

# An Introduction to Extant Volumes from the 1487 *Tongguk yōji sŭngnam* and the 1499 *Tongguk yōji sŭngnam*, and the 1531 *Sinjŭng Tongguk yōji sŭngnam*

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*Sinjŭng Tongguk yōji sŭngnam* (New and Expanded Complete Conspectus of the Territory of the Eastern Country; hereafter as *STYS*), a state gazetteer printed in 1531, is indispensable for scholars of the Chosŏn period of Korean history. This text is the fourth, and eventually the last, edition of a countrywide gazetteer whose compilation began in 1478. *STYS* provides profiles of royal palace buildings, civil administration offices, military administration offices, Hansŏng-bu, Kaesŏng-bu, and 329 counties.

Three editions all entitled *Tongguk yōji sŭngnam* (Complete Conspectus of the Territory of the Eastern Country, hereafter as *TYS*) preceded *STYS*. The Chosŏn government treated the first text, which was completed in 1481, as a draft and did not print it. The government printed the next two editions in 1487 and 1499, intending each as an improvement upon the previous effort.<sup>1</sup> The 1481 edition is known through other sources, but volumes of the 1487 edition and the 1499 edition are extant in the Republic of Korea and Japan. However, a complete set of either the 1487 *TYS* or the 1499 *TYS* is not currently known to the public. The 1531 edition was reprinted after the Japanese invasion of 1592–1598, in 1611. *STYS* is readily available in the photolithographic reproduction which Myŏngmundang first published in 1959.

Research on *TYS* has focused on the compilation processes for the 1487 and 1499 texts, especially as can be known through prefaces and postscripts in *STYS*. Discussion of the 1499 edition's contents has been based upon the 1531 printing, which includes notices that identify material "newly supplemented" (*sinjŭng*) in that fourth edition. Scholars have concentrated in particular upon entry titles in the county sections and how the entry titles resembled and varied from those in Korean gazetteers compiled during the reign of King Sejong (r. 1418.8–1450.2) and from those in the state gazetteer *Da Ming yitongzhi* (Gazetteer of the Unified Great Ming), completed by the Ming China government in 1461.<sup>2</sup> There do not seem to be studies, though, of how text in extant volumes of the 1499 *TYS* differs from text in extant volumes of the 1487 *TYS*, and of how *STYS* differs, beyond the *sinjŭng* notices, from extant volumes of the 1499 *TYS*. This paper will introduce changes across the three printed gazetteers, but will not offer a complete catalogue of removals, additions, emendations, and other changes from one printed edition to the next.

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Research for this paper has been supported by The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science grant C-19520606. I wish to thank the Korea University Library, The National Library of Korea, the Kyoto University Library, and Cho Pyŏngsun, the founder of Sŏngam Mungo, for permission to view the 1487 editions and the 1499 editions of *Tongguk yōji sŭngnam* in their collections.

This bibliographical introduction will discuss the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS* through volumes that could be viewed in this research, and will consider *STYS* through these two editions. Comparison of the small sample of overlapping extant volumes in the 1487 and 1499 editions will show that the editors and compilers of the 1499 edition added information, did not print some text in the 1487 edition, and revised text carried over from that earlier compilation. Also, the tables of contents in these three editions reflect the current administrative roster of provinces and counties, but do not serve consistent purposes. Further, the *sinjŭng* notice, which prefaces supplementary material in *STYS*, shows the 1531 edition to be a more complex text and its relationship to the 1499 *TYS* more varied than heretofore thought.

Printings of the 1487 *TYS* held in the Hwasan Mungo (Koryŏ Taehakkyo Tosŏgwan; Korea University Library) and the Ilsan Mungo (Hanguk Kungnip Chungang Tosŏgwan; The National Library of Korea), neither complete, have been examined in this research. Incomplete printings of the 1499 *TYS* held in the Kawai Bunko (Kyōto Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan; Kyoto University Library), the Sŏngam Mungo, and the Karam Mungo (Sŏul Taehakkyo Kyujanggak Hangukhak Yŏnguwŏn; Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University) also have been examined. For *STYS*, I have used the printing reproduced by Myŏngmundang.

Two explanations should be offered here. First, the terms section, entry, item, and intracolumn text are used below in discussing the three printed gazetteers. Section bears two meanings, first to long texts titled “Kyŏngdo,” “Hansŏng-bu,” and “Kaesŏng-bu” and, second, to a full county text. Entry refers to the individual parts, each prefaced by an entry title, of these sections. The entry title is typically printed in relief against a black background (*paengmun*) and is placed at the top of a column. An item is an individual text in an entry. And intracolumn text refers to text printed in smaller type size in two columns within a single, lined column.

Second, concordances for the 1487 *TYS* volumes and the 1499 *TYS* volumes viewed in this research are offered at the end of this article. The lists are divided into front matter, Kyŏngdo, Hansŏng-bu, Kaesŏng-bu, and provinces. These concordances may help in comparing, for example, how the length of an entry differs between the 1499 edition and the 1531 edition.

## I. The 1487 *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*

### 1. The Hwasan Mungo Text

Incomplete printings of the 1487 *TYS* are held in the Hwasan Mungo and in the Ilsan Mungo. In 1485.3 King Sŏngjong ordered that the 1481 gazetteer be revised based upon *Da Ming yitongzhi*. The second edition seems to have been completed in or after 1486.3, and printing began upon Sŏngjong’s command of 1487.2.10.<sup>3)</sup> The 1487 *TYS* is currently available through the two fascicles in the Hwasan Mungo presenting front matter, volume 1, and part of volume 2, and the one fascicle in the Ilsan Mungo holding volume 37 and volume 38, the latter incomplete. The Hwasan Mungo holding will be discussed first because its volumes precede those in the Ilsan Mungo holding. The Ilsan Mungo text will then be introduced.

Paratext frames these volumes (and the others below). The two fascicles that comprise the Hwasan Mungo text appear to have been re-bound in newer covers. The

gazetteer's title, *Tongguk yöji süngnam*, is handwritten on cover strips affixed from the upper left corner on both outer front covers. Below the cover strip on the first fascicle is the following text in two columns: "Kwön chi il wan/Tanjong samnyön ūrhæ hwalcha chön." The character read here tentatively as "wan" in the first column is partially obscured by damage. The note may perhaps be read as, "Volume 1, complete; All [printed] in the *Ūrhæ* type of 1455." This note below the cover strip indicates that the gazetteer was printed in the *Ūrhæ* font introduced in the third year of King Tanjong's reign, or 1455. The second fascicle also has handwritten text below the cover strip. That text reads: "Kwön chi i/Tanjong samnyön ūrhæ tong hwalcha." This note may be read as, "Volume 2; The *Ūrhæ* copper type of 1455." It further identifies the *Ūrhæ* type as being made from copper.

The word "Tanjong" on the outer front cover of the second fascicle may assist in dating the handwritten text. "Tanjong" refers to the king who ruled Chosön from 1452.5 into 1455. Intercalary 6. He was the son of the previous king, Munjong (r. 1450.2–1452.5), and a grandson of King Sejong. Only eleven *se* old when enthroned, his uncle Prince Suyang, who was the second son of King Sejong, deposed him and assumed the throne. The official history of this deposed ruler's reign was titled *Nosangun ilgi*, or "Daily Records of the Reign of Prince Nosan." Only on 1698.11.6, during the reign of King Sukchong (r. 1674.8–1720.6), did the court accept the Nosangun as a king and recognize him by a temple name, Tanjong.<sup>4)</sup> The handwritten text on the outer front cover of the second fascicle almost certainly dates from 1698.11.6 or later.

The first fascicle has forty-two folios, the second fascicle twenty-four folios. The printed text in the *Ūrhæ* font on each folio side is in a frame 24.3 × 16.2 cm. Each folio side has ten columns, and nineteen full-size characters can be printed in each column.<sup>5)</sup> The fold mark titles (*p'ansimjê*) for the front matter differs for each section. However, they follow a pattern, and that pattern is seen in the 1499 *TYS* and in *STYS*, too. Each fold mark title combines elements from the title of the gazetteer and from the specific section. The fold mark titles begin with the first and last characters from the gazetteer's title, *Tongguk yöji süngnam*. The two characters "tong" and "ram" form the abbreviation "Tongnam." The next character or characters in the fold mark title were taken from the title of that text, and composed the last character or characters in the fold mark title.

The fold mark title for No Sasin's (1427–1498) 1481.4.19 memorandum to King Söngjong submitting to him *Tongguk yöji süngnam* is "Tongnam chön." Similarly, the fold mark title for the preface to *Tongguk yöji süngnam* written by Sö Kjöjong (1420–1488) is "Tongnam sö." The fold mark title for the list of officials who contributed to the compilation of the 1487 gazetteer is "Tongnam pong." The fold mark title for the Table of Contents is "Tongnam mongnok." Each of these three sections was paginated separately from the preceding and the following sections. That is, each section begins with folio 1. The map of Chosön, "P'alto ch'ongdo," bears the fold mark title "Tongnam to." Subsequent text in volumes 1 and 2 and in the Ilsan Mungo text has the fold mark title "Tongnam." That title is followed within the fold mark by the volume number. These fold mark titles also are in the 1499 printing and in the 1531 printing. The fish tails (*ömi*) in the fold marks do not bear a design.

The Table of Contents lists fifty-five volumes. The gazetteer that No Sasin present-

ed on 1481.4.19 consisted of fifty volumes.<sup>6)</sup> The province commonly known as Hamgyōng-do is named here as Yōngan-do. Each province is divided in the table into its two administrative circuits. Across the eight provinces are named 329 counties. The total becomes 331 if Hansōng-bu and Kaesōng-bu are included.<sup>7)</sup>

Among the 329 counties, fifty have the character *chin* 鎭, or fort, affixed to the county name. This character is printed in the same size as the county name, and indicates a fort within the province's military defense system. These counties always are the first county in a column. Based upon readings of volume 37 in the Ilsan Mungo text, of available volumes in the 1499 *TYS*, and of *STYS*, the administrative marker *chin* and the placement of the county name within the Table of Contents indicate that each of these fifty-five counties was of the highest civil administration rank in the list of counties that continued until the next county bearing the administrative marker *chin*. That is, each set of counties formed a local military defense network centered on the county housing the fort. More specifically, the counties in each set were listed hierarchically by administrative rank. If the government attached no counties of lower administrative rank to a county housing a fort, the next county in the Table of Contents to which the government attached a fort was set in the next column. This is seen in the listings for Yōngan Province and P'yōngan Province. It is repeated in the 1499 and 1531 editions.

Volume 1, which presents the first half of the "Kyōngdo" (Capital) section, concludes the first fascicle in the Hwasan Mungo text. Volume 2, which begins with the second half of the "Kyōngdo" section, is in the incomplete second fascicle. The latter volume treats capital civil administration and military administration offices in separate entries. The first entry, Civil Administration Offices (*Munjik kongsō*), continues in the Hwasan Mungo text into the item for the Bureau of Interpreters (*Sayōgwōn*), which begins on folio 23b.<sup>8)</sup> The next folio side is 27a, but only the recto side is present. Folio 27a provides the last twelve characters of the final item in the entry for Military Administration Offices (*Mujik kongsō*), the Office of the Royal Prince Guard (*Seja Igwi-sa*). Missing from volume 2 in the Hwasan Mungo text are the recto and verso sides of folios 24, 25, and 26 and the verso side of folio 27. Full texts for ten items in the Military Administration Offices entry are not available.<sup>9)</sup>

The Hwasan Mungo text displays evidence of reading. Whether by a single reader or by multiple readers, the Table of Contents and the first two volumes bear handwritten corrections of printed characters, handwritten enhancements of printed characters, the names of additional civil administration offices, and ranks for civil administration government posts. The Table of Contents, too, bears handwritten information.

One means of correcting or enhancing the printed text was to replace a printed character with a handwritten character. In the common practice, a government official working soon after the printing or a reader cut out the character, and then filled the resulting hole in the column by gluing a piece of paper to the back side of that folio side. The character was written on the paper now visible between the previous character and the next character. (See Table 1 for a list of such handwritten characters in these available volumes of the 1487 printing.)

To the Table of Contents one or more readers added two types of content. One type of new handwritten information was the distance between each county and the

capital. For example, Kijang County, Kyöngsang Province, was reported to be 950 *ri* from the capital; Kyöngwön County, Yöngan Province, to be 2,195 *ri*; Kanggye County, P'yöngan Province, to be 1,300 *ri*; and Haenam County, Chölla County, to be 900 *ri*. Cheju County was 940 *ri* from Hansöng-bu. This data was written below each county name and along the right side of the column, thus resembling text printed in smaller point size in two columns within a single column.<sup>10)</sup>

The other type of content is counties established after 1600. These include Sunhüng, Yöngyang, and Ch'ilgok (all in Kyöngsang Province), Kümch'ön (in Hwanghae Province), and Musan (Hamgyöng Province) counties. Each county name was written into the appropriate province, though Musan was included in both Hamgyöng Province and P'yöngan Province. The first entry, in Hamgyöng Province, is correct. In the recording of Musan for P'yöngan Province, this word was circled and no distance from the capital to the county listed.

