5. Geomancy and Other Folk Customs

Entries Concerning Geomancy

丁卯十二月五日(眉巖日記草1:64)

食後 以展墓詣牟木洞 先謁先妣墓 伏地而哭 遂往先君墓前·伏而哭 城主備送祭物 甚嚴 祭畢 招風水僧靜安 使視墳前鑿池處 靜安以爲貪狼 當鑿池二穴 余欲於明明始 役 從吾行者 李惟秀·吳彦祥·景濂·光雯也

1567년 12월 5일 (미암일기초 1:64)

식후, 모목동에 나아가 먼저 어머니 묘에 배알하고 땅에 엎드려 곡하였다. 드디어 아버지 산소에 나아가 엎드려 곡하였다. 수령이 제물을 보내왔는데 아주 장엄했다. 제사를 마치고, 풍수를 아는 중 정안을 불러서 무덤 앞에 연못을 팔곳을 찾아보게 했다. 정안이 "탐랑성" 지형(풍수지리설에서 설명하는 산세의 한유형)이기 때문에 반드시 두 혈에 연못을 파야한다고 하였다. 내가 명명일 (모레)이 일을 시작하고자 한다. 나를 따라온 자는 이유수, 오언상, 경렴과 광문이다.

1567/12/5 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 1:64)

After a meal, I went to Momoktong to pay a visit to [my parents'] tomb. First, I went to the grave of my mother. I prostrated myself and wept. I then went to the grave of my father. Before his grave, I prostrated myself and wept. The magistrate sent [me] well-prepared ritual offerings. After the ceremony, I invited Monk Chŏngan, a specialist in geomancy, and had him locate a prospective place where a pond needs to be dug. Chŏngan thought the place the shape of *t'amrang* and recommended digging a pond at two critical points (*hyŏl*). I hope the construction can begin the day after tomorrow. Those who came along with me were Yi Yusu, O Ŏnsang, Kyŏng-ryŏm, and Kwang-mun.

丁卯十二月十二日(眉巖日記草1:68-69)

○ 牟木洞鑿池軍人 凡二百二十餘名 朝食米十九斗五刁 遺在米三斗五刁 夕食米十七斗加送

- 通計前後二日用人夫鑿池 凡支米七十四斗
- 昔在己丑 [교정주:中宗二十四年] ・ 庚寅間 有善風水僧 到牟木洞墳山 嘆日 此山龍虎回抱氣象甚好 所欠者水耳 若鑿池於前 常爲豬水 則福祿遐遠 到今始踐其言 仍作詩云 四十年前嘆 三千里外來 池湖今作案 永世福胚胎

¹ Yi Yusu and O Ŏnsang were Yu Hŭi-ch'un's brothers-in-law and Kwang-mun was Yu's grand-nephew, a grandson of Yu's older brother Yu Sŏng-ch'un. Kyŏng-ryŏm was Yu's son.

1567년 12월 12일 (미암일기 1:68-69)

- 모목동의 연못을 파는 군인이 모두 220 여명인데 아침식사용 쌀 19 말 5 되었다. [거기서] 남아 있는쌀이 3 말 5 되이어서 저녁 식사용 쌀 17 말을 더하여 보냈다.
- 통계해보니 전후로 이틀 동안 인부를 써서 연못을 파는데 모두 지출한 쌀이 74 말이었다.
- 옛날 1529-30 년 사이 풍수에 아주 밝은 스님이 있었는데, 모목동 산소에 이르러 탄식하여 말하기를, "이 산은 청룡과 백호가 감싸고 있어 기상이 아주 좋구나. 흠이라고 한다면 물일 뿐이다. 만약 앞에 연못을 파서 늘 물을 저장해놓는다면, [자손의] 복록이 멀리 미칠 것이다."라고 했는데, 지금에 이르러야 비로소 그 말을 실천하는 것이다. 이내 시를 지어 말하되, "사십년 전스님의 탄식이여, 이 몸은 삼천리 밖 유배지에서 왔도다. 연못을 파서 지금 산소의 안을 삼으니, 영세토록 복이 잉태되리라."

1567/12/12 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 1:68–69)

- o The soldiers who dug a pond in Momoktong numbered about 220. [I sent] nineteen *mal* and five *toe* of rice for breakfast. Three *mal* and five *toe* of rice were left over. [Therefore, I sent] another seventeen *mal* of rice for supper.
- The total sum of rice used for the workers digging the pond for two days was seventy-four *mal*.
- o Long ago, between 1529 and 1530, there was a monk skilled in geomancy who reached [my] ancestral tombs in Momoktong and said, with a sigh, "This mountain is well situated with the blue dragon and the white tiger, and so its natural spirit is very favorable. However, it is short on water. If [you] dug out a pond in front of them and always kept a reservoir of water, then your stipend of fortune would go on forever." Now, I have started to carry out his words. Thus, I have written a poem saying, "A monk's sigh forty years ago / I came back from my exile, 3,000 *li* away. / A pond has been dug and has now become more like a protective boundary [in front of the grave] / May good fortune flow forever."

戊辰 正月 初十日(眉巖日記草 1:92-93)

故雲岾寺僧海雲 以蒙余德 推尋釜鼎等物來謝 且請創寺之地 余以德奇十王峴 卜地 近處 命之 僧對曰 素有前基謹惟命

1568년 1월 10일 (미암일기초 1:92-93)

옛날 운점사의 중 해운이 내 은혜를 입었던 일로 인해서 가마솥 등의 물건을 찾아서 가져와 사례했다. 또 절을 새로 지을 땅을 청해서 내가 덕기 시왕현 근처에 절 지을 땅을 정하도록 명하였다. 그중이 대답하기를 "본래 [그곳에] 전에 터가 있었습니다. 오직 가르침대로 하겠습니다."

