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When truth is everywhere: the formation of plural identities in medieval Korea, 918-1170

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ABBREVIATIONS

CKS	<i>Chōsen kinseki sōran</i>	朝鮮金石總覽	[Exhaustive collection of Korean epigraphy]
CMP	<i>Chūngbo munbōn pigo</i>	增補文獻備考	[Expanded encyclopedia of Korea]
CWUG	<i>Chewang un'gi</i>	帝王韻紀	[Rhymed records of emperors of kings]
GT	<i>Gaoli Tuxing</i>	高麗圖經	[Illustrated guide of Koryō]
HKJ	<i>Haedong kosūngjōn</i>	海東高僧傳	[Biographies of eminent Korean monks]
HKCKY	<i>Han'guk kodaie chūngse komunsō yōn'gu</i>	韓國古代中世古文書 研究	[A study of ancient and medieval Korean documents]
HKM	<i>Han'guk kūmsōngmun</i>	韓國金石文	[Complete collection of Korean epigraphy]
IJNG	<i>Ikchae nan'go</i>	益齋亂藁	[Random jottings of Yi Chehyōn]
JS	<i>Jinshi</i>	金史	[History of the Jin]
JT	<i>Jiu Tangshu</i>	舊唐書	[Old history of the T'ang]
KMC	<i>Koryō myōjimyōng chipsōng</i>	高麗墓地銘集成	[Collection of Koryō epitaphs]
KMHJ	<i>Koryō myōnghyōnjip</i>	高麗名賢集	[Collected works of famous Koryō worthies]
KS	<i>Koryōsa</i>	高麗史	[History of Koryō]
KSC	<i>Koryōsa chōryō</i>	高麗史節要	[Essentials of the history of Koryō]
LS	<i>Liaoshi</i>	遼史	[History of the Liao]
MUJ	<i>Mogūnjip</i>	牧隱集	[Collected works of Yi Saek]
PHJ	<i>P'abanjip</i>	破閑集	[Jottings to break up idleness]
POHJ	<i>Pobanjip</i>	補閑集	[Supplementary jottings in idleness]
SBJ	<i>Sambongjip</i>	三峰集	[Collected works of Chōng Tojōn]
SGSG	<i>Samguk sagi</i>	三國史記	[History of the Three Kingdoms]
SGYS	<i>Samguk yusa</i>	三國遺事	[Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms]
SHCJ	<i>Sōngbo chōnjip</i>	星湖全集	[Complete writings of Yi Ik]
SHSS	<i>Sōngbo sasōl</i>	星湖僊說	[Collected works of Yi Ik]
SJS	<i>Sejong shillok</i>	世宗實錄	[Veritable records of Sejong]
SS	<i>Songsbi</i>	宋史	[History of the Song]
SSC	<i>Samguksa chōryō</i>	三國史節要	[Essentials from the history of the Three Kingdoms]
STYS	<i>Shinjūng tongguk yōji sūngnam</i>	新增東國輿地勝覽	[Newly expanded geographical encyclopedia of Korea]
SYCC	<i>Songdae Yōsa charyo chimnok</i>	宋代麗史資料集錄	[Collection of Koryō historical materials in Song sources]
TGCJ	<i>Tōngguk chiriji</i>	東國地理誌	[Geographical gazetteer of Korea]
TGSRK	<i>Tōngguk saryak</i>	東國史略	[Comprehensive history of Korea]
TGTG	<i>Tōngguk t'onggam</i>	東國通鑑	[Comprehensive mirror of Korea]
TYSC	<i>Tōngguk Yi sangguk chip</i>	東國李相國集	[Collected works of Minister Yi of Korea]
TMS	<i>Tōng munson</i>	東文選	[Anthology of Korean literature]
TJS	<i>T'aejong shillok</i>	太宗實錄	[Veritable records of T'aejong]
TS	<i>T'aejo shillok</i>	太祖實錄	[Veritable records of T'aejo]

<i>TYS</i>	<i>Tongguk yöji süngnam</i>	東國輿地勝覽	[Geographic encyclopedia of Korea]
<i>YCJ</i>	<i>Yangch'onjip</i>	陽村集	[Collected works of Kwön Kün]
<i>YCG</i>	<i>Yösa chegang</i>	麗史提綱	[Important themes in Koryö history]
<i>YKP</i>	<i>Yöktae kosüng pimun</i>	歷代高僧碑文	[Inscriptions for eminent monks]

CONVENTIONS

Throughout this study, I refer to entries in works in classical Chinese by first mentioning the chapter (*kwön* 卷) followed by the page of the woodblock printed page. The only exception is the edition of the *Samguk sagi* 三國史記 I have used, which is a modern edition. For the details see the bibliography.

Texts in the *Tong munsön* 東文選 I refer to as mentioned above, but if appropriate I also mention the title of the text and its author.

Inscriptions and epitaphs are referred to by the relevant number of the inscription or epitaph in its collection followed by the page numbers.

Titles, ranks and names of institutions and offices in Koryö I have translated according to the unsurpassed list of translations made by professors Edward J. Shultz and Hugh W. Kang at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. These translations reflect the nature of the function rather than the literal meaning of the title.

Chinese characters (and in rare cases only *han'güil*) are mentioned, when appropriate, the first time a name, place or noun appears in a chapter. Each chapter, the characters are given with the first mention in that chapter.

The first time a secondary study in Korean or Japanese is mentioned in the footnotes, the complete details in the original language are given for clarity's sake. The translation of titles in non-European languages of secondary sources and studies can be found in the bibliography.

For the transcription of Korean I rely on the adapted McCune-Reischauer system: 'ㅅ' is transcribed as 'shi'. Japanese is transcribed according to the Hepburn system and for Chinese I follow pinyin. In quotations from other studies or translations I replace the transcriptions used if these are different from the transcription systems I use. In bibliographical references, though, I retain the transcription method used in the original text.

Names of temples, palaces, and other proper nouns followed by modifying nouns such as *-sa* 寺 (although I translate *-sa* 寺 as temple, it should be noted that *-sa* 寺 rarely refers to just a temple, but almost always to a complex of temples and other buildings or to a monastery complex) and *-kung* 宮 are hard to translate without sounding artificial. I have decided to maintain the original proper noun, including the modifying noun and followed by a noun in English, denoting the category the proper noun belongs to. The reason for this is that I feel that modifying nouns are part of the proper noun. The Pongün-sa or Pongün temple (Pongülsa 奉恩寺) thus is referred to as Pongün-sa temple. Exceptions are made for names of mountains and rivers; these I translate according to convention. Thus Amnok-kang 鴨綠江 becomes Amnok and Paektu-san 白頭山 remains Paektu.