing many more. We are building the Seoul-Chemulpo Railroad, and the class of foreigners necessarily employed thereon are inclined to be very lawless. So far the serious cases, such as assault and attempt at murder on the part of these men, have fallen to my British colleague, as the railroad employees so implicated happened to be British subjects. In the one case which fell to my lot, I had to ask the assistance of the Japanese police, as I could not, with our extra-teritorial rights, ask the Koreans for assistance, and they would have been powerless if I had asked it, since no Korean police would attempt the arrest of a foreigner.

I am bound to be called upon for some such service in the near future, either in connection with the mines or the railroad, and I sincerely hope I may be given the means of maintaining the dignity of our Government.

I see by the act-PUblic No. 32, making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service, that provision is made for a Marshal for the Consular Court of Korea.

If such officer is sent me, the matter of a jail and a house for the officer should be considered. I have an old house on the premises of the Legation and Consulate General, that will answer with considereable repairs, and a building for a small jail could easily be erected. I should be given at least $1,500 for these two purposes. I would of course render an itemized account for these expenditures.

If it is decided to allow me simply a constable, I can hire such here at the rate of $50 gold per month with house. The man I have in mind is an ex-petty officer of our Navy, and is now employed as Chief of the Municipal police at Chemulpo. I would need at least $500 for the purpose of fitting up a house for him, though I would strongly urge that a jail be also provided as per the the previous estimate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir:-
Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

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REC'D.
SEP 27 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack Bonds to Treas etc
30 Sept

C. G.

Legation of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, August 22, 1898.

Mr. Sands to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Encloses bond as Vice & Deputy Consul-General.

Legation of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, August 22, 1898.

The Honorable

William R.Day,

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith my bond in $2000, as Vice & Deputy Consul-General in Korea.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Franklin Sands.

Enclosure:

Bond, as above.

Ms Bureau

No. 18. Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP 28 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Seoul, Korea, August 27, 1898.

Mr. Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

ACR by subject
ack. Oct. 3.

ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 30 1898

Subject:

Regarding the accepting, by missionaries of agencies for certain articles, to the detriment of the merchants.

Synopsis:

Mention of this practice in a Consular Report by Mr. Allen, has lead to some public correspondence in the newspapers on the subject.

Enclosures:

Four extracts from the Seoul "Independent".

Copy of letter from the American Trading Company, on the subject.

No.18. Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, August 27, 1903.

The Honorable

John B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

In my Annual Report on the Trade of Korea, sent you on April 16, last, and reprinted from your advance sheets, I took occasion, in complimenting the missionaries, to call attention to a reprehensible custom that has become somewhat common with them, of taking agencies for certain lines of goods to the detriment of the regular merchants, who cannot compete with such salaried agencies.

I was obliged to notice this, as our own merchants, as well as those of other nationalities had made many complaints of the practice. I mentioned the

matter

No.18. Consular.

Consulate-General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, August 27, 1898.

The Honorable

John B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

In my Annual Report on the Trade of Korea, sent you on April 16, last, and reprinted from your advance sheets, I took occasion, in complimenting the missionaries, to call attention to a reprehensible custom that has become somewhat common with them, of taking agencies for certain lines of goods to the detriment of the regular merchants, who cannot compete with such salaried agencies.

I was obliged to notice this, as our own merchants, as well as those of other nationalities had made many complaints of the practice. I mentioned the

matter

matter in such a manner as to wound the whole body of missionaries as little as possible, at the same time meeting the requirements of the merchants. The mention will do good. The better class of missionaries will frown upon and discourage the custom. Some of the apparently most guilty ones have, however, rushed into print on the subject, and as it may thus be brought to your ears, I now take the liberty of handing you enclosed the following extracts from the Seoul "Independent" relative to the matter.

1. Aug. 16, Copy of paragraph re missionaries.

2. " 20, First comment of a missionary.

3. " 23 Comment of H.G.Underwood, of whose mercantile tendencies loud complaints have been made.

4. " 27. Reply of the American firm of importers, Townsend & Co., to the comment of "Missionary".

5. I also enclose certified copy of the letter Enclosure 4, from which, in the public form the names were

were omitted.

This last is, of course, for your private informati on.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

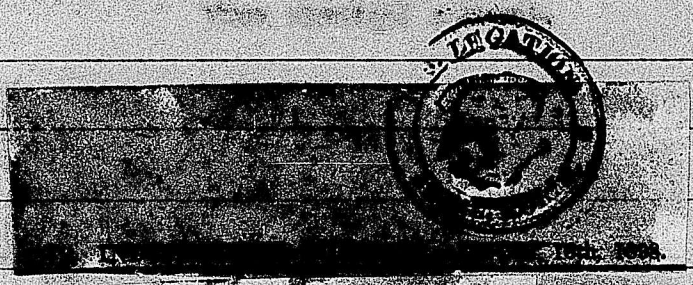
Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures:

I to 8, as above.

Inclosure 1, No. 4 Mr. Allen's No. 18, C.

[illegible] 10th, 1898.



MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries are very successful in their work and are held in high esteem by the people. They also [illegible] great deal of good in the matter of the introduction of foreign goods and creating a demand for them. Of late, however, a very [illegible] custom has grown up among [illegible] of taking agencies for certain lines of [illegible] to the detriment of our merchants. Having their living assured and having no [illegible], they can, of course, undersell the [illegible] merchants. This causes much friction and brings the missionaries under [illegible] of too great interest in [illegible] profit. [illegible] works to the injury of the mission cause.

Enclosure 2 to 20.72 Dr. Allen's No. 18 C.

THE INDEPENDENT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th.

LEGATION

SEOUL, August 17th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

SIR:—In your issue of the 16th inst. the excellent report of the U. S. Minister contains an item which calls for explanation.

I refer to the statement concerning missionaries said to be following the "reprehensible" custom of acting as agents for certain lines of merchandise presumably for the sake of filthy lucre.

No other thought would occur to the casual reader than that the missionaries were engaged in accumulating fortunes.

This statement in my judgment is calculated to produce a false impression and injure a good cause. I would respectfully ask that the facts be made known when all will be able to judge whether American missionaries are engaged in anything that may be termed "reprehensible." I remain,

A surprised and grieved,

MISSIONARY.

THE INDEPENDENT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1898.

LEGATION

To The Independent:—

With regard to the Report of the "Trade of Korea in 1897" by the United States Minister, part of which appeared in the "Independent" of the 16th inst.; I do not know who is referred to in speaking of missionaries taking agencies for certain lines of goods, "to the detriment of our merchants," but the statement is, I think, a mistake. As far as I know, I am the only American missionary who has imported farm implements and articles here. I have at various times been asked to take agencies but have always refused and have invariably replied that there were business firms here who would go into the matter if requested. I have never had an agency for any line of goods.

I have a large circle of Korean friends and as I have seen them using their poor tools, etc., I have not hesitated to tell of the superior quality and added usefulness of foreign tools and implements, and, to introduce them, I have imported a few, some of which I have given away and some of which I have supplied to Koreans at actual cost, but have always told them that this was but to introduce them. When I have written to America to the firms there I have always told them that I was not in business and had not the time to attend to such matters and have as a rule inserted the name of the three foreign firms in Chemulpo, Townsend & Co., Meyer & Co., and Holme, Ringer & Co.; to whom they might write concerning an agency.