1568/1/10 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 1:92–93)

Monk Haeun from Unjŏmsa temple looked for and brought an iron kettle and other things to me to show his gratitude. Moreover, he asked me about an [auspicious] place to build a monastery. I advised him to acquire land near the Siwang hills in Tŏkki. The monk replied, saying, "At this place there is an old foundation [of a former temple]. I will sincerely follow your recommendation."

己巳十月二十九日(眉巖日記草2:140)

遣僧靜安 泛鐵于西門外新基 則艮坐坤向辛破 最爲吉地云 水破之說 自郭璞以來無 之 胡舜臣獨言之

1569 년 10월 29일 (미암일기초 2:140)

정안 스님을 보내서 서문 밖 새 터에 범철(나침반의 일종)을 놓았더니, 간방(동북방향)에 앉아 곤방(서남방향)을 바라보며 신방(서남방향)으로 물이 빠지는 형세였다. 최고의 길지라고 했다. 수파(물이 빠져나가는 것)에 대한 설은 곽박 (276-324) 이래로 아무도 그것을 말하지 않았는데 호순신이 홀로 이것을 말했다.

1569/10/29 (Miam ilgich'o, 2:140)

[I] sent Monk Chŏngan to place a compass at the new foundation outside of the West Gate.² It showed that this lot is situated in the *kan* (northeast) direction and faces the *kon* (southwest) direction, while water flows away toward *sin* (southwest) direction. It is said that this is a most auspicious position. Hu Shun-chen³ is the only one to have explained the concept *sup* 'a (water flow) since Guo Pu (276–324).⁴

癸酉二月初八日(眉巖日記草3:383)

憶夢到海南先塋之側 有水活活而流 傍有人解之曰 此墳墓無水 故子孫貧窮 今有水 乃亨豐盛大之兆云 夫人夢見宋震升屋 夫人覺而解之曰 此乃上舍之徵

1573 년 2월 8일 (미암일기초 3:383)

꿈을 꾼 기억에, 해남 선영의 곁에 도착하였는데 물이 콸콸 흐르고 있었다. 곁에 한 사람이 있어 설명하여 말하기를, "이 묘가 물이 없어서 자손이 빈궁할 터인데 이제 물이 있으니 형통하고 대성할 징조입니다." 라고 했다. 부인이 꿈을

² Yu built a new house in Haenam in 1569–70, and this new foundation was for that new house.

³ Hu Shen-chen was a geomancer of Song China. He introduced the concept of "water flow" around a tomb in his *New Laws of Geography* (*Di li xin fa* 地理新法), which was widely adopted in Chosŏn Korea.

⁴ Guo Pa was a poet and scholar whose works reflect a strong Daoist philosophy.

꾸었는데 송진(조카, 송정언의 아들)이 집에 올라가는 것을 보았는데, 부인이 꿈에서 깨어나 해몽하기를, "이것은 생원(생원을 '上舍'라고 칭했는데 글자그대로의 뜻은 집에 오른다는 의미이다)이 될 징조이다"라고 했다.

1573/2/8 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 3:383)

I remembered that I dreamt about arriving at the grave sites of my parents in Haenam. There was the rich sound of water and it was flowing. [In my dream] there was a person right by me who explained, saying, "There was no water at these grave sites so the progeny would have been impoverished. Now there is water, and it is an omen of abundance." My wife had a dream in which she saw [her nephew] Song Chin climbing onto a house. She awoke and explained her dream, saying that it was an auspicious sign of his passing the lower civil service examinations.⁵

乙亥正月十五日(眉巖日記草5:41-42)

罷漏, 騎馬詣康陵, 行至東大門外, 與工書元公混同行, 時月光甚明, 仍口占小詩云云, 行幾二十里, 到泰陵前路, 脫衰服, 更著玉色團領, 鳥紗帽, 黑角帶, 遙拜泰陵而過, 仍以淺淡服, 到康陵齋室, 元判書分我朝飯一器, 余則食之

姜判尹士尚來謂我曰, 昔兪公汝霖, 以嘉善副提學三年, 中廟卒擢升禮判, 令公亦當如此

三公及洪領府事暹旣至,命二品宰相先詣丁字閣紅門外,行拜陵禮,遂先上康陵墳前曰,大臣隨上,令相地官設機衡,又以乾唐龜泛鐵,皆爲亥坐巳向甚的,大臣又遣諸宰相,登主山之頂以定之,希春及朴啓賢,僅到入首爲主處,諸二品多到最高處,旣下,大臣令二員偕進,各陳所見,希春曰,山從戍來,到亥曲節作首,眞亥乾山,此墳爲亥坐巳向無疑,大臣亦以爲然

希春先退紅門外,與朴君沃共食家供點心,回到泰陵前路,又四拜,到齋室小憩,又 先大臣而上齋室後岡,大臣隨至,又令二品上觀主山,余亦觀之,龍虎支山太低,而 穴道太高,眞八風之地,與地理書山環藏風聚氣正相反,余下來,被大臣之招,具以

⁵ Sangsa 上舍 refers to a lower civil service exam degree-holder (saengwŏn or chinsa) but also literally means "to climb a house," for which Yu Hŭi-ch'un used the phrase sŭngok 升屋 in telling his wife's dream. It seems to be an exaggeration to expect someone to pass the exam because he climbed a house in a dream. Song Chin probably was not successful in passing the exam anyway because his name is not found in the online lower civil service examination roster (sama pangmok) at http://people.aks.ac.kr/index.jsp.

