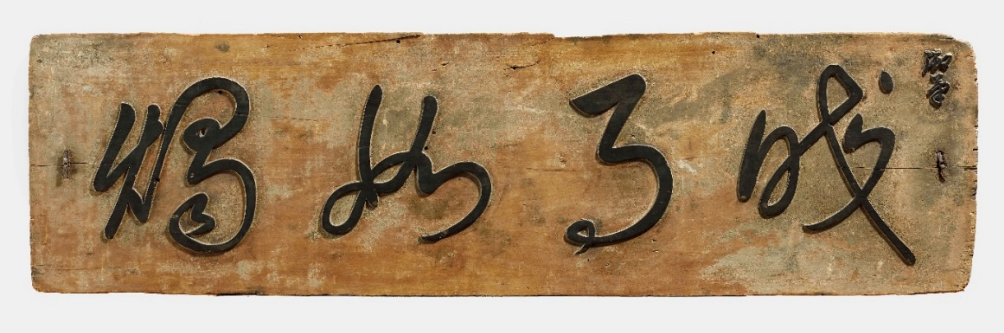
Nomination Form

Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register

Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty



National Palace Museum of Korea

Cultural Heritage Administration of Republic of Korea

Nomination Form

Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register

Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty

(Republic of Korea)

Part A: Essential information

1 Summary (Max 100 words)

In the royal architecture of the Joseon Dynasty (1392–1910), names carried extraordinary significance. They underlined the rulers' political philosophy and ideology, and signified status. Composed in the handwriting of kings and crown princes, eminent calligraphers, or literati scholars, name boards engraved by skilled artisans were hung on building exteriors, and inside were plaques inscribed with royal edicts, memorials or rosters of officials. Columns held tablets inscribed with verses bestowing blessings or words of wisdom. The nominated heritage comprises these documentary sources of vital information on Joseon's rulers and royal structures and the spirit, values and aesthetics of their times.

2 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

Kim Yeon-soo, Director, National Palace Museum of Korea, Cultural Heritage Administration

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

Custodian

(All items constituting the nominated heritage are held in the collection of the National Palace Museum of Korea, which is responsible for their preservation and management.)

2.3 Contact person(s)

Seo Jun, Researcher, Collections Management Division, National Palace Museum of Korea

2.4 Contact details

Name Seo Jun

Address National Palace Museum of Korea, 12 Hyoja-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Telephone +82-2-3701-7662

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3 Details of the nominated documentary heritage

3.1 Title of documentary heritage item or collection

Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

1) 330 name boards (*pyeonaek*, 扁額)

2) 432 verse plaques (*hyeonaek*, 縣額)

3) 8 column couplets (*juryeon*, 柱聯)

3.3 Photographs or a video of the documentary heritage

Photographs are attached at the end of this nomination form. (Attachment 1: Photographic images of the nominated heritage)

3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

▪ Name boards and verse plaques on royal architecture of the Joseon Dynasty were produced over some 600 years beginning in 1395, three years after the founding of the dynasty, through the modern era. Taejo, the founding monarch of Joseon, moved the capital of his newborn dynasty to Hanyang, present-day Seoul, and there built a stately palace complex, the state altar for the gods of earth and grain, and the royal ancestral shrine, enclosed within a city wall with four gates. In 1395, the main palace, Gyeongbokgung, was dedicated and name boards were hung on major halls, pavilions and gates. The signboards (*hyeonpan* 懸板) in the palace consisted mostly of name boards for buildings and gates (*pyeonaek* 扁額) at first, but later included more diverse types of different content, such as those inscribed with poetry and prose, royal proclamations (*hyeonaek* 縣額), and column couplets (*juryeon* 柱聯).

▪ The oldest among the Joseon royal palace signboards which remain today are dated to the reign of King Seonjo (r. 1567–1608), and the latest ones around 1910, when the dynasty ended. None from the early Joseon period remain, because the wooden boards were difficult

to preserve and a great number of them were destroyed during the Japanese(1590-1598) and Manchu(1627, 1636) invasions.