I have supplied quinine to certain Koreans but the supplying of medicines is part of our work. I have never gone into the general quinine business but simply supplied it to appointed Christian colporteurs and book stores, who by its sale support themselves, and I have never reaped a cent of [illegible] myself but have on [illegible] considerably out of [illegible] support themselves [illegible] books are purchased, stores [illegible] and the printed Gospel circulated.

[illegible] this as to what has been done [illegible] the "[illegible]ibility" of such a [illegible] but simply desire [illegible] that Christian work is not allowed [illegible] by the giving of time to [illegible]

I fail to see how the introduction of foreign goods in this way can be a "detriment" to the merchants here, but it must in the end work to their advantage, although in the efforts put forth I have rather aimed at the benefit to the Koreans.

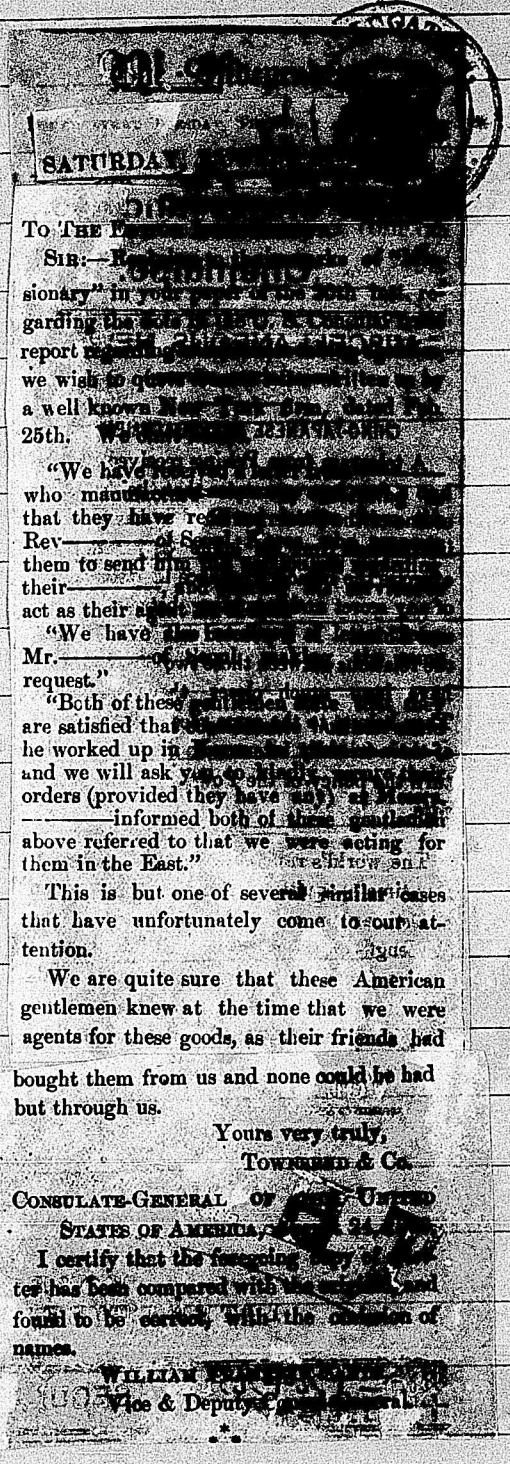
Yours Sincerely,

H. G. Underwood.

Anclosure 3, Ev. 7 L

Mr. Allen's No. 18 C.

Enclosure 4, with Mr Allen's No. 18, C



[illegible]

SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

To The E[illegible]

Sir:—R[illegible] sionary" in your [illegible] garding the [illegible] report [illegible] we wish to [illegible] a well known [illegible] 25th. [illegible]

"We have [illegible] who manu[illegible] that they have re[illegible] Rev——of S[illegible] them to send him [illegible] their——[illegible] act as their a[illegible]

"We have [illegible] Mr.——of [illegible] request."

"Both of these [illegible] are satisfied that [illegible] he worked up in [illegible] and we will ask you to [illegible] orders (provided they have any) [illegible] ——informed both of these gentlemen above referred to that we were acting for them in the East."

This is but one of several similar cases that have unfortunately come to our attention.

We are quite sure that these American gentlemen knew at the time that we were agents for these goods, as their friends had bought them from us and none could be had but through us.

Yours very truly,

Townsend & Co.

Consulate-General of [illegible] United States of America, [illegible]

I certify that the foregoing [illegible] ter has been compared with the [illegible] and found to be correct, with the omission of names.

William [illegible]

Vice & Deputy [illegible]

Enclosure 5 with Mr. Allen's No. 18 C.

Shanghai. London. Yokohama. } Japan. San Francisco.

China. 99 Fenchurch St. E.C. Kobe. } California St.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES SOUL. No. 18 Rec'd Ans'd



THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

Communications must be addressed to the Company. P.O. Box 1258.

Head Office 100 William St. (Woodbridge Build'g)

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

[illegible].

Messrs. Townsend & Company,

Chemulpo, Korea.

Dear Sirs:-

We have received a letter from the estate of P.D.Beckwith, who manufacture Round Oak stoves informing us that they have received letters from the Rev.Eugene Bell of Seoul, Korea, who requests them to send him full particulars, regarding their stoves, and offering his services as their agent in Korea. We have also received a letter from Mr.Archer B.Hulbert of Seoul, making the same request. Both of these gentlemen state that they are satisfied considerable business could be worked up in Korea in their stoves, and we will ask you to secure their or-

ders

orders, (provided they have any), as Messrs. Hook-

with informed both of the gentlemen above referred

to, that we were acting for them in the Matt.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

(Signed): Wm.M.Stevens Treas.

Dictated by M.A.Shaw.

Asst'd Appr.Ind.

This is a certified copy of the letter received by

Messrs.Townsend & Company, of Chemulpo, from the

American Trading Company.

Horace N. Allen.

UL KOREA.

Aug 24. 1898.

Cons Bureau
Solicitor

Copy N.

ack 7 Oct

No.19, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, September 2,1898.

BUREAU REC'D. OCT 3 '98 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

See his No. 29

See letter to Atty Genl. & instructions to Seoul, Oct 15/900

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY OCT 5 1898

-Subject-

Murder of Geo.W.Lake.

-Synopsis-

Geo.W.Lake, of Mass. formerly deported from Japan and lately a store-keeper at Chemulpo was mudered at his place of business in Chemulpo during the night of Aug.31. No clew yet to the perpetrator of the deed. Has sent Mr.Sands, Vice and Deputy Consul General, to Chemulpo to take charge of the case. Has sworn in a constable and secured the services of an experienced police official to investigate the case. Edward Lake of Nagasaki, having been communicated with is now on his way to Chemulpo. He is the brother of the deceased and his partner in business. Tells of steps he has taken in the matter. Urges the necessity of his being provided with a jail and the appliances of a Consular Court.

No.19,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Septemer 2,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that an American store-keeper, Geo.W.Lake, born at Topsfield Mass. Sept. 16,1839, was murdered at his place of business in Chemulpo Korea, on the night of August 30-31.

On being acquainted with this fact by telegraph,I sent Mr.Sands, Vice and Deputy Consul General, at once to Chemulpo, with instructions to summon at least three reputable Americans as a coroners jury, and hold an inquest over the body.