所見白之,是日,南參判應雲,稍解風水,餘皆不曉,未申間,大臣先下,諸二品隨之, 日暮歸舍,大臣期以明朝詣闕.

1575 년 1월 15일 (미암일기초 5:41-42)

파루에 (통행금지가 해제되고), 말을 타고 강릉(명종의 능)에 나아갔다. 행차가 동대문밖에 이르렀을 때 공조판서 원혼과 동행했다. 이 때에 달이 아주 밝아서 걸어가면서 짧은 시를 읊었다. 거의 이십 리를 가서 태릉 앞길에 이르러서 최복을 벗고 옥색단령, 오사모, 흑각대로 바꾸어 착용하고 멀리서 태릉에 절하고 지나갔다. 이어서 천담복 (색이 옅은 옷)으로 [바꿔 입고] 강릉 재실에 도착하였다. 원판서가 나에게 아침 조반 한 그릇을 나누어 주어서 먹었다.

판윤 강사상이 와서 내게 말하기를, "옛날에 유여림이 가선대부로 부제학 (종삼품직)을 삼 년 지내다가 중종께서 마침내 발탁하여 예조판서 (정이품직) 로 승진되었으니, 영공께서도 마땅히 그렇게 될 것입니다."

삼공과 영부사 홍섬이 이미 이르러 이품 재상들에게 명하여 먼저 정자각 홍살문 밖으로 나아가 절하고 능에서 행하는 예를 하도록 했다. 그 뒤에 [재상들로 하여금] 먼저 강릉 무덤 앞으로 올라가게 하고, 말하기를, "대신들은 따라올라오십시요."라고 하였다. 상지관으로 하여금 측량기구를 설치하고 또 건당귀라는 나침판으로 방위를 정하게 하였다. 모두 "해좌사향"인 것이 아주 명백하다. 대신들이 또 모든 재상들을 보내서 주산의 꼭대기에 올라가 [자리를] 정하도록 하였다. 나(희춘)와 박계현은 겨우 혈자리로 들어가는 중심 장소가 되는 곳에이르렀다. 여러 이품관들은 대부분 가장 높은 곳에까지 올라갔다가 이미 내려왔다. 대신이 두 사람씩 나오게 하여 각각 소견을 진술하게 했다. 나(희춘)는 말하기를, "산이 술(서북서)방향에서 나와서 해(북북서)방향에 이르러서 마디가 굽어서 혈이 되었습니다. 참으로 이것은 "해건산"입니다. 이 산소는 "해좌사향"이 되는 것이 의심이 없습니다."하니, 대신들도 역시 그렇다고 하였다.

나(희춘)는 먼저 홍살문 밖으로 나와서 박계현 (자는 군옥)과 같이 집에서 가져온점심을 먹었다. 태릉 앞길에 이르러 네 번 절하고 재실에 이르러 조금 쉬었다. 또대신에 앞서서 재실 뒤 언덕에 올라갔는데 대신들도 따라 올라왔다. 또대신들이 이품들로 하여금 주산을 살펴보게 했다. 나도 또한 관찰했다. 용호의 지산이 너무낮고 혈도는 너무 높아서, 참으로 팔풍(팔방에서 바람이 불어오는)의 땅이었다. 지리서의 "산이 뺑 둘러있고 바람이 감추어 있어 기가 모인다"는 것과는 정반대이다. 나는 내려왔다. 대신들의 부름을 받아서 나의 소견을 다 아뢰었다. 이날, 참판 남응운이 조금 풍수를 알고 나머지는 모두 밝지 못하였다. 3-4 시사이에 대신들이 먼저 내려가고 다른 이품들이 따라갔다. 날이 저물어 집에돌아왔다. 대신들은 내일 궁궐에 나아가기로 했다고 한다.

1575/1/15 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 5:41–42)

After the curfew was lifted, I rode a horse to Kangnung, [the mausoleum of King Munjong (r. 1545–67)]. I arrived outside the Great East Gate and from there I went with the minister of the Ministry of Works, Won Hon (1505–88). The moon was extremely bright, and so a short poem I composed on the spot sprang to my lips while walking. After traveling some twenty *li*, we arrived at the road in front of Tae'nung, [the mausoleum of Queen Munjong (1501–65),] where I took off my mourning clothes and changed into a jade-colored official dress, silk hat, and black sash. We paid our respects at Tae'nung from afar and passed on by. Then, in the light-colored clothes, we arrived at the room for ritual cleansing (*chaesil*), in Kangnung. Minister Won shared with me a bowl of rice for breakfast, which I ate.

Kang Sa-sang (1519–81), magistrate of Seoul, came and said to me, "In the past, Master Yu Yŏ-rim (1476–1538) held the post of first counselor of the Office of the Special Counselors (Pujehak, a senior third-rank post) while holding the junior secondrank title of kasŏn taebu for three years. King Chungjong (r. 1506–44) eventually promoted him to the post of minister of the Ministry of Rites (Yejo P'ansŏ, a senior second-rank post). You [referring to Hŭi-ch'un] will surely be like this." Three state councilors (samgong) and Hong Som (1503–85), first minister of the Office of Ministerswithout-Portfolio (Yŏng Chungch'u Pusa), had already arrived. They ordered ministers (chaesang) of second ranks to go head and make their way to the Chongia-gak, or the Tshaped Pavilion, just outside the Red Gate and to perform the proper rituals with prostrations to the mausoleum. After this, [they had those ministers] climb up to the front of the grave and said, "Grand ministers (taesin) may now follow and climb up." [They] ordered the sangjigwan (a specialist in geomancy at the Office for Observance of Natural Phenomena) to arrange the celestial globe and the compass called "Kŏndanggwi." All pointed to "haejwa sahyang," a site facing the sa (south-southeast) direction with the direction hae (north-northwest) on its back. It was greatly appropriate. The grand ministers also sent the ministers to climb on top of the peak of the guardian mountain (chusan) and decide on the direction.