▪ All the palace signboards constituting the nominated heritage are from structures that no longer exist or which face risks of damage. They used to be preserved at Changdeok Palace, one of the five royal palaces of Joseon in Seoul. They were managed by the Yi royal household during the Japanese colonial period (1910–1945), the Former Royal Household Affairs Office after national liberation in 1945, the Former Royal Household Properties Office in 1955–1961, and the Cultural Properties Administration (currently the Cultural Heritage Administration) from 1962 until they were placed under the custody of the Royal Museum when it opened in Deoksu Palace in 1992. The Royal Museum was expanded and reorganized into the National Palace Museum of Korea in 2005, and the royal palace signboards have since been preserved in the museum's storage.

3.5 Bibliography

Advanced Center for Korean Studies. *Pyeonaek: The Signboards with Meanings*. (*Tteusi damgin hyeonpan, pyeonaek*). Confucian Culture Museum, Advanced Center for Korean Studies. (2009)

Cho Gye-yeong. "The History and Characteristics of Palace Signboards in the Collection of the Kyujanggak Royal Library." *Kyujanggak 39*. Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies, Seoul National University. (2008)

Committee for World Heritage Inscription of the Neo-Confucian Academies of the Joseon Dynasty. *Neo-Confucian Academies of Korea: Signboards and Records* (*Hanguk-eui seowon: hyeonpan-gwa gimun*). Korean Association of Confucian Academies. (2013)

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Im Chang-sun. "On the Signboards of Ancient Palaces." *Signboards of Ancient Palaces* (*Gogung-eui hyeonpan*). Seoul Arts Center. (1994)

Im No-jik. "Understanding the Name Boards of Ancient Buildings." *Pyeonaek: The Signboards with Meanings* (*Tteusi damgin hyeonpan, pyeonaek*). Confucian Culture Museum, Advanced Center for Korean Studies. (2009)

Kim Bong-gyu. *Ancient Signboards: You Can See History When You Look Up* (*Hyeonpan gihaeng: Gogae-reul deulmyeon yeoksa-ga boinda*) Dam and Books. (2014)

Kim Byeong-mo. "The System and Production Methods of Royal Palace Signboards of the Joseon Dynasty." *Journal of Art and Culture Studies 1*. East-West Art and Culture Studies Association. (2012)

Kwon Jin-ho. "The Cultural Value of the Name Boards of Korean Historic Buildings." *Preservation and Transmission of East Asian Woodblock Printing Culture.* The 2014 International Conference on East Asian Woodblock Printing. China Block Printing Museum in Yangzhou. (2014)

Lee Dong-guk. “The Value of Woodblocks at the Advanced Center for Korean Studies from the Perspective of the History of Calligraphy.” Presentation at an academic conference on the value of woodblocks under the custody of the Advanced Center for Korean Studies from the perspective of art history. (2012)

Lee Jeong-seop. “Six Hundred Years of Seoul: Signboards of Ancient Palaces.” *Signboards of Ancient Palaces* (*Gogung-eui hyeonpan*). Seoul Arts Center. (1994)

Park Yeong-jin. “A Study of Signboards and Column Couplets of the Joseon Period.” Master’s Thesis, Graduate School of Traditional Arts, Kyonggi Unversity. (2006)

Song Dong-hyeon. “A Study of the Composition and Symbolism of Signboards for Royal Palace Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty.” Master’s Thesis, Graduate School of Engineering, Hanyang University. (2015)

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the value and provenance of the documentary heritage

Name Hong Soon-min

Qualifications Professor, Graduate School of Archival Sciences, Myongji University

Address +82-10-3798-9644 hsminjx@hanmail.net

Name Son Hyan-ill

Qualifications Visiting Professor, Kyonggi University

Address +82-10-5477-9009 mallta@hanmail.net

I attest that the above-named referees have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination for the Asia/Pacific *Memory of the World* Register, and their names to appear on the website. (Contact details will not appear on the website or be disclosed by the MOWCAP to any third party.)

Signature	**Full name (please PRINT)**
	KIM YEONSOO, Director, National Palace Museum of Korea, Cultural Heritage Administration
	Date
	August 31, 2017

4 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	National Palace Museum of Korea
Address	12 Hyoja-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Telephone	+82-2-3701-7662
Facsimile	+82-2-735-0775
Email	mujumu59@hanmail.net

4.3 Legal status

▪ The National Palace Museum of Korea, operating under the umbrella of the Cultural Heritage Administration, bears legal and administrative responsibility for all matters pertaining to the preservation of the Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty.

▪ The National Palace Museum of Korea is a state institution dedicated to the collection, preservation and management of relics and artifacts related with the royal household of the Joseon Dynasty.