These county names changed the Table of Contents from one specific to the time of this edition's printing and limited to counties printed in the table. The Table of Contents now presents two administrative geographies that index multiple periods. One period, of course, is that of the date of printing; another is that of the date, which cannot be known at this time, when the reader set inked brush to printed folio. There also may be the periods specific to each handwritten county if the county names were inscribed at different times, for those counties were not opened or reopened simultaneously. The Chosön court established Ch'ilgok County on 1640.5.25, Kümch'ön County on 1651.8.24, and Musan County on 1684.3.25, and reopened Sunhüng County on 1682.1.13 and Yöngyang County on 1682.1.15.<sup>11)</sup> If the county names were written at the same time, they must have been added on or after 1684.3.25. Stated differently, the handwritten county names inscribed anachronism(s) into this printing of the 1487 *TYS*.

Other information accompanies the profiles of civil administration and military administration offices in volume 2. These notes supplement the printed text, providing further detail about the central government. To the right of the printed names of some government offices were written the office's rank. For example, the Council of Royal Kindred (*Chongch'inbu*) and the State Council (*Üijöngbu*), the first two offices listed in the second volume's section on civil administration offices, were identified as offices of the "senior first rank" (*chöng ilp'um kamun*).<sup>12)</sup>

A reader has added two civil administration offices and their posts in the space above the printed frame. The first office is the Office of the Royal Lectures (*Kyönggyön*); ten posts follow (one, Reader [*Sidökkwan*], was written twice, it seems).<sup>13)</sup> The second office is the State Archives (*Kyujanggak*). Five posts also are named.<sup>14)</sup> On subsequent folio sides, posts for offices listed in the printed text were written above the printed frame. These posts in some of the as many as twenty-two offices are found on 9b, 17b, 18a, 19b, 20a, 20b, 21b, and 22b. A reader increased the detail in, and enhanced the utility of the Civil Administration Offices entry by providing further detail for future readers.

## 2. The Ilsan Mungo Text

The Ilsan Mungo text has volume 37 and volume 38 of the 1487 edition in a single

fascicle. The latter volume is incomplete, having folios only for Cheju County and no folios for the next two counties, Chǒngŭi and Taech'ǒng. But the Cheju County section, too, is incomplete. (See the concordances for the four counties in volume 37 and for Cheju County in volume 38.)

The folios in this text have been measured at  $29.4 \times 19.7$  cm. The frame within which text was printed is measured at  $24.3 \times 16.1$  cm. There are ten columns per folio side, and a column holds nineteen characters.<sup>15</sup> The reported width of the printed frame is one-tenth of one centimeter shorter than that for the Hwasan Mungo text, allowing the suggestion that the frames in both texts are the same size. The number of columns and characters per column also match in both texts. The single fascicle in the Ilsan Mungo holding has twenty-eight folios.

The title on the outer front cover was written on a cover strip. The first and last characters are illegible, but the other four characters, *kuk*, *yō*, *chi*, and *sung*, are legible. Those characters suggest that the first and last characters were “*tong*” and “*ram*.” Volume 38, which begins with Cheju County, has only ten folios. The last entry in that volume is Temples and Hermitages (*Puru*) in the Cheju section. The last full item in Temples and Hermitages is Myoyōnsa, also in the Cheju section. The last character on the final folio side is the first character in the next item, Munsum.<sup>16</sup> In other words, the sections for the two counties of Chǒngŭi and Taech'ǒng are not present in the Ilsan Mungo text.

The absence of the sections for Chǒngŭi and Taech'ǒng counties in volume 38 delays answer to a problem in the 1499 *TYS* and *STYS*. In the tables of contents for all three printings, this volume's three counties are listed in the following order: Cheju, Taech'ǒng, and Chǒngŭi. However, in *STYS* the counties in volume 38 are arranged in a different order: Cheju, Chǒngŭi, and Taech'ǒng. That is, the order of Taech'ǒng and Chǒngŭi counties does not match in the Table of Contents and in volume 38 in *STYS*. If the order of the counties in volume 38 in the 1487 edition and in the 1499 edition can be confirmed, the earliest appearance of the inconsistency between the table of contents and the volume can be assigned to the 1487 *TYS* or to a later edition.

Evidence of reading and handwritten text that may have been intended as assistance for future reading appears outside the frame on several folio sides. First, a black seal was affixed outside the printed text frame and above the first column in the sections for Chindo County, Kangjin County, and Haenam County in volume 37. In those first columns are the county name, its administrative rank, and the beginning of intracolumn text that positions the county geographically. The seal was not affixed above the volume's first county name, Changhŭng. It also was not affixed above the first county name in volume 38, Cheju. The seal's absence above the first county in both volumes may have been because the beginning of the first county was readily visible on each volume's first folio side. The seal imprint may have been intended to alert the reader to where the next county section begins.

Handwritten text is found in the space above the printed frame. The name of the county was written on the recto side of most folios, above the fifth column. In the case of Haenam County, though, the county name was not written on folio 16a. This may have been because this county's section begins on folio 15b. That is, when the fascicle is open to folio 16a the printed county name on folio 15b is visible. The handwritten

county name informed or reminded readers which county section they were looking at or reading.

A reader also expressed interest in individuals named in various entries in both volumes. In some nineteen instances, men named in the gazetteer and whose poetry (*si*), other writing (*ki*), or text sent to another person (*song*) was quoted therein are identified further. Above the printed frame typically is written the individual's adult given name, his ancestral seat (*pongwan*), and the character for "person." For example, in reference to Yi Saek, whose poem was printed, the handwritten note reads "Saek Hansan in," or "[Yi] Saek was a person of Hansan," meaning that he was of the Hansan Yi descent group.<sup>17)</sup> Other individuals so identified include Yi Kyubo, Sō Kōjōng, Chōng Inji, Sōng Hyōn, and Kwōn Kūn. Another note refers to Chang Pogo. And still another enhances the gazetteer's data by clarifying that Ma Ch'ōnmok was not the "Changhūnggun," as identified in the printed text. He was the "Changhūng Puwōngun." A circular mark written into the column between the printed characters *hūng* and *kun* likely indicates where the reader thought the two characters "*pu*" and "*wōn*" in "Puwōngun" were missing.<sup>18)</sup> It would seem that the individual who wrote these notes had to hand one or more texts from which he could glean this information. These signs offered differing forms of assistance. The repetition of county names provided reading aids. And the personal information supplemented the printed text, thereby providing further data.

As there is no text from the 1481 *TYS* currently available other than the No Sasin and Sō Kōjōng writings, the 1487 *TYS* offers the first view of this state gazetteer. The 1487 *TYS* provided structure, organization, fold mark titles, content, and other features for the 1499 *TYS* and *STYS* upon the decisions to compile each of the two later editions. However, extant volumes of the 1499 *TYS* reveal text not transferred from the 1487 printing, various forms of editing, and new text. Changes based upon the previous state gazetteer were not confined to the 1531 edition.

## II. The 1499 *Tongguk yōji sūngnam*

Volumes of the 1499 *TYS* are held in the Sōngam Mungo, the Karam Mungo, and the Kawai Bunko. Together these fascicles do not compose a complete printing, but they do present the front matter and thirty-three of the fifty-five volumes. Stated differently, 158, or 48 percent, of the 327 counties and Hansōng-bu and Kaesōng-bu listed in this edition's Table of Contents may be studied.

The 1499 *TYS* differs variously in form and in content from the 1487 *TYS*. The edition has eight columns per folio side and each column holds sixteen characters. The folio side is thus smaller and holds fewer characters than the folio side in the 1487 edition. The text is printed in the *Kyech'uk* font, which had been introduced in 1493. The front matter includes a list of officials ("Sōnsugwan") who participated in the compilation and editing.<sup>19)</sup> *STYS* has the same number of columns per folio side and holds the same number of characters per column.

The order of provinces in the Table of Contents in the 1499 *TYS* and in *STYS* matches that in the 1487 *TYS*. So too does the order of provinces in the fascicles extant in the Kawai Bunko. Further, the order of counties in the tables of contents of the two latter editions matches that in the 1487 *TYS*. (The absence of two counties in the

tables of contents in the two latter editions will be explained below.) As the 1481 edition had fifty volumes, the 1487 *TYS* became the template for the tables of contents in the 1499 edition and, accordingly, in the 1531 edition. Volume 37, of four counties in Chōlla Province, in the Ilsan Mungo and volume 37 in the Kawai Bunko match, and their order for the four counties is repeated in *STYS*. Perhaps it may be speculated that the 1487 *TYS* also became the template for the order of counties in the 1499 edition and, accordingly, in the 1531 edition. The order of counties in the *STYS* volumes will be compared below with the order in the 1499 *TYS*.

The Sōngam Mungo text is composed of two volumes in one fascicle. Volumes 44 and 45 cover nine of the twenty-six counties in Kangwōn Province. (See the concordances for these counties.) The fascicle begins with the province map, “Kangwōn-do” (Map of Kangwōn Province) and continues with Kangnūng County, the gazetteer’s first county for this province. As the verso side of the last folio seems not to be present, this fascicle may be counted to have sixty-six and one-half folios. A new cover has been added, and the original cover remains.

The 1499 *TYS* includes references to Usan-do, an island identified today as Dokdo (Tokto). The island is listed in the Ulchin County section as an item in the Mountains and Rivers (*Sanch’ōn*) entry. And it appears in “Kangwōn-do,” the map of Kangwōn Province. In the Mountains and Rivers entry “Usan-do” is listed before “Ullūng-do.” The two islands are then discussed in the descriptive that follows “Ullūng-do.” In the map, Usan-do is west of Ullūng-do. To speculate, might this placement reflect the order of the two islands in this entry, with Usan-do being placed closer to the peninsula in the map because it precedes Ullūng-do in the entry’s list of islands? The presence of Usan-do in the Mountains and Rivers entry for Ulchin County and in the “Kangwōn-do” map is replicated in *STYS*.<sup>20</sup> If Usan-do is the same island as Dokdo, its earliest appearance in an extant, printed Korean province map is in the “Kangwōn-do” in the 1499 *TYS*. And Dokdo’s presence in Chosōn and administration by the Korean government in the fifteenth century may be further supported by the 1499 *TYS*.

The Karam Mungo text has three volumes of the 1499 *TYS*. Volumes 11, 12, and 13 cover fifteen of the thirty-seven counties in Kyōnggi. (See the concordances for these counties.) The first image in the microfilm is of an outer front cover. Below the external title, “*Tōngguk yōji sūngnam*,” is written “volume 11” (*kwōn chi sibil*). The bibliographical data in the revised edition of *Kyujanggak tosō Hangukpon chonghap mongnok* states that the Karam Mungo holding is in one fascicle. The folios are measured at 27 × 16.7 cm.<sup>21</sup>

Features of the Kawai Bunko text’s history may be readily known. The family of Kawai Hirotami (1874–1918.10) donated his collection of Korean materials to Kyoto Imperial University in 1919. He graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1898, and became a teacher in Korea in 1907. While living in Korea he collected Chosōn texts and documents, concentrating primarily on economic history records. Kyoto Imperial University bestowed upon him the *hakase* degree, or the equivalent of a doctorate in history, on 1916.8.5 for a dissertation entitled “*Ri-chō zeisei ni kansuru kenkyū*” (Studies in the Tax System of the Yi Dynasty).<sup>22</sup>

In the record of Kawai’s purchases in Korea that Imanishi Ryū compiled from the



winter of 1917 into the spring of 1918 is the following entry for *Tongguk yōji sūngnam*:

東国輿地勝覽 50Y?  
弘治十五年權鈞へ内賜本 十冊  
一一三〇、三六、三七、五一、五二<sup>23)</sup>

The price reported as “50 yen?” suggests that Kawai may have paid that amount, but the amount could not be confirmed. This printing is identified as a *naesabon*, a type of book that will be explained below. In the ten fascicles are reported to be a total of thirty-four volumes. However, while there are ten fascicles, there are not thirty-four volumes. Not present are volumes 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 26, meaning that there are twenty-eight volumes in the Kyoto University Library’s holding. If those six volumes were present, perhaps there would be twelve fascicles.

The 1499 *TYS* text in the Kawai Bunko is a *naesabon*, or a royal bestowal from a king of Chosŏn upon a subject or a government office. The Yŏnsangun presented this text to Kwŏn Kyun (1464–1526) on 1502 (Hongch’i/Hongzhi 15).2. [unspecified date], according to the *naesagi*, or bestowal notice, written on the inner front cover of the first fascicle. In the bestowal notice, the text is referred to as “*Yōji sūngnam*,” which is an abbreviation of “*Tongguk yōji sūngnam*.” Following procedure for a *naesabon*, the royal seal “Sŏnsa/chi ki” was affixed in the upper right corner of the printed text on the first recto folio side of the first fascicle. The imprint, in two columns each of two characters, does not extend beyond the printed frame. A deep, vertical crease in the recto side paper prevents an accurate measurement of the seal. Nevertheless, an imprecise measurement of 8.1 × 7.9 cm indicates that the seal almost certainly was the same size as that, measured at 8 × 8 cm, which was affixed to an extant printing of *Haedong chegukki* in 1512.<sup>24)</sup> The date of this bestowal, 1502.2, may suggest that the Chosŏn court had printed a large enough number of copies of *TYS* in 1499 that sets remained available for distribution in early 1502. Or it may suggest that the government printed additional copies after the first run in 1499.