Pak Kye-hyŏn (1524–80) and I (Hŭi-ch'un) managed to arrive at the central place where the mountain ranges transit to the critical point (*ipsu*). Most officials of the second rank had already climbed the highest peak and come down. The grand ministers commanded [us] two by two to step forward and speak about their opinions. I (Hŭi-ch'un) spoke, "[This place], issuing from *sul* (west-northwest), reaches *hae* (north-northwest) at the curve and becomes a critical point (*hyŏl*). This is really "*haegŏnsan*." This tomb is doubtless "*haechwa sahyang*." The grand ministers agreed on it. I (Hŭi-chun) retreated to the outskirts of the Red Gate and ate a home-prepared lunch together with Pak Kye-hyŏn (styled Kunok). On the way back, I arrived at the front road of T'aenŭng and offered four prostrations. Reaching the room of ritual cleansing, I took a little rest. And, I ascended the hill at the rear of the room of ritual cleansing before the grand ministers. The grand ministers then arrived after, and commanded the second-rank

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⁶ The events described in this entry and on the following day were to reassess the appropriateness of Kangnung, where King Myŏngjong had been interred, as the royal tomb site upon the recent death of Queen Insun, the primary wife of King Myŏngjong. The site was found to be good, and the tombs of both King Myŏngjong and Queen Insun were placed there.

officials to come and see the guardian mountain. I also observed it. The flanking dragon and tiger hills were too low, and the enclosed space [between the hills] was too high [in elevation]. This is truly a place where the winds from eight directions [blow], and is exactly opposite what the geomancy handbooks [describe as] enclosed mountains and trapped winds to concentrate the vital force. I came down. Having been summoned by the grand ministers, I told them in detail what I had seen. That day, the second minister Nam Ung-un (1509–87) [was the only one who] knew geomancy well, whereas all the others do not know it. So between the *mi* and *sin* hours, ⁷ the grand ministers went down first and the various second-rank officials followed them. At sunset, [I] returned home. The grand ministers would wait for tomorrow to go to the court.

乙亥正月十六日(眉巖日記草5:42)

未明 詣宣仁門 至弘化門 待開門 入明政殿依幕 與六曹判書 參判昨日詣山陵之員同坐 三公領府事 以諸宰相僉議 為一單子以啓 又以南應雲所議 為一單子以啓 至未時上答曰 具悉啓意 康陵衆皆以爲金山 然則定用此地 又以備忘記別下曰, 山稜審定, 國家莫重之事, 爲術官者, 所當其心力, 十分詳審, 不可有一毫之差, 康陵既爲金山而以水山 誣啓於前日 事甚非輕 予欲治之以戒後人 上教至矣

1575 년 1월 16일 (미암일기초 5:42)

날이 밝기 전에 선인문에 나아가, 홍화문에 이르러, 문이 열리기를 기다렸다. 명정전의 의막에 들어가서 육조판서, 참판, 그리고 어제 산릉에 나아간 관원들과 같이 앉았다. 삼공, 영부사는 여러 재상들의 의견을 합하여 하나의 단자를 만들어 임금께 올리고, 남응운의 의견으로서 또 하나의 단자를 만들어서 보고했다. 1-3 시에 이르러 임금께서 말씀하시되, "계사의 뜻을 모두 보니, 모두 강릉이 금산이라 하니, 이곳으로 정해서 써야하겠다." 하시고, 비망기로 특별히 내려 말하길, "산릉을 살펴서 정하는 것은 국가의 막중한 일이다. 술관이 된 자가 마땅히 그 마음과 힘을 다해서 충분히 자세하게 살펴서 털끝만큼의 어긋남도 없어야 하는데, 강릉이 이미 금산이라고 하는데, 전날에 그곳을 수산으로서 거짓으로 아뢰었으니, 이일은 결코 가벼운 일이 아니다. 내가 그 일을 다스려서 뒷사람에게 징계가 되도록 하겠다." 하였으니, 임금의 전교가 아주 지당하다.

1575/1/16 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 5:42)

I left for the Gate of Proclaiming Benevolence before dawn and arrived at the Gate of August Transformation and waited for [the guards] to open the entrance to the palace. I entered the temporary office at the Hall of Enlightened Rule and sat with the second ministers of the six ministries as well as those who investigated the royal tomb together yesterday. Three state councilors and the first minister-without-portfolio, in consultation of other ministers' opinions, wrote a memorial to the king. Another report on behalf of

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 $^{^{7}}$ *Mi* \pm is between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and *sin* \pm is between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nam Ung-un's view was submitted to the king. Between one and three o'clock, the king replied, "I reviewed your recommendations. Since all of you have regarded Kangnung as a 'kumsan,' I hereby order that it be selected and used [as the queen's tomb site]." Moreover, the king conferred special instructions in writing to guard against forgetting, saying, "Amongst the affairs of state, there is nothing more significant than a thorough investigation and selection of the location for the royal tombs. [Therefore,] the geomancers must exhaust all their hearts and strength [in carrying out their duties], as well as be extremely cautious in investigating and selecting the site, so as not to leave one iota of possibility for mistakes. 'Kumsan' has already been [decided for] Kangnung, but in the past, it was falsely reported to me as 'susan.' This is certainly not an insubstantial matter, so I will rectify this in order to warn those of the future generations." The king's instructions were very fair.