4.4 Accessibility

All objects constituting the Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are safely preserved at the National Palace Museum of Korea. A selection of representative objects is displayed in a permanent exhibition gallery of the museum, providing easy access for the general public. The entire collection can be browsed on the museum's homepage (http://www.gogung.go.kr) and photographic images are offered free of charge.

4.5 Copyright status

Pursuant to the collections management regulations of the National Palace Museum of Korea, the Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are available for research, photographing and photocopying purposes free of charge through prescribed procedures.

5 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

▪ All buildings and gates in the royal palaces of the Joseon Dynasty had name boards, each of them the only one of its kind ever produced. The calligraphic work for each name board was also the only one of its kind with no duplicates ever made. Unlike the name boards of buildings, however, verse plaques were produced in multiple copies for hanging in different buildings at the same time. Authoritative sources such as *The Annals of the Joseon Dynasty* and Uigwe: *The Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty*, both inscribed on the Memory of the World Register, contain records about the construction of royal palaces, production of signboards, and their repair or reproduction due to damage, verifying the authenticity of the nominated heritage.

▪ The nominated heritage consists entirely of signboards recovered from palace structures and currently held in the collection of the National Palace Museum of Korea; signboards installed in palace structures at present are not included.

5.2 World significance

▪ Attaching signs to architectural structures is a universal practice. Particularly, in East Asia, China, Japan and Vietnam as well as Korea, diverse types of signboards have traditionally been produced and attached on important buildings.

▪ Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are characterized by a calligraphic style developed exclusively for signboards — signage script called *aekche* (Ch. *eti*), which was often used alongside regular script, seal script and cursive script. The signage script, based on regular script, has stout and vigorous strokes with high visibility, which give the impression of filling the whole board.

▪ Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty do not merely announce the nature and function of the buildings they adorn, but contain texts symbolizing the ruling ideology of the dynasty, denoting the role of the palace structures as part of the governing institution.

▪ For example, the main throne hall of Gyeongbokgung, the principal palace of Joseon, was named Geunjeongjeon, the “Hall of Diligent Rule.” The name was inspired by the *Book of Documents* (*Shujing*), one of the Five Classics of the Confucian canon. The concept of “diligent rule” derived from the Chinese classic, but the meaning of the particular text had likely been reinterpreted and combined with ancestral teachings, instead of directly quoted or borrowed from any particular source.

▪ Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are not simply signboards; they are themselves documentary sources about the Joseon period. The nominated heritage consists of three types of signboards: 1) name boards of halls, pavilions and gates; 2) verse plaques carrying poetry and prose composed by kings, royal announcements, or inscriptions of calligraphic works by successive kings; and 3) column couplets of famous quotes and aphorisms.

Category	Subjects/Purposes of inscriptions	Contents
Notice	Receipt of royal orders and edicts 受教	A public office acknowledges receipt of the king's orders or edicts.
Notice	Conveyance of royal orders 傳教	King's orders or intentions conveyed.
Notice	Royal instructions 綸音	A document of admonition by the king. Targets may vary from the officials concerned to the general public, specific groups of the public and officials in specific regions. Content is as much diverse, including instructions on care of the elderly, encouragement of farming, rejection of heterodoxy, rewarding loyalty, famine relief, supervision of public works, tax reduction in lieu of military service, abstinence from alcoholic beverages, rectification of iniquity in the civil service examination system, defense of the capital city, organization of royal processions, etc.
Notice	Promulgation of royal instructions 賜諭	Announcements to broadly inform the public of the king's instructions or admonitions; the king's instructions to a newly-appointed provincial governor, local magistrate, or frontier commander bidding him farewell before departing for his post.
Notice	Issuance of royal admonitions 諭示	King's instructions and admonitions to the people, conveyed through the central and local government offices, concerning the punishment of criminals, messages to Japanese envoys, or orders to stop factional conflict.
Notice	Codes of conduct 守則	Rules of behavior or procedures.
Notice	Official protocol 正式	Prescribed formalities, precedence and etiquette in official affairs and procedures.
Notice	Rules and regulations 規例	Codification of formalities and customary practices.
Notice	Official proceedings 完議	Documents recording decisions at royal council meetings concerning royal ancestral rites and royal graves, and agreements on execution of such decisions.
Notice	Enforcement of regulations 節目	Detailed regulations for the enforcement of specific matters ranging from state-level policies to local village organization.
Notice	Seating charts 座目	The seating charts originally referred to a hierarchy or ranking order among officials, but also meant a seating plan itself when officials gathered for meetings or banquets. Each government office had a staff list of officials serving in an array of posts and dates of their appointment. The seating charts concerned mostly officials of major third rank or higher, so they were often considered peerage charts.
Notice	Staff lists 題名錄	Government offices compiled staff lists for permanent preservation.
Notice	Calendar of state memorial days 國忌板	A board of 12-sheet calendar, each sheet with 30 sections for recording the death anniversaries of the dynasty's kings and queens as well as other national memorial days.
Notice	Factual records 事實	Records of specific incidents which occurred in the past or are taking place at present.

