

# A Study on the Editions and Philological Value of *Chinsan Sego* 晉山世稿 (Collected Works of Three Generations of the Chinsan Clan)

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*Chinsan Sego* 晉山世稿 is a collection of literary works compiled by Kang Hŭimaeng (姜希孟, 1424-1483), containing the poems and writings of his grandfather, father, and elder brother. The collection includes the works of Tongjeong Kang Hoe-baek (姜淮伯, 1357-1402), Wanyeokjae Kang Seok-deok (姜碩德, 1395-1459), and Injae Kang Hŭian (姜希顔, 1418-1465).

*Chinsan Sego* is particularly significant as it's one of the earliest *sego* 世稿 “a type of family literary collection” publications from the Chosŏn Dynasty. It served as a model for later *sego* compilations, profoundly influencing the genre. Its importance was officially recognized on December 18, 1998, when it was designated as National Treasure No. 1290 (privately owned) by the Cultural Heritage Administration.

The collection, which Kang Hŭimaeng first began compiling, continued to be supplemented with the literary works of other key figures from the Jinju Kang clan throughout the Chosŏn Dynasty, adding to its historical value and legacy.

An examination of *Chinsan Sego* is necessary, as more than 60 copies (including incomplete ones) have been identified in institutions both in Korea and abroad.

This research aims to correct inaccuracies found in existing studies and institutional records regarding the publication dates and related information. Furthermore, based on previous research, it seeks to identify the overall state of the various editions, organize them into a clear lineage, and rectify any identified errors. Ultimately, the goal is to understand the characteristics and significance of the publication of *Chinsan Sego* as it continued throughout the entire Joseon Dynasty.

Previous studies have identified either six or ten different editions of *Chinsan Sego*. Based on these findings, this study compares and analyzes the existing research to correct errors in publication dates and determine previously unknown dates as accurately as possible.

This analysis ultimately identifies five distinct editions of *Chinsan Sego*: The first edition (1474), The second edition (1491), The 1658 edition, The 1845 edition, The 1959 edition. This research examines the unique characteristics found in each of these five editions.

**Keywords:** *Chinsan Sego* 晉山世稿, *Sego* 世稿, Kang Hŭimaeng 姜希孟, *Sasukjaejip* 私淑齋集

## Introduction

This study aims to organize and classify the editions of *Chinsan Sego* 晉山世稿 [Collected Works of Three Generations of the Chinsan Clan], identify the

characteristics related to each edition and its publication, and thereby derive their philological significance.

*Chinsan Sego* is a collection of works compiled by Kang Hŭimaeng 姜希孟 (1424-1483), which brings together the writings of his grandfather, father, and eldest brother. It contains the poetry and prose of T'ongjŏng 通亭 Kang Hoebaek 姜淮伯 (1357-1402), Wanyŏkchae 玩易齋 Kang Sŏktŏk 姜碩德 (1395-1459), and Injae 仁齋 Kang Hŭian 姜希顔 (1418-1465). Notably, *Chinsan Sego* was compiled earlier than any other family anthologies (*sego*, 世稿) published during the Chosŏn dynasty. It served as a model for subsequent compilations of this genre and exerted a significant influence, thereby holding considerable scholarly importance.

Meanwhile, two poems by Kang Sŏktŏk, “送高僉樞奉使日本” and “送申泛翁歸日本”, and the entry “日本躑躅花” from Kang Hŭian’s *Yanghwa Sorok* 養花小錄 [The Little Book for Growing Flowers], all of which are included in *Chinsan Sego*, were also incorporated into *Ishō Nihon-den* 異稱日本伝, the work of Matsushita Kenrin 松下見林 (1637-1704), who was active during the Edo period in Japan. This indicates that *Chinsan Sego* was circulated in Japan at that time.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, the fact that *Chinsan Sego* was among the books brought to Japan by the Korean envoy in 1748 further underscores the recognition of its importance.<sup>2</sup> The designation of this work as National Treasure No. 1290 (Privately Held) by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea on December 18, 1998, can be understood as recognition of its significance.

After its initial publication, *Chinsan Sego* underwent a second printing in which the literary works of additional authors were incorporated. Besides Kang Hoebaek, Kang Sŏktŏk, and Kang Hŭian, works by Ch'wŭjuk 醉竹 Kang Kŭksŏng 姜克誠 (1526-1576), Maesŏ 梅墅 Kang Chonggyŏng 姜宗慶 (1543-1580), and Hogye 壺溪 Kang Chinhwi 姜晉暉 (1567-1596) were added. Subsequently, additional pieces by Yongjae 慵齋 Kang Tŏkpu 姜德溥 (1668-1749), Samhŭidang 三稀堂 Kang Chuje 姜柱齊 (1701-1778), Kakpijae 覺非齋 Kang Chunan 姜柱南 (1716-1784), and Chŏnam 典庵 Kang Chŏnghwan 姜鼎煥 (1741-1816) were incorporated in a later reprint. In this way, *Chinsan Sego*, which was initially published under the initiative of Kang Hŭimaeng, continued to be revised throughout the Chosŏn period, with the poetry and prose of key members of the Chinju Kang lineage added over time. This makes its ongoing transmission and accumulation of literary works historically significant. In this context, scholarly efforts have been made to identify and organize the various editions of *Chinsan Sego*.

<sup>1</sup> Matsushita Kenrin 松下見林, *Ishō Nihon-den* 異稱日本傳, 卷下三.

<sup>2</sup> Yi Tŏngmu 李德懋, “Tongguk sŏip Ilbon” 東國書入日本, *Ch'ŏngjanggwŏn chŏnsŏ* 靑莊館全書 卷 59 *Angyŏpki* 盎葉記 6. “東國通鑑、三國史、海東諸國記、芝峰類說、理學通錄、朱書節要、東醫寶鑑、懲毖錄、晉山世稿、退溪集、栗谷集, 皆入日本, 戊辰信使之行也.”

Pak Yŏngdon considered that the first edition of *Chinsan Sego*, designated as National Treasure No. 1290, was published in 1476 (the 7th year of King Sŏngjong's reign), and he briefly noted that it was subsequently reprinted a total of six times.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, after its designation as a National Treasure, Sim Ujun raised a question regarding the 1476 edition, arguing that certain passages like “仁齊之養花錄爲第四” in the postface by Kim Chongjik 金宗直 (1431-1492) were later added, and therefore it cannot be regarded as the true first edition.<sup>4</sup>

Yu P'ungyŏn regarded the first edition of *Chinsan Sego* as having been published in 1474 (the 5th year of King Sŏngjong's reign). He viewed a subsequent edition, which includes Sŏ Kŏjŏng's 徐居正 *Chinsan Sego Pal* 晉山世稿跋 [Postface to *Chinsan Sego*] and Kang Hŭimaeng's *Chinsan Sego Ijinmok Pal* 晉山世稿移晉牧跋 [Postface to *Chinsan Sego* on Its Transfer to Chinju Prefecture], designated as National Treasure No. 1290, as an intermediate edition, thus differing from Pak Yŏngdon's interpretation.<sup>5</sup>

An Iksŏng conducted a comprehensive study of family anthologies published during the Chosŏn dynasty,<sup>6</sup> in which he also addressed *Chinsan Sego*. He shared Yu P'ungyŏn's view that the first edition was published in 1474 (the 5th year of King Sŏngjong's reign). In addition, he noted that a total of five editions were published around the same period following the initial printing, and he examined the subsequent publications in the form of supplemental volumes.

