

Yu Hyöng-wön, P'angye surok, (Kojön kanhaenghoe ed., Seoul: Tongguk munhwasa, 1958).

Preface by Yi Pyöng-do

-Yu Hyöng-wön

柳馨遠

: Kwanghae 14-Hyönjong 14,

or 1622-73), regarded as founder of the Sirhakup'a

-from the beginning he gave up any desire for participation in the disruptive politics of the day and spent his whole life as a recluse in the country, engaged in study and writing; his interests were broad, but his central concern was with real problems (hyönsil munje), and experienced in particular, institutions and people's livelihood. He observed/personally the confusion of feudal society, its ~~xx~~ rottenness and the life of village society that had fallen into poverty after the Japanese and Manchu invasions; and out of his concern for his country and love for the people he hoped to ^{now} rectify institutional deficiencies and resolve the problem of the people's livelihood ~~ix~~ by means of rational thought and study.

-the P'angye surok is organized into 26 kwön and 13 ch'aek, beginning with his discussion of the basic problem of the land system, which consumes the largest portion of the work. Next he talks about kyosön(教誨 : education and the examination system), the imwan(任官 : the appointment of officials), chikwan(職官 : the administrative or bureaucratic system), nokche(祿制 : salaries), and the military system--6 categories. He expresses his opinion ~~ix~~ in a kosöl(政說) section appended to each section. He traces historical changes in institutions in both Chung and Han (China and Han??-- China and Korea?). Also in a continuation (sokp'yön), he talks about üirye (ceremonies), customs (p'ungsok), weights and measures (toryanghyöng-- and balances), roads, slaves and care for the aged. He also left one uncompleted ch'aek of P'oyu (supplementary testament 補遺) expressing his personal views on local administration.

-he modestly entitled the work, Surok, (jottings), even though it

is a major work on kyöngguk (^{political economy?} management of the country) of considerable ch'egye (scope and organization)

-the work was not published until 1770 (Yöngjo 46), kyöng'in), by his grandson, Yu Chung (柳薰), with a preface by Yi Mi (李沔), governor of Kyöngsang province, who assisted in its publication in Taegu.

the P'oyu was published about a dozen years later in 1783 (Chöngjong 7, kyemyo) with a contribution by Cho Si-jun (趙時俊), the governor of Kyöngsang, at the time of his transfer. The P'an'gwan (判官), Hong Wön-söp (洪元燾) published it in Taegu with a colophon by P'angye's grandson Myong-wi (明渭). After this, two kinds of books circulated in the streets, and today it would appear that they were preserved as a rare single volume

-the version of the Surok printed here is the one in the Kyujanggak collection at Seoul University, and the P'oyu is the copy in the collection of Yi Kyöm-no (李謙魯).

-May, 1959, Yi Pyöng-do.