Notice	Public announcements 告示	After the Gabo Reform of 1894, government offices replaced civilian messengers and notice postings with public announcements to address a broader range of people.
Poetry and prose	Introductions 序	Description of a subject, also called “foreword” or “prologue.”
Poetry and prose	Chronicles 記	Records of facts based on objective observation, written for permanent remembrance and commemoration.
Poetry and prose	Essays 識	Informal writing expounding facts or ideas.
Poetry and prose	Ceremonial statements on construction events 上樑文	A ceremonial statement written to mark the completion of the wooden framework of a building, symbolized by the raising of the main ridge beam.
Poetry and prose	Occasional verse 機會	Verse written to celebrate an occasion such as a wedding, a welcome, farewell, a petition, or an expression of gratitude, which inspired the author.
Poetry and prose	Poems 時	Writings that express feelings or thoughts about nature or life using imagery and rhythm.
Poetry and prose	Ancient verse 古詩	In Chinese poetry, ancient verse usually refers to poetry written before the Later Han Dynasty, mostly from the *Classic of Poetry* (*Shijing*) and the *Selections of Refined Literature* (*Wen Xuan*).
Poetry and prose	Famous quotes 名句	Popular quotations from outstanding writings.
Poetry and prose	Aphorisms 箴戒	Writings for didactic purposes; words of wisdom.

▪ Most of the verse plaques in the nominated heritage carry writings by kings which were inscribed in their own calligraphic handwriting. Unlike name boards for buildings which had permanent value, verse plaques could be replaced any time. The content of the inscriptions depended on the nature of the buildings where they were to be hung as well as the people who would see the plaques most frequently.

▪ Signboards from buildings that no longer exist provide useful information for gleaning the significance, function and form of the buildings. The inscriptions contain clues about the structure and function of the buildings, based on which their significance can be surmised.

5.3 Comparative criteria

Time

Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are a documentary heritage attesting to the historical continuity of the dynasty which lasted over 500 years. The royal palace signboards were consistently produced, preserved and managed as new structures were built, damaged as time passed and underwent repairs, since the main palace, Gyeongbokgung, was constructed in 1395. The palace signboards expressed the thoughts of the rulers who aspired to create the ideal state, and their content, forms and script styles were handed down as cherished legacies over the centuries.

Place

Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are important documentary sources offering glimpses of the past and present status of Joseon architectural structures. Signboards were attached on all halls, pavilions and gates of the five royal palaces of Joseon as well as its royal ancestral shrine and the state altar for the gods of earth and grain. The contents, size and design of the signboards differed according to the nature of the spaces where they were displayed. For example, the name of the main throne hall of the principal palace of Joseon, where all its kings were crowned, is Geunjeongjeon, the "Hall of Diligent Rule." This signifies that diligence was emphasized as the foremost virtue of the ruler throughout the dynasty. Vital clues like this can be gleaned from the nominated signboards regarding the status and function of the structures they adorned, filling gaps in our knowledge of the past where they no longer exist. The dimensions and style of the signboards also indicate the architectural features of the specific structures for which they were produced.

People

▪ There was a prevalent notion in Joseon society that a person's handwriting reflected his spiritual life and innate character. Signboards in private homes were usually written by local calligraphers and scholars. However, signboards in royal palaces were written by kings and crown princes, or by eminent calligraphers, men of letters or scholars. It is particularly notable that a large number of the extant palace signboards carry content in the handwriting of kings and crown princes, manifesting the spirit of the times, prevailing values and aesthetics.