Kwŏn Kyun was of the Andong Kwŏn descent group.<sup>25)</sup> He passed the *saengwŏn* classics licentiate examination in 1486 and the higher civil service examination in the 1491 irregular examination (*pyŏlsi*) ranked third in the third, *pyŏng* grade, and sixth, and last, overall.<sup>26)</sup> At the time of the bestowal, he served as one of the two junior third grade Assistant Masters in the State Academy (*Sŏnggyungwan Sasŏng*). He began serving in the senior fourth grade post of Fourth Counselor in the Office of the Special Counselors (*Hongmungwan Ŭnggyo*) on 1501.8.8 and in the junior second grade post of Second Censor in the Office of the Censor-General (*Saganwŏn Sagan*) on 1502.5.24.<sup>27)</sup> His post at the time of bestowal was of a rank between the appointment on 1501.8.8 and the appointment on 1502.5.24. To have received the *naesabon* in 1502.2, Kwŏn would have to have been appointed as an Assistant Master in the State Academy some time between 1501.8.8 and the unspecified date in 1502.2 when another court official wrote the bestowal notice.

The author of the bestowal notice wrote his own surname, his post, and his signature (*kugyŏl*), but, as was common practice for this document, he did not write his adult given name. This official almost certainly was Sin Yonggae (1463–1519), the

Third Royal Secretary in the Royal Secretariat (*Sŭngjŏngwŏn Usŭngji*, senior third grade). The signature accompanies his government post and family name.

Sin Yonggae belonged to the Koryŏng Sin descent group. He passed the higher civil service examination in the 1488 irregular examination ranked first in the *pyŏng* grade, third overall.<sup>28)</sup> The monarch appointed him Third Royal Secretary on 1502.1.5, and then Second Royal Secretary (*Sŭngjŏngwŏn Chwasŭngji*, senior third grade) on 1502.6.4.<sup>29)</sup> A posthumous summary of Sin's career states that he became Third Royal Secretary in the spring of 1502 and Second Royal Secretary in the summer of 1502.<sup>30)</sup> This order of appointments indicates that Sin would have served as Third Royal Secretary throughout the second month of 1502.

On the first recto folio side in the first fascicle of the Kawai Bunko text are two other seals and one library stamp. At the bottom of the first column is a vermilion seal that is 2.6 × 2.6 cm. The seal text is in three characters. The other seal and the library stamp are in the space above the printed frame and the upper edge of the paper. The seal, also vermilion, reads from right to left as “Kyōto/teikoku/daigaku/tosho.” It is 3.5 × 3.5 cm. The library stamp, in blue and 2.1 × 2.6 cm, records the date “Taishō 7.12.16,” or December 16, 1918. These two seals and the stamp were affixed to the first recto folio side of each volume in the Kawai Bunko text. Also, on the last verso folio side, in the lower left corner within the printed frame, in each extant volume is a vermilion seal. This seal is 2.1 × 2.1 cm, the seal text in two characters horizontal.

The Kawai Bunko text consists of ten fascicles. In those fascicles are the front matter and twenty-eight of the fifty-five volumes in the 1499 *TYS*. There is no overlap with volumes in the Sŏngam Mungo holding or in the Karam Mungo holding. The fascicles and their contents are below.

Front matter, Kyŏngdo, vols. 1–3  
Kaesŏng-bu, Kyŏnggi, vols. 4–7  
Kyŏnggi, vols. 8–10  
Ch'ungch'ŏng Province, vols. 14–15  
Ch'ungch'ŏng Province, vols. 16–18  
Ch'ungch'ŏng Province, vols. 19–20  
Kyŏngsang Province, vols. 21–23  
Kyŏngsang Province, vols. 27–30  
Chŏlla Province, vols. 36–37  
P'yŏngan Province, vols. 51–52

Among the eight provinces, the Kawai Bunko text has a full set of volumes for Ch'ungch'ŏng Province and no volumes for Hwanghae Province, Kangwŏn Province, and Hamgyŏng Province. The Kawai Bunko text and the Karam Mungo text combine to present all the volumes for Kyŏnggi.

Counting Hansŏng-bu and Kaesŏng-bu among the administrative units, the Kawai Bunko text presents 134 of the 329 administrative units that would compose volumes 3 to 55. Stated differently, the Kawai Bunko text has 51% of the volumes, and those volumes introduce 41% of the counties. More specifically, the Kawai Bunko text has

61% of the counties in Kyōnggi, 100% of the counties in Ch’ungch’ōng Province, 45% of the counties in Kyōngsang Province, 21% of the counties in Chōlla Province, and 30% of the counties in P’yōngan Province. Several features of the Kawai Bunko text are introduced below.

### 1. Fascicle Covers

On the outer front cover of each fascicle in the Kawai Bunko text is handwritten text that provides information regarding that fascicle and its contents. In the upper left corner is the external title, written vertically on surface of a different color than the rest of the outer front cover. The external title is “*Yōji sūngnam*.” Written below the title is the personal name Kwōn Kyun. On the outer front cover of the first Ch’ungch’ōng Province fascicle and the P’yōngan Province fascicle is the name of the province. On the outer front cover of seven of the ten fascicles (the second Kyōnggi fascicle, all three Ch’ungch’ōng Province fascicles, the first Kyōngsang Province fascicle, the Chōlla Province fascicle, P’yōngan Province fascicles) are the names of the counties included therein. The counties are listed from right to left, their order in the fascicle written in one or more rows. In the bottom right corner of all ten fascicles is a Kyoto University label for texts in the Kawai Bunko. Characters in each of the four corners of the label together read “Kyōdai tosho.” Call number information is presented in three rows. In the top row is “Kawai bon,” in what appears to be a stamp or seal affixed to the label.

As shown by the absence of county names on the outer front covers of three fascicles (the front matter and Kyōngdo fascicle, the Kaesōng-bu and Kyōnggi fascicle, and the second Kyōngsang-do fascicle), the information presented on the front cover is not consistent across the ten fascicles. Other examples of inconsistency may be noted. The numbers of the volumes in the fascicle are recorded on two of the ten outer front covers. The first fascicle for Kyōngsang Province shows “21–23,” indicating volumes 21, 22, and 23. And the second fascicle for Ch’ungch’ōng Province shows “16–8,” indicating volumes 16, 17, and 18. Also, a cover title strip was pasted on the inner front cover of the first Kyōnggi fascicle, along the right-hand side and near the top corner. That strip too presents the book title (“*Yōji sūngnam*”) and the volumes bound therein (“volume 4 to volume 7”).

On the bottom of each fascicle was written information for identifying each bound text when they are placed one atop another as in the traditional shelving method. The fascicle number was written within the square at the right created by the binding style. Below is the bibliographical information on these fascicles. The third column below specifies the province.

京都	一	(Kyōngdo)
呂[?]門	二	(Kyōngdo)
畿	三	(Kyōnggi)
忠都	五	(Ch’ungch’ōng Province)
忠	六	(Ch’ungch’ōng Province)
忠都	七	(Ch’ungch’ōng Province)
尚	八	(Kyōngsang Province)

尚	十	(Kyöngsang Province)
全都	十三	(Chölla Province)
平		(P'yöngan Province)

On the second fascicle, for Kyönggi, the second character marked here by the question mark within brackets is not readily legible.

The fascicle numbers provide a guide to the composition of the full printing. However, a fascicle number is not written for the last extant fascicle, which is the first in the P'yöngan Province set. As the previous numbered fascicle is for volumes of Chölla Province, and as the Kawai Bunko holding does not include any fascicles for Hwanghae Province, Kangwön Province, or Hamgyöng Province, all of which precede P'yöngan Province in the tables of contents in the three printed editions, it is difficult to calculate how many fascicles composed this particular printing of the 1499 *TYS*.

## 2. Front Matter and Other Bibliographical Information

The prefaces and other front matter are in the first fascicle of the Kawai Bunko text, too. The titles of these texts are in the concordances for the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS*. These texts also appear in *STYS*; their order and pagination in the fold mark are the same in the later edition. Similarly, the fold mark titles for the country map and the four province maps in the Kawai Bunko text are repeated in *STYS*. The province maps are those for Kyönggi (“Kyönggi”), Ch'ungch'öng Province (“Ch'ungch'öng-do”), Kyöngsang Province (“Kyöngsang-do”), and P'yöngan Province (“P'yöngan-do”). Also, *STYS* repeats the fold mark title “Tongnam” for all counties.

The *STYS* Table of Contents differs from those in the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS*. Further, this is the first example of differences in the pagination of text included in both the 1499 edition and the 1531 edition. The first folio, for 1a and 1b, matches in both editions. Folio 2a also matches in both editions. However, the first text introduced into *STYS*, aside from front matter unique to this edition, appears on this folio side.

In folio 2a, column three is six characters printed in two columns of intracolumn text of three characters each. They are printed in smaller point size below the last county name in this column, Kwach'ön. Although these six characters are not found in the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS*, they are not marked in *STYS* by the *sinjüng* notice. This notice for new material first appears in folio 2a, column 5 as part of the information for Inch'ön. Following the notice is “*chin*,” or fort.<sup>31)</sup>

New text was attached to thirty-four counties, and printed in a smaller point size as intracolumn text. However, the *sinjüng* notice prefaces new text for only two counties. Inch'ön is the first instance. In the second instance, for T'ongjin, the notice follows new content that was not introduced by a notice. Including T'ongjin, there are thirty-three examples of new text in the Table of Contents not introduced by the notice. The text in these thirty-three examples follows the same pattern. First, it appears after the last county in a particular volume. The text states that “the counties above belong to the [county name] fort.” These counties, which comprise volumes nine and ten, belonged to the Suwön County fort.

The two *sinjüng* notices, for Inch'ön and T'ongjin, were attached to counties in the

same regional military defense network. The addition to the T'ongjin listing helps to explain the addition to the Inch'ön listing. As noted, following the T'ongjin entry is new text not prefaced by the notice and then new text prefaced by the notice. The text not prefaced by the notice indicates that T'ongjin and the other counties listed after Suwön belong to the Suwön County military defense network. The text prefaced by the notice relates a change to that military defense network. The new information indicates that “the [nine] magistrates above and the three magistrates, including [the] Suwön [magistrate]” that precede Inch'ön all are under the administrative purview of the Inch'ön magistrate for military defense purposes. (The three counties including Suwön precede Inch'ön in volume 9. The first of those nine counties, Ansan, follows Inch'ön in the Table of Contents.)<sup>32)</sup> However, the text appended to the T'ongjin entry that is not prefaced by the notice is not in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents. The new text introduced by the notice and appended to the Inch'ön listing indicates that Inch'ön is the new fort for these twelve counties (thirteen, including Inch'ön). That is, the Chosön government had raised the administrative rank of Inch'ön County since printing the 1499 *TYS*, hence the statement prefaced by the notice in the T'ongjin listing.

In 1526, the Chosön government closed the military base at Suwön and moved it to Inch'ön.<sup>33)</sup> The closing and transfer of the Suwön military base was necessitated by the government's reduction of Suwön County from the administrative rank of Town (*tohubu*) staffed by a Town Magistrate (*Tohubusa*) of the junior third grade to a Great County (*kun*) staffed by a Great County Magistrate (*Kunsu*) of the junior fourth grade. That is, the supervising magistrate of the regional military defense network had to hold a magistrate post of *tangsanggwon* rank. The government did not permit a fort to be stationed in a county of Great County administrative rank. This change in Suwön's administrative rank and its roles in military defense stemmed from the murder there of a father and mother by their son, their grandson, and a nephew of their son.<sup>34)</sup>

Together the intracolumn text in the *sinjüng* notices for the Inch'ön and T'ongjin listings explained related administrative changes. These two intracolumn notes seem to indicate that not marking the new intracolumn text which stated that the above counties were attached to a particular county's fort with a *sinjüng* notice was the standard practice in the *STYS* Table of Contents. The *STYS* Table of Contents varies from the *sinjüng* notice practices in the following fifty-five volumes for administrative profiles, Hansöng-bu, Kaesöng-bu, and counties in not attaching the marker announcing newly added text to such material. Other examples of text in *STYS* not marked by the notice will be introduced below.

The character *chin* was printed in the same size as the county names in the tables of contents for the 1487 and the 1499 editions. In *STYS*, however, this character was printed in a smaller size than the county name. Further, the character was placed along the right side of the column as intracolumn text. The reduction of the character's size and its setting as intracolumn text separated the term *chin* from the county name, and treated the county's role as the center of the local military defense network as secondary to the county's role in civil administration (which, of course, it was). Military administration was less important in the *STYS* Table of Contents than in the tables of contents for the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS*.

The character *chin* identifies fifty counties in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents and in the 1487 Table of Contents. In *STYS*, it identifies fifty-one counties as forts, the addition being Inch'ŏn. In 1531, however, in actual administration there were only fifty forts, for Inch'ŏn had replaced Suwŏn. (See Table 2 for the counties in which the Chosŏn government placed this fort.)

The addition of text altered the pagination of the *STYS* Table of Contents compared to the 1499 edition. (Table 3 presents the information in the first and last columns of each folio side in these three tables of contents. This format helps to show how the tables of contents varied across the three editions.) The appended text for T'ongjin extended into folio 2b, column two. This pushed text found in column two in the 1499 *TYS* into column three in *STYS*. Similarly, the text appended to Kap'yŏng in folio 2b, column six extends into column seven. As a result of these two introductions of new material, the phrase "*Kwŏn chi sibi*," or "volume 12," moved from folio 2b, column six in the 1499 *TYS* to folio 2b, column eight in *STYS*, or across two columns. There are ten more instances in which appended text extends into the next column. These are Chech'ŏn (folio 3b, columns one and two), Ŭngch'ŏn (folio 7a, columns two and three), T'aein (folio 7b, columns four and five), Muan (folio 8a, columns two and three), Haenam (folio 8a, columns five and six), Changsu (folio 8b, columns five and six), Hwasun (folio 9a, columns one and two), Hongju (folio 10b, columns two and three), Kowŏn (folio 11a, columns three and four), and Hongwŏn (folio 11a, columns seven and eight).

The 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents ends in folio 13a, column three. In folio 13a, column seven is the statement "*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam mongnok chong*," or "Conclusion of the Table of Contents for *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*." Columns four, five, six, and eight in folio 13a are blank. So too are the eight columns in folio 13b. Across the recto and verso sides of folio 13 are a total of twelve blank columns. The *STYS* Table of Contents ends in folio 13b, column seven. The conclusion notice is in folio 13b, column eight. That is, there are no blank columns on either the recto side or the verso side of folio 13. The total of twelve blank columns in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents matches the number of instances in the *STYS* Table of Contents in which newly added text extended into a second column. Those twelve instances pushed the *STYS* Table of Contents to folio 13b, column seven and the conclusion line to folio 13b, column eight.

The conclusion notice for the Table of Contents in *STYS* matches that in the 1499 *TYS*. That is, all characters are printed in the same point size. However, the conclusion notice in the 1499 *TYS* differs from that in the 1487 *TYS*. These two notices are composed of the same characters, but in the 1487 edition the last character, *chong*, is in a smaller point size and set along the column's right side, as intracolumn text. The printing of all characters in this notice in the same point size in the 1499 *TYS* is another difference between these first two printings. Other issues regarding the tables of contents in the three editions will be discussed further below.

### 3. The 1487 *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* in the 1499 *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*

The editors and compilers of the 1499 *TYS* did not reproduce the 1487 *TYS* verbatim. This is clear from the Hwasan Mungo volumes and the Ilsan Mungo volumes. That material in the 1487 edition did not reach *STYS* also may be confirmed through

a comparison of the incomplete section for Cheju County in the Ilsan Mungo text with the 1531 edition. The editors and compilers of the 1499 printing removed text that appeared in the 1487 printing, revised text from the 1487 printing, and added text. That is, the 1487 *TYS* has text unique to that edition.

One form of editing for the 1499 gazetteer was the removal of items in an entry in the 1487 *TYS*. Examples are many, but only a few will be noted here. (A complete catalogue of text in the 1487 edition's entries in the Kyōngdo volumes that do not appear in or were edited for the 1499 edition will be a helpful contribution. That project would also help to understand how the editors and compilers utilized *Tongmunsŏn* [Selected Writings of the Eastern Country] in the preparation of the 1487 and the 1499 editions.<sup>35</sup>) Two instances of removal are a poem by Sin Sukchu and another item in the entry for the Office of the Inspector-General (*Sahŏnbu*).<sup>36</sup> The dates that appear at the end of the descriptive texts for the items State Academy (*Sŏnggyungwan*) and Office of Royal Decrees (*Yemungwan*) also are not in the 1499 *TYS*.<sup>37</sup>

Revision of text is another type of alteration from the 1487 gazetteer in the next edition. For example, in each of five items (*Kŭnjŏngjŏn* 勤政殿, *Sajŏngjŏn* 思政殿, *Kangnyŏngjŏn* 康寧殿, *Kyŏngsŏngjŏn* 慶成殿, and *Yungmuru* 隆武樓) in the Palace Buildings (*Kunggwŏl*) entry in the 1487 gazetteer is text by Chŏng Tojŏn. Each text begins with the phrase “*Chŏng Tojŏn wal*” 鄭道傳曰, or “Chŏng Tojŏn stated ....”<sup>38</sup> In the 1499 edition, each entry begins with the phrase “*Chŏng Tojŏn mun wal*” 鄭道傳文曰, or “A written text of Chŏng Tojŏn reads ....”<sup>39</sup> The new wording specifies that the material is from a written text.

The last three characters of the 1487 edition's entries for the Board of Personnel (*Ijo*), Board of Taxation (*Hojo*), Board of Rites (*Yejo*), Board of Military Affairs (*Pyŏngjo*), Board of Punishments (*Hyŏngjo*), and Board of Works (*Kongjo*) were rewritten for the 1499 edition's entries. The last three characters in the 1487 *TYS* were “*yŏk ye chi*” (亦隸之). The new ending in the 1499 *TYS* is “*ye ŏn*” (隸焉).<sup>40</sup> Further examples of revised text might also be noted.

The Ilsan Mungo text similarly provides an opportunity to track four counties across all three printed editions of the state gazetteer. Volume 37 also is extant in the Kawai Bunko holding. Various changes may be identified in the 1499 *TYS* in comparison with the 1487 *TYS*. These include the addition of entries, revision of geographical data, and restructuring of text attached to items.

The presentation of new information and improved information is a feature of the compilation of the 1499 *TYS*. The second printing provides such data for the locations of civil administration offices. In the 1487 *TYS* the Quartermaster Bureau (*Kunjagam*) was located in the capital's western district (*Sŏbu*), in Hwanghwa-bang. By the time of the printing of the 1499 *TYS* the government had moved the bureau to Yŏgyŏng-bang, also in the western district.<sup>41</sup> For the Directorate of Astronomy (*Kwansanggam*), the 1449 *TYS* provided more detail. The directorate's office continued to be located south of the Royal Clothing Office (*Sangŭiwŏn*), but the second printing also notes a second office in the capital's northern district (*Pukpu*), in Kwanghwa-bang.<sup>42</sup>

The 1499 *TYS* contains a variety of new information regarding the counties. Volume 37 in the three printed editions has the same four counties in southwestern Chŏlla Province, Changhŭng, Chindo, Kangjin, and Haenam. In the 1499 edition, new en-

tries have been added to three of these provinces. These are Military Administration Headquarters (*Chingwan*) in the Changhŭng County section, Monasteries (*Wōnu*) in the Chindo County section, and Pavilions (*Nujōng*) in the Kangjin County section.<sup>43)</sup>

The 1499 edition also revised distances between a site and the county office in these counties. In Changhŭng County, Ōkpuł-san is twelve *ri* south of the county office in the 1487 *TYS*. In the 1499 *TYS*, the mountain is seven *ri* to the east.<sup>44)</sup> In Kangjin County, Namwōn-p'ō is sixty *ri* from the county office, according to the 1487 *TYS*. In the 1499 *TYS*, the port is fifty-seven *ri* distant.<sup>45)</sup> And in Haenam County, Kwandusan is thirty *ri* from the county office. In the 1499 *TYS*, the mountain is forty-one *ri* distant.<sup>46)</sup>

The incomplete section for Cheju County in volume 38 in the Ilsan Mungo text may be compared at this time only with the section in *STYS*. But the changes between the 1487 edition and the 1499 edition catalogued above would suggest that differences between the 1487 edition and *STYS* were introduced in the 1499 edition. For example, the entry Surnames (*Sōngssi*) in the 1487 *TYS* begins as “(This county) Ko Yang Pu Mun” (本州) 高良夫 文, with a space placed between the third and fourth surnames.<sup>47)</sup> In *STYS*, the entry begins as “(This county) Ko Yang [Yang [良] later was changed to Yang [梁]] Pu Mun” (本州) 高良良後/改梁夫文.<sup>48)</sup>

In the Military Headquarters (*Kwanbang*) entry in the 1487 printing, the last item is Myōngwōl-p'ō Base (*Myōngwōl-p'ō panghoso*). The text for this item is in five characters. It reports that the military base is in “the former Myōngwōl District” (*chae ko Myōngwōl-hyōn*).<sup>49)</sup> The Chosōn government incorporated Myōngwōl and other districts into Cheju County on 1416.5.6.<sup>50)</sup> In *STYS* is different text in six characters likely replicated from the 1499 *TYS*. That text states that the military base is “in the western part of the county sixty *ri* from the county office” (*chae chu sō yuksip ri*). There then is a blank circle, a mark which introduces a different text within an item, and nineteen characters of text. That text is followed by a *sinjŭng* notice. The nineteen characters thus must have been added in the 1499 edition. Following the Myōngwōl-p'ō Base item in *STYS* are seven more items.<sup>51)</sup> These items are followed by a *sinjŭng* notice and two more items, and also must have been added in the 1499 *TYS*. The Myōngwōl-p'ō Base item in *STYS* seems to reflect the three printed editions, with text introduced in each revision.

The Mountains and Rivers entry shows a different type of editing. Here, the editors and compilers, presumably of the 1499 printing for there are no *sinjŭng* notices in this entry in *STYS*, revised the distances of locations from the Cheju County headquarters. The distance was shortened in sixteen of the eighteen instances listed. The distances in the 1487 *TYS* and in *STYS* are in Table 4.

Other changes may also be found in the Mountains and Rivers entry. First, in *STYS*, the character *ri* 里 was affixed to two place names (Sangsisa-ri and Kōlchōn-ni).<sup>52)</sup> Second, the statement within the descriptive text for Munsaül-gak that all of the preceding locations inclusive were sites of ranches (*mokchang*) is not in *STYS*. Third, the item Hae in the 1487 *TYS* is not in *STYS*. In *STYS*, between the items for Kōlchōn-ni and Tŭngōn-chi are nine sites that are not in the 1487 *TYS*. The text for Sanjōng-chi has been reduced from thirty-five characters in the 1487 *TYS* to four characters in *STYS*; only the site's location is recorded in the latter edition. The order of



the six rivers has been changed so that the fifth and sixth rivers in the 1487 *TYS* are reversed in *STYS*. The order of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth islands has been changed in *STYS*, and the accompanying texts noting their locations have been unified into a single text following the sixth island. That single text states that the latter five islands all are to the south of the first island, Ch'uja-do. And where Taehwat'al-do and Sohwat'al-do are identified as both being south of Ch'uja-do in the 1487 *TYS*, Sohwat'al-do is recorded as being southwest of Ch'uja-do in *STYS*.<sup>53)</sup>

The entry for Local Products (*T'osan*) also has undergone extensive revision. For example, the 1487 *TYS* lists approximately fifty-one tribute tax goods (damage may obscure other items). *STYS* lists sixty-seven tribute tax goods.

The Mountains and Rivers entry and the Local Products entry focus on the geography and the economy of Cheju County. The new distances between sites and the county's administrative office, the more precise placement of sites, and the addition of tribute tax items suggest enhanced knowledge of that county by 1531, and probably more accurately by 1499, compared to 1487. This improved grasp of the island may suggest that the central government's rule of the island had grown more effective between 1487 and 1499.

#### 4. Reading the Kawai Bunko Text

As in the Hwasan Mungo text, one or more readers of the Kawai Bunko text determined that printed text required correction or replacement. In the extant fascicles of the Kawai Bunko holding are at least four places where text handwritten on paper glued to the back side of that folio side replaced printed text. First, in an item (*Kanūidae* 簡儀臺) within the entry for Palace Buildings is the handwritten character *ong* 昂.<sup>54)</sup> This character is printed in *STYS*.<sup>55)</sup>

A second replacement of printed text in the 1499 *TYS* set the characters in a different context within the item for State Academy in the entry for Civil Administration Offices. The text on the glued paper begins with a blank character space and continues with the handwritten text 親祀先聖因. The fifth handwritten character is the last character in the second intracolumn of text in that column.

On the printed folio side, however, the original arrangement of these characters seems to have differed. The individual who cut that printed folio side did not completely remove the first character. Ink visible above the incision is from the top vertical line in the left half of the first character, 親. If so, the printed text did not present a blank character space before the character 親. The seven character spaces, including the blank character space, in the printed intracolumn text would thus have been 璋親祀先聖因[blank character space]. The blank character space is the last character space in that intracolumn. This blank character space precedes an honorific referent, 御, in the first character space in the first intracolumn in the next column.<sup>56)</sup> The first character space in a column and in an intracolumn in extant volumes of the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS* is open so that an honorific referent such as this may continue text in the next column or intracolumn. The printed placement of these characters did not include a blank character space before the first honorific reference, the character 親, but did recognize the second honorific referent, 御, through the blank character space at the end of the intracolumn.

In *STYS*, the handwritten text in the 1499 *TYS* was printed as

璋[blank character space]/  
親祀先聖因[blank character space] 御

(The / mark indicates the end of the column and the continuation of text into the next column.) The character 親 appears in the first character space, or the character space reserved for usage in contexts requiring an honorific expression, in the second column of intracolumn text.<sup>57)</sup> The 1531 edition's text is printed in a different grammar of honorific reference than the text in the 1499 *TYS*.

Two other instances of handwritten text replacing printed text are in county sections in the Kawai Bunko text. First, in the Famous Officials (*Myōngsin*) entry for Kwangju County, in Kyōnggi, the four characters 上特以慶 are found in the first column of intracolumn text in folio 7a, column seven.<sup>58)</sup> The printed text in *STYS* matches these characters.<sup>59)</sup> The second instance is in the Ch'ōnan County, Ch'ungch'ōng Province, section. In the Poems (*Cheyōng*) entry, paper has been pasted to the back side of the folio's recto side, at the fifth character space in folio 20a, column five. Inked on that new paper is the character *tan* 溥.<sup>60)</sup> The character in *STYS* matches.<sup>61)</sup> Examination of these passages in the 1487 *TYS* would permit confirmation of the characters printed there. If the characters match, then printing error would be the most likely reason for the handwritten replacements in the 1499 *TYS*.

The front matter can be followed in extant printings across the 1487, 1499, and 1531 editions. The tables of contents outlined the current provincial and county administration profile. They could be fluid texts, reflecting changes in the administrative profile of provinces and counties through new place names, closed or opened counties, and changes in the administrative rank of a county. However, while the 1487 and 1499 tables of contents accurately list the counties at their respective dates of printing, the 1531 Table of Contents does not.

Beginning with the 1487 *TYS*, this Table of Contents will be read through the latter two tables, which indicate some of the changes over time in the provincial and the county administrative geographies. The 1487 table identifies the northeast province as "Yōngan-do." The Chosōn government changed the name of the northeast province several times during the fifteenth century. According to *STYS*, the court named this jurisdiction Yōngil in 1413, Hamgil in 1416, Yōngan in 1470.2, and Hamgyōng in 1498.4. The naming as Hamgyōng in 1498 occurred on the fourth day of the fourth month.<sup>62)</sup> The identification of this province in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents as "Hamgyōng-do" reflects the name change, and indicates that printing of at least the Table of Contents must have occurred on or after the date of that change.

The roster of counties in Yōngan Province in the 1487 *TYS* Table of Contents begins with the provincial capital, Yōnghūng. The next two counties are Chōngp'yōng, which was a Town, at the junior third rank, and Hamhūng, which was a Great County at the junior fourth rank.<sup>63)</sup> The government had reduced Hamhūng to Great County rank and moved the capital from Hamhūng to Yōnghūng in 1470.3, thus this order for the three counties.<sup>64)</sup>

On 1498.4.4, the court also raised Hamhūng to Special Capital (*pu*), at the junior

second rank, returned the provincial capital to Hamhŭng, and reduced Yŏnghŭng from Special Capital to Special City (*taedohobu*), at the senior third rank.<sup>65</sup> Chŏngp'yŏng remained a Town (junior third rank). The list of counties in Hamgyŏng Province in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents thus begins with Hamhŭng. The next two counties are Yŏnghŭng and Chŏngp'yŏng.<sup>66</sup> The order of these three counties in the tables of contents in the 1487 *TYS* and in the 1499 *TYS* reflects their current administrative ranks. The order of these three counties in the *STYS* Table of Contents and its volume 48 matches the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents.

Other county names across the three tables of contents reflect administrative changes, too. The 1487 *TYS* Table of Contents lists Sillyŏng in Kyŏngsang Province and Kurye in Chŏlla Province.<sup>67</sup> These two counties are not listed in the Table of Contents of the 1499 *TYS*. Nor are they listed in the Table of Contents of *STYS* despite having been re-opened in the 1500's. However, the two counties are included in the respective provinces in the *STYS* main text.

The absence of Sillyŏng and Kurye counties from the *STYS* Table of Contents is a distinctive feature of *STYS*. In the Table of Contents for the 1487 edition, Sillyŏng County was set between Ŭihŭng County and Yŏngsan County in Kyŏngsang Province, and Kurye County was set between Kwangyang County and Hŭngyang County in Chŏlla Province. Both counties appear in these orders in their respective volumes in *STYS*. These two sections in *STYS* each are prefaced with the *sinjŭng* notice, which precedes the county name and administrative rank in the first column.<sup>68</sup>

Changes to the status of these counties between the completion of the text printed in 1487 and 1530.8, when officials presented the gazetteer text to King Chungjong,<sup>69</sup> necessitated the *sinjŭng* notice. The government closed Sillyŏng County in 1497, and re-established it in 1503.<sup>70</sup> It closed Kurye County in 1499, and re-established the administrative unit in 1507.4.<sup>71</sup> The closures explain the absence of these county names in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents.

In *STYS*, both sections present current administrative data. In the Kurye County section's entry for Virtuous Women (*Yŏllyŏ*) is an item which presents information from 1507 according to which the court recognized a wife (Kyesu) for her devotion to her late husband (Ko Chinsŏk).<sup>72</sup> Also, in the 1531 gazetteer neither the Kurye County section nor the Sillyŏng County section has a *sinjŭng* mark within their respective sections. Comparison of the Sillyŏng and Kurye sections in *STYS* with the sections in the 1587 *TYS* would clarify what text, including the 1507 data, the editors and compilers added to each of the sections in the 1531 edition.

Another issue regarding the history of a county involves Kwangju County, in Chŏlla Province. The 1487 *TYS* Table of Contents names this county as "Kwangju."<sup>73</sup> In 1489.6 the court reduced Kwangju in administrative status from City (*mok*), at the senior third rank, to Small County (*hyŏn*, staffed by a Small County Magistrate, or *Hyŏngam*), at the junior sixth rank.<sup>74</sup> This demotion necessitated a change in the place name because the government did not permit the character *chu* 州, the second character in "Kwangju," to be in the place name of a county of the junior sixth rank. The government thus renamed the county as "Kwangsan." That place name is in the 1499 *TYS* Table of Contents.<sup>75</sup> In 1501.8, the court restored this county to the administrative status of City. This elevation required a new name because the government did

not use the character *san* 山 in names for counties at the senior third rank. The court restored “Kwangju” as the county name.<sup>76)</sup> However, this county is identified in *STYS* as Kwangsan in the Table of Contents and in the county section title. The section title also includes the administrative status of Kwangsan, that is, as “Kwangsan-hyön.”<sup>77)</sup> The three counties of Sillyöng, Kurye, and Kwangsan/Kwangju show that the county names in the *STYS* Table of Contents and county names and administrative ranks in the county sections were not updated to reflect the current profile.

The *STYS* Table of Contents displays editorial decisions that left the text with inconsistencies. There are anachronistic county names and *sinjüng* notices. There are two counties, Sillyöng and Kurye, absent from the table but present as county sections. And there is new text not prefaced by the *sinjüng* notice. Presenting a current administrative profile of the counties seems not to have been a priority for this edition. Attention, though, focused on clarifying the current state of the local military defense networks through the *sinjüng* notices and text not so prefaced. That attention did not extend to identifying Inch’ön as the new center for the network previously centered in Suwön by placing the character *chin* below “Inch’ön” and reducing Suwön’s administrative rank by removing the character *chin*, however.

### 5. Additions to the 1499 *Tongguk yöji süngnam* in *Sinjüng Tongguk yöji süngnam*

The editors and compilers of the 1531 edition added new data to the 1499 edition, hence the title of the third printing. “*Sinjüng*,” the first word in the new, and final, edition, announced that this text differed from the previous edition. The *sinjüng* notice introduced four types of additions. These are a new county section, a new entry, new item in an entry, such as a temple, a mountain, or a river, and new information attached to an item already in the entry. The first three notices were printed in the same size as entry and item terms. The fourth notice appears only as intracolumn text and is printed in the same, smaller size characters. Table 5 below presents a (one hopes complete) list of *sinjüng* additions.

The editors and compilers introduced much new information into *STYS*. In addition to the two new county sections, there are some 198 new entries. There also are some 562 new items in entries. And affixed as descriptive text to items are some 316 additions. Including the two county sections, the editors and compilers inserted *sinjüng* text in some 1,078 places. Of the 329 counties, not counting Sillyöng and Kurye and including Hansöng-bu and Kaesöng-bu, forty-nine counties, or 15%, have no additions. Among those forty-nine counties, thirteen are in Ch’ungch’öng Province, eleven in P’yöngan Province, and eight in Kyönggi. Further analysis might consider the distribution of new entries, items, and descriptive texts and compare them across provinces or regions, might compare the contents of new text in a specific entry across counties, or might seek to explain why some entries have few additions.

What seems to be an absent *sinjüng* notice may be an error in *STYS*. The last entry and its heading in the section for Kwangju County, Kyönggi, were not printed in the 1499 *TYS*. The last entry in the 1499 *TYS* for Kwangju County is Poems. This entry ends in folio 23b, column 6. The seventh column on that verso side is blank, and the eighth column bears the text announcing the end of the volume, “*Tongguk yöji süngnam* kwön chi yuk,” or “*Tongguk yöji süngnam*, volume 6.”<sup>78)</sup>

However, in *STYS*, the Poems entry ends in folio 24a, column five. The entry title not in *TYS* is in the next column, and there its text begins. Printed in relief in the spaces for the first and second characters in a column, a practice which indicates that the term so printed is the entry heading, is the entry title Distinguishing Mistakes (*Pyōno*). In the third and fourth character spaces is the word “Koryō,” an item heading printed in the standard manner in the two editions of *TYS* and in *STYS*. The entry extends from folio 24a, column six to folio 24b, column six. Column seven in folio 24b is blank, and in column eight is the text announcing the end of the volume.<sup>79)</sup>

Comparison of county sections in extant 1487 and 1499 printings and in *STYS* shows another difference among these three gazetteers. The editors and compilers of *STYS* often corrected the order of subject headings in the previous edition so to match the common arrangement. They also standardized the title of one entry.

The entry headings in these three editions may be divided into seven categories: 1) the county’s history and administration [County History (*Kōnch’i yōnhyōk*), Military Administration Headquarters (*Chingwan*), Civil Administration Officials (*Kwanwōn*), and Districts (*Kunmyōng*)]; 2) residents, customs, geography, and local products [Surnames (*Sōngssi*), Local Customs (*P’ungsok*), Topography (*Hyōngsūng*), Mountains and Rivers (*Sanch’ōn*), and Local Products (*T’osan*)]; 3) military defense [Walled Towns and Fortresses (*Sōnggwak*), Military Headquarters (*Kwanbang*), and Beacons (*Pongsu*)]; 4) state structures [Refined Pavilions (*Chōngsa*), Royal Buildings (*Kungsil*), Pavilions (*Nujōng*), Schools (*Hakkyo*), Post Stations (*Yōgwōn*), Storehouses (*Ch’anggo*), Monasteries (*Wōnu*), Bridges (*Kyoryang*), and Temples and Hermitages (*Puru*)]; 5) shrines and gravesites [Royal Shrines (*Samyo*), Royal Graves (*Nūngmyo*), and Grave Mounds (*Ch’ongmyo*)]; 6) ancient sites and people [Ancient Sites (*Kojōk*), Famous Officials (*Myōngsin*), Personages (*Inmul*), Exiled Officials (*Yuu*), Temporary Residents (*Ugō*), Filial Sons (*Hyoja*), Loyal Subjects (*Ch’ungūi*), and Virtuous Women (*Yōllyō*)]; and 7) poems [Poems (*Cheyōng*)]. There are only four counties, those in volume 37 introduced above, that may be confirmed in available volumes of the 1487 and 1499 editions. The entries for these four counties proceed in the same order.

The order of entries is not consistent in counties in extant volumes of the 1499 edition. The editors and compilers of *STYS* set most of the entries into a consistent pattern. Below is a list, with explanations, of entry orders in the 1499 *TYS* that were revised in *STYS*. The numbers for the six categories outlined above will help in identifying entries.

Asan County, Ch’ungch’ōng Province: In this county section in the 1499 *TYS* are the entries Mountains and Rivers, Storehouses, and Local Products. Following the third entry come entries for Beacons, Schools, and Post Stations. That is, Storehouses appears before four entries.<sup>80)</sup> The first and third entries are in category 2, but the second is in category 4.<sup>81)</sup> The fourth entry is in category 3, and the fifth and sixth entries are in category 4. In *STYS*, the editors and compilers set these entries so that Storehouses follows Post Stations and precedes Temples and Hermitages, which also is in category 4. That is, the order is now Mountains and Rivers, Local Products, Beacons, Schools, Post Stations, and Storehouses. The order Schools, Post Stations, and Storehouses is standard.

Tangjin County, Ch’ungch’ōng Province: In this county section in the 1499 *TYS*,

two entries in category 3, Beacons and Military Headquarters, are reversed.<sup>82)</sup> These two entries are in their proper order in *STYS*.<sup>83)</sup>

Sŏngju County, Kyŏngsang Province: In the 1499 *TYS*, Storehouses precedes the Post Stations entry in the Sŏngju County section.<sup>84)</sup> In *STYS*, the editors and compilers moved the Storehouses entry to follow the Post Stations entry and to precede the Temples and Hermitages entry.<sup>85)</sup> In the extant volumes of the 1499 *TYS*, another example of the order of Post Stations, Storehouses, and Temples and Hermitages is in the Ch'ungju County, Ch'ungch'ŏng Province, section.<sup>86)</sup> That is, the corrections of the Asan County and Sŏngju County entries in *STYS* seem to reflect what was considered the appropriate order in 1531.

Koryŏng County, Kyŏngsang Province: In the 1499 *TYS*, the entry for Beacons, which is in category 3, precedes the entry for Local Products, in category 2.<sup>87)</sup> The two entries were set appropriately in *STYS*.<sup>88)</sup>

Anju County and Sukch'ŏn County, both in P'yŏngan Province: In these two counties, the entry Famous Officials appears before the entry Ancient Sites.<sup>89)</sup> Both entries are in category 6, but Ancient Sites is followed by the several entries for people. Famous Officials is one of those entries. *STYS* has these two entries in their appropriate order.<sup>90)</sup>

The editors and compilers of *STYS* did not correct every instance of entries in improper order. Next are examples in which the editors and compilers of *STYS* did not revise, or perhaps overlooked, the order of entry headings. Five instances in the Kawai Bunko text have been identified.

Inch'ŏn County, Kyŏnggi: In the 1499 *TYS* is this order of entries: Local Products, Royal Buildings, Beacons, and Military Headquarters.<sup>91)</sup> There are two errors here. First, Royal Buildings, in category 4, was placed before two entries in category 3. Second, Beacons was placed before Military Headquarters within category 3. *STYS* reproduced the order in the 1499 edition.<sup>92)</sup>

Yongin County, Kyŏnggi: The entry Ancient Sites, in category 6, precedes the entry for Royal Shrines, in category 5.<sup>93)</sup> *STYS* provides the same order.<sup>94)</sup> The correct order for these two entries would have them reversed. In the 1499 *TYS* printings in the Kawai Bunko and in the Karam Mungo are ten instances in Kyŏnggi in which Royal Shrines appears prior to Ancient Sites.<sup>95)</sup>

P'aju County, Kyŏnggi: In the 1499 *TYS* the entry for Schools precedes that for Pavilions.<sup>96)</sup> This order was not corrected in *STYS*.<sup>97)</sup>

Chirye County, Kyŏngsang Province: In the 1499 *TYS* the Ancient Sites entry precedes that for Royal Shrines.<sup>98)</sup> As with the entries in the Yongin County section, the same order is found in *STYS*.<sup>99)</sup>

Yŏgwang County, Chŏlla Province: In this section are entries for Storehouses and Post Stations.<sup>100)</sup> Both subjects are in category 4, but the appropriate order is Post Stations and Storehouses. *STYS* provides the same order here despite the correction in the Sŏngju County section.<sup>101)</sup>

Kangsŏ County and Kasan County, both in P'yŏngan Province: In these two county sections appear the subject headings Schools and Pavilions, both in category 4.<sup>102)</sup> *STYS* did not restore these two sets of entries to the proper order of Pavilions and Schools.<sup>103)</sup> The editors and compilers of *STYS* corrected the order of some entries

but not of others.

The administrative ranks of nine counties also were not revised in *STYS*. The administrative rank in the section title for these counties did not match the current administrative rank as reported within the section. Whether an oversight, an error, or a decision not to alter the order of counties in the relevant volume, these nine counties appear in the same order in *STYS* as they do in the 1499 *TYS*. Below are brief treatments of five counties whose current administrative rank at the time of the gazetteer's submission in 1530.8 was not reflected in that county section's title or in that county's placement in the volume. These treatments are followed by an explanation for the remaining four counties.

In 1499, Suwŏn County, in Kyŏnggi, was a Town. The magistrate's post, Town Magistrate ([*Tŏho*] *busa*), was of the junior third grade. In 1526 the government reduced Suwŏn to Great County; the magistrate now held the post of Great County Magistrate, which was of the junior fourth grade. In the 1499 *TYS* and in *STYS*, Suwŏn is followed by three other counties of Town administrative rank, Pup'yŏng, Namyang, and Inch'ŏn. A Great County (Ansan) follows the third Town (Inch'ŏn). The editors and compilers of *STYS* did not move the Suwŏn section to before or after that Great County.<sup>104)</sup>

In 1499, Kap'yŏng County, in Kyŏnggi, was a Small County administered by a Small County Magistrate (*Hyŏngam*), whose post was of the junior sixth grade. In 1507, the government raised Kap'yŏng to Great County (junior fourth rank). The tables of contents for the 1487 *TYS*, the 1499 *TYS*, and *STYS* have Kap'yŏng as the eighth of eight counties in volume 11. The seventh, sixth, and fifth counties (Kyoha, Chŏksŏng, and P'och'ŏn) each were administered by a Small County Magistrate (junior sixth grade). The fourth county (Yŏngp'yŏng) was a County (*hyŏn*), and administered by a County Magistrate (*Hyŏllyŏng*), whose post was of the junior fifth grade. These seventh, sixth, fifth, and fourth counties were of lower administrative rank than a Great County. The third county, Koyang, was a Great County, and the second, P'aju, was a City, and, at the senior third rank, of higher rank than a Great County. The editors and compilers of *STYS* did not set the section for Kap'yŏng before or after Koyang.<sup>105)</sup>

In 1499, Agan County, in Chŏlla Province, was a Great County (junior fourth rank). In 1515, the government reduced Agan to County (junior fifth rank). The next two counties in *STYS* were Posŏng, a Great County, and Nŭngsŏng, a County. The editors and compilers of *STYS* did not place Agan so that it followed Posŏng. The five counties that follow Nŭngsŏng (Kwangyang, Kurye, Hŭngyang, Tongbok, and Hwasun) all were of Small County rank (junior sixth rank).<sup>106)</sup>

In 1499, Kilsŏng County, in Hamgyŏng Province, was a Small County. In *STYS*, this county is titled as "Kilsŏng-hyŏn," at the administrative rank of Small County. A *sinjŭng* notice states that the county currently is now a City and administered by a City Magistrate (*Moksa*), whose post was of the senior third grade. However, one must read the following section for Myŏngch'ŏn County to learn that Kilsŏng County is now called Kilchu County. More specifically, on 1512.3.15, the government restored Kilsŏng to its previous name, Kilchu, and restored the county to its earlier rank of City. The previous section in *STYS*, the first in volume 50, is for a Town (Kyŏngsŏng) administered by a Town Magistrate, whose post was of the junior third grade. The ed-

itors and compilers did not move the entry for Kilsŏng County so that it opened volume 50.<sup>107)</sup>

In 1499, Chŭngsan County, in P'yŏngan Province, was a County (junior fifth rank), but the court reduced it to Small County (junior sixth rank) in 1514.<sup>108)</sup> In volume 52 in *STYS*, this county is preceded by a Great County (Chunghwa; junior fourth rank) and by three counties of County rank (Yonggak, Samhwa, and Hamjong). Chŭngsan also is followed by two more counties of County rank (Sunan and Kangsŏ). This volume then continues with two counties of City rank (Anju and Chŏngju; senior third rank), a Town (Sukch'ŏn; junior third rank), a Great County (Kasan), and a County (Yŏngyu). As these last five counties represent a different group of counties, the first group of seven counties is the hierarchy within which Chŭngsan would have been replaced. The editors and compilers did not rearrange the first group of counties so that Chŭngsan followed the five counties of County rank.<sup>109)</sup>

In *STYS* are four other counties similarly listed under their administrative ranks at the time of the compilation of the 1499 *TYS* and not under their administrative rank in 1530.8. These are Namhae County and Kŏch'ang County, both in Kyŏngsang Province; Kwangsan County, in Chŏlla Province; and Paekch'ŏn County, in P'yŏngan Province.<sup>110)</sup> In each instance, printing the new administrative status would not have affected the order of counties in the respective volumes.

### III. Unifying Entry Headings and Still Other Changes in *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*

The editors and compilers of the 1531 edition unified entry titles for which there are variations in the 1499 *TYS*. This is common for the entry title “Pavilions.” In entry titles in the 1499 *TYS*, “Nujŏng” (樓亭) appears most frequently. The first character also is paired with at least four other characters. And the second character in one pairing was combined with a different first character. The five entry titles found in extant volumes of the 1499 edition are “Nujŏng,” “Nugwan” (樓舍 · 官), “Nudae” (樓臺), “Nudang” (樓堂), “Nugwan” (樓觀), and “Chŏngdang” (亭堂).<sup>111)</sup> The available examples of these five latter entry titles and their conversion to “Nujŏng” in *STYS* are in Table 6. Among the entry titles in extant volumes of the 1499 *TYS*, only “Nugwan” (樓舍 · 官) is also in *STYS*, and in only one instance.<sup>112)</sup> One example of a revised entry title may be traced back to the 1487 *TYS*. In the first two printed editions, the entry title in the section for Haenam County is “Nugwan.”<sup>113)</sup> The entry title became “Nujŏng” in *STYS*.<sup>114)</sup>

A different arrangement of text also distinguishes the 1499 and 1531 editions. In volume 1 in the 1487 and 1499 editions, Walled Towns and Fortresses (*Sŏnggwak*) is the first entry. In the 1531 gazetteer, Walled Towns and Fortresses became the second entry because of the addition a new, first entry, Capital (*Kukto*). (The editors and compilers marked the new entry with the *sinjŭng* notice.) In the 1499 and the 1531 editions, the Walled Towns and Fortresses entry begins with the item Kyŏngsŏng. Below this title is text in two intracolumns within that column. That intracolumn text continues into column 2, intracolumn 2 and ends with the gate name “Hyehwa.” Below this word in intracolumn 2 are two columns of intracolumn text in a still smaller type size. That second layer of intracolumn text continues into the first column of the larger intracolumn text in column 3. Text printed in the same size as the first layer of intracol-



umn text resumes in column 3 and continues into column 4, where the Kyöngsöng item ends.<sup>115)</sup>

The layout and content in the Kyöngsöng items in the 1499 and 1531 editions vary from that in the 1487 *TYS*. In the first printed edition, all text below the Kyöngsöng heading is in the common print size for intracolumn text.<sup>116)</sup> That is, the intracolumn text in the smallest type size was introduced in the 1499 *TYS*.

The Kawai Bunko text also bears two printings of the recto and verso sides of a folio. Volume 3 in the 1499 *TYS* and *STYS* covers Hansöng-bu, in forty-four folios. This volume has two printings of folio 23 and then continues with folio 24. No folio or folio side is missing in this volume.

A comparison of volume 37 in the 1499 *TYS* and in *STYS* shows differences in the latter edition not identified by the editors and compilers. New information appears in at least six places, adding further detail to items for individuals and to geography. However, the *sinjüng* notice did not mark all of this new text.

Genealogical information is provided in two places. In the Personages entry in Changhüng County are seven men with the surname Im. Genealogical relationships were provided for three of them in the 1499 *TYS*. In the first instance, the new genealogical information identified Im Yu (1149–1212) as the son of Im Wönhu (1089–1156). (He was the fourth son of Wönhu.) As one of those three men, Im Kyu, was identified in the 1499 *TYS* as the son of Wönhu, the data showed Yu to also be the brother of Kyu. In the second instance, Im Kyönggyööm is now identified as the son of Yu. (He was the second son of Yu.) This new information also identifies Kyönggyööm as the brother of Im Kyöngsuk (who was Yu's first son). The information inserted into the items for Yu and Kyönggyööm resulted in linking six of the seven Im men, who span four generations. Those men were Wönhu, his sons Kyu and Yu, Yu's sons Kyöngsuk and Kyönggyööm, and Kyönggyööm's son Ik.<sup>117)</sup> They were members of the Changhüng Im descent group. Also, the addition of the genealogical information unified the format of these items.

In the third instance, the word “Koryö” was added to the item Pyökp'ajöng in the entry Pavilions in the Ulchin County section. This new information indicates that Ko Chogi (?–1157) was active in the Koryö period.<sup>118)</sup> And in the fourth instance, the character *süng*, or monk, was added to the descriptive text for the first item in the entry Poems in the Kangjin County section. The addition provides further information about Hyeil (dates unknown), whose poem is quoted in this descriptive text.<sup>119)</sup>

In the fifth and sixth instances, the character *kun* 郡 was added in a formulaic manner to items on geography. In the Mountains and Rivers entry for Chindo County, which was a Great County, or *kun*, this character was added to the descriptions for two islands. It follows the character *chae* 在. The first text now reads, “This and the islands above are in county waters to the west.” The second text now reads, “This and the islands above are in county waters to the south.” The new phrase *chae kun*, or “in the county,” matches two other similar usages in this entry, and thus made the wording consistent.<sup>120)</sup>

And there are three instances of text in the 1499 *TYS* not printed in *STYS*. First, the 1499 *TYS* item for Im Yu in the Personages entry in the Changhüng County section has, “His highest government post was *Su T'aesa*” (*kwan chi Su T'aesa* 官至守太師),

or Acting Grand Preceptor. In the *STYS* item for Im Yu, the character *su* 守 was removed, changing the identification to “His highest government post was *T’aesa*” (*kwan chi T’aesa* 官至太師), or Grand Preceptor. In the 1487 edition, the item for Im Yu displays damage after “*kwan chi*.” The character *su* 守 in the 1499 *TYS* likely appeared in the 1487 *TYS*. There seem to be two strokes in the character following *chi* visible. Of the two characters *su* 守 and *t’ae* 太, only the former character would fit the strokes.<sup>121)</sup> Im Yu is similarly identified as *Su T’aesa* in a text included in *Tongmunsŏn*.<sup>122)</sup>

The difference between “*Su T’aesa*” and “*T’aesa*” in the Im Yu items may be that “*su*” indicates that the living individual currently holds that honorary title. The removal of the character in the 1531 edition may suggest a revision to reflect that gazetteer’s compilation and editing in the sixteenth century. However, in the same entry in *STYS*, the item for Im Kyŏngsuk has “*Su T’aesa*.” So too do the items in the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS*.<sup>123)</sup>

Second, in the entry for Temples and Hermitages in the Changhŭng County section is an item for Ch’ŏngwansa. Quoted within that item is text by “the monk Chŏngmyŏng.” In the 1499 *TYS*, that phrase is preceded by the word “Koryŏ,” that is, “the Koryŏ monk Chŏngmyŏng.” However, “Koryŏ” was removed for *STYS*.<sup>124)</sup>

And third, the character *am* 岩 was not reproduced in the descriptive text for the item Chuksan pal hyŏn in the entry Ancient Sites in the Haenam County section. In the 1499 *TYS*, this character is part of a Koryŏ-era district’s place name in that county. In the 1499 edition the text reads 靈巖岩郡, or Yŏngamam-gun. The third character is the simplified rendering of the second character, and thus is redundant here. In *STYS*, this place name is 靈巖郡, or Yŏngam-gun. That is, the simplified rendering of *am* was removed. Also, a blank space in the descriptive text for this same item in the 1499 *TYS* was removed in *STYS*.<sup>125)</sup>

Finally, the layout of text in a column or across two columns often changed from the 1499 *TYS* to *STYS*. For example, in the 1499 *TYS*, the item Suin-san pongsu in the Kangjin County entry Beacons extends into the second column. The final text in the item’s first column is two vertical lines of intracolumn text, totaling two characters. In *STYS*, those two characters begin the intracolumn text not in the first column but in the second column.<sup>126)</sup> And in the Suwŏn County section in the 1499 *TYS*, the entry Filial Sons begins in a new column after the Personages entry.<sup>127)</sup> In *STYS*, the entry for Virtuous Women was moved to begin in the standard place for this entry, immediately following the end of the Personages entry, in this case in column 2.<sup>128)</sup> Other examples of changes in layout between the 1499 and 1531 editions, and not caused by the insertion of a *sinjŭng* notice and its accompanying text, also may be noted.

## Conclusion

Confident statements about the compilation and editing processes across the 1487 *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*, the 1499 *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*, and the 1531 *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* must wait until more volumes from the first two printings become available for research and publication. Comparing sections present in the 1487 *TYS* and in the 1499 *TYS*, though, it is clear that the editors and compilers of the 1499 edition did not reproduce all text from the 1487 edition and edited text carried into their gazetteer. For scholars interested in the poems and other expressions of literary skill, the first two

volumes of the 1487 *TYS* and the 1499 *TYS* may offer new research opportunities, such as identifying patterns in the removal of writings and in the editing of other of those writings for the 1499 *TYS*. And scholars of Cheju island history may be able to explain the differences in distances recorded in the 1487 *TYS* and in *STYS*. Also, what types of new text were incorporated into the 1499 edition will require further comparison with the 1487 edition. *STYS* reflects both significant introductions of new text identified by the *sinjŭng* notice and editing that may be noticed only through comparison with one or both of the earlier printings. The editing that shaped the 1499 *TYS* was detailed, extensive, and varied, and the editing that shaped *STYS* broader than the *sinjŭng* notices indicate.

The layout, the arrangement of text within the extant volumes, and editorial phrasing (such as those for beginning and ending a volume) show that the 1487 *TYS*, with its fifty-five volumes, became the prototype for the 1499 *TYS*. Each succeeding edition reproduced the prefaces from the earlier edition. However, while the Table of Contents in *STYS* provides an updated profile of military administration in the provinces, unlike those in the two previous editions, it presents an anachronistic profile of civil administration. And the administrative rank reported in the county title does not always reflect the administrative profile of 1530, when King Chungjong received the gazetteer text, or the administrative profile of 1531, when the government printed the gazetteer. The Table of Contents stands in contrast to the detailed editing and the addition of content in *STYS*.

Future research will likely detail further the compilation and editing processes for front matter and other text in the second and third editions entitled *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*. Meanwhile, the editing of content and the reordering of entries in *STYS* make it difficult to refer to non-*sinjŭng* text in the 1531 gazetteer as text from “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*.” Stated differently, it is problematic to refer to content not prefaced by the *sinjŭng* notice in *STYS* as text from “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*” without specifying where possible an earlier printing or both earlier printings.

## Notes

- 1) Much scholarly writing refers to the first printed edition as the 1486 text based upon a date in Kim Chongjik's postface (*pal*) to that printing. (Kim Chongjik, postface, *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*, [Seoul: Myŏngmundang, 1959], 1b–2a. In notes, too, *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* will be referred to below as *STYS*.) I will identify this edition as the 1487 text because it was printed in or after 1487.2.
- 2) Chŏng Tuhŭi, “Chosŏn ch'ogi chiriji ūi p'yŏnch'an (II-wan),” *Yŏksa hakpo* no. 70 (1976:6), 89–127; Yi T'aejin, “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* p'yŏnch'an ūi yŏksa-jŏk sŏnggyŏk,” *Chindan hakpo* no. 46–47 (1979:10), 252–258; Sŏ Inwŏn, *Chosŏn ch'ogi chiriji yŏngu: Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam' ūl chungsim ūro*, (Seoul: Hyeon, 2002).
- 3) Kim Chongjik, postface, *STYS*, 1b; *Sŏngjong sillok* 200:8a [1487.2.10].
- 4) *Sukchong sillok* 32B:23b–24a [1698.11.6].
- 5) Koryŏ Taehakkyo Chungang Tosŏgwan, ed., *Koryŏ Taehakkyo Chungang Tosŏgwan kwijangsŏ mongnok*, (Seoul: Koryŏ Taehakkyo Ch'ulp'anbu, 1980), 54.
- 6) *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* (Kawai Bunko) 1a–5b (hereafter as *TYS* (Kawai Bunko)); *STYS* 1a–5b.
- 7) *Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* (Hwasan Mungo) 1a–10b (hereafter as *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo)).
- 8) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:23b; *STYS* 2:28a–b.
- 9) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:24b, 2:27a; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:29a–31b; *STYS* 2:28a–34a, 2:34a–36a.
- 10) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo), “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* mongnok,” 4a, 9a, 10b, 6b, 6b.
- 11) Ch'ilgok County: *Injo sillok* 40:29b [1640.5.25]; Kŭmch'ŏn County: *Hyojong sillok* 7:23b [1651.8.24];

- Musan: *Sukchong sillok* 15A:23a [1684.3.25]; Sunhŭng County: *Sukchong sillok* 13A:3b–4a [1682.1.13]; Yŏngyang County: *Sukchong sillok* 13A:5a–b [1682.1.15]. The Chosŏn court had closed Sunhŭng County on 1457.8.2 (*Sejo sillok* 8:26a [1457.8.2]).
- 12) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:1a.
  - 13) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:8a.
  - 14) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:9a.
  - 15) “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*” bibliographic profile, The National Library of Korea homepage (accessed February 22, 2009).
  - 16) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 38:10b (Cheju County); *STYS* 38:15a (Cheju County).
  - 17) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:6b (Changhŭng County).
  - 18) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:6b (Changhŭng County). *STYS* too has “Changhŭnggun” (*STYS* 37:8a–b [Changhŭng County]). King Sejong conferred the title Changhŭng Puwŏngun upon Ma Ch’ŏnmok on 1429.2.3 (*Sejong sillok* 43:12b [1429.2.3]). Ma Ch’ŏnmok died on 1431.2.1 at the age of 74 (*se*) (*Sejong sillok* 51:14a–b [1431.2.1]). That age suggests that he was born in 1358.
  - 19) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) “Sŏnsugwan,” 1a–2a.
  - 20) *TYS* (Sŏngam Mungo) 45:23b–25a (Ulchin County), “Kangwŏn-do”; *STYS* 45:25b–27a (Ulchin County), “Kangwŏn-do.”
  - 21) *Kyujanggak tosŏ Hangukpon chonghap mongnok, ha*, (Sujŏngp’an), (Seoul: Sŏul Taehakkyo Kyujanggak, 1994), 1115.
  - 22) Kyōto Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan, ed., *Kyōto daigaku fuzoku toshokan rokujūnenshi*, (Kyoto: Kyōto Daigaku Fuzoku Toshokan, 1961), 204–206.
  - 23) *Kawai Hirotami hakushi shūshū shoseki mokuroku*, in *Ilbon sojae Hanguk komunhŏn mongnok*, vol. 2, (Seoul: Yŏgang Ch’ulp’ansa, 1990), 1, 21.
  - 24) For the seal in *Haedong chegukki* see Tanaka Takeo, trans., *Kaitō shokokuki: Chōsenjin no mita chūsei Nihon to Ryūkyū*, (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1991), 420.
  - 25) The bestowal notice has Kwŏn Kyun’s adult given name as 鉉. So too do records of *saengwŏn* passers in 1486 and *munkwa* passers in 1491, and the 1701 *Andong Kwŏn ssi sebo* (“Kamsi saengwŏn pang: Sŏngjong taewang sipch’illyŏn pyŏngo,” in *Chosŏn sidae saengjinsi pangmok (Sama pangmok)*, vol. 1, [Seoul: Kukhak Charyowŏn, 2008], 172; *Kukcho pangmok*, [Seoul: Taehan Minguk Kukhoe Tosŏgwan, 1971], 65; *Kukcho munkwa pangmok*, vol. 1, [Seoul: T’aehaksa, 1984], 299; *Andong Kwŏn ssi sebo* (Hanguk Kukhoe Tosŏgwan), 2:59a). However, the *Andong Kwŏn ssi sebo* printed in 1907 and the *Andong Kwŏn ssi taedong sebo*, published in 2004, have the adult given name as 勻 (*Andong Kwŏn ssi sebo* [n.p.: Andong Kwŏn Ssi Poso, 1907], 2:16a–b; *Andong Kwŏn ssi taedong sebo*, [Seoul: Haedodi, 2004], 194, 278).
  - 26) *Kukcho pangmok*, 64–65.
  - 27) *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 41:3b [1501.8.8]; *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 44:10a [1502.5.24].
  - 28) *Kukcho pangmok*, 63.
  - 29) *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 42:2b [1502.1.5]; *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 44:14a [1502.6.4].
  - 30) Sin Kwaghan, “Mungyŏng-gong haengjang,” in Sin Yonggae, *Irakchŏng chip*, in *Hanguk munjip ch’onggan*, vol. 17, (Seoul: Minjok Munhwa Ch’ujinhoe, 1989), Purok: 1a–10a.
  - 31) *STYS*, “*Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* mongnok,” 2a.
  - 32) *STYS*, “*Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam* mongnok,” 2a–b. The three counties listed before Inch’ŏn are Suwŏn, Pup’yŏng, and Namyang. The nine counties that follow Inch’ŏn are Ansan, Ansŏng, Chinwi, Yangju, Yongin, Kimp’o, Kŭmju, Yangsŏng, and T’ongjin.
  - 33) *STYS* 9:20a (Inch’ŏn County).
  - 34) *STYS* 9:2a (Suwŏn County); *Chungjong sillok* 57:22b [1526.7.15]; *Chungjong sillok* 57:26b–27a [1526.7.21]; *Chungjong sillok* 59:1a [1527.5.3]. The government had restored Suwŏn to the administrative rank of Town by 1549.10 (*Myŏngjong sillok* 9:101a [1549.10.2]). The section title for Suwŏn in *STYS* identifies the county as a Town rather than as a Great County (*STYS* 9:1a (Suwŏn County)).
  - 35) For an English-language study of *Tongmunsŏn* see Xin Wei, “Song China’s Role in Shaping Late Koryŏ Literature: An Analytical Survey of the *Tongmunsŏn*,” *Acta Koreana* vol. 10 no. 1 (January 2007), 37–68.
  - 36) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:6b–7a, 2:7a; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:5a–6a.

- 37) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:13b, 2:17b; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:17a, 2:18b.
- 38) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 1:3a, 1:4a, 1:4a, 1:4b, 1:4b–5a.
- 39) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 1:4a, 1:4b, 1:4b, 1:5a.
- 40) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:4a–b, 2:4b, 2:4b, 2:4b, 2:4b–5a, 2:5a–b; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:3b, 2:3b–4a, 2:4a, 2:4a, 2:4a, 2:4a–b.
- 41) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:23a; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:25a.
- 42) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 2:23b; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:25b.
- 43) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:1b (Changhŭng County), 37:12a (Chindo County), 37:16a (Kangjin County).
- 44) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:2a (Changhŭng County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:2b–3a (Changhŭng County); *STYS* 37:2b–3a (Changhŭng County).
- 45) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:11a–b (Kangjin County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:14b–15a (Kangjin County); *STYS* 37:14b–15b (Kangjin County).
- 46) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:16a–b (Haenam County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:21a–22a (Haenam County); *STYS* 37:22a–b (Haenam County).
- 47) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 38:3a (Cheju County).
- 48) *STYS* 38:4a (Cheju County). The printing of text here in different point sizes reflects the printing in *STYS*. The smaller text was printed in two columns within that column. The / mark does not appear in *STYS*, and has been added here. It indicates where text in a column ends and continues in the next column.
- 49) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 38:7a (Cheju County).
- 50) *T'aejong sillok* 31:32a–33a [1416.5.6].
- 51) *STYS* 38:10a–b (Cheju County).
- 52) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 38:5a (Cheju County); *STYS* 38:6b (Cheju County).
- 53) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 38:4a–6a (Cheju County); *STYS* 38:6a–8b (Cheju County).
- 54) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 1:16b.
- 55) *STYS* 1:30a.
- 56) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 2:11b.
- 57) *STYS* 2:12b.
- 58) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 6:22a (Kwangju County).
- 59) *STYS* 6:22a–b (Kwangju County).
- 60) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 15:20a (Ch'ŏnan County).
- 61) *STYS* 15:21a (Ch'ŏnan County).
- 62) *STYS* 48:2b–3a (Hamgyŏng-do); *Sŏngjong sillok* 3:9b–10a [1470.2.17]; *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 29:11b [1498.4.4]. This province appears frequently in the *Chosŏn wangjo sillok* as “Hamgyŏng” from 1469.6.11, however (*Yejong sillok* 6:8b [1469.6.11]).
- 63) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo), “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam mongnok*,” 8b.
- 64) *Sŏngjong sillok* 4:2b–3b [1470.3.4].
- 65) *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 29:11b [1498.4.4].
- 66) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko), “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam mongnok*,” 10b.
- 67) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo), “*Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam mongnok*,” 4b (Sillyŏng), 7a (Kurye).
- 68) *STYS* 27:17a–19b (Sillyŏng County), 40:25a–28a (Kurye County).
- 69) Yi Haeng, “Chin *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam chŏn*,” in *Sinjŭng Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam*, (Seoul: Myŏngmundang, 1959), 1a–5b.
- 70) *STYS* 27:17a–b (Sillyŏng County).
- 71) *STYS* 40:25a–b (Kurye County); *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 31:10a–b [1498.10.8]; *Yŏnsangun ilgi* 31:11a–b [1498.11.2]; *Chungjong sillok* 2:49b [1507.4.11].
- 72) *STYS* 40:27a–b (Kurye County); *Chungjong sillok* 2:41a–b [1507.3.7]. Interestingly, in the Virtuous Women entry for Pyŏktong County, P'yŏngan Province, is an item entitled “Kyesu” that relates Kyesu's actions following the death of her husband, the government slave (*kwanno*) Kojinsŏk. The names of these two individuals are written with the same characters in the Kurye County and the Pyŏktong County items in *STYS* (The name of the husband in the Kurye County item is written here with a surname because he is not identified as a slave. As slaves were not permitted surnames at this time in the Chosŏn period, the name of the husband in the Pyŏktong County item is written as one given

- name. The entry in *Chungjong sillok* does not identify the husband as a slave). The Kurye County item provides more information than the Pyöktong County item. Both are marked with the *sinjung* notice, that for Kurye County being the notice for the county section (*STYS* 55:31a).
- 73) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo), “*Tongguk yöji süngnam* mongnok,” 6a.
  - 74) *Söngjong sillok* 229:30b–32b [1489.6.29]; *STYS* 35:15b–17a.
  - 75) *Söngjong sillok* 229:30b–32b [1489.6.29]; *STYS* 35:15b–17a; *TYS* (Kawai Bunko), “*Tongguk yöji süngnam* mongnok,” 7b.
  - 76) *Yönsangun ilgi* 41:5a [1501.8.12].
  - 77) *STYS*, “*Sinjüng Tongguk yöji süngnam* mongnok,” 7b, 35:15a (Kwangsan County).
  - 78) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 6:23b (Kwangju County).
  - 79) *STYS* 6:24a–b (Kwangju County).
  - 80) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 20:15b–16b (Asan County).
  - 81) *STYS* 20:17b–18a (Asan County).
  - 82) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 20:27a (Tangjin County).
  - 83) *STYS* 20:28a (Tangjin County).
  - 84) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 28:21a–22a (Söngju County).
  - 85) *STYS* 28:26a–b (Söngju County).
  - 86) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 14:7b–8a (Ch’ungju County).
  - 87) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 29:22a (Koryöng County).
  - 88) *STYS* 29:27a (Koryöng County).
  - 89) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 52:21a (Asan County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 52:28b–29a (Sukch’ön County).
  - 90) *STYS* 52:22a (Asan County); *STYS* 52:32a (Sukch’ön County).
  - 91) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 9:20b–23b (Inch’ön County).
  - 92) *STYS* 9:21a–22b (Inch’ön County).
  - 93) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 10:14a–14b (Yongin County).
  - 94) *STYS* 10:16b–17a (Yongin County).
  - 95) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 8:5a (Ich’ön County), 8:8b (Yanggün County), 8:20a–b (Chuksan County), 9:6b–7a (Suwön County), 9:23a–b (Inch’ön County), 9:27b (Ansan County), 10:10a (Yangch’ön County), 10:16b (Kimp’o County), 10:23b (Kümch’ön County), 10:29a (T’ongjin County).
  - 96) *TYS* (Karam Mungo) 11:19b–20b (P’aju County).
  - 97) *STYS* 11:20b (P’aju County).
  - 98) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 29:19b–20a (Chirye County).
  - 99) *STYS* 29:25a (Chirye County).
  - 100) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 36:4a–4b (Yögwang County).
  - 101) *STYS* 36:4b (Yögwang County).
  - 102) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 52:14a (Kangsö County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 52:31b (Kasan County).
  - 103) *STYS* 52:14b–15a (Kangsö County); *STYS* 52:34b (Kasan County).
  - 104) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 9:1a–28a; *STYS* 9:1a–29a.
  - 105) *STYS* 11:1a–48b.
  - 106) *STYS* 40:10a–38b (Agan County, Posöng County, Nüngsöng County, Kwangyang County, Kurye County, Hüngyang County, Tongbok County, and Hwasun County).
  - 107) *STYS* 50:8a–9b (Kilsöng County), 50:15b–16a (Myöngch’ön County); *Chungjong sillok* 15:28a–b [1512/3/15].
  - 108) *STYS* 52:10a–b (Chüngsan County).
  - 109) *STYS* 52:1a–39a (Chunghwa County, Yönggang County, Samhwa County, Hamjök County, Chüngsan County, Sunan County, Kangsö County, Anju County, Chöngju County, Sukch’ön County, Kasan County, and Yöngyu County).
  - 110) *STYS* 31:10b–15b (Namhae County); *STYS* 31:15b–19a (Köch’ang County); *STYS* 35:15b–28a (Kwangsan County); *STYS* 43:28b–33a (Paekch’ön County).
  - 111) The term “Nudae” is also in Sö Köjöng’s preface to the 1481 gazetteer and in Kim Chongjik’s postface to the 1487 gazetteer (Sö Köjöng, “*Tongguk yöji süngnam sö*,” in *Sinjüng Tongguk yöji süngnam*, [Seoul: Myöngmundang, 1959], 5a–b; Kim Chongjik, postface, *STYS*, 2a).
  - 112) *STYS* 7:4b–8a (Yöju County).

- 113) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:17a–b (Haenam County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:22b–23a (Haenam County).  
 114) *STYS* 37:23b–24a (Haenam County).  
 115) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 1:1b; *STYS* 1:15a.  
 116) *TYS* (Hwasan Mungo) 1:1b.  
 117) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:8a (Changhŭng County); *STYS* 37:8a–b (Changhŭng County); Changhŭng Im Ssi Chongjung, ed., *Changhŭng Im ssi kijök*, 1:3a, 1:7a (The National Library of Korea).  
 118) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:11a–12a (Ulchin County); *STYS* 37:11b–12a (Ulchin County).  
 119) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:20a (Kangjin County); *STYS* 37:21a (Kangjin County).  
 120) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:10b (Chindo County); *STYS* 37:9b–10b (Chindo County).  
 121) *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:6b (Changhŭng County).  
 122) Ch'oe Hongyun, “Wang t'aeja ka wŏnbok kyosŏ,” in *Tongmunsŏn*, vol. 1, (Keijō: Chōsen Kosho Kankōkai, 1914), 451.  
 123) *STYS* 37:8a–b (Changhŭng County); *TYS* (Ilsan Mungo) 37:6b (Changhŭng County); *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:8a (Changhŭng County).  
 124) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:4b–6a (Changhŭng County); *STYS* 37:4b–6a (Changhŭng County).  
 125) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:23b–24a (Haenam County); *STYS* 37:24b–25a (Haenam County).  
 126) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 37:15b–16a; *STYS* 37:16a (Kangjin County).  
 127) *TYS* (Kawai Bunko) 9:7b–8a (Suwŏn County).  
 128) *STYS* 9:8a (Suwŏn County).

### Concordances of Entries in the 1487 *Tongguk yöji süngnam* and the 1499 *Tongguk yöji süngnam*

This concordance provides folio numbers for entries in volumes of the 1487 printing of *Tongguk yöji süngnam* and in volumes of the 1499 printing of *Tongguk yöji süngnam* (both printings hereafter as *TYS*) that were available for this research. A concordance of *Sinjŭng Tongguk yöji süngnam* (hereafter as *STYS*) has not been compiled, but text in this third printed edition is included in the first table below, for front matter and postscripts. The folio numbers will highlight further differences between the first two printed editions of *TYS*, and highlight the length of entries in *STYS* in comparison with entries in the extant volumes of those two printed editions.

The concordances cover front matter and postscripts, royal geography and central government administration, Hansŏng-bu, Kaesŏng-bu, and provinces. The tables are arranged by printed edition and divided into these five blocks of text. The first table lists the front matter and postscripts. The specific printed edition of *TYS*, the collection, and the volumes reported therein identify all subsequent tables. Column headings provide entry titles, row headings the title of the section being profiled. For example, the second table introduces Kyŏngdo, in the 1487 Hwasan Mungo text, in volumes 1–2. The third table covers counties in Chŏlla Province in the 1487 Ilsan Mungo text.

The entry titles for the 1487 edition and for the 1499 edition are arranged in an order derived from *STYS*. The third printing was chosen as the model because it was the only complete printed edition available for this research. The editors and compilers of *STYS* endeavored to compose a standard order, though they did not achieve this in every county section. However, the first two headings in the county tables, *Kunhyŏnmŷŏng* (County Name) and *Kunhyŏnje* (County Rank), are not from any of the three printed editions. Rather, they have been designed for the concordances. The first heading identifies the province name (albeit inaccurately) and the county names in that province. The second heading indicates the text that begins with the county

name and continues, in a smaller type size, to the first entry title in the county section, *Kōnch'i yōnhyōk* (County History).

An entry title is the text printed in black relief (that is, with the character outlined by black ink) at the top of the column in which a new entry begins. However, I have treated the text that begins with the entry title *Inmul* (Personages) as multiple entries. In the gazetteers, the Personages entry typically includes text printed in black relief (*paengmun*) which match the entry title in format and introduce different categories of state recognition. These categories are included in the county tables as separate entry titles.

Regarding the information provided in the table boxes, the concordances provide the volume number in the County Title column. Folio numbers for all subsequent entries for that county do not include the volume number. For example, the data for the entry *Sanch'ōn* (Mountains and Rivers) in the Changhŭng County section in the 1487 edition is 2a.2–2b.3. The entry begins on the recto side, or the first side, of folio 2, thus, 2a. More specifically, the entry begins in the second column on folio 2a, thus 2a.2. The entry ends on the verso side, or the second side, of folio 2, in the third column, thus 2b.3. Numerous entries in the gazetteers are in one column. The entry *P'ungsok* (Local Customs) in the Changhŭng County section in the 1487 edition, for example, is recorded as 1b.9. An empty box in the table indicates the absence of that entry. And a break in the serial order of folio sides and column numbers reflects an inconsistent arrangement of entry titles.