Recently, Ch'oe Kyŏnghun analyzed *Chinsan Sego* by focusing on extant family anthologies published in the early Chosŏn period and tracing the circumstances of later editions. This study clarified that, following the first edition of *Chinsan Sego* in 1474 (the 5th year of King Sŏngjong's reign), a reprint was issued in 1491, which involved a woodblock reproduction of Kang Hŭimaeng's collected works, *Sasukjaejip* 私淑齋集 [The Collection of Kang Hŭimang's Works]. Additionally, Ch'oe introduced to scholarship the Kyemyŏng University edition of *Chinsan Sego*, which was published in 1805.<sup>7</sup>

Previous studies have primarily focused on issues related to the first edition of *Chinsan Sego*, and in particular, the research of An Iksŏng and Ch'oe Kyŏnghun has

<sup>3</sup> Pak Yŏngdon 박영돈, “Chinsanseo ch'op'anbon kuip chŏnmal” 晉山世稿初版本購入顛末, *Sangsŏ* 尙書 5 (1983): 11-12.

<sup>4</sup> Sim Ujun 심우준, “Chinsanseo sagwŏnhappon ūi chemunje” 「晉山世稿」四卷合本の諸問題, *Sŏjihak yŏn'gu* 書誌學研究 18 (1999).

<sup>5</sup> Yu P'ungyŏn 유풍연, “Chinsanseo sogo” 晉山世稿 小考, *Hanmun Hancha kyoyuk* 漢字漢文教育 9 (2002), Yu P'ungyŏn 유풍연, “Chinsanseo haeje” 진산세고 해제, in (*Chŭngbogugyŏk*) *Chinsan seo* (증보국역) 진산세고 (Sinyŏngsa, 2010), 28-29.

<sup>6</sup> An Iksŏng 안익성, “Chosŏn sidae sego ūi kanhaengyangsang kwa t'ŭkchŭng” 조선 시대 世稿의 刊行양상과 특징 (MA thesis, The Academy of Korean Studies, 2021), 42-45.

<sup>7</sup> Ch'oe Kyŏnghun 최경훈, “Chosŏn chŏn'gi sego ūi kanhaeng kwa p'anbon” 조선 전기 世稿의 간행과 판본, *Sŏjihak yŏn'gu* 書誌學研究 97 (2024): 88-91.

made it possible to ascertain much of the overall context of its publication, which represents a significant achievement. However, since more than 60 copies of *Chinsan Sego* (including incomplete editions) are currently held in domestic institutions, a comprehensive review is necessary to determine whether they represent the same edition, classify them according to textual lineage, thereby clarifying the overall publication history of *Chinsan Sego*. In addition, it is essential to correct inaccuracies found in previous studies or by the institutions holding the copies, and to revise the publication dates and related details accordingly.

Building on the achievements of previous studies, this research aims to review the overall status of *Chinsan Sego* editions, classify them according to textual lineage, and correct elements deemed erroneous, while examining the characteristics and significance of *Chinsan Sego*'s publication throughout the Chosŏn period.

### A Review of Previous Research on the Editions and Publication of *Chinsan Sego*

The textual lineages of *Chinsan Sego* proposed in previous studies are first examined. Pak Yŏngdon identified a total of six lineages of *Chinsan Sego*, An Iksŏng recognized ten, and Ch'oe Kyŏnghun identified five. Based on this information, I will conduct a comparative analysis to clarify any errors or unknowns regarding the publication years, with the aim of establishing accurate dates and presenting a finalized classification of the textual lineages. First, the textual lineages proposed in previous studies can be summarized as follows.

	Pak Yŏngdon (1983)	An Iksŏng (2021)	Ch'oe Kyŏnghun (2024)
1474 (King Sŏngjong 5)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodblock edition</li> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle.</li> <li>● Chon'gyŏnggak (尊經閣) Library edition at Sungkyunkwan University and National Library of Korea edition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Compiled by Kang Hŭimaeng and Kim Chongjik (county magistrate)</li> <li>● Woodblock edition, 4 volumes in 1 fascicle, Hamyang</li> <li>● Pak Yŏngdon edition (National Treasure), etc.</li> </ul>
1476 (King Sŏngjong 7)	① Woodblock edition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Postface by Sŏ Kŏjŏng (晉山世稿跋)</li> <li>● Postface by Kang Hŭimaeng (晉山世稿移晉牧跋)</li> </ul>		
1478		② Woodblock edition	

	Pak Yŏngdon (1983)	An Iksŏng (2021)	Ch'oe Kyŏnghun (2024)
(King Sŏngjong 9)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle</li> <li>● Kyujanggak (奎章閣) Library edition</li> </ul>	
1483 (King Sŏngjong 14)		③ Woodblock edition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle</li> <li>● National Library of Korea edition</li> </ul>	
1491 (King Sŏngjong 22)		③ Woodblock edition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle</li> <li>● Ch'unghnam University edition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Kapchin type,</li> <li>● 17 volumes in 4 fascicles</li> <li>● Hanyang (reprint of the original edition)</li> <li>③ Woodblock edition</li> <li>● 17 volumes in 4 fascicles</li> <li>● unknown</li> <li>● Ch'unghnam University edition and National Library of Korea edition.</li> </ul>
Unknown (King Sŏngjong's reign)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reprint of the first edition</li> <li>● Mansong Collection edition at Koryŏ University</li> </ul>		
1653 (King Hyojong 4)	④ Compiled by Kang Yuhu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Original Collection and Supplementary Collection</li> <li>● Total 8 volumes in 2 fascicles</li> </ul>		
1658 (King Sukchong 11)		④ Compiled by Kang Yuhu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodblock edition</li> <li>● 8 volumes in 2 fascicles</li> <li>● Kyujanggak Library edition</li> </ul>	④ Compiled by Kang Yuhu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodblock edition (reprint of the original edition)</li> <li>● His great-grandfather Kang Kŭksŏng 姜克誠,</li> </ul>