戊辰四月初十日(眉巖日記草1:184)

因朴瑞卿 聞故進士鄭磏推占未來之事 以爲自丁卯[주:宣祖元年]以後 年歲豊登至丁卯聖上入繼大統 今年始豊 可謂奇矣

1568 년 4월 10일 (미암일기초 1:184)

박서경을 통해서 돌아가신 진사 정렴이 미래에 대한 점을 쳤다는 말을 들었는데, [정렴이] 말하기를 정묘년(1567) 이후 해마다 풍년이 든다고 했다. 정묘년에 이르러 성상께서(선조) 들어와 대통을 잇고 금년에 비로소 풍년이 드니 가히 기이하다고 말하겠다.

1568/4/10 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 1:184)

Through Pak Sŏ-gyŏng, I have heard that the late Chŏng Nyŏm (1505–49),⁸ a literary licentiate degree-holder, foretold future affairs, saying that there would be good harvest every year from 1567. In 1567, the king (Sŏngjo) succeeded to the throne and the harvest came to be great this year. Thus, it can be said that he was an eccentric [person].

辛未十月二十八日(眉巖日記草 3:184)

余 今年鵲巢於南樹 不一而足 潭陽家已如此 所寓尹牧使[주:行]宅·鄭良家·朴無疆家 皆如此 新第又鵲巢南樓 而爲本道監司 又陞二品宰相 可謂大驗

⁸ Chŏng Nyŏm was a Confucian scholar but also a royal physician. He passed the lower civil service examination in 1537, the same year Yu Hŭi-ch'un did, and was thus a fellow alum with Yu. From a young age, he was well versed in geography, medicine, prognostication, and astrology.

1571 년 10월 28일 (미암일기초 3:184)

금년에 남쪽 나무에 까치가 집을 지었는데 하나가 아니고 아주 여러 개이다. 담양에 있는 집에도 그러했다. 내가 우거했던 목사 윤행, 정양, 박무강의 집에도 모두 그러했다. 새집에도 역시 남쪽 누각에 까치가 집을 지었는데, [내가] 본도의 감사가 되었고 이품 재상으로 승진했으니, 그 징험이 크다고 하겠다.

1571/10/28 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 3:184)

This year, magpies nested on the trees of the southern side [of the house] and there were many, not just one. The same happened at home in Tamyang, as well as at all those houses of Magistrate Yun Haeng Chŏng Yang, and Pak Mu-gang where I stayed. My new home [in Haenam] also hosts a magpie's nest on the southern pavilion. I was promoted to the second-rank post and came to hold the post of provincial governor of this province (Chŏlla Province). I can tell that [magpie's nests] brought great fortune.

辛未十一月二十六日(眉巖日記草 3:205)

- 今日冬至 百官朝賀
- 東鄰盧都事[子:稙]大宅 送豆粥來

1571 년 11 월 26 일 (미암일기초 3:205)

- 오늘은 동지이다. 백관이 축하하였다.
- 동쪽의 이웃 도사 노직 큰댁에서 팥죽을 보내왔다.

1571/11/26 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 3:205)

- o Today is winter solstice. All officials celebrated it.
- o My neighbor to the east, No Chik (1536–87), the governor's aide, sent red bean porridge.

On the Custom of Wearing Earrings by Men

壬申九月二十八日(眉巖日記草 3:262)

上以備忘記 傳于政院曰 身體髮膚 受之父母 不敢毀傷 孝之始也 我國大小男兒必貫穿其耳 作環珥而懸之 取譏於中國 亦可羞愧 自今後 一切痛革胡習 曉諭中外 京中則限今月 其或憚不卽從者 憲府嚴加懲罪 以此捧承傅可也

⁹ Eating red bean porridge is still a popular custom in Korea. Before enjoying the dish, people offer a bowl to various house gods and also spray the porridge on the wall, gate, and other places of the house, believing that the red color chases away bad luck and malicious spirits.

1572 년 9월 28일 (미암일기초 3:262)

임금께서 비망기로 승정원에게 전교 하시기를 "신체와 머리털과 피부는 부모에게 물려받는 것이니 감히 훼상하지 않는 것이 효의 시초라고 하였다. 우리나라의 나이가 적고 많은 남자들이 귀를 뚫고 귀고리를 달아 중국 사람에게 비웃음 받으니 가히 부끄러운 일이다. 지금 이후로 오랑캐의 풍속을 일체 고치도록 나라전체에 효유하라. 수도는 이달을 기한으로 하고, 혹 꺼리어 따르지 않는 자는 사헌부에서 엄하게 벌을 주도록 하되, 이것으로 전교를 받드는 것이 가하다."

1572/9/28 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 3:262)

The king transmitted the following to the Royal Secretariat via a written admonition, saying, "Our whole body, hair, skin, and all, was given us by our parents. Not daring to scar or wound it is the very beginning of filial piety. In our country, men of old or young age pierce their ears in order to wear earrings. This is derided by those in China and is quite a shameful thing. From now on, admonish those in the capital and in the provinces to completely refrain from this barbaric custom. Enforce this in Seoul within this month, and the Office of the Inspector General shall punish severely those who disregard it and do not abide by accordingly. Take this order and proclaim it."

