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**SUPPLEMENT TO ARTICLE IN VOLUME XXXI**

**ADDITIONAL NOTE ON YO-JU 驅州**

In the same vicinity as the Tomb of King Sei-Jong 世宗 at Yo-Ju and situated close at hand are the Tombs of King Hyo-Jong 孝宗 and his Queen. The two royal tombs are called Yong Reung but the Chinese characters are different for them, Sei-Jong's Tomb being 英陵 and that of Hyo-Jong's being 寧陵. King Hyo-Jong died at the age of forty-one, having reigned from A. D. 1649-1659. His queen died at the age of fifty, being known as Queen Chang 仁宣張氏. King Hyo-Jong was a king of outstanding personality and of great interest. The second son of King In-Jo 仁祖 who was king at the time of the Manchu Invasion of Korea, A. D. 1636-1637, he was known at that time as Prince Pong Rim Tai Koon 鳳林大君 and he succeeded his father to the throne in 1649, instead of his brother the Crown Poince, soon after the return of both Princes from captivity in China. Hyo-Jong and the Crown Prince had accompanied In-Jo to Nam Han City Of Refuge which is some twenty-five miles from Seoul when the King fled with his Court and about 9,000 of his subjects on the approach of the Manchus in the bitter winter of 1636. On the surrender of King In-Jo in 1637 at the demand of the Manchu Prince, the Crown Prince and his brother were taken as hostages to Mukden, or as then called Pong Yang, 潘陽 where they remained in captivity for eight years until 1648. Before returning to Korea the two Princes expressed a wish to go to Peking to pay respects to the new and the first Emperor of the Chung Dynasty, the Emperor being but a boy but nevertheless of great charm and presence. They were taken to Peking and entertained at the Imperial Palace. At the Palace they met the famous Jesuit Priest, Adam Schall, a native of Cologne in Germany who, residing in China from A. D. 1622-1665, had been hospitably treated and patronised, as had even the more famous Matthew Ricci, who had been in China from 1600-1610, by the Emperors of China. Adam Schall, better known as Tang Yak Mang 湯 若 望, took a fancy to the two Korean Princes and gave them presents of religious books and Christian statues, scientific instruments, and [page 80] what is of special interest, a famous map of the then known world on a screen still to be seen as a National Treasure at the Buddhist Temple of Pong-Sun-Sa 奉先寺 at Kwang-Nung 光陵 near Uijongbu 議政府.

When bidding farewell to the Emperor before returning to Korea, the Princes were asked by the young Emperor what they would like to take as a present to their father, and the Crown Prince, seeing a dragonlike inkstone of jade on the Emperor's writing table, asked for the same. “Take it with pleasure,” said the Emperor, whereupon theyounger brother asked the Emperor for the release of all the Korean people who had been taken with them into captivity. This was readily granted. On their return to Korea King In-Jo asked his sons what the Emperor had sent as a present, and the Crown Prince produced the jade inkstone, whereupon the King being greatly annoyed took the inkstone and threw it at the head of the Prince, which had it struck him must need have killed him (some reports say did kill him, since the Crown Prince was reported dead very soon afterwards). The King was more than pleased that the Emperor had released the prisoners at the request of the younger son. On the death of King In-Jo, the second son ascended the throne as King Hyo- Jong in 1649.

Hyo-Jong was a scholarly person and showed great promise of being a great ruler had he not died after so short a reign and at so young an age. He was succeeded by his son,who was but eighteen years of age and was known as King Hun-Jong 憲宗.

King HyoJong is a worthy king to be buried in the same beautiful surroundings as King Sei-Jong at Yo-Ju.

Charles Hunt