	Pak Yǒngdon (1983)	An Iksǒng (2021)	Ch'oe Kyǒnghun (2024)
			grandfather Kang Chonggyǒng 姜宗慶, and uncle Kang Chinhwi 姜晉暉 - the literary works of these three ancestors were added as <i>Chinsan Sego Sokchip</i> 晉山世稿續集 in four volumes and reprinted.
Unknown (King Yǒngjo's reign) 1805 (King Sunjo 5)	⑤ Woodblock movable type edition (木活字本)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Compiled by Kang Chuhan</li> <li>● Woodblock movable type edition</li> <li>● 2 parts (上下) in 1 fascicle</li> <li>● Kyemyǒng University edition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodblock movable type edition</li> <li>● 2 volumes in 1 fascicle</li> <li>● Upper volume: Original collection</li> <li>● Lower volume: Five persons: Kang Hūimaeng, Kang Kūksǒng, Kang Chonggyǒng, Kang Chinhwi, and Kang Hang 姜沆</li> <li>● At the end of the volume: Postfaces (1805) by Sim Yunji 沈允之 and Yun Haengjik 尹行直 (Magistrate of Yǒnggwang)</li> </ul>
1845 (King Hōnjong 11)		⑤ Compiled by Kang Kyuhoe 姜奎會 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Woodblock movable type edition</li> <li>● 5 volumes in 2 fascicles</li> <li>● Kyujanggak Library edition</li> </ul>	

	Pak Yŏngdon (1983)	An Iksŏng (2021)	Ch'oe Kyŏnghun (2024)
Unknown		⑤ Woodblock movable type edition ● 3 volumes in 1 fascicle ● National Library of Korea edition and Changsŏgak (藏書閣) Library edition	
Unknown		● Transcription edition ● 1 fascicle (complete in 4 volumes in 1 fascicle) ● National Library of Korea edition	
Unknown (19th century)			⑤ Compiled by Kang Kyuhoe ● Woodblock movable type edition ● 5 volumes in 2 fascicles ● Kyujanggak Library edition and National Library of Korea edition
1959	● Lithographic edition (石印本)		

① As mentioned above, Pak Yŏngdon judged that the year of publication of *Chinsan Sego* was 1476, based on the postfaces written by Sŏ Kŏjŏng and Kang Hŭimaeng. However, subsequent researchers have regarded 1474 as the year of the first edition, earlier than the date of the postfaces. This view is based on the postscript (*huji*, 後識) recording the process by which Kim Chŏngjik, while serving as the magistrate of Hamyang, supervised the carving of the woodblocks for *Chinsan Sego*, and on the postface in which Kang Hŭimaeng recorded the transfer of these woodblocks from Hamyang to Chinju.<sup>8</sup> According to this evidence, the woodblocks for *Chinsan Sego* were completed in 1473, and in the following spring Kang Hŭian's *Yanghwa Sorok*

<sup>8</sup> Kim Chongjik 金宗直, "Chinsan segoji" 晉山世稿識, *Chinsan sego* 晉山世稿. "遂募工得九人, 使鑄之, 始事以六月, 而訖工以九月 ...是歲癸巳(1473)十月." ; 姜希孟, 「晉山世稿移晉牧跋」, 晉山世稿. "歲甲午(1474)冬, 咸陽守金侯宗直, 刊世稿, 訖訪我於蹄界莊."



was additionally imprinted and published.<sup>9</sup> In this context, it appears that in 1476 the postfaces by Sō Kōjōng were received, and a postface recording the transfer of the woodblocks was added to the already published edition.

② The Kyujanggak edition (奎 6691), believed to be a reprint of the revised content of the first edition in 1478, contains some structural inconsistencies: following volume 1 is *Injae Haengjang* 仁齋行狀 [Funerary Eulogy for Injae], after volume 2 is *T'ongjōng Haengjang* 通亭行狀 [Funerary Eulogy for Tongjōng], after volume 4 is *Wanyōkchae Haengjang* 玩易齋行狀 [Funerary Eulogy for Wanyōkchae], and at the end of the volume is Kang Hūimaeng's preface to *Yanghwa Sorok*. Although these arrangements show editorial errors, the script style (chahyōng, 字形) and physical features of the publication (11 lines with 19 characters per line, small black punctuation marks (sohūkkū, 小黑口), inward-facing black fishtail marks at top and bottom (sangha naehyang hūgōmi, 上下內向黑魚尾)) are similar to those of the first-edition lineage. Moreover, considering the poor condition of the printed surface, it may be regarded as a later impression. However, since there is no clear evidence to specify 1478 as the exact year of publication, further detailed verification is required.

③ The National Library of Korea edition (古 3648-00-104) has been dated differently in the literature, with some sources citing 1483 and others 1491. The view that it was published in 1484 is based on the fact that this edition contains the *Sasukchaejip*, which was commissioned by King Sōngjong, and draws on related entries in *Chosōn Wangjo Sillok* 朝鮮王朝實錄 [The Veritable Records of Chosōn Dynasty].<sup>10</sup> Because the *Sasukchaejip* was printed using the Kapchin type (Kapchinja, 甲辰字), it is also referred to as the “Kapchinja edition.”<sup>11</sup> However, the large-capacity types of the

<sup>9</sup> Kang Hūimaeng 姜希孟, “Yanghwa soroksō” 養花小錄序, *Sasukchejip* 私淑齋集 Vol. 11. “公既下世之九年癸巳春, 訪其故園, 蕪穢不治, 花木禿缺, 徘徊顧瞻, 情不能舍. 遂搜得小錄遺稿, 附于世稿之末 ... 龍集甲午孟春上澣謹序.”

<sup>10</sup> *Sōngjong sillok* 成宗實錄 Vol. 152 [成宗 14 年(1483) 3 月 20 日]. “上命徐居正, 編次姜希孟遺稟以進, 仍命居正, 進所著詩文.”