▪ Calligraphers and craftsmen of the highest caliber participated in the production of royal palace signboards in each era. Some 10 to 20 craftsmen of different specialties collaborated in the production of each signboard, their craftsmanship and style showing the highest standards of their times and resulting in an admirable object of art.

Subject and theme

▪ The royal palace signboards of Joseon Dynasty are condensed expressions of the humanistic spirit and values pursued by the dynasty. The Joseon Dynasty set as its objective the creation of a society where people live ethical lives, through self cultivation and learning of virtues governing human nature and the laws of nature. The signboards manifest the ideals of loyalty to the state, filial piety, remembrance of ancestors, veneration of sages, and passion and conviction for learning.

▪ Signboards for traditional private architecture are distinguished by their location, occupants and usage of the structures. Their contents depended on fewer factors.

▪ Signboards for royal palaces were highly symbolic and reliable guides into the nature, structure and function of each hall and pavilion; they were clear indicators of the characteristics and place of each building in the context of the affairs of the state or the royal house.

Form and style

▪ Signboards for architectural structures were usually written in the regular script characterized by closely-knit, upright and vigorous strokes. They could not be written by just anybody; it required remarkable skill and expertise to write a signboard that would manifest the status and value of an architectural structure for generations to come. Thus was developed a special script called *aekche*, the "signage script," with thick, dynamic strokes. This style became widespread toward the end of the Goryeo Dynasty, after King Gongmin (r. 1351–1374) wrote many signboards, devising a powerful signage script by adapting a popular calligraphic style of Yuan China.

▪ Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty characteristically show austere dignity in their calligraphic style. As they were all written by the king or the crown prince, or top-class calligraphers and scholars affirming the status and value of the buildings concerned, each and every piece is original and irreplaceable.

6 Other matters taken into account: rarity, integrity and threats

Rarity

▪ A signboard, as the nameplate of a building, contains comprehensive information about the building's structure, function and character. In addition, the Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty symbolically and precisely express the ruling ideology and philosophy of the dynasty. These signboards testify to the identity of the vanished dynasty and its ideology and philosophy through their unique content and style. They are even more valuable because such signboards were never produced again after the dynasty ended.

▪ The rarity of these palace signboards cannot be overemphasized: each and every signboard was produced for a specific piece of architecture among the numerous palace structures. Each signboard, designed to fit the character of a specific building, will vanish for good once the building is destroyed.

Integrity

▪ Most of the palace signboards of the Joseon Dynasty constituting the nominated heritage maintain their original condition from the time of their production, although some have been partially weathered over time.

▪ All the nominated signboards are preserved and secured in the storage facilities of the National Palace Museum of Korea and managed in accordance with the museum's collections management regulations, after undergoing stabilization treatments. No further damage is occurring.

Threats

▪ Detailed efforts for scientific preservation and management are being undertaken along with multifaceted reviews on conservation measures against natural and man-made disasters.

- As most signboards are made of wood, natural damage may be anticipated to occur to a certain extent with the passage of time, so checkups on the state of preservation and conservation treatments are conducted on a regular basis.

- All signboards constituting the nominated heritage are housed in Storage No. 11 of the National Palace Museum of Korea, which is fully equipped with temperature and humidity control devices and fire prevention and control systems. In order to minimize the risk of damage, humidifying panels have also been installed.

- Access to the storage is strictly prohibited to the general public, and a CCTV surveillance system is operated around the clock.

7 Preservation and access management plan

Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? Are there strategies to preserve and provide access to it?

Yes

If yes, describe or attach a summary of the plan. If no, please provide details about current method of storage and custody of the materials.

▪ Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty are preserved and managed in accordance with the Collections Management Regulations of the National Palace Museum of Korea.

- The storage facilities of the National Palace Museum of Korea are equipped with temperature and humidity control systems and humidifying panels. Temperatures and humidity are maintained at optimal levels around the clock, depending on the properties of artifacts.

- A continuous air sampling smoke detection system (VESDA) is operated to improve fire prevention and preparedness.

▪ The National Palace Museum of Korea plans to develop digital content on the Name Boards and Verse Plaques on Royal Architecture of the Joseon Dynasty and provide online content services so that everyone will have access to this valuable heritage of humanity. At the same time, the museum is planning a series of promotional programs, including publication of a catalogue and a guidebook, and a special exhibition, to broaden public access to and understanding of the heritage.