I have now received a telegram from Mr.Sands announcing that "Jury finds unanimously that Lake met death at hands "of person or persons unknown between five evening (Aug. "30) and seven morning of thirty-first. Instrument used ""being iron weight. Object presumably robbery".

This man Lake is the one whose deportation from Japan is the subject of the correspondence between the U.S. Minister to Tokyo and the State Department, as given in Foreign Relations for 1894 Pages 376 and following.

He came to Chemulpo in 1894 and has since rented a place in the Chinese settlement at Chemulpo where he has kept a liquor and provision store. He also maintained certain drinking shops in other portions of the town.

Edward Lake of Nagasaki, Japan, is the brother of the deceased and the monied partner of the firm of Lake & Co. of which the deceased was a member-as I chance to know from consular business I have been asked to transact for the firm. In response to a telegraphic announcement I

forwarded

forwarded to this brother, he telegraphs me that he is starting for Chemulpo today and will therefore be here in four days. I have therefore instructed Mr.Sands to omit the general inventory I had asked him to make and to simply seal the house, swear in a constable and place him in charge pending the arrival of the partner of the deceased. I further ordered that all money papers and valuables be removed and placed under seal.

Edward Lake asked that the body of his brother be embalmed, but it was in such a state of decomposition, owing to the excessive heat, that it had to be burried at once upon the completion of the inquest and before the receipt of Mr.Lake's telegram.

As yet no clew has been obtained to the perpetrator of the deed. The British and Chinese authorities are giving me all the assistance in their power, and as the deed was committed in the Chinese town which is under British jurisdiction at present, this is important. I do not doubt that the Japanese will also render me full assistance. The Korean Government have allowed me the services of Mr.A.B.Stripling, an old and experienced British police official, now attached to the Korean Police Department, and I have commissioned him as a special officer to investigate the case.

In view of the fact that an American may be found to be implicated in this act, as well as the fact that with the building of railroads and the operating of mines by Americans in Korea, many of our people are straying into this country, I wish to urge the adoption of the suggestions contained in my No.17,July 9, that I be given a jail and a marshall and a constable, or at least a constable. At present I have no place wherein to confine a criminal and as I could not ask such service of the Koreans, I would have to depend upon the courtesy of my colleagues in such an event.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obt. svt.

Horace N.Allen.



No.20, Consular

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept.8,1898.

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Allen

-Subject-

Acknowledges receipt of Despatches No's.5 & 6 & books.

No.20,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept.8,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your No.6, Aug.5, and of the eleven blank books, you forwarded to the office, as per instructions dated,July 7, Despatch No.5.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N Allen

No.20,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept.8,1893.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your No.6, Aug.5, and of the eleven blank books, you forwarded to the office, as per instructions dated,July 7, Despatch No.5.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N Allen

Received 11 o'clock A.M.
Deciphered By
Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.
11.30 o'clock A. M.
Copies delivered to





INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 22 '98 DEPT. OF STATE

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY SEP 22 1898

Telegram received in cipher

Seoul, Sept. 22, 1898.

Received 11:03 A.M.

Day,

Washington.

An American has been arrested charged with the crime of murder. It is necessary to prepare jail immediately; cost five hundred American dollars; keeper cost fifty dollars monthly. Will you authorize?

Allen.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
OCT 25 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

file

No. 21, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept, 24,1898.

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the
Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Consular Jail.

-Synopsis-

Confirms telegram asking immediate permission to prepare jail and employ keeper. Also reply from the Department authorizing the same.
Acknowledges receipt of Consular Despatch, No. 7, Aug. 19, upon the same subject. Expresses his satiffaction at the present arrangement which he thinks will serve all necessary purposes, without the appointment of a Marshal.

No.21, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept. 24,1898.

To the Honorable,

John B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you on the overleaf, confirmation of my telegram to the Department dated Seoul the 22'nd. instant, asking authorization for the preparation of a jail and the employment of a keeper. I also hand you reading of Mr.Cridlers reply received today, granting this authorization.

I further acknowledge the receipt today of Mr. Cridler's despatch No. 7, Consular of August 19, upon the same subject, replying to my request of July19, No. 17,to the effect that The Department is unable at present to grant my request to be furnished with a Marshal or Constable, or both, and a jail.

The receipt of the above named telegraphic permission to make the necessary present preparations for a jail, releives me of very serious embarassment caused by the receipt of the above cited despatch No. 7, and enables me to carry out my instructions in regard to Consular Court matters. I do not think it will be necessary to make any further appropriation for a jail at Seoul, and the keeper, acting as a constable, will serve all purposes as a Marshal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant.

Horace N Allen

Reading of telegrams.

Seoul Korea, Sept. 22,1898,

"Day

Washington.

"An American has been arrested, charged with the crime
"of murder. It is necessary to prepare jail immediately.
"Cost five hundred dollars. Keeper cost fifty dollars
monthly. Will you authorize?

Allen."

Washingotn Sept. 23,1898.

Received, Seoul Korea, Sept. 24,1898.

"Authorided expend five hundred dollars repair
"building for jail. Employ keeper, salary stated.

Cridler."

No. 22, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sept. 30, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 22 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

Allowed under Section 291 Rev. Stat. Dec 22. 1898.

-Subject-

Explains Account re Jail Matters.

-Synopsis-

Explains emergency which compelled him to secure the temporary services of a Marshall and jail keeper, for whom he now presents accounts and draws for the same.

No.22,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, Sep%. 30,1898.

To the Honorable J.B.Moore.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washingotn, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I wish to offer the following in explanation of my Account for Marshall, Jailer, etc.

An American, Geo.W.Lake, was murderered at Chemulpo on August 30. I sent Mr.Sands Deputy Consul General, at once to hold an inquest. He had to have a man to serve as Constable, Messenger or similar official. B.W.Thomas, an American, was sworn in for that purpose, and served till after the arrest of one J.G.Flanagan, an American, who was charged with the crime. The arrested man was placed in the Municipal Jail at Chemulpo pending trial and the preparation of accommodations at this Consulate. Nothing is charged for the jail. I pay the wages of the Jailer, who is also Chief of Chemulpo Police. He feeds the prisoner, who is destitute, at a cost of one yen(50¢)per day. I have arranged to have a proper jailer or constable, by the time the trial comes on. I was fortunate enough to secure the loan of the services of A.B.Stripling, the Englishman attached to the Korean Police Department, who is well known as an expert in police matters. He spent a month at Chemulpo investigating this myterious murder, and swore out the complaint against the man Flanagan. This Mr.Stripling makes no charge, but as the expenses of himself and native assistants amount to over $60, I have paid him this sum as Acting Marshall. I trust the items of this account may be allowed. I could not do otherwise and with extrateritorial rights, we have to attend to our criminals ourselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Copy to Mayor of Chicago Nov. 14.

No.23, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, October 8, 1898.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. NOV 11 '98 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Horace N. Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

-Subject-

Naturalization of John G. Flanagan.

-Synopsis-

The above named, now under arrest for murder, claims to have been born at Prince Edwards Island, and naturalized at Chicago, but lost his papers. Asks to have inqiries made at Chicago.

No.23,Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, October 8,1898.

