houses  -1-  sokp'yön, sang

p. 501, 25:51b) --. Houses (kasa 客舍), whether they are those of the noble or
base people, should all be (governed) by regulation. (kye yu ki che
皆有其制). (note: According to the dynastic law code, (the limit on)
a house of a Taegun(大君) is 60 kan(間); 50 kan limit for a house
of a wangjagun (王子: prince) or kongju(公주: princess); 40 kan
limit for an Ongju(翁主), a chongch'ın(宗親) or civil and military
officials of rank 2 or higher; 30 kan for officials of rank 3 and below;
20 kan limit for officials of rank 7 and below and the sons and grandsons
of officials who have the 皇 privilege; 10/kan for commonx people (庶人).
Private houses are not permitted to use hwagong(花格), ch'ogong(草耕),
tanch'ón(丹青) (not to use flowering plants? or many colored pictures)
on the taegong (? arches?) (note: household shrines are not included
in these dimension limits)(end note)

for the dimension of the land to be used for house construction,
see the section on the land system. The calculation of land area and the
determination of house sites is also a matter that the tonggwan(多官:
ministry of works) is in charge of.)(end note)

indented section: XXXX I note that houses are bequeathed to sons
officials and grandsons. Even though the sons of high ministers will not necessarily
officials be high ministers themselves, still you cannot allow them to suffer any
loss when land is bequeathed to them. If it is a case of someone who
builds a new house, then in accordance with regulations (the limits)
must not be exceeded.