On Plowing Nude (nagyŏng 裸耕)

癸酉 十二月 十五日 (眉巖日記草 4:199-200)

晴, 晨坐, 念北道立春裸耕之當禁, 欲於經筵啓達, 更思則監司亦可禁焉. 以北鄙無知之俗, 每於立春日, 令丁壯赤脫, 驅木牛, 謂之裸耕, 馴致中寒, 成大病, 監司亦可嚴禁, 通簡于朴監司啓賢之父參贊忠元, 答曰, 北俗如彼, 至爲無理, 且傷 人, 深可駭怪, 當通諭嚴禁大計云云

1573 년 12월 15일 (미암일기초 4:199-200)

맑음. 새벽에 앉아서 함경도에서 입춘에 옷을 벗고 경작하는 모습을 하는 풍습을 금지시키는 것에 대해서 생각을 해 보니, 원래 임금님께 경연할 때 아뢰려고 했으나, 다시 생각해 보니, 감사도 이 풍습을 금지할 수 있겠다. 북쪽 변방의 무지한 풍속으로, 매년 입춘마다 장정들로 하여금 옷을 벗고 나무로 만든소를 몰게 하는 것이 있으니 이것을 "나경"이라고 한다. 중한증에 걸려 큰 병이들게 된다. 감사(監司)도 [이 풍속을] 엄금할 수 있다고 생각하여, 감사 박계현의 아버지 참찬 박충원께 편지를 보냈다. [박참찬이] 대답하여 말하되, "북방의 풍속이 그러하여, 이치에 맞지 않음이 심하고 또 사람을 병들게 하니 매우해괴합니다. 마땅히 [감사와] 통해서 엄금할 대계를 제안하겠습니다"라고 했다.

1573/12/15 (Miam ilgi ch'o, 4:199–200)

Clear. In the morning I sat down and thought about the custom of pretending to plough naked in Hamgyŏng Province on the First Day of Spring (*ipch'un*), ¹⁰ and that it should be forbidden. I [originally] wanted to deliver this message to the king during the royal lecture, but [now that I] reconsider it, the provincial governor will also be able to prohibit this custom. As an ill-bred custom carried out in the remote northern region, ¹¹ every year on the First Day of Spring young lads strip naked and pretend to plough with a wooden ox. This is what is called "nude plowing." Being in the bitter cold for a while, they get seriously sick. The provincial governor shall also be able to strictly prohibit this custom, so I delivered a letter [which stated the above] to Pak Ch'ung-wŏn (1507–81), a senior official of the third rank at the Office of Royal Lectures (Ch'amch'an), the father of Governor Pak Kye-hyŏn (1524–80) [of Hamgyŏng Province]. He answered, saying, "The custom in the north like this is extremely irrational. Moreover, it hurts the people. This [custom] is deeply shocking and bizarre. I must send a message [to my son] and strongly recommend that he make plans to prohibit [this custom]."

立春裸耕議 (眉巖日記草 5:328-29)

事有出於遐荒之陋俗 而爲生靈之疾苦者 識者駭之 衆人安焉 昔太原之氓 以介子推 之故 仲春一月 令廢火食 焦擧爲幷州 諭而改之 鄴中好鬼 每歲爲河伯娶婦 西門豹 爲守 痛革其風 是皆仁人君子 充吾仁義之心 拯濟蒼生之昏溺者也 此邦之人 去王都 絶遠 昧事理而惑神怪尚矣 其最爲無謂而有害者 新年裸耕是也

每歲立春之朝 都轄土官 於官門道上 令人驅木牛而耕種 作稼穑之狀 用以占年用以祈穀 而必使耕者種者 裸體以觸寒 此何意也故老相傳以為 示耐寒之壯而成歲暖之祥 然天地造化 可以兒戲奪乎 沙漠凍沍之極 手足一露 猶輒皸瘃況剝盡衣裳 而赤立於街路者乎 風霜砭骨 凌兢震悚 咳嗽痼冷之疾 百無一免此何異孺子之入井乎 有人心者見之 寧不怵惕而惻隱耶 問之官則曰 民之俗也問之民則曰 官之使也 蓋其始生於不曉事 其終成於安故俗 自設六鎮 百餘年來非無仁賢文武作民父母 而因恬而不知怪 未有能為焦擧・西門豹之勇決者 吁可嘆哉又況窮僻寒苦之地 生齒不繁 冬仆風雪 夏殞於涉江 [교정주:豆滿江] 傷寒瘟疫又從而獵之 人烟蕭條 如晨星之落落 其幸存而未死者 固宜撫摩救活 若保赤子又安忍驅而納之膏肓癈疾之域哉 此無他 救民者 不悟作俑者之大繆耳 苟一朝悟焉革之猶反手也 革之如何 禁其裸已而 [교정주:而己] 矣 或曰 子嘗以不在其位不謀其政 爲居鄉處謫之道 守之甚確 今爲是議 將以諷乎有位者 無乃踰平昔之閑耶余曰 不當預者 居官者之政也 不忍默者 無知者之俗也 是不同

입춘에 옷을 벗고 밭가는 풍속에 대한 논의 (미암일기초 5:328-29)

¹⁰ *Ipch'un* 入春 is one of the twenty-four seasonal markers in East Asian calendar. It approximately corresponds to February fourth in the Gregorian Calendar.

This refers to Hamgyong Province, where Yu Hui-ch'un was exiled for nineteen years.