8 Any other information

9 Checklist

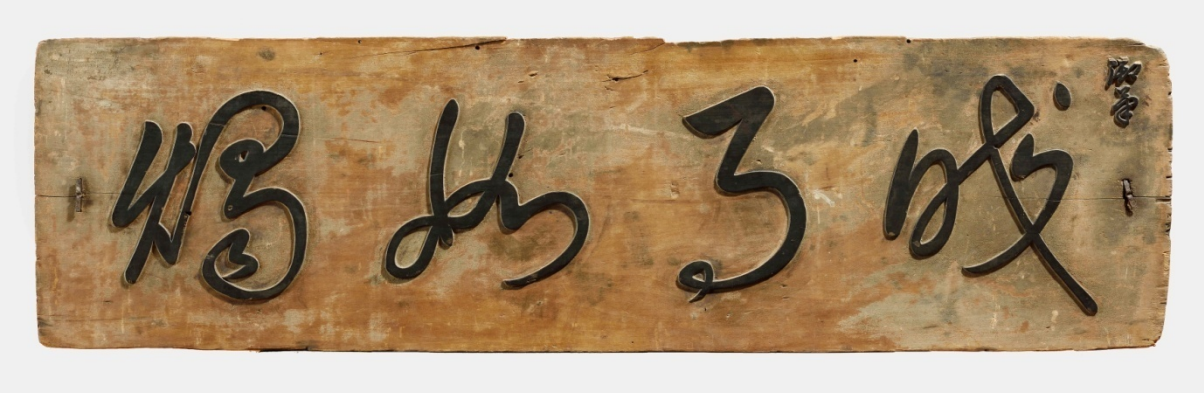
Nominees may find completing the following checklist helpful before sending the nomination form to MOWCAP.

☐	MOWCAP website reviewed
☐	Introduction read
☐	Summary completed (maximum100 word) (section 1)
☐	Nomination and contact details completed (section 2)
☐	If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified
☐	Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3)
☐	History/Origin/Background/Provenance completed (section 3.4)
☐	Bibliography completed (section 3.5)
☐	Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6)
☐	Declaration signed and dated that all referees have given their written permission for their names to appear on the MOWCAP website (section 3.6)
☐	Details of owner completed (section 4.1)
☐	Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2)
☐	Details of legal status completed (section 4.3)
☐	Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4)
☐	Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5)
☐	Evidence presented of authenticity (section 5.1)
☐	Evidence presented of world significance (section 5.2)
☐	Evidence presented against one or more additional criteria (section 5.3)
☐	Information presented on rarity, integrity and threats (section 6)
☐	Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan provide details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 7)
☐	Any other information provided – if applicable (section 8)
☐	Sample photographs or VDO prepared for MOWCAP use (if required)
☐	Printed copy of Nomination Form made for organisation's records
☐	Electronic copy of Nomination Form made for MOWCAP use (if required)

Attachment 1: Photographic images of the nominated heritage

▪ name boards (*pyeonaek*, 扁額)

