

dried bricks, like the buildings of Hissarlik. As no brick walls are now standing, except two which are admitted to be late, the evidence for this is found chiefly in the masses of brick debris and half-burnt bricks with which "almost all the rooms of the palace were filled" (p. 258). He also believes that the great southwest tower of the outer wall had an upper story of brick, "as scarcely any stones, but almost exclusively half-baked, sun-dried bricks and red rubbish," were found in the closed rooms within the tower. Some very ancient walls, which clearly belonged to a building older than the palace, Dr. Dörpfeld tells us, were found buried several metres deep in brick rubbish; and in this rubbish a trench was dug to make a foundation for the terrace wall of the upper citadel. No one who has read Dörpfeld's essay entitled 'Der antike Ziegelbau und sein Einfluss auf den dorischen Stil' will be surprised at these statements. We do not profess at this distance to judge independently of evidence which has convinced so good an architect and so acute an observer as Dr. Dörpfeld. But we do feel that it is now too late to dispose of all the evidence of the use of bricks in Greece and Asia Minor in the heroic age by the simple statement that no bricks were used there at that time. Perhaps this is true; but it must be proved by showing, on independent grounds, that the brick buildings at Hissarlik, Hanaï-Tepeli, Tiryns, and perhaps Mycenæ, do not belong to the heroic age, and not by merely denying the age of the buildings because they are built of brick. After his experience at Tiryns, Dörpfeld abandons the theory which holds so important a place in 'Troja,' that the brick walls of Hissarlik were baked by fires built around them after they were built, and he now believes that all the bricks used at Tiryns and at Troy were sun-dried and unbaked, and that the burning of them must be ascribed to the conflagrations which destroyed both cities. We may mention here the tragic verse preserved by Hesychius, and ascribed to Æschylus by Nauck ('Trag. Frag.,' p. 685): Τῖρυνθιον πλίνθευμα, Κυκλώ πῶν ἔδος, brick-building of Tiryns, seat of the Cyclopes.

The discovery of the palace at Tiryns at once suggests the probability that a similar one may be found on the still unexplored height of the citadel of Mycenæ, where the palace of the Pelopidæ must have stood. We hope that Dr. Schliemann will not allow his spade to rest until he has again explored Mycenæ in the light of the experience which he has gained on the hill of Tiryns.

*Chosŏn, the Land of the Morning Calm.* By Percival Lowell. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE number of white men who have seen Corea beyond tide-water is so few that, after Hamel and his Dutch compatriots in the seventeenth, and the French Jesuits in the nineteenth century, we wonder if there be even one. Of sailors and ship men who have touched on the coast; of diplomats, missionaries, and curious visitors to treaty ports and the capital on the river and near the sea, we have had hundreds. Some of these have written letters or taken photographs of natives and scenery; but, excepting Lieutenant Bernadon and Ensign Foulke, our naval attachés of the Legation in Séoul, we know of none who has really seen the interior of Chŏsen. These venturesome young men, bent on exploration, were recalled from their inquest by royal messengers, on the outbreak of the riots in Séoul in December a year ago.

Mr. Percival Lowell, of Boston, who accompanied from Japan the Korean Embassy to New York and Washington, returned with Hong Yŏng Sik, the Liberal envoy, and by royal invitation wintered in the capital. He saw little of the country except Pusan, the port opposite Japan,

and the road between the west-coast port Inchŏn and Séoul, barring a trip to a monastery, and the mountains and valleys near the city. His book, then, is not about Corea, but an account of one city and his adventures in it. Fortunately, Mr. Lowell is an amateur photographer, and the most valuable portion of his book lies in the illustrations. Twenty-five full-page Albertypes of Korean natives and scenery form no mean addition to our stock of knowledge concerning Chŏsen. They present new subjects; the smaller woodcuts being of minor value, and treating chiefly of costume, on which much has already been written, with illustration by pencil. When one contrasts the triple title (quadruplicate, if the Chinese ideographs be added) with the table of contents, he will find a wide discrepancy. If he expects the information which the labels suggest, he will be disappointed. Paris may be France, but Séoul is not Corea, and it is the capital and not the country which the author describes. In Appendix B Mr. Lowell says: "The name the Koreans give their land is Chosŏn. By way of forestalling any want of appreciation on the part of others, they also call it Tè Chosŏn—Tè signifying 'great.'" Now, as matter of fact, the prefix tè—or ta, as the French missionaries write it—does not mean "great," as to the words *dai* in Dai Nippon or *ta* in Ta Tsing, but "all," "entire," "the whole"; so that Tè Chosŏn, or Ta Chŏsen, means all Corea. The Coreans do indeed often use the grandiloquent phrase in Chinese fashion, as do the Japanese; but in that case it is written *tai*. The latter word is Chinese, and the former, tè, is pure Korean, a different native spelling and ideograph being used in each instance.

Little or no reference is made by the author to any previous writers or authorities upon the subject which his book professes to treat. His information was gained from personal observation or from natives or foreigners on the soil. It is therefore fresh and unhackneyed, and presented in perspicuous style. His English is excellent, and his text readable and highly entertaining. In many places it is decidedly humorous, but in his effort to avoid dullness he becomes laborious in his lightness. One would willingly spare his funny paragraphs for the sake of more solid knowledge of his subject. Much of his matter received at first hand from his Korean mentors is vitiated by dilution. Into the legends and traditions of the country he mixes a mass of nonsense and funny comment that lovers not a little of his text to the level of country-newspaper humor. One is vexed at the flimsiness of the narrative. Anything like exact statements, dates, or statistics it would be hard to find in the volume, except in an appended note, in which the population of the kingdom and the capital is stated at 12,000,000 and 250,000 respectively. The map, which professes to be "complete," has less than twenty names in the peninsular portion, while in the Chinese province of Shing-king, the old "walls of stakes" remain, though they have been burned into firewood and erased long ago, and Chinese settlers cultivate farms clear up to the Yalu River.

If, however, our appetite for more knowledge of the reclusive nation is whetted, instead of being satisfied, by Mr. Lowell, we have our compensation in reading his entertaining philosophy and his often original comments on what he has seen. He is best at analysis, and his chapters on "The Triad of Principles," "The Quality of Impersonality," "The Patriarchal System," "The Position of Woman," are of fascinating and permanent interest. Wholly charming is his opening chapter, "Where the Day Begins," which may rank as a classic. On native costume, diet, houses, scenery, court life, he is full and interesting. The foul and filthy things of heathenism are lightly touched upon, and everything is

looked at with imperturbable good nature. There is but one "Chapter of Horrors," in which the native procedure of justice is glanced at. Thirty decapitated human bodies, with their thirty heads tumbled off at a distance, lay in the muddy highway outside the city on a winter's day, and told of Korean severity toward thieves. Of course, Mr. Lowell saw the king, and gives us his portrait. He enjoyed much pleasure in the society of the members of the Foreign Office, and is happy in his pen pictures of "Winter Revels in a Monastery," in "The Flower-Stream Temple," and in "The House of the Sleeping Waves." At these stag-parties the only members of Korean female society present were the dancing girls, who are often highly accomplished, though vastly less numerous than their sisters in Japan. Those were the glorious days of the Liberal reign of power. Mr. Lowell speaks with just praise of Hong Yŏng Sik, who, with Ming Yŏng Ik, visited our country. The former was liberal and radical, while Ming was in reality conservative and reactionary. In the bloody feuds of December, 1884, the former was killed and the latter frightfully wounded. The hospital presided over by the American Doctor Allen is now established in Hong Yŏng Sik's house, while at last accounts Ming had fled to China. Mr. Lowell's visit was made in the nick of time.

*Fletcher of Madeley.* By the Rev. Frederic W. Macdonald, Theological Tutor, Handsworth College, Birmingham. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1886.

JEAN GUILLAUME DE LA FLÈCHÈRE, known to the English-speaking world as Fletcher of Madeley, undoubtedly deserves a place in the series of popular biographies which is devoted to the "Heroes of Christian History." He was the Melancthon of the Methodist reformation; the gentle advocate and scholar of a movement of which John Wesley was the autocratic head, Charles Wesley the eloquent hymnist, Whitefield the flaming evangelist. It was the year 1770, the year of Whitefield's death, that afforded Fletcher his most distinguished opportunity to be of service to the faith which he had so heartily embraced. It was a service that went far to neutralize the work of Whitefield, which was intensely Calvinistic, and to make of Methodism an Arminian sect, while the Calvinistic party was reabsorbed in the Established Church—the Low Church, so called, witnessing to its vitality. It was in 1770 that Wesley wrote the famous Conference minutes that were a declaration of war against the Lady Huntingdon and Whitefield party. It was Fletcher's 'Vindication' of these "Minutes" and his simultaneous 'Checks to Antinomianism' that secured his standing in the quadrilateral of Methodist fame. It is not a little strange that Switzerland, the cradle of Calvinism, should have furnished its most vigorous antagonist in the Methodist controversy. It is even stranger that a foreigner should have so soon become the master of an English style so free and bold that it gave his argument a currency that it never could have had on its intrinsic merits. Stevens and Tyerman, the most voluminous historians of Methodism, are of the opinion that Fletcher's 'Checks' is read to-day as much as ever. His new biographer does not believe it, and no more do we. But in general his tone is one of unqualified admiration. For the work of Fletcher at Madeley his praise could hardly be too strong. Paul's fighting with beasts at Ephesus was an antetype of his experience. This, and not the aptitude for controversy which made him Wesley's "designated successor," was his crown of honor.

A more critical mind would have brought to light some aspects of his character that Mr. Macdonald has left, perhaps unconsciously, in the

deepest shadow. His sense of blood-relationship was expressed by a remarkable indifference: the entreaties of his widowed mother to visit her he resisted, lest he should "lose precious time and incur expense." The abject humility of his letters to Charles Wesley and Whitefield has no doubt been much admired, as one proof among many of his "saintliness." Here is an example: "That such a sinful worm as I should have the privilege to converse" with Wesley, "the thought amazes, confounds me, and fills my eyes with tears of humble joy." "I am confounded," he writes Whitefield, "when I receive a letter from you. Present and eternal contempt from Christ and all his members is what I deserve." Wesley and Whitefield probably knew how much these phrases meant; and when he says, "My infancy was vicious and my youth still more so," proper allowance must be made for the religious habit of the time, so prone to wreak itself upon expression.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Andrews, S. J. God's Revelations of Himself to Men as Successfully made in the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Dispensations, and in the Messianic Kingdom. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.  
 Bascom, J. Problems in Philosophy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.  
 Beckwith, I. T. Euripides' Bacchantes. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.15.  
 Birkbeck, W. L. Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England, with Suggestions for Some Improvement in the Law. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.  
 Bluntschli, J. K. The Theory of the State. Translated. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.  
 Bowie, A. J., Jr. A Practical Treatise on Hydraulic Mining in California. D. Van Nostrand.  
 Crane, W. The Sirens Three: A Poem. Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.  
 Fergusson, Alexander. The Laird of Lag; A Life Sketch. Edinburgh: David Douglas; New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$4.  
 Field, M. The Father's Tragedy; William Rufus; Loyalty or Love? Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.  
 Fisher, G. P. Outlines of Universal History; Designed as a Textbook and for Private Reading. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. \$3.  
 Grove, Sir G. Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Part XXI. Verse to Water-Music. Macmillan & Co.  
 Gréville, Henry. Cleopatra. Translated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. \$1.25.  
 Hay, Mary C. Lester's Secret. Harper & Brothers. 30 cents.  
 Harding, B. F. Greek Inflection; or Object Lessons in Greek Philology. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.  
 Harper's Weekly. Vol. 29. Harper & Brothers.

Harper's Bazaar. Vol. 18. Harper & Brothers.  
 Hosmer, J. K. The Story of the Jews. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.  
 How to be Happy though Married. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.  
 Johnson's New General Cyclopædia and Copper Plate Atlas of the World. 2 vols. A. J. Johnson & Co.  
 Lee, Harriet and Sophia. Canterbury Tales. 3 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.75.  
 Lotze, H. Outlines of Psychology. Translated by G. T. Ladd. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.  
 Lord, A. M. A Book of Verses. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 75 cents.  
 Mahoney, J. S. Life of Parnell, and What he has Achieved for Ireland. Excelsior Publishing Co.  
 Maine, Sir H. S. Popular Government. Four Essays. Henry Holt & Co. \$2.75.  
 Montgomery, D. H. The Leading Facts of English History. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.12.  
 Metcalfe, Capt. H. The Cost of Manufactures and the Administration of Workshops Public and Private. John Wiley & Sons. \$5.  
 Morris, Dr. R. T. How We Treat Wounds To-day. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.  
 One Hundred Years of Temperance: A Memorial Volume of the Centennial Temperance Conference. National Temperance Society. \$3.  
 Oliphant, Mrs. A Country Gentleman. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.  
 Parker, J. The People's Bible. Vol. II. The Book of Exodus. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.75.  
 Progressive Orthodoxy: A Contribution to the Christian Interpretation of Christian Doctrines. By the editors of the *Andover Review*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75.  
 Sinclair, F. Humanities. London: Trübner & Co.

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