이 일이 먼 곳의 비루한 풍속에서 나와서 백성들의 질병과 고통이 되는 것을 아는 사람은 해괴하게 여기나 일반 사람들은 대수롭지 않게 여긴다. 옛날에 태워의 백성들이 어리석어, 개자추의 고사에 의거하여, 음력 이월 한 달 동안 화식을 폐하게 하였는데, 초거가 병주자사가 되어 영을 내려 깨우쳐서 고치었다. 업이라는 땅에서는 귀신을 좋아하여 해마다 하백을 위하여 부인을 취하게 하였다. 서문표가 수령이 되어 그러한 풍속을 뿌리뽑았다. 이들은 모두 인인군자로 나의 인의의 마음을 확충하여. 백성들이 혼미하고 나쁜 풍속에 빠진 것을 건져내고 구제한 것이다. 이 지방 사람들이 왕도로부터의 거리가 매우 멀어서 사리에 어둡고 귀신과 괴이한 것에 미혹된 것이 오래 되었다. 그중 가장 말할 것도 없이 해로운 것이 신년의 나경, 바로 이것이다. 매년 입춘의 아침에 도할사의 토관이 관문길 위에서 사람으로 하여금 나무소를 몰아 밭갈고 씨뿌리게 하고 심고 거두는 모습을 하게 했으니, [풍흉]년을 점치고 곡식이 [잘되기를] 비는데, 반드시 밭갈고 씨뿌리는 자로 하여금 옷을 벗어 추위에 노출되게 하니 이것은 대체 무슨 뜻인가? 나이든 이들이 서로 전하며 말하기를 추위를 견디는 씩씩함을 보이고 한 해가 따뜻해지는 상서로움이 이루어지도록 하는 [풍속이라고 한다]. 그러나, 하늘과 땅의 조화를 어린아이의 장난으로 뺏을 수 있는가? 사막과 같고 어는 그 먼 땅에서, 손과 발이 한번만 노출되어도 오히려 손발이 트고 동상이 걸리는데, 하물며 옷을 다 벗어버리고 나체로 길에 서있음에 있어서야 [말할 것이 있겠는가]. 바람과 서리가 뼈를 깍고, 추워서 벌벌 떨면서 몸이 오싹해지니, 기침하고 고질병에 걸리는 것이 백 명 중에 하나도 면할 수 없으니, 이것이 어찌 어린아이가 우물에 기어들어가 [빠져 죽는 것과] 무엇이 다른가. 사람의 마음을 갖고 있는 자로서 이것을 보면 정녕 슬픈 마음이 일어나 측은하지 않겠는가. 관에 물으면 백성의 풍속이다라고 하고 민간에 물으면 관에서 시키는 것이라고 한다. 대개 그 처음에는 일을 잘 깨닫지 못하는 데서 생겼다가, 그 끝은 옛 풍속을 편안히 여기는 데에 이르렀으니, 육진을 설치한 때로부터 백여년 동안, 어질고 현명한 문관과 무관으로 백성의 부모가 됨이 없지 않았지만, 편안하게 생각하여 괴이하게 여기지 않음으로, 아직까지 초거나 서문표와 같이 용기있게 결단을 내릴 수 있는 자가 없었으니, 가히 한탄스럽구나. 또한 하물며 궁벽하고 춥고 살기 힘든 땅에 백성은 많지 않은데. [게다가 그들은] 겨울에는 바람과 눈에 자빠지고 여름에는 강을 건너다 상하고, 추위로 생기는 병과 돌림병은 [그들을] 쫒아 괴롭힌다. 백성들의 집이 쓸쓸하기가 새벽별이 드문드문한 것과 같다. 그중 다행히 살아 죽지 않은 자를, 마땅히 어루만져 구제해서 살려야 하는 것을 어린아이를 보호하듯이 해야 하는데, 또한 어찌 차마 그들을 고치지 못할 폐질의 지경으로 몰아넣는단 말인가. 이것은 다른 까닭이 있는 것이 아니다. 백성을 구제하는 자가, 나무인형을 만든 자의 큰 오류를 깨닫지 못한 따름이다. 하루 아침에 깨닫아 그것을 개혁하는 것은 손바닥을 뒤집는 것과 같이 쉬운 일이다. 개혁은 어떻게 하는가? 그 옷 벗는 것을 금지하면 될 뿐이다. 어떤 이는 말하기를, "당신은 일찌기 '그 지위에 있지 아니하면 그 정치에 대해 도모하지 않아야한다'는 것으로서, 그 시골에 살면서 유배온 자로서의 도로 살아가는 것으로 확고하게 지키고 있었는데, 지금은 이러한 [나경에 대한] 논의를 해서

장차 지위에 있는 자에게 은근히 풍간을 하려하니 평소 지키던 경계를 넘는 것이 아닌가?" 내가 말하길, "벼슬살이 하는 사람의 정치는 마땅히 간여하지 말아야 하나, 내가 차마 침묵하지 못하는 것은 무지한 백성의 풍속에 관한 것이니, 이 둘은 같지 않은 것이다."

Discourse on Plowing Nude on the First Day of Spring¹² (*Miam ilgi ch'o*, 5:328–29)

This is something that is derived from the squalid customs of a distant wilderness and that causes suffering and pain to the livelihoods of men. To all men of knowledge it will cause great alarm, [but] the common people take it to be ordinary. A long time ago, the ignorant people of Taiyuan, ¹³ because of Jie Zhitui, would, for one month's duration in the lunar second month of spring, cease the cooking of food. ¹⁴ When Qiao Ju became governor of Bingzhou, he deliberated over this and changed it. ¹⁵ [The people] of Ye, infatuated with ghosts, found a wife for the River God every year. ¹⁶ When Ximen Bao became the governor, with great resolve did he change this custom. ¹⁷ These were all benevolent gentlemen, and with a heart of benevolence and righteousness, they rescued the lives of men from sinking into ignorance.

The people of this region are far away from the royal capital, ignorant of reason, and have been misled by spirits and demons for a long time. Among the things that are most unfounded and harmful is plowing nude on [every] New Year. Every year on the morning of the First Day of Spring, indigenous officials (*t'ogwan*) on the public streets

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¹² For more discussion on the custom of plowing nude, see Hwang P'aegang, "Ipch'un nagyŏng ŭi sogo—Miam ilgi ch'o yŏn'gu (3)" [A small study on the powing nude on the First Day of Spring—a study of Miam ilgi ch'o (3)], Kungmunhak nonjip 3 (1969). 13 Taiyuan 太原 is a city in northern China, in modern Shanxi 山西 Province. 14 Jie Zhitui 介之推 was a retainer of Duke Wen of Jin 晉文公 and followed his lord through nineteen years of exile. However, after Duke Wen became the ruler of Jin, Jie Zhitui refused to speak of his past merits and consequently did not receive official recognition. He went into hiding with his mother on the mountain of Mianshan 綿山. The Duke, full of regret, went out to look for Jie Zhitui and could not find him. Knowing of Jie Zhitui's filial character, the Duke ordered a great fire to be set on the mountain, hoping that Jie Zhitui, fearing that harm would befall his mother, would come out of hiding with her. However, after the fire, Jie Zhitui was found dead, still holding on to his mother. The Cold Food Festival 寒食, where traditionally cold food would be eaten for three days, is said to be on account of Jie Zhitui. In the example given here, the prohibition on eating cooked food seemed to have extended for an entire month. 15 Qiao Ju 焦舉 (also Zhou Ju 周擧) appears in the *Han shu* 漢書. See *Biography of* Zhou Ju 周舉傳.

¹⁶ Women were sacrificed to the River God as his "wives" in Ye 鄴, a city in the Kingdom of Wei 魏 during the Warring States Period.

¹⁷ Ximen Bao 西門豹 changed the custom by commanding the shamans responsible for the sacrifices to be given to the River God. This anecdote appears in the *Shi ji*, *Biographies of the Humorists* (史記 滑稽列傳).

command people to drive wooden oxen, pretending to be plowing, sowing, planting, and harvesting. With this to sanctify the [new] year, they use this to pray for grain. And they without fail make the plowers and planters strip naked, coming in contact with the bitter cold. What purpose does this serve? The old folks tell me that this is their custom to show the strength to withstand the cold and to acquire the auspiciousness of the year's warmth. But how can the transformations of Heaven and Earth be stolen through the games of children [like this]?

In the extreme of desert cold, if their hands and feet are even once exposed, they would suddenly freeze or be frostbitten. [Yet] how is it that in this situation they strip down to their [bare] skin and stand there on the road? The wind and the cold pierce to the bone. Shivering and fearful, not one in a hundred of these people is spared from coughs and other diseases hard to cure. How can this be different from a child about to fall into a well? Seeing this, if people really have a heart, how can they hide their feelings of alarm and distress?¹⁸ When men suddenly see a child about to fall into a well, they without exception experience a feeling of alarm and distress.

If officials are asked, they say that it is a custom of the people. If the people are asked, they say that the officials have them do it. This [custom] began because they did not understand [its harm], but it has become an established custom [because people regard it as] comfortable. For about one hundred years since the establishment of the six garrisons (yukjin), ¹⁹ even though there have been wise officials of both civilian and military ranks who served as magistrate, they were comfortable with this old custom and did not think that it was strange. There have not been officials like Qiao Jiu and Ximen Bao, whose courage and determination [would have exterminated such an old custom]. Ah, how deplorable it is! Also, [people] in this distant, poor, and cold land cannot flourish. In the winter, [they] collapse in the wind and snow. In the summer, [they] drown crossing the river [Tuman River]. Diseases caused by the cold and contagious illnesses pursue the people. Households are few and far between, like stars at dawn. The lucky ones who have been spared from death should necessarily be saved and consoled. [Instead,] how can one drive them into [such an] incurable [situation]?

There is no other cause [but this]. Those [officials] who are supposed to save the people are simply unaware of the mistake committed by those who made wooden figures [of oxen]!²⁰ This can be understood within one morning. Therefore, reforming this custom should be as easy as flipping your hand. How could it be reformed? Plowing nude should be forbidden, and that is all. Some people say, "Because of a saying [in *Analects*]

¹⁸ This phrase alludes to the feeling of commiseration (*ch'ŭgŭn chi sim* 惻隱之心), one of the four beginnings (*sadan* 四端) discussed by Mencius. See James Legge, *The Chinese Classics, Vol. II, The Works of Mencius* (Hong Kong Univrsity Press, 1960), Book II: Kung-sun ch'ău, Part I, Chapter 6 (公孫丑章句上第六章), 201–4.

¹⁹ Yukchin refers to six outposts established (at Kyŏngwŏn, Kyŏnghŭng, Puryŏng, Onsŏng, Chongsŏng, and Hoeryŏng) in the far north of the Korean Peninsula during the reign of King Sejong (r. 1418–50).

²⁰ "Chakyong-cha" (those who made wooden figurines) alludes to the discussion from *Mencius*. See James Legge, *The Chinese Classics, Vol. II, The Works of Mencius*, Book I: King Hûi of Liang, Part I, Chapter 4 (梁惠王章句上第四章), 132–34.

that 'He who is not in any particular office has nothing to do with plans for the administration of its duties," you have maintained the ways, residing in the countryside as an exile, and you kept [this policy] very firmly so far. Now that you express this opinion, you are mocking those who have a position. Aren't you stepping over former boundaries?" I say, "That which is inappropriate for me to join in is the policy-making of the local government. That which I cannot bear to be silent about is the customs of the dumb masses. The [former and latter] are not the same."

²¹ This phrase is from *Analects*. See James Legge, *The Chinese Classics, Vol. I, Confucian Analects* (Hong Kong Univrsity Press, 1960), Book VIII: Tăi-po, Chapter14, 213.