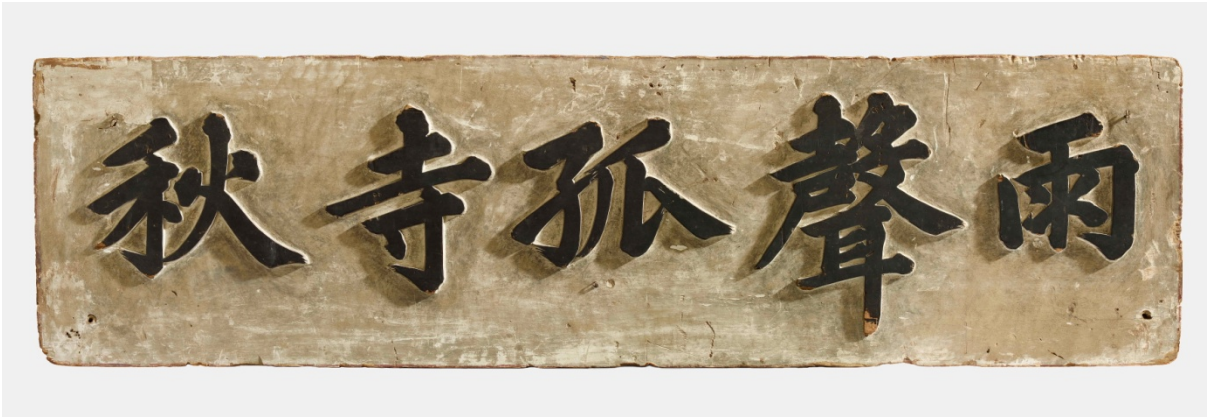
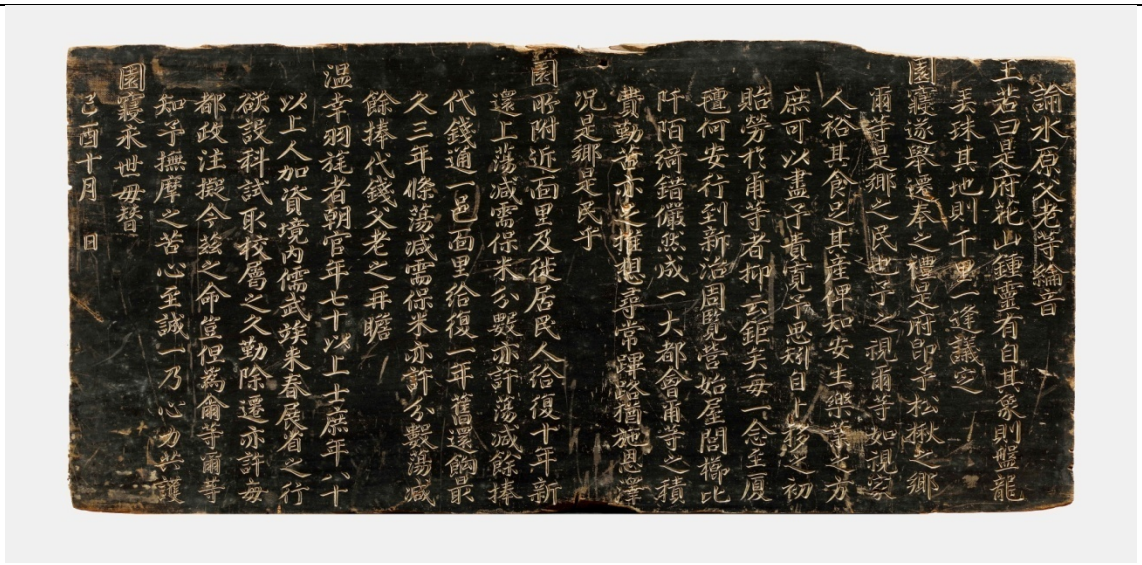
(御筆) 皎月如燭 (King's calligraphy) The moon is as bright as the candle.



(御筆) 慶運宮 (King's calligraphy) Gyeongwoongung: Palace of Felicitous Fortune

中和殿 Junghwajeon: Hall of Central Harmony

▪ verse plaques (*hyeonaek*, 縣額)

(御筆) 雨聲孤寺秋 (King's calligraphy) A poem about a Buddhist temple on a rainy autumn day, written by a Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty.

(御製) 諭水原父老等綸音 (King's composition) King's instructions to elderly people in Suwon.


諭水原父老等綸音

王若曰是府花山鍾靈有自其象則盤龍
夭矯其地則千里一蓬議之
園寢遂舉還奉之禮是府卽予松楸之鄉
爾等是鄉之民也予之視爾等如視安
人裕其食之其達俾知安生樂業之方
庶可以盡予貴寬予思劃自上移之初
賑勞於爾等者抑云鉅矣每一念至厦
禮何安行到新治周覽營始屋閭櫛比
阡陌綺錯儼然成一大都會爾等之積
贊勤苦不啻推恩尋常課績猶施恩澤
況是鄉是民乎
園所附近面里及從居民人給復十年新
還上蕩減需保米亦許蕩減餘捧
代錢通一邑面里給復一年舊還餉最
久三年條蕩減需保米亦許分數蕩減
餘捧代錢父老之毋瞻
溫幸羽葆者朝官年七十以上士庶年八十
以上人加資境內儒武孝悌力田之行
欲說科試取校屬之久勤除遷亦許每
都政注擬今茲之命豈但爲爾等爾等
知予撫摩之苦心至誠一乃心力共護
園寢永世毋替

己酉十月 日

▪ column couplets (*juryeon*, 柱聯)

受教 雖大官文衡非先生毋得升堂 “Whether a government celebrity or senior scholar, do not go up to the hall if you are not a teacher.”	受教 非先生勿入 “If not a teacher, do not enter.”

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