<sup>11</sup> Sin Sūngun 신승운, “Sōngjongjo munsayangsōng kwa munjipp'yōn'gan” 成宗朝 文士養成과 文集 編刊, *Han'guk munhōn chōngbo hakhoeji* 한국문화정보학회지 28 (1995): 349. In volume 8, “Munhakpu” 文學部 [Literature Section] 1 of *Chibong yusōl* 芝峯類說 [Collected Essays of Yi Sugwang], there is a discussion of the practice among Chinese literati of compiling and publishing their collected works during their lifetimes. In this context, it notes that the collections of Yi Kyubo 李奎報 of the Koryō Dynasty period and Sō Kōjōng and Kang Hūimaeng of the Chosōn period fall into this category. [前朝李奎報, 本朝徐居正, 姜希孟集, 及其生時, 亦即行于世云]. These records reflect an error, as Sin Sūngun pointed out, arising from the fact that Kang Hūimaeng's year of death and the year King Sōngjong ordered the compilation was 1483. Kang Hūimaeng died in February 1483, and King Sōngjong issued the order regarding the collected works to Sō Kōjōng in March of the same year; therefore, the actual compilation can be considered to have taken place afterward. For reference, the relevant entry in *Chibong Yusōl* is also cited in “Angyōpki 4 sangsi kanhaeng munjip” 盎葉記 四·生時刊行文集 of *Ch'ōngjanggwān chōnsō* 靑莊館全書 [Complete Works of Yi Tōngmu] volume 57, “Iltūngnok 1 Munhak 1” 日得錄 1·文學 1 of *Hongjae chōnsō* 弘齋全書 [Collected Works of King



Kapchin edition were completed in December 1484,<sup>12</sup> and *Wanghyönggong Sijip* 王荊公詩集 [Wang Hyönggong Poetry Collection], believed to be the first work printed using the Kapchin type, was distributed in March 1485.<sup>13</sup> These records indicate that the actual publication likely occurred after 1485. Consequently, the publication of the *Chinsan Sego*, which incorporated *Sasukchaejip* can only be considered possible after 1485. The 1491 publication will be discussed in detail in the following chapter.

④ The view that it was published as an 8-volume, 2-fascicle edition in 1653 is also based on unclear evidence and may, in fact, result from a misdating that should be attributed to 1658. ⑤ It also seems reasonable to consider that the woodblock movable type edition printed during King Yöngjo's reign was actually published in 1805 or 1845.

The 1845 edition (woodblock movable type print) of *Chinsan Sego* includes a postface by Kim Sangjik 金相稷 (1779-1851), a descendant of Kim Chongjik (dated the 8th year, 5th month of King Hönjong's reign). In some cases, this preface was mistakenly attributed to a different individual with the same name, Kim Sangjik 金相稷 (1661-1721), and, based on his lifespan, the postface was dated to 1685 (the 11th year of King Sukchong's reign). On the basis of this misattribution, the publication date of *Chinsan Sego* was sometimes also assumed to coincide with the postface. However, Kim Sangjik, who had been born in 1661, passed the special civil service examination in 1695 (the 21st year of King Sukchong's reign), making it unlikely that he would have written a postface for another person's work at that time. Furthermore, this individual belonged to the Yönan (延安) lineage, whereas the postface identifies the author as a descendant of Kim Chongjik of the Sönsan Kim clan. Therefore, it is more reasonable to attribute the postface to the Kim Sangjik born in 1779.<sup>14</sup> Accordingly, the woodblock movable type print edition compiled by Kang Kyuhoe that includes Kim Sangjik's postface corresponds to the 1845 edition.

Synthesizing the above, the editions can be classified into the following five lineages.

Chöngjo] volume 161, and “*Munye chönggo · munjip*” 文藝典故·文集 of the supplementary collection of *Yöllyösil kisul* 燃藜室記述 [Narratives of Yöllyösil] volume 14.

<sup>12</sup> *Söngjong sillok* 成宗實錄 Vol. 173 [成宗 15 年(1484) 12 月 12 日].

<sup>13</sup> *Söngjong sillok* 成宗實錄 Vol. 176 [成宗 65 年(1485) 3 月 3 日].

<sup>14</sup> Kim Sangjik 金相稷, “Chinsan sego pal” 晉山世稿跋, *Chinsan sego* 晉山世稿 “上之十一年五月下澣前校理嵩善金相稷謹跋.”

Category	Edition Type	Publication Details	Features
The first edition (1474 edition)	Woodblock edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 volumes in 1 fascicle</li> <li>• Single-border frame on all four sides (四周單邊)</li> <li>• 11 lines with 19 characters per line</li> <li>• Small black punctuation marks (小黑口)</li> <li>• Inward-facing black fish-tail marks at the top and bottom (上下內向黑魚尾)</li> </ul>	
1491 edition	Woodblock edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 fascicle (complete in 17 volumes, 4 fascicles):</li> <li>• Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>• Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>• 12 lines with 19 characters per line</li> <li>• Black mouth marks at the top and bottom (上下黑口)</li> <li>• Inward-facing black fish-tail marks at the top and bottom (上下內向黑魚尾)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consists of the first edition of Kang Hūimaeng's <i>Sasukchaejip</i>, with the addition of a postface by Sōng Hyōn 成倪</li> </ul>
1658 edition	Woodblock edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 volumes in 2 fascicles (original collection: 4 volumes; sequel collection: 4 volumes):</li> <li>• Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>• Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>• 11 lines with 19 characters per line</li> <li>• Inward-facing floral fish-tail marks at top and bottom (上下內向花紋魚尾) (varied)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sequel collection was published by Kang Yuhu 姜裕後 (1606-1666), great-grandson of Kang Kūsōng 姜克誠 (1526-1576)</li> <li>• This includes prefaces by Yi Kyōngsōk and Chōng Tugyōng.</li> </ul>
1845 edition	Woodblock movable type edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 volumes in 1 fascicle:</li> <li>• Single-border frame on all four sides (四周單邊)</li> <li>• 10 lines with 20 characters per line</li> <li>• Inward-facing floral fish-tail marks - three at the top and two at the bottom (上三葉下二葉內向花紋魚尾)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not include <i>Yanghwa Sorok</i></li> <li>• Kim Chongjik's postscript does not contain the phrase “仁齊之養花錄寫第四.”</li> <li>• Includes a postface by Kim Sangjik 金相稷 (1779-1851), dated late May of the 11th year of King Hōnjong's reign (1845).</li> </ul>

Category	Edition Type	Publication Details	Features
1959 edition	Lithographic edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 3 volumes in 1 fascicle:</li> <li>● Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>● Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>● 10 lines with 20 characters per line</li> <li>● Inward-facing black fish-tail marks at the top (上內向黑魚尾)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Led by Kang Taegon, a descendant of Kang Söktök</li> <li>● Published together with Kang Chunghŭi (descendant of Kang Chongdök, the eldest son of Kang Hoebaek), Kang Yöwön (descendant of Kang Udök, the second son of Kang Hoebaek), and Kang Chun (descendant of Kang Chindök, the third son of Kang Hoebaek)</li> <li>● Includes a postface by Kang Taegon (intermediate edition)</li> <li>● Does not include <i>Yanghwa Sorok</i> (Colophon: Kyesa year [1473] ... inscription by Kim Chongjik, without the phrase “仁齊之養花錄寫第四.”)</li> </ul>

## Examination of *Chinsan Sego* editions and the establishment of their lineages

### First edition (woodblock print)

4 volumes in 1 fascicle: single-border frame on all four sides, 11 lines with 19 characters per line, small black punctuation marks (小黑口), inward-facing black fish-tail marks at top and bottom (上下內向黑魚尾)

To begin, the contents of *Chinsan Sego* are as follows

- Prefaces by Sö Kjöng, Ch'oe Hang, and Chöng Ch'angson
- Volume 1: Eulogy of Kang Hoebaek, *T'ongjöngjip* 通亭集, including 94 poems
- Volume 2: Eulogy of Kang Söktök, *Wanyökchaejip* 玩易齋集, including 37 poems and 6 prose pieces
- Volume 3: Eulogy of Kang Hŭian, *Injaejip* 仁齋集, including 66 poems
- Volume 4: Preface to *Yanghwa Sorok* (by Kang Hŭimaeng), autobiographical preface to *Yanghwa Sorok* (by Kang Hŭian), *Yanghwa Sorok*, postscript to *Injaesigo* (by Sö Kjöng and Ch'oe Ho)
- Postscript to *Chinsan Sego* (by Kim Chongjik), Postface to *Chinsan Sego*, Postface to *Chinsan Sego Ijinmok* (by Kang Hŭimaeng)

The first edition most widely known is the Pak Yŏngdon edition, designated as National Treasure No. 1290 (privately held) by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea on December 18, 1998. The most notable feature of the Pak Yŏngdon edition is that it contains Kang Hŭimaeng's *Chinsan Sego Ijinmok Pal* 晉山世藁移晉牧跋 and Sŏ Kŏjŏng's *Chinsan Sego Pal* 晉山世稿跋, which do not appear in other copies, making it unique even among the first-edition lineages.

Among the first-edition lineages, the Chon'gyŏnggak edition at Sŏnggyun'gwan University (稀 D02B-0339 v.1) differs in Kim Chongjik's postscript from other editions. In this copy, the characters “宗直” in the postscript are obscured by an additional sheet of paper attached only to this edition. Furthermore, at the end of the postscript, the phrase “咸陽郡守崇善金宗直謹識” is similarly covered by an attached sheet. This is also presumed to be related to the literati purges during King Yŏnsan's reign concerning Kim Chongjik, but a more detailed investigation is needed.

Meanwhile, some editions within the first-edition lineage show slight variations, such as the use of variant characters in the printed text, which can be particularly observed in Volume 4 *Yanghwa Sorok*.



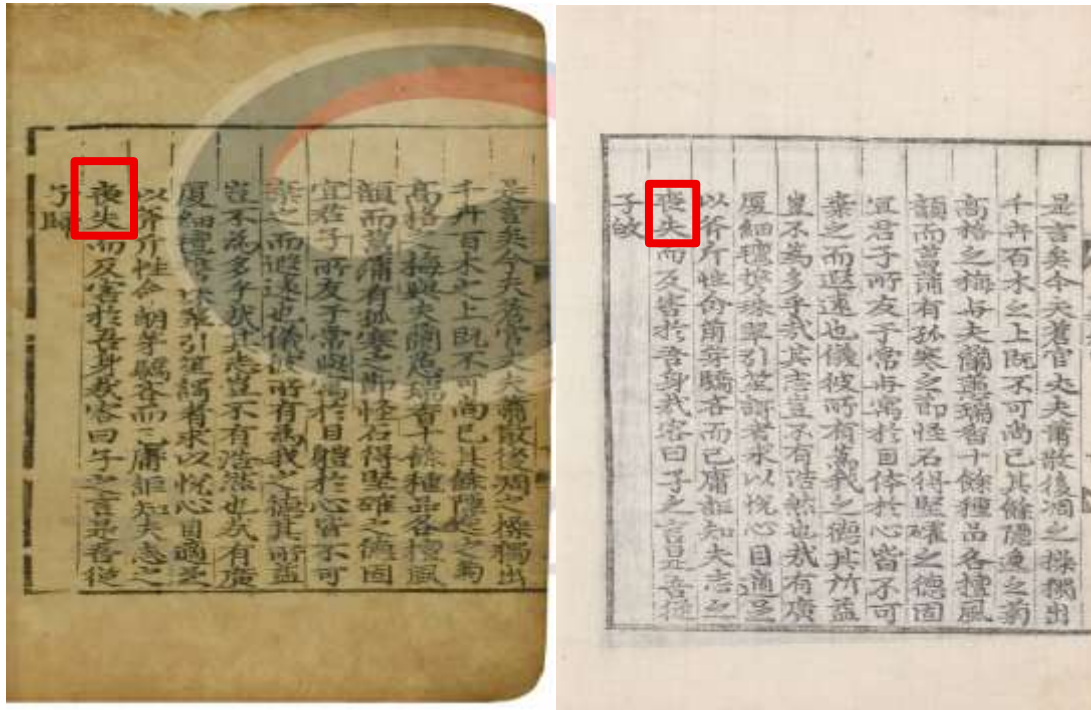


Figure: *Chinsan Sego*, Pak Yŏngdon edition (left) / Kyujanggak edition (right)

Among the first-edition lineages examined so far, the copies in which the final phrase of *Yanghwa Sorok* reads “吾從子歸” are the Pak Yŏngdon edition, the Chon’gyŏnggak edition (稀 D02B-0339 v.1), the National Library of Korea edition A (古貴 3648-00-103), and the National Library of Korea edition B (13-061-04060 [LKH 10512]). The copies in which it reads “吾從子啟” are the Koryŏ University edition (만송 貴 408) and the National Museum edition.

#### 1491 edition (woodblock print)<sup>15</sup>

The 1491 edition (woodblock print) is notable for being organized under the title *Chinsan Sego*, following the first edition, and for comprising Kang Hŭimaeng’s collected works, *Sasukchaejip*, which distinguishes it. This edition was republished with a preface by Sŏng Hyŏn 成倪 at the request of Kang Hŭimaeng’s eldest son, Kang Kwison, who was concerned that the limited number of copies of the first edition of *Sasukchaejip* would prevent many people from accessing it.<sup>16</sup> A particularly

<sup>15</sup> This summarizes and organizes the content of Chapter 2, Section 2, “Sasukchajip p’anbon kŏmt’o” 사숙재집 판본 검토, from Kang Sŏnggyu 강성규’s *Sasukchae Kang Hŭimaeng sanmun yŏngu* 사숙재강희맹 산문 연구.

<sup>16</sup> Sŏng Hyŏn 成倪, “Chesaguktangjiphu” 題私淑堂集後, *Hŏbaektang munjip* 虛白堂文集 Vol. 9.



noteworthy point is that it is mentioned in Yi Inyŏng's *Ch'ŏngbunsil Sŏmok* 清芬室書目 [Bibliography of the Ch'ŏngbunsil Collection]. In this record, two versions of *Chinsan Sego*, which compile the poetry and prose of Kang Hŭimaeng's grandfather Kang Hoebaek, father Kang Sŏktŏk, and eldest brother Kang Hŭian, are listed: One is ① *Chinsan Sego* (partial copy, 1 volume, 1 fascicle) containing only Kang Hŭian's *Yanghwa Sorok*, and the other is ② *Chinsan Sego* (partial copy, 1 fascicle) containing portions of Kang Hŭimaeng's collected works, *Sasukchaejip*. The description of ② *Chinsan Sego* (partial copy, 1 fascicle), can be summarized as follows.<sup>17</sup>

·Edition: Woodblock print (reprint in the Kapchin type)

·Publication Information: [Chinju]: Kang Kwison 姜龜孫, [22nd year of King Sŏngjong's reign (1491)]

·Physical Description: 4 volumes in 1 fascicle (partial copy): double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊), half-frame layout (半郭), 20.0 × 15.5 cm, ruled (有界), half-page layout (半葉) with 12 lines and 19 characters per line, black punctuation marks (黑口)

·Notes:

-Order of Sections: Volume 18 - *Nok* (錄) and *Sŏl* (說); Volume 19 - *Ch'an* (讚), *Sŏ* (書), *Ch'aek* (策); Volume 20 - *Sangsŏ* (上書) and *Chapch'ŏ* (雜著); Volume 21 - *Chemun* - (祭文), *Somun* (疏文), *Myŏng* (銘), *Myoji* (墓誌), *Pimyŏng* (碑銘), *Haengjang* (行狀), and *Chŏn* (傳)

-At end of volume (卷末): “辛亥(1491)暮春有日門人夏山磬叔(成倪)謹跋”

-Manuscript notes (墨書): “錦川朴氏(卷首), 夏寒亭(卷末)”

The manuscript notes “Kŭmch'ŏn Pak ssi” 錦川朴氏 [Kŭmch'ŏn Pak clan] and “Hahanjŏng” 夏寒亭 [Hahan Pavilion] in the description refer to Sogo 嘯臯 Pak Sŭngim 朴承任 (1517-1586).<sup>18</sup> However, Hahan Pavilion was actually the pavilion constructed by Pak Sŭngim's son, Pak Rok 朴漉 (1542-1632), and the name was given by Pak Sŭngim. There is no evidence that Pak Sŭngim himself used Hahanjŏng as a sobriquet, whereas it can be confirmed that the name was used as a sobriquet for Pak

“上重先生文章，命校書館用鑄字印之，頒諸朝臣，如精金美玉，人人玩之在手而不能釋。先生之胤用休氏，慮印本尠少，未周於覽，思欲重鋟於梓以布於世。”

<sup>17</sup> Yi Inyŏng 李仁榮 (1968), 118-119. “晉山世藁 殘本 一冊. 成宗二十二年辛亥(1491)覆甲辰字刻本, 存卷十八至二十一, 姜希孟所撰私淑齋集. 卷十八錄·說, 卷十九讚·書·策, 卷二十上書·雜著, 卷二十一祭文·疏文·銘·墓誌·碑銘·行狀·傳. 四周雙邊, 有界, 每半葉, 十二行, 行十九字, 匡郭長二〇〇 厘, 廣一五. 五厘, 黑口, 末有成宗辛亥成倪跋. ... 冊首墨書 ‘錦川朴氏,’ 尾‘夏寒亭.’ 案隆慶(1568)乙亥字本攷事撮要, 晉州冊板有私淑齋集.”

<sup>18</sup> Yi Inyŏng 李仁榮 (1968), 284. “夏寒亭相傳, 爲朴氏承任之別號. 承任字重甫, 號嘯臯. 中宗十二年丁丑生, ... 宣祖十九年丙戌卒, 年七十”, Fujimoto Yukio 藤本幸夫, *Nippon genzon Chōsenbon kenkyū: shūbu* 日本現存朝鮮本研究: 集部, 京都: 京都大學學術出版會, 2006, 516; Ku Chahun 具차훈 (2011): 69; Kim Chungch'ŏng 金中淸, “Sogo Paksōnsaeng haengjang” 嘯臯朴先生行狀, *Kujŏnjip* 苟全集 Vol. 6. “至秩高, 祿俸雖有用餘, 終不肯謀度營爲, 惟購書冊, 或分與子弟.”

Rok.<sup>19</sup> As Pak Sŭngim's book collection was passed down to his son Pak Rok and grandson Pak Hoemu 朴檜茂 (1575-1666), it appears that his descendants added the inscription "Hahanjŏng" as a manuscript note to the inherited books to indicate that they belonged to Pak Sŭngim's collection.<sup>20</sup>

According to the cataloging notes in *Ch'ŏngbunsil Sŏmok*, Kang Kwison appears to have incorporated *Sasukchaejip* into *Chinsan Sego* rather than publishing it as a separate collection, thereby continuing the original intent with which Kang Hŭimaeng compiled *Chinsan Sego*. This edition is particularly significant because it demonstrates that the complete text of *Sasukchaejip*, of which a single complete copy now survives only at Hōsa Bunko 蓬左文庫 [Hōsa Library] in Japan, is also available in Korea. Notably, physical copies of this edition are held at the National Library of Korea, Yōnse University Library, and Ch'ungnam National University Library. The bibliographic details of the editions held by each institution are summarized as follows.

Table. Holdings of Woodblock Reprints of the *Chinsan Sego* Kapchin Edition in Korea

	National Library of Korea Edition		Yōnse University Edition	Ch'ungnam University Edition
Edition	Woodblock print (reprint in the Kapchin type)			
Publication Information	[Chinju] Kang Kwison 姜龜孫, [22nd year of King Sōngjong's reign (1491)]			
Physical Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 5 volumes in 1 fascicle (partial copy):</li> <li>● Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>● Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>● 19.2 × 13.8 cm, ruled (有界)</li> <li>● 12 lines and 19 characters per line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2 volumes in 1 fascicle (70 leaves, partial copy)</li> <li>● Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>● Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>● 19.5 × 14.4 cm, ruled (有界)</li> <li>● 12 lines and 19 characters per line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle (partial copy)</li> <li>● Single-border frame on all four sides (四周單邊)</li> <li>● Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>● 20.2 × 14.4 cm, ruled (有界)</li> <li>● 12 lines and 19 characters per line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 4 volumes in 1 fascicle (partial copy)</li> <li>● Double-border frame on all four sides (四周雙邊)</li> <li>● Half-frame layout (半郭)</li> <li>● 19.6 × 14.3 cm, ruled (有界)</li> <li>● 12 lines and 19 characters per line</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> Kwak Chin 郭嶠, "Kijŏng Pakhahanjŏng [nok]" 寄呈朴夏寒亭[澹], *Tan'gokchip* 丹谷集 Vol. 2, "Yō Hahanjŏng Pak Chajing" 與夏寒亭朴子澄, *Tan'gokchip* 丹谷集 Vol. 3, "Che Hahanjŏng Pakgongmun" 祭夏寒亭朴公文, *Tan'gokchip* 丹谷集 Vol. 4. Im Hŭl 任屹, "Chosŏn'guk go T'ongjŏngdaebu Saganwŏn Taesagan kyŏm Chijegyo Sogo Paksōnsaeng haengjang" 朝鮮國故通政大夫 司諫院大司諫兼知製教嘯皋朴先生行狀, *Sogojip purok sang* 嘯皋集 附錄上.  
 "先生未至致仕之年, 多有退老之志, 厭其宅近於城府, 欲構茅棟於蟠谷, 以爲終老倘佯之所, 而子澹爲成小築, 故名之曰夏寒亭."

<sup>20</sup> Ku Chahun 구자훈 (2011), 143



	National Library of Korea Edition		Yönse University Edition	Ch'unghnam University Edition
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper and lower black punctuation marks (上下黑口)</li> <li>• Upper and lower inward-facing black fishtail marks (上下內向黑魚尾)</li> <li>• Overall size 28.5 × 18.8 cm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black punctuation marks (黑口)</li> <li>• Inward-facing black fishtail marks (內向黑魚尾)</li> <li>• Overall size 27.8 × 18.5 cm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large upper and lower black punctuation marks (上下大黑口)</li> <li>• Upper and lower inward-facing black fishtail marks (上下內向黑魚尾)</li> <li>• Overall size 30 cm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small upper and lower black punctuation marks (上下小黑口)</li> <li>• Upper and lower inward-facing black fishtail marks (上下內向黑魚尾)</li> <li>• Overall size 29.3 × 18.6 cm</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Title on the text block (版心題): <i>Sego</i> (世稿)</li> <li>- Preface: 癸卯重七(1483.7.7.) 達城徐居正剛中書</li> <li>- Seals: 物形黑印 2 顆(印文未詳)</li> <li>- Compilation order (編次): <i>Chinsan Sego</i> volumes 5-9 (corresponding to <i>Sasukchaejip</i> first edition, vols. 1-5)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Title (表題): <i>Chinsan Sego</i> (晉山世稿)</li> <li>- Title on the text block (版心題): <i>Sego</i> (世藁)</li> <li>- Compilation order (編次): <i>Chinsan Sego</i> volumes 12-13 (corresponding to <i>Sasukchaejip</i> first edition, vols. 8-9; 14 leaves of <i>Nonggu</i> (農謳) are missing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Title on the text block (版心題): <i>Sego</i> (世藁)</li> <li>- Colophon at the end of the volume (卷末): 辛亥(1491)暮春有日門人夏山磬叔(成倪)謹跋</li> <li>- Seals: 崔山珍藏(卷首), 全州李氏(卷末), 清芬室(卷末)</li> <li>- Manuscript notes (墨書): 錦川朴氏(卷首)</li> <li>- Compilation order (編次): <i>Sego</i> volumes 18-21 (corresponding to <i>Sasukchaejip</i> first edition, vols. 14-17)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Title on the text block (版心題): <i>Sego</i> (世藁)</li> <li>- Colophon at the end of the volume (卷末): 辛亥(1491)暮春有日門人夏山磬叔(成倪)謹跋</li> <li>- Missing leaves (落張): 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b</li> <li>- Compilation order (編次): <i>Sego</i> volumes 18-21 (corresponding to <i>Sasukchaejip</i> first edition, vols. 14-17)</li> </ul>
Call Number	古 3648-00-104	古 3648-00-106	고서(귀) 233 0	集.總集類-韓國-221

The National Library of Korea edition (古 3648-00-104) contains *Chinsan Sego* volumes 5-9, including *Sasukchaejip* volumes 1-5. Another National Library of Korea edition (古 3648-00-106) contains *Chinsan Sego* volumes 12-13 with *Sasukchaejip*

volumes 8-9. The Yōnse University and Ch'ungnam National University copies contain *Chinsan Sego* volumes 18-21, including *Sasukchaejip* volumes 14-17. From this, it can be seen that the Kapchin type reprint began numbering from volume 5, following the previously published *Yanghwa Sorok*, *Chinsan Sego* volume 4. The current locations of *Chinsan Sego* volumes 10-11 and 14-17 (corresponding to *Sasukchaejip* volumes 6-7 and 10-13) are unknown.

Among the Kapchin type reprints, the Yōnse University copy is marked with “Kūmch'ōn Pak ssi” 錦川朴氏 on the first leaf (title page) of the volume (卷首題面), and bears the seals, such as “Haksanjinsang” 霍山珍藏 (first page), “Chōnju Yi ssi” 全州李氏 (end page), “Ch'ōngbunsil” 淸芬室 (end page), which were Yi Inyōng 李仁榮 (1911-?)'s ownership seal. It is therefore considered to be the ② *Chinsan Sego* (partial, 1 fascicle) mentioned in the *Ch'ōngbunsil Sōmok*.<sup>21</sup>



Figure: The Yōnse University edition of *Chinsan Sego* (*Sasukchaejip*), the first leaf of the volume (left) and end page (right)

As noted earlier in connection with *Ch'ōngbunsil Sōmok*'s description, the manuscript inscription “錦川朴氏” refers to Sogo Pak Sūngim, and it can be understood as having been preserved in his private book repository, Hahan Pavilion,

<sup>21</sup> However, *Ch'ōngbunsil Sōmok* mentions that the end page bears the inscription “Hahanjōng” 夏寒亭, which cannot be confirmed in the current Yōnse University edition.

before entering Yi Inyŏng's collection and being recorded in the *Ch'ŏngbunsil Sŏmok*. A notable feature of this edition is that it does not reproduce the preface by Sŏ Kŏjŏng, but was separately carved in large type along with the postface by Sŏng Hyŏn. Moreover, it shows corrections reflecting proofreading marks indicated in the head of the volume (天頭) of the first edition (the Hōsa Library edition) as well as evidence of independent corrections. In addition, some titles of works were revised in this edition.



Figure: Preface of *Sasukchaejip* / Left: Hōsa Library edition of *Sasukchaejip* (first edition), Right: National Library of Korea edition of *Chinsan Sego* (*Sasukchaejip*)



Figure: Postface of *Chinsan Sego* (*Sasukchaejip*), Yonsei University edition



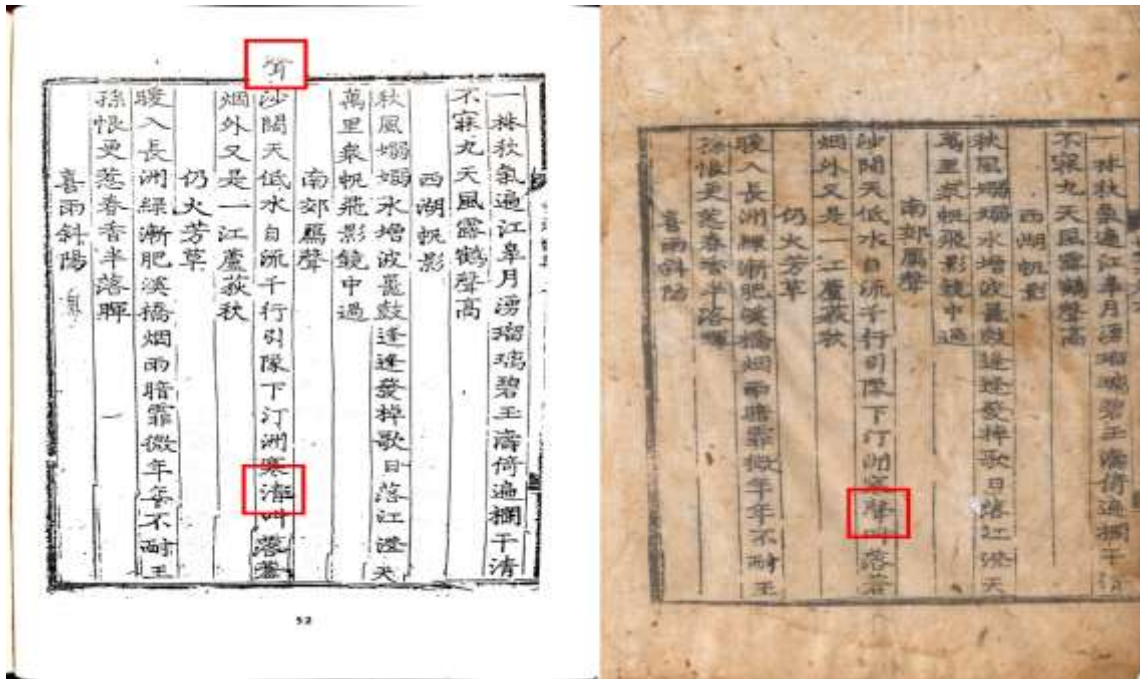


Figure: Hōsa Library edition of *Sasukchaejip* (first edition, left) and National Library of Korea edition of *Chinsan Sego* (reprint of the first edition, right)

#### 1658 edition (woodblock print)

The 1658 edition was compiled into two fascicles by Kang Kūksōng's great-grandson, Kang Yuhu 姜裕後 (1606-1666), who added the supplementary collection, and was published with prefaces by Yi Kyōngsōk 李景奭 (1595-1671) and Chōng Tugyōng 鄭斗卿 (1597-1673).

Among the 1658 edition series, the Kyujanggak copy (奎 6859-v.1-2) consists of two fascicles: the original collection and the supplementary collection. The original collection contains the poems and prose of Kang Hoebaek, Kang Sōktōk, and Kang Hūian as the contents of the existing *Chinsan Sego*, while the supplementary collection includes works by Kang Kūksōng, Maesō Kang Chonggyōng, and Hogue Kang Chinhwi. This indicates that Kang Kwison did not follow the precedent of incorporating Kang Hūimaeng's *Sasukchaejip* into *Chinsan Sego*, but instead compiled it independently. This is likely because *Sasukchaejip* was also published as a standalone edition and contained a greater volume of material compared to the works of other individuals.

It is also noteworthy that, in publishing the original collection based on the existing *Chinsan Sego*, a copy in which “吾從子啟 is inscribed as the final phrase in the volume 4 *Yanghwahae* 養花解 [Notes on Cultivating Flowers], was used as the source

text. This allows us to infer certain circumstances regarding the publication of the original and supplementary collections.

#### 1845 edition (woodblock print)

The 1845 edition belongs to the series that includes the postface by Kim Sangjik (the 11th-generation descendant of Kim Chongjik) and is composed of three volumes in one fascicle. Notably, Kang Hŭian's *Yanghwa Sorok* is absent. In particular, with the omission of *Yanghwa Sorok*, the phrase “仁齊之養花錄寫第四” in Kim Chongjik's postscript was also removed, which is a distinctive feature of this edition.



Figure: Kim Chongjik's postscript in the Pak Yŏngdon edition of *Chinsan Sego*

As noted above, the 1845 edition is understood to include a postface by Kim Sangjik, a descendant of Kim Chongjik, written in 1845 (the 11th year of King Hŏnjong's reign). As also mentioned in previous studies, its most distinctive feature is that it excludes Kang Hŭian's *Yanghwa Sorok* and other prose works, containing only poetry. By comparing it with earlier *Chinsan Sego* editions, it becomes necessary to catalog the works that were omitted and examine whether selections were made among the included poems, in order to clarify the editorial intentions more precisely.

### 1959 edition (lithographic edition)

The 1959 edition was published under the leadership of Kang Taegon, a descendant of Kang Söktök, together with Kang Chunghüi (descendant of Kang Chongdök, the eldest son of Kang Hoebaek), Kang Yöwön (descendant of Kang Udök, the second son of Kang Hoebaek), and Kang Chun (descendant of Kang Chindök, the third son of Kang Hoebaek).

This 1959 edition, chronologically the most recent, is currently the most widely circulated edition in Korea. In this edition as well, the phrase “仁齊之養花錄寫第四” from Kim Chongjik’s postface is omitted. Considering its relationship with the 1845 edition, it is necessary to examine this carefully to understand the editorial intentions. In particular, noting that the compiler Kang Taegon’s postface is titled *Chinsan Sego Chunggan Pal* 晉山世稿重刊跋 [*Chinsan Sego* Reprint Postface] allows us to verify the edition lineages previously identified as first editions.

### Conclusion

*Chinsan Sego* was compiled, like other generational works (*sego*, 世稿) or collected works, to prevent poems and writings left by notable figures of previous generations from being lost to later generations. In particular, *Chinsan Sego* holds significance as a pioneering collection, given its earliest publication in the Chosön period. It is also noteworthy that the title *Chinsan Sego* continued to be used in publications throughout the Chosön period and even after Korea’s liberation, underscoring its enduring value.

Although the purpose and intent behind the compilation of *Chinsan Sego* remained largely consistent throughout its successive publications, classifying the editions into distinct lineages allows for a clear identification of the characteristics specific to each edition. This process also provides insight into the contemporary circumstances and trends surrounding the publication of these works, making it a meaningful endeavor.

Furthermore, through comparative analysis with *Sego*, generational works, from other families, it will be possible to identify both the similarities and differences in their philological characteristics, thereby mapping the overall trends and landscape of *Sego* publication. Moreover, this approach may yield significant insights into the production and circulation of books in the Chosön period.

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