To the Honorable,

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

An American, so called, under arrest at this place, charged with the crime of murder, claims to have been naturalized at Chicago Illinois, December 1884, under the name of John MacLanagan of Scotland at the age of 21. He has passed for a long time here, as an American under the name of John G Flanagan, and now claims that he was born at Prince Edwards Island, 34 years ago.

I have the honor to ask that inquiries be made at Chicago to ascertain if these statements regarding his naturalization are true or not. He does not know the name of the officer or the court before which he took out his papers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen,

N.

No. 24, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, October 18,1898.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. NOV 23 '98 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr.Horace N.Allen, to the

Assistant Secretary of State.

To Peter J. Landis January 6, 1899. with orig. assts. & [illegible]

To Auditor, Jany 16, 99 with duplicate a/cs.

Box to P. J. Landis Jany 16, 99.

-Subject-

Accounts and Draft, Estate of Eli Barr Landis, deceased.

See letter Jany 9, from P. J. Landis

-Synopsis-

Hands final accounts in above matter, with draft for $199,49 in settlement, which draft he now advises. Draft and copy of accounts marked "original" should be sent, with box containing personal effects, to father of deceased, Peter J.Landis, Lancaster Penn. Advises shipment of box of personal effects.

Box received at Dept. January 6, 1899

NO. 24, Consular.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Seoul Korea, October 13, 1898.

To the Honorable,

John B. Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U.S.A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you my final accounts in the matter of the Estate of Eli Barr Landis, deceased, with my draft No.47, this day, for $199,49, to settle the same, in favor of the father of the deceased, Peter J. Landis of Lancaster Penn.

On Oct.1'st. I forwarded to you through the U.S.Consul General at Yokahama, a box containing the personal effects of the deceased, of a sentimental value. I held back the accounts until I should have received the bill for freight from Consul General Gowey. He now informs me that he has forwarded the box through the U.S.Despatch Agent at San Francisco and sends no bill for charges. I therefore have closed the account.

I have attached to these accounts which are in duplicate, a memo of the whole matter, and would suggest that the copy marked "original" be sent to the father with my draft.

I take this opportunity to advise my draft, as above, on account of my personal salary for October.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosure.

1/ Accounts as Above.

FILE

No.28. Consular.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 19 '98
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, November 4, 1898.

Mr.Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

No. 11.

Acknowledges receipt of Department's despatches No.6, of Sept.23, and No.9, of October 3.

Will shortly render an account for expenditure of allowance of $500 made to him for jail.

No.25. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, November 4, 1898.

Honorable J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of Mr.Cridler's despatches No.8, September 23, and No.9, October 3.

The instructions contained in No.8, relative to the repair of an old house on the premises of the Legation and Consulate General, are in entire accordance with what I have done. I will shortly render an account of the expenditure of the allowance of $500 made to me for this purpose with a full description of what has been done.

I note that the jailer's allowance is only for the present emergency.

I also note that the cost of feeding the prisoner must

not.

not exceed fifty cents a day, and that I must certify to the fact that he is unable to pay for his food if such be the case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
DEC 22 '98
DEPT OF STATE

File

No.26. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, November 16, 1898.

Mr.Allen to the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's No.10, Consular, of October 7, 1898, re murder of George Lake at Chemulpo.

No.26. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, November 16, 1898.

Thomas W.Cridler, Esquire.

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No.10, Consular, of the 7th.October, last, re the murder of an American citizen named George Lake at Chemulpo, and approving my action in the matter.

You mention in this despatch that, in your No.8, of September 23, last, an allowance was temporarily made to me for a jailer, and authority given to make repairs to a house on the Consulate premises, to be used as a jail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen,

Cmp R

Ans Bureau
Mr Bracaglia

FILE

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 3 '99
DEPT. OF STATE

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
JAN 4 1899

No.27. Consular.

United States Consulate General.

Seoul, Korea, November 30, 1898.

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1899
SUP. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE

Ans. Jan. 7. 99.

Mr.Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Jail and constable.

Synopsis:

Description of jail; Accounts for expenditure of $500 appropriated for same. Present jailer a German, as it impossible to find a reliable American here for the position.

No.27. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, November 30, 1900.

Honorable J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

Referring to the despatch of Mr.Cridler, No.8, September 23, authorizing me to prepare a consular jail not to exceed in cost the sum of $500, and to employ a constable or jail-keeper at the rate of $50 a month, so long as the present necessity demands, I have the honour to inform you that I have constructed the jail, the work on which was begun as soon after the arrest of the murderer, whose crime made the jail necessary, as I could get the authorization. In the meantime the criminal was held in the Municipal jail at Chemulpo, and his trial delayed.

I now hand you my accounts for the construction and fitting up

fitting up of this jail, and advise my draft dated December I, to balance the same, for $500. I could well have used more money, as the building should be provided with a better surrounding wall than it now has, but the mo money was made to go as far as possible and the results are very satisfactory.

In the corner of the Legation and Consulate grounds there stood an old Korean house that was all in ruins but the roof, having been used as a catch-all for rubbish for many years. I had the remaining walls knocked out of this house,and good brick walls put in, with foreign doors and windows and good floors. This provided for a living room for the jailer,I2 x I6 feet, a bed-room 8 x I6 feet, and an office I2 x I2. Opening off the office I built two cells and a corridor, furnished with doors and windows of iron bars. The brick walls of the cells are the thickness of one and a half bricks, inside of which there is a cell wall of two-inch planks, bolted upon stanchions, allowing an air space between the bricks and the plank walls. No bolts show on the inside of the planks, which are perfectly smooth. The ceiling is made in the same manner, with the further protection of a layer of sheet

iron

sheet iron on the inner cell surface. The floor is protected by heavy cut-stone foundations supporting the walls and large, flat flag-stones were first laid on a prepared raised surface of earth; over these, bricks were set on edge, and over the bricks was placed a layer of Portland cement. I dont think better cells could be built with the materials at hand. I also rebuilt a row of adjoining out-houses, in the same manner as with the constable's quarters, giving a dining room 8 x 16 feet, a kitchen 8 x 8 feet, and a servant's room 8 x 8 feet.

In my opinion this has been a most wise expenditure. It has saved the old building, which would not have stood much longer as it was, and it has given us much needed quarters.

In asking for $1800 in my despatch No.17, of July 9, I had contemplated rebuilding this old house for the residence of a marshal and had intended to build a jail on the front line of the Legation compound, in this way improving the, at present, disreputable appearance of our Legation front. The latter improvement will come later on, and our present needs are provided for.

I have

I hand you enclosed photographs of the buildings from front and rear, and a ground plan of the same, drawn to a scale.

As to the constable, or jailer, I was compelled to employ a German subject. I tried to get an American from Shanghai, but each of three who were recommended to me, went to the bad before he could even take the position.

An ex man-of- war's-man in Korea, whom I had thought of employing, was suspected of complicity in the murder of Lake, and had to be given up.

F.A.Kalitzky, the present jailer, is entirely satisfactory but for his German citizenship.

It seems at present that the jailer will have to be continued, as the man, John G.Flanagan was convicted of the murder of George W.Lake, I will hear a motion for a new trial in a few days, after which I will report at length upon the case. I strongly urge that a regular appropriation be made for this officer. With our American colony here of over two hundred people, including nearly fifty men engaged in mining and railroad work, and several saloon keepers, we are sure to have use for such

an

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for such an officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures:

1. Account for building and equipping jail.
2. Photograph of jail.
3. " " "
4. Ground plan of jail.

Enclosure B with

Mr. Allen's No. 27, Consular

Seoul, 30 Nov. 1878.



Enclosure C.

with

Mr. Allen's No. 2 of Consular,

Seoul, 30 Nov. 1898.

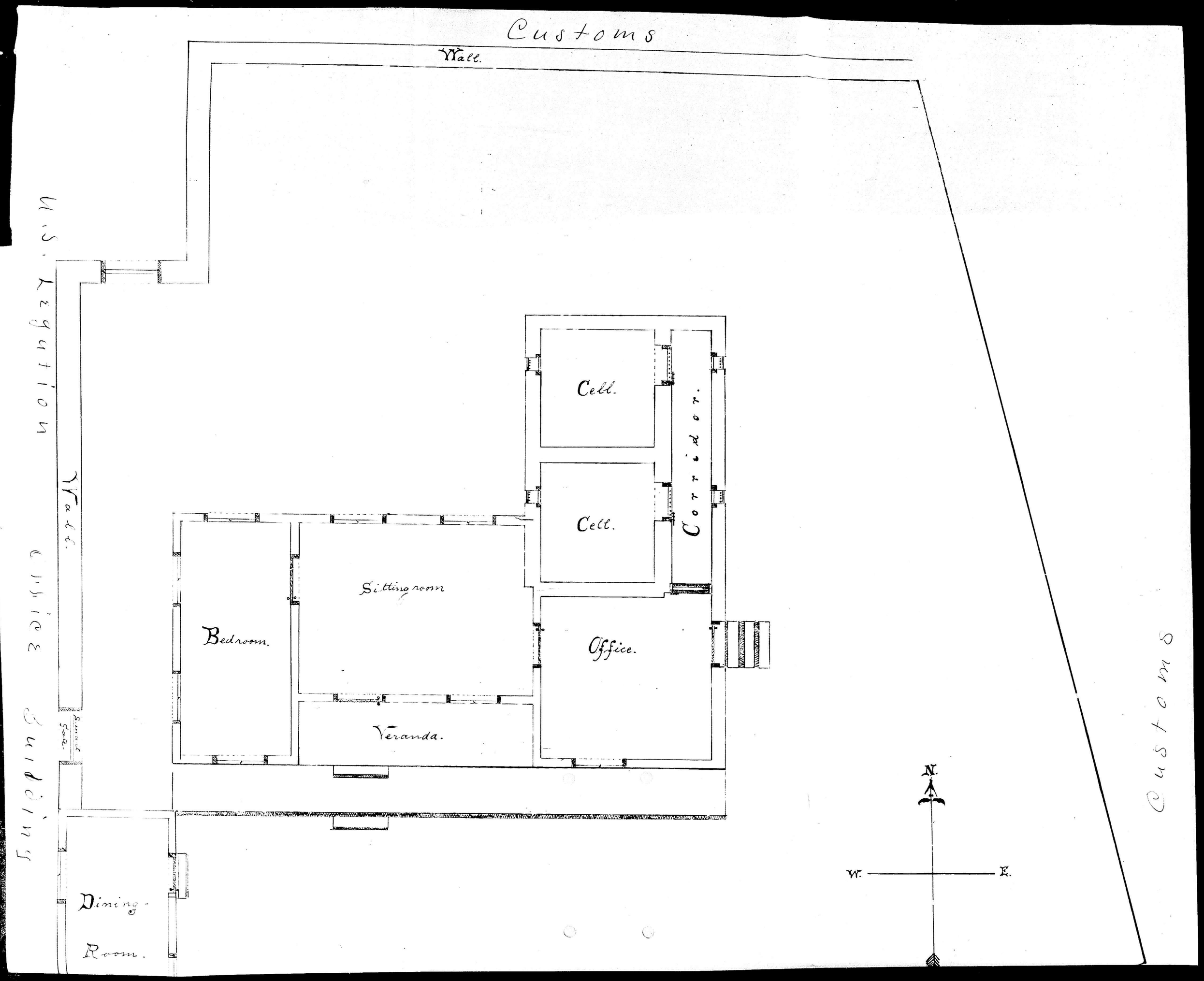


Enclosure 17

with

Mr. Allen's No. 27 Consular

Seoul, Nov. 30, 1898.


Customs
Wall.
U.S. Legation
Wall.
Office Building
Small Gate.
Cell.
Cell.
Corridor.
Sitting room
Bedroom.
Office.
Veranda.
Dining-Room.
N.
W.
E.
Customs

Veranda.

N.

W. E.

S.

Dining-

Room.

Kitchen

Storeroom.

0 5 10 15 20 Feet

Scale.

Gate.

Way.

Coal.

Out-

Houses.

Customs

U.S. JAIL SEOUL KOREA

Enclosure 1 Consular Dispatch No 27. Nov. 30.

Compound of Imperial Korean

No.28 Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, December I, I898.

The Honorable

J.B.Moore,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

Replying to the Department's circular of September 20, requiring a report on the condition of the archives and record books of this Legation and Consulate General I have the honour to comply as follows:

When I came to this office as Secretary of Legation in I890, I found the despatches and letters unbound, wrapped up in newspapers and stowed away on top of and behind book cases. Many documents were missing. I devoted the first six months of my tenure of office to securing duplicates of missing despatches, and having all documents arranged in series and bound neatly by a Korean book binder

who

who was called to the office. Since then this binding is done annually, as soon as all letters are in for the old year.

I also secured proper index books from the Department and made a complete index, as far as possible, from the establishment of the Legation.

As soon as letters are received, they are stamped with the date of receipt, and placed in a drawer until answered. After they have been answered, the date of answering is also entered and they are placed in the proper box in a locked cabinet, where they are remain with others of the same series until bound.

All letters and papers are duly indexed in the proper book at the time of their being placed in one of these boxes.

After binding the volumes are placed in suitably marked b. boxes in the Archive room, where they can be at once turned up by reference to the index book.

The various series are marked as follows:

"Department Diplomatic", "Department Consular", "Foreign Office" (Korean Government) "Consular", (Letters relating to business of a consular nature), "Legations and Consulates"

(Letters from other Legations and Consulates), "Naval", "Department Circulars", "Miscellaneous Letters", "Miscellaneous Papers", (a very important ser-ies containing copies of contracts, enclosures, cuttings, etc.), "Chemulpo, or Municipal", "Minutes of Diplomatic Meetings", and "Paasport Applications and Invoices".

Of letters sent there are the following record books:

Despatch Book U.S.Legation,

Despatch Book U.S.Consulate General,

Notes to Korean Government,

Miscellaneous.

The latter contains written copies of all letters not falling under the first three heads. While it is something of a mixture in the book itself, every letter is ~~the~~ clearly indexed under its proper series, in the index book, with the page, so that it can be at once referred to without difficulty.

The following additional books are kept:

Account Book, in which all accounts with the Government are entered in detail before being mailed.

Passport Book, containing a complete record of all passports issued.

Record

Record of Treasury and Notarial fees.

A Mailing Book.

A register of Letters received, and one of Letters Sent, Invoice Book, Register of Landing Certificates, and the following books which contain no entries as yet: Marine note of Protest; Marine Extended Protest; American Seamen relieved, and Arrival and Departure of American vessels.

The most important of these general record books, is one other called Miscellaneous Record Book.

It has heretofore contained every thing relating to births marriages, contracts, concessions, wills, powers of attorney, the buying and selling of real estate, etc .

Our American community having grown to such an extent as to make this one book with its index insufficient, I obtained from the Department this year the following set of books: Record of Settlement of Estates,

Record of Real Estate,

Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths,

Record of Wills, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc.

and the following books for the use of the Consular Court: Registry Book, Judgment Book, Docket Book,

Minute Book,

Minute Book.

Each bookm has its own index, but we have now another ~~gen~~ general index book, in which will be kept a register of all the other books.

There is only one incomplete record in the books of this office, that is, regarding the settlement of the estate of C.H.Cooper, who died in Chemulpo in 1887. Minister and Consul General H.A.Dinsmore began the record and appointed an Administrator, but made no further record of the matter. I have been endeavouring, for months past to get a final account to close the record. The entry was made in an old unused book, which contained nothing else, and it has been overlooked and unnoticed.

The Secretary of Legation writes up all the Diplomatic Correspondence in the record books, and attends to the indexing of everything; one of the interpreters, who is a good writer, writes up the miscellaneous matter, and does such other writing of a general nature, as he may, with propriety, be acquainted with.

I do give my personal attention to the recording, indexing and other routine work of the office, and I think

our

our records will well bear inspection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N Allen

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 3 '99
DEPT. OF STATE

No.28. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, December I, 1898.

Mr.Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Condition of archives at U.S.Legation and Consulate General at Seoul.

Synopsis:

Archives in good order and will bear inspection.

Solicitor

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 26 '99
DEPT. OF STATE

JAN 26 1899

Ans. Feb. 2. 99.
See letter to Atty Genl. Mar. 10. 99.

No.29. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, December 2i, I898.

See letter to Atty Genl. & instruction to Seoul, Oct 15, 1900

Mr.Allen to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Subject:

Enclosing Account for necessary expenses incurred during the trial of John Flanagan, a destitute American, for the murder of George W.Lake, an American citizen, resident in Chemulpo.

No.29. Consular.

Consulate General of the United States.

Seoul, Korea, December 21, 1898.

Honorable David J.Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

In my No.19, September 2, I informed the Department of the murder of an American, George W.Lake, of Massachussetts, in his house at Chemulpo, on the night of August 30, and I explained the steps I was then taking in regard to the matter; that I had sworn in a special constable to take charge of the property and effects, and that I had secured the services of A.B.Stripling, -a police official of note, now attached to the Korean Police Department, whom I had commissioned as special officer. I also stated that I had ordered the taking of an official inventory to cease in reply to a telegram from the

brother

brother and partner of the deceased at Nagasaki, who announced that he was starting for Korea and would claim all property.

In the Department's reply, No.IO, o f October 7, my action was approved.

An American, John G.Flanagan, was arrested on September 20 under suspicion of having committed the murder.

He a was kept in the Municipal jail at Chemulpo until the jail in these Consular grounds could be prepared.

He was brought here on October I8, and his trial began on October 3I. Judgement was rendered on November II, the prisoner being found guilty. The four Associates concurring in my opinion as Judge. I have not reported at length upon the case, as a motion for a new trial was at once made, and as this now bids fair to occupy some weeks longer before a decision can be rendered, I decided to hand you this brief report now, with the account of my necessary disbursements in connection with the trial.

I/ I hand you enclosed my accounts for the costs of the trial and certain preliminary expenses that seem to come properly under

under this head, viz.-

Voucher A & B, expenses of Mr.Sands who was in Chemulpo for nearly two months, and who did most excellent services as Consular Officer in charge of the investigation. He presided at the Coroner's Inquest, and, with the assistance of Mr.Stripling, secured the evidence which resulted in conviction.

So long as we have no consular officer at Chemulpo, -the busy port of this capital, -this office is bound to be put to considerable annual expense for looking after consular work at that place.

Voucher D, As I explained in the above cited despatch No.19, and in my No.22, Sept.30, I secured Mr.Stripling's services from the Korean Government, but I was compelled, of course to pay his expenses, which were covered by tha moderate amounth of $60 per month. I drew for the same for September in my account for the last quarter. The enclosed account has a similar item for the month of October. Mr.Stripling attended and assisted at the trial for which he received no compensation.

The jailer's wages and the cost of feeding the destitute

prisoner

prisoner, will be accounted for under a separate heading. The trial actually occupied nine days, during which twenty four witnesses, of all nationalities were examined. Twenty-two of these had to come from Chemulpo, and they were given their traveling expenses, as provided for in the Regulations for Consular Courts in Korea. No fees were paid, except to the associates, and the Chinese and Japanese Interpreters. The Japanese officials were not at all obliging and compelled the payment to the one Japanese witness summoned, of more than three times what was received by the others.

Every possible attempt was made to keep the charges down to the lowest amount. The cost of the action complete was $5I2.86, for which sum I now draw. I can find no authority for so drawing; no form for the account, and as this is the first case ever brought to trial in this Court, I have no precedent. I had no recourse but to carry out the Regulations. The prisoner is a pauper, and the brother of the deceased will not pay the court costs. This brother did, however, pay some three hundred yen for

Chinese

Chinese and Korean detectives, Chinese constables, etc., and he offered a reward of Yen 200 for the detection of the murderer.

The personal effects of the deceased amounted to about $1100, as sold at auction. I turned them over to the brother, as noted in my No.19, above cited, and in accordance with Par. 393 & 409 of Consular Regulations.

The brother refuses to pay a fee on this amount, and I am not sure that I should insist upon it, as the above paragraph seem to conflict with Par.385, Sec.5.

I would be glad to be informed if I should insist upon the payment of this fee. I have recorded the inventory taken by the brother, in the presence of Mr.Sands, in the book kept for that purpose in this office.

I wish to add that I was greatly aided in this trial by C.R.Greathouse, Legal Adviser to the Korean Government, who was fortunately drawn as one of the Associates. He was at one time a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, practised before the Supreme Court of the United States, and was later United States' Consul General at Yokohama.

While

While I ~~sahll~~ shall report at length upon this case when the hearing of a new trial is concluded, I now wish to hand you enclosed, a copy of my opinion and judgement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace N. Allen.

Enclosures:

Account for trial of John G.Flanagan.

Opinion and Judgement of Consul General in this case.

Anclosure 2, Mr Allen Mc Ly, C.

The United States

vs.

John G. Flanagan

Opinion and Judgement
Rendered Nov. 11. 1898.
Murder.

THE UNITED STATES VS. JOHN G. FLANAGAN.

The following is the statement and opinion of United States Consul-General Horace N. Allen, in the case of the United States against John G. Flanagan, who was charged with the murder of the late Geo. W. Lake, given by the Consul General as Acting Judge when he passed judgment on and sentenced the prisoner:

THE CRIME.—This murder was a peculiarly revolting one. The deceased was an old man, 53 years of age. His eyesight had almost failed him; his voice was well nigh gone, and for some time prior to his death he had been rapidly failing in general health, so that on the day of the murder, he was scarcely able to return the salute of a passing friend. (See testimony of Thomas Hollingsworth), and had twice to be assisted; once after falling down stairs at about 4. p. m. the day of the murder, and again at dusk, when he was taken sick at his door.

THE MOTIVE.—The motive may have been robbery, concealment, or the hope of resultant gain.

Robbery does not not seem to have been the motive since the house, a rented one situated in the Chinese Settlement at Chemulpo, was known to be almost depleted of its goods which had been taken to stock a new place in the Korean part of Chemulpo, to which the deceased was to have removed on the day or so following the murder. It was supposed by those acquainted with the deceased, that he had little if any ready money on hand, as he is known to have sold leather at a sacrifice a few days before the murder, in order to pay a pressing debt. (See sworn statement of the accused prior to arrest.) There was no disorder in the house such as would have been occasioned by the ransacking of thieves, except that a heavy wood box was overturned and some cooking utensils were upset in an out of the way place, as though by intention.

The safe was found to be unlocked and the keys were not found in the pockets of the deceased but on the floor by the bed as though they had been used during the night. While this safe is not supposed to have contained much in the way of money or valuables that would attract an ordinary thief, it presumably did contain papers of some importance, none of which have been found after careful search. The deceased was a man of careful habits as to his property matters, and a long life of struggle and adventure and of undertakings of considerable importance, would lead him to carefully preserve in his safe any papers of value he may have possessed.

This safe was peculiarly difficult to open even with the proper key. The clumsy combination could not well be mastered by a novice. The accused was the only person in Korea aside from the deceased who was known to be able to open the safe.

CONCEALMENT.—If robbery had been the motive, even robbery of the safe, it would not have been necessary to kill the feeble and almost speechless old man in the upper room. He could not even have called out to give an alarm. It seems evident that the motive was to obtain possession of something contained in the safe and to secure the unquestioned enjoyment of this possession by the removal of the rightful owner.

What seems to have been a careful plan for concealment seems to have been carried out. Instead of using one of several American axes that stood near the bed, the crime was committed by the use of a heavy iron weight such as is used on Chinese steelyards. This weight is shown to have been introduced from the outside, though no trace was found of the place whence it was taken. That it was introduced to direct suspicion toward a Chinese as the perpetrator of the crime seems evident since it was placed in a conspicuous spot on the floor near the bed. It would have been a most simple matter to toss it through the open back window where it would have fallen down a steep bank and been lost in a tangle of underbrush and debris.

A pair of binoculars taken from the safe, were carefully placed at the bottom of this bank where they would readily be seen and thereby direct attention to some thief who might be supposed to have dropped them from an overloaded pack. The glasses were not broken or damaged as by a fall. From the testimony of the Customs House employee who found them, it seems evident that they were not there the morning after the murder but were placed there the following night, where they were found on the morning of the first of September.

A heavy woodbox, more or less filled with wood, was upset behind the stove, and a heavy kettle was overturned from the stove to the floor, without making noise enough to disturb people thirty feet away who were supposed not to have been asleep at the time of the murder.

It was shown that anyone being sufficiently acquainted with the house to be able to find the keys and open the safe, would not be apt to get so far out of the way in reaching the back door as to run against the stove and woodbox. While no light was observed in the house that night, it was a bright night at full moon and a person inside would have ample light from the spacious front windows for the purpose of committing this crime, while being unseen from the outside.

HOPE OF CONCEALMENT.—The accused was taken up by the deceased when the former was a penniless, friendless wanderer, and kindly treated. So much so as that accused said he was called by the deceased "my boy," meaning son. He was set up in business by the deceased at a cost of yen 714., of which he stated that he had only returned yen 175., and that deceased held him responsible for the balance, and set him up in business again. (Sworn statement of accused prior to arrest.) The deceased placed the prisoner in charge of the new houses he was building in "Korean Town" to cost yen 1,000., and just prior to his death he had allowed accused to remove practically all his goods to one of these new houses which had been occupied of late by the accused, and to which the deceased was to have gone himself in a day or two.

The prisoner states that he never gave his employer an account of these goods.

The witness who saw accused first after the murder (testimony of Constable) stated that the latter had said to him that "he had worked for Lake and never got a cent, but 'maskee' have got letter." Another witness, Alfred F. A. W. Busby, deposed to the fact that the prisoner had stated to him that if Lake had a will he thought he, prisoner, would inherit the property.

The accused is known to have practised the signature of the deceased until he had it passable correct. (Court Exhibits.) Letters to Edward Lake of Nagasaki, brother of the murdered man, were evidently written by Flanagan and some of them were presumably signed by him. The brother's suspicions were aroused by these letters, which were reiterated demands for goods, and contrary to his brother's usual methods. Further, the deceased wrote to his brother to know why he was sending him these goods which he had not ordered and did not want.

If the deceased held a paper from the accused covering the shortage of goods to the extent of over yen 500., for which he was "held responsible," or if the latter had used his habit of writing the former's signature to make over to himself the stock of goods then in his complete possession at the other end of town; or if the accused had in the same way made a will, or knew of a will in his favor in the safe, all of which seems probable but has not been proved, the motive for the deed would apparently be concealment with the hope of resultant gain.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS.—The house in which the murder was committed is surrounded by Chinese shops. A room next door had been used as an opium den but was not occupied at the time of the murder. Some petty Chinese traders have their stands within a a few feet of the front door of the house. The locality is a crowded one. Entrance to and exit from the back door is quite practicable for one knowing the locality well. The relations existing between the deceased and his Chinese neighbors were most excellent. He had befriended them in the past and had their good will, as is generally known. Suspicion was not directed to these Chinese after careful investigation, nor does there seem to have been any reason for suspecting them of robbing as empty house or of opening a safe which only an expert could open, and which was not supposed to contain valuables. Also the Court is of opinion that no Chinese would kill a man with one sure, steady blow as was so neatly done in this case. A coward would have made sure of his work and caused more or less mutilation.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The accused was seen to enter the house where the murder was committed at about the time of lamp-lighting, and was not seen to come out. As the front door was found barred in the morning, he presumably did not come out that way. In his sworn statement, taken a few days after the murder, at a time when he knew himself to be under grave suspicion, accused solemnly swore that he was at home all the evening and night of the murder and was positive that he had not been out of his house during all that time. He was seen on the streets that night between nine and ten o'clock by three credible European and American witnesses, (testimony of Thos. Van Essen, R. Bostwick and E. E. Rittenhouse). He was seen between ten o'clock and midnight by Asiatics, (Testimony of Takahashi and Brothel Keeper) very drunk, visiting brothels and dressed in Chinese garments such as the deceased is known to have possessed, which garments he was offering for sale.

Although given every opportunity to explain the discrepancy between his sworn statement and the actual facts, he has not done so.

When awakened with difficulty at eight o'clock the next morning by the constable, who informed him of the death of his acknowledged friend and benefactor, he evinced neither surprise or sorrow, but took a glass of brandy, prepared to eat, and began to complain of the deceased and to claim that he had papers against him that would make him all right.

When he came into the presence of the body he picked up the weight and examined it but promptly placed it back upon the floor. He afterwards swore that he had not even seen the weight, though he stated that he found the safe keys on the floor at the side of and about the middle of the bed, which was so near the place where the weight lay, that if the eyes were there, he could scarcely have gotten them without touching the weight. Later, when forced to notice the weight, he said, "Well! I never saw that before," and voluntarily gave as his idea of the cause of death that "he must have fallen and hurt himself." A rough man who had presumably seen death in many forms would know at a glance, as would anyone that the body lying on the bed with a large hole in the head, could not have fallen on the weight on the floor and then got into bed to die. Death was plainly instantaneous and the body had not moved after the infliction of the death blow.

The accused was as familiar with the house and its contents as the owner could be; had he been an innocent man he would have been prompt to call attention to the strange weapon lying in full view on the floor, and to connect it with the tragedy.

He avoided the house where the Coroner's Jury was sitting and where the body of his friend was being prepared for burial, and only came when he was sent for.

He carefully avoided the brother of the deceased, who arrived in Chemulpo a few days later, and with whom he had considerable correspondence.

The safe seems to have been the objective point. That it was opened during the night and was not accidentally left open by the deceased, is probable from the habits of the latter, and almost positive from the fact that the keys were not in the pockets of the dead man, but on the floor by the side of the bed.

Suspicion points with great force to the accused as the one who opened the safe, from the fact that he was the only one in Korea aside from the deceased who was known to be able to open it, and from his actions with reference to the safe on the morning of the murder. He went to open it as though he knew it to be unlocked, when the constable remarked that he could not open it without the keys, he went upstairs and came back with them as quickly as though he had taken them from his own pockets, though he states that he made a protracted search for them, looking in coat pockets—not trousers pockets, and finally discovered them lying on the floor by the bed. When he came to open the safe with the keys in his hand, he did not even attempt to insert the key in the keyhole, but promptly pulled the door open. He placed the keys after use under the pillow of the dead man, where they came near to being lost. He did not seem to consider this a likely place in which to find them since he said that he looked in such unlikely places as coat pockets, but said nothing of looking under the pillow.

Prisoner was left an hour or more in the house with deceased after first entering and until the Chief of the Municipal Police arrived. The woodbox and kettle may well have been overturned at this time. All of which circumstances point so strongly to the accused, who as a naturalised citizen of the United States of America, as the real criminal in this case, as to leave in my mind no reasonable doubt of his guilt as charged in the complaint above cited

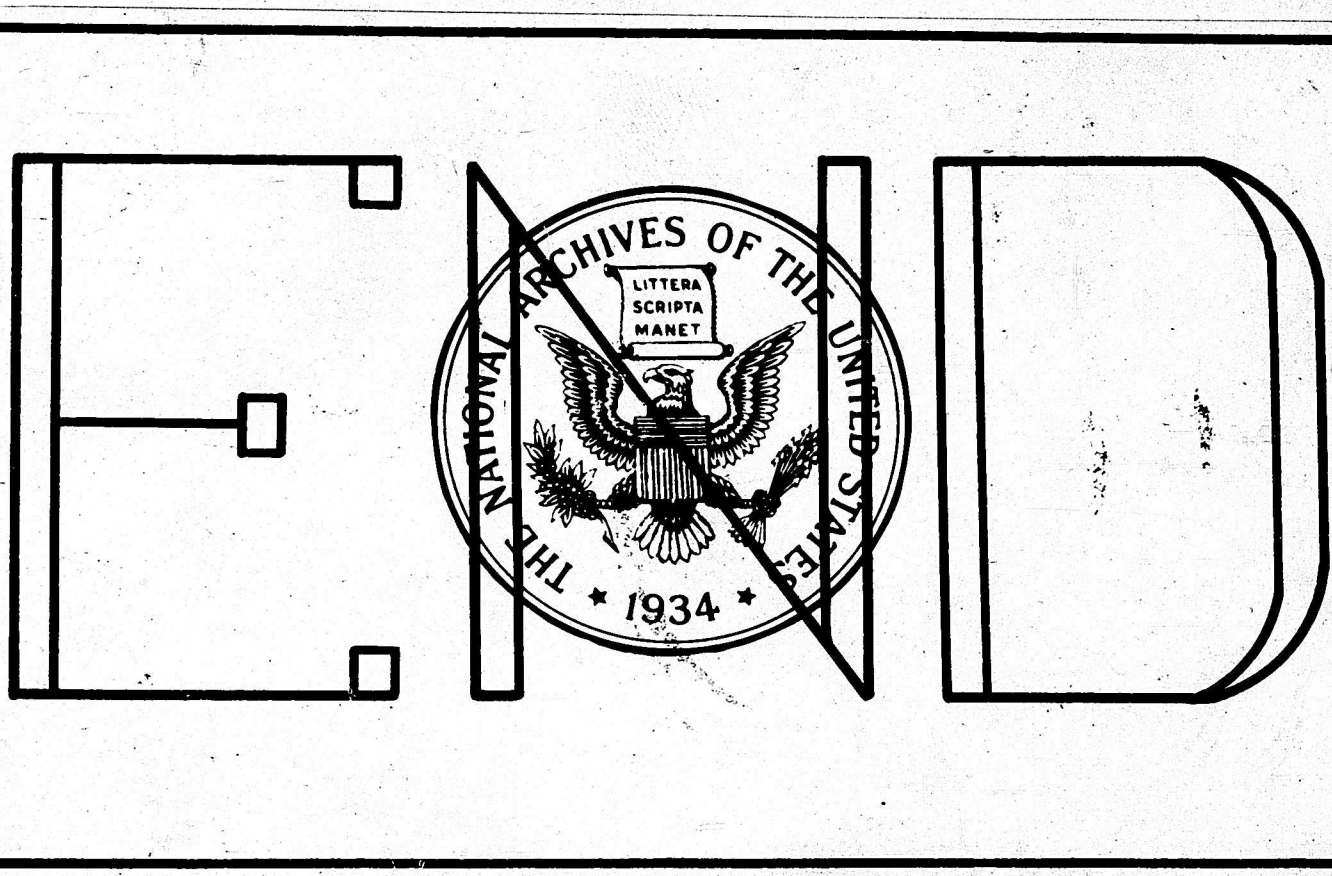
JUDGEMENT.

Wherefore, having heard and tried the foregoing complaint filed by Alfred B. Stripling on the 20th day of September, 1898, I find John G. Flanagan, alias J. G. Flanagan, alias John Flanagan, guilty of the offense of murder, wherewith he is charged, having at Chemulpo, Korea, on the night of the 30th of August, or the morning of the 31st of August, 1898, wilfully, maliciously and of malice aforethought, feloniously killed and murdered one Geo. W. Lake, an American citizen, by striking him on his forehead with an iron weight, which blow fractured the skull of the said Geo. W. Lake, thereby causing his death. All of which is contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. And I, therefore, adjudge and sentence the said John G. Flangagan, alias J. G. Flanagan, alias John Flanagan, therefor, to imprisonment at hard labor for life from this 11th day of November, 1898, in such prison for American convicts as shall be hereafter ordered.

HORACE N. ALLEN,
U. S. Consul General Acting Judicially.

I assent to the foregoing judgement:

CLARENCE R. GREATHOUSE,
HENRY G. APPENZELLER,
DANIEL L. GIFFORD,
SAMUEL F. MOORE